Cheatography

Mood Stabilizers Cheat Sheet by adrianao via cheatography.com/168237/cs/35339/

Medication

Lithium Carbonate

Purpose

Lithium produces neurochemical changes in the brain, including serotonin receptor blockade.

There is evidence that the use of lithium can show a decrease in neuronal atrophy and/or an increase of neuronal growth

Therapeutic Uses

Lithium is used in the treatment of bipolar disorders

Lithium controls episodes of acute mania, and helps prevent the return of mania or depression

Contraindications/ Precautions

Lithium is pregnancy risk category D. This medication is teratogenic, especially during the first trimester

Discourage clients from breastfeeding if lithium therapy is necessary

Use cautiously in clients who have renal dysfunctions, heart disease, sodium depletion, or dehydration

Use cautiously in older adult clients and clients who have thyroid disease, seizure disorders, or diabetes



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Complications	
Complication	Nursing Action and Education
GI distress: nausea, diarrhea, abdominal pain	Administer medication with meals or milk. Effects are usually transient
Fine hand tremors: can interfere with purposeful motor skills and can be exacerbated by factors (stress, caffeine)	Administer beta-adre- nergic blocking agents (propranolol). Adjust to the lowest dosage possible, given in divided doses, or use long term acting formulas. Report an increase in tremors
Polyuria, Mild Thirst	Use potassium sparing diuretic (spironolactone). Maintain adequate fluid intake by consuming 1,500 to 3,000 mL of fluid from beverages and food sources.
Weight gain	Assist client to follow a healthy diet and regular exercise regimen

Complications (cont)		
Renal toxicity	Monitor I&O. Adjust dosage, and keep dose low. Assess baseline kidney function, and monitor kidney function periodically.	
Goiter and hypothyro- idism: with long term treatment	Obtain baseline T3, T4, and TSH levels prior to starting treatment, then annually. Administer levothyroxine to manage hypothyroid effects. Monitor for manifestations of hypothyroidism (cold, dry skin, decreased HR, weight gain)	
Bradydysr- hythmia, hypote- nsion, and electrolyte imbalances	Maintain adequate fluid and sodium intake.	
Lithium toxicity: common adverse effect	Notify the provider if any nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, mental confusion and slurred speech.	

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Interactions		Nursing Administration		
Interaction	with of toxicity and notify to provider. Maintain a diet adequate in ood sodium, and drink 1.5 reases to 3L of water each etion, day from food or	Monitor plasma	Obtain lithium levels with each dosage change. Once therap- eutic level is obtained, monitor monthly. Older clients require more frequent monitoring. Maintain range between 0.6- 1.2 mEq/L	
Diuretics: sodium is excreted with the use of diuretics, Reduced blood		lithium levels during treatment		
sodium decreases lithium excretion, with can lead to toxicity		Severe toxicity	provide supportive measures. Hemodialysis may be indicated. Monitor labs. Take with food to minimize GI distress. Emphasize high risk of toxicity. Provide nutritional counseling. Stress the importance of sodium and fluid intake.	
NSAIDs (Ibuprofen and Celecoxib): Concurrent use	Avoid use of NSAIDs. Use aspirin as a mild analgesic			
will increase renal reabsorption of lithium leading to toxicity				
Anticholinergics: antihistamines and tricyclic antidepressants can induce urinary retention and polyuria, leading to abdominal discomfort	Avoid medications with anticholinergic effects			

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