Nursing Assessment of Endocrine System ADVANCED PHARMACOLOGY FUNDAMENTALS GRADED A+

Normal aging results in: - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Decreased hormone production & secretion

Altered hormone metabolism & biological activity

Decreased responsiveness of target tissue to hormones

Alterations in circadian rhythms.

Changes of aging often mimic the manisfestation of endocrine disorders

Changes in thyroid r/t aging - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Atrophy of thyroid gland

TSH, T3 & T4 secretion decreased

Clinical significance of age related changes in thyroid - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Increased incidence of hypothyroidism with aging

Age related changes in Parathyroid - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Increased basal level of PTH & increased secretion

Clinical significance of age related changes in Parathyroid - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Increased calcium resporption from bone; hypercalcemia, hypercaluria

Age related changes in Adrenal Cortex - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Becomes more fibrotic & slightly smaller

Higher plasma levels of cortisol

Decreased plasma levels of adrenal androgens & aldosterone

Clinical significance of age related changes in Adrenal Cortex - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Unknown, mostly likely contributed to a decreased response to sodium restriction & upright posture

Age related changes in Adrenal Medulla - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Increased secretion & basal level of norepinephrine

Decreased B-andrenergic receptor response to norepinephrine

Clinical significance of age related changes in Adrenal Medulla - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Decreased responsiveness to B-adrenergic agonists & receptor blockers

May be reason for increased incidence of HTN with aging

Age related changes in Pancreas - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Increase in fibrosis & fatty deposits in pancreas

Increased glucose intolerence & decreased sensitivity to insulin

Clinical significance of age related changes in Pancreas - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓May partly contribute to increased incidence of DM with advanced aging

Age related changes in Gonads - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Women: decline in estrogen secretion

Men: decline in testosterone secretion

Clinical significance of age related changes in Gonads - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Women experience s/s r/t menopause & have increased risk for atherosclerosis & osteoporosis

Men may or may experience symptoms

Factor r/t Health Perception-Health Mgt. Pattern - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Hereditary: Diabetes Mellitus

Factor r/t Health Perception-Health Mgt. Pattern - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Hereditary: Diabetes Insipidus

Factor r/t Health Perception-Health Mgt. Pattern - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Hereditary: Hyperthyroid problems

Factor r/t Health Perception-Health Mgt. Pattern - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Hereditary: Hypothyroid Problems

Factor r/t Health Perception-Health Mgt. Pattern - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Hereditary: Goiters

Factor r/t Health Perception-Health Mgt. Pattern - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Hereditary: Thyroid CA

Factor r/t Health Perception-Health Mgt. Pattern - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Hereditary: HTN

Factor r/t Health Perception-Health Mgt. Pattern - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Hereditary: Hypotension

Factor r/t Health Perception-Health Mgt. Pattern - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Hereditary: Obesity

Factor r/t Health Perception-Health Mgt. Pattern - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Hereditary: Infertility

Factor r/t Health Perception-Health Mgt. Pattern - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Hereditary: Growth problems

Factor r/t Health Perception-Health Mgt. Pattern - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Hereditarty: Pheochromocytoma

Factor r/t Health Perception-Health Mgt. Pattern - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Hereditary: Autoimmune diseases (Addison's disease)

Factor r/t Health Perception-Health Mgt. Pattern - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Herediatry: Hyperplasia

Factor r/t Nutrition Metabolic Pattern - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Changes in wt & appetite

Factor r/t Nutrition Metabolic Pattern - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Wt loss with increased appetite=Hyperthyroidism or DM type 1

Factor r/t Nutrition Metabolic Pattern - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Wt loss with decreased appetite=

Hypopituitarism

Hypocortisolism

Gastroperesis (decrease gastric motility & emptying d/t automonic neuropathy~r/t DM)

Factor r/t Nutrition Metabolic Pattern - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Wt gain may indicate hypothyroidism

Factor r/t Nutrition Metabolic Pattern - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Wt gain in truncal area may= Hypercortisolism

Factor r/t Nutrition Metabolic Pattern - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Wt gain in a genetically suspectable pt is increased risk for DM

Factor r/t Nutrition Metabolic Pattern - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Difficulty swallowing or change in neck size may =

Thyroid disorder or inflammation

Factor r/t Nutrition Metabolic Pattern - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Ask questions r/t sympathetic nervous system (nervousness,papations, sweating, tremors)

Factor r/t Nutrition Metabolic Pattern - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Heat or cold intolorence may indicate:

Hyperthyroidism

Hypothyroidism

Factor r/t Nutrition Metabolic Pattern - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Change in skin or hair such as:

Color

Texture

may indicate endocrine disorder

Factor r/t Nutrition Metabolic Pattern - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓Hair loss can indicate:

Hypopituitarism

Hypothyroidism