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U11d1_Discussion_Interventions_on_Pediatric_and_Teenage_Population.docx

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3 Pages

419 Words

2,751 Characters

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Caution: Review required.

It is essential to understand the limitations of AI detection before making decisions about a student's work. We encourage you to learn more about Turnitin's AI detection capabilities before using the tool.

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Disclaimer

Our AI writing assessment is designed to help educators identify text that might be prepared by a generative AI tool. Our AI writing assessment may not always be accurate (it may misidentify writing that is likely AI generated as AI generated and AI paraphrased or likely AI generated and AI paraphrased writing as only AI generated) so it should not be used as the sole basis for adverse actions against a student. It takes further scrutiny and human judgment in conjunction with an organization's application of its specific academic policies to determine whether any academic misconduct has occurred.

Frequently Asked Questions

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False positives (incorrectly flagging human-written text as AI-generated) are a possibility in AI models.
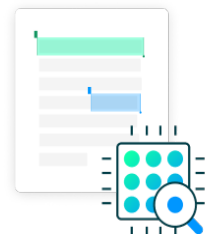
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What does 'qualifying text' mean?
Our model only processes qualifying text in the form of long-form writing. Long-form writing means individual sentences contained in paragraphs that make up a longer piece of written work, such as an essay, a dissertation, or an article, etc. Qualifying text that has been determined to be likely AI-generated will be highlighted in cyan in the submission, and likely AI-generated and then likely AI-paraphrased will be highlighted purple.

Non-qualifying text, such as bullet points, annotated bibliographies, etc., will not be processed and can create disparity between the submission highlights and the percentage shown.

(u11d1) Discussion: Impact of Interventions on Pediatric and Teenage Population

Student Name:

Institution:

Course:

Instructor

Due Date:

Impact of Interventions on Pediatric and Teenage Population

Psychiatric-mental Health Advanced Practice Nurses (PMH-APRNs) possess moral and dedicated commitment to cater for mental health of young population, including children and adolescents. According to Kumar et al. (2020), the duties of PMH-APRNs' start from the nursing frameworks aligned to patients to strategize imminent structures, as primary care providers of mental health care services to children, adolescents, and families achieve optimal outcomes, and interventions impact. PMHNPs' tasks are grounded on the nursing development and satisfying relations to educate patients and families. These services include identifying, treatment, and management of acute and chronic illnesses by offering psychotherapeutic and prescription of medications (Kumar et al., 2020). Other primary roles include providing preventative care through screening and care coordinating care, referring patients, ordering, conducting, and rendering diagnostic studies and laboratory exams.

PHMNPs also offer secondary roles in mental health services by delivering consultative services, psychopharmacologic management, systems thinking, and treatment planning in primary care settings including collaboration with providers, and resource coordination education for providers (Bonham & Kwasky, 2021). PHMNPs roles expand beyond health promotion services to include support from parents, sleep management, coping strategies, healthy diet and nutrition, and enhancing parent-child interactions using interventions, such as cognitive behavioral therapy.

PHMNPs' skills expand to a greater extent in their nursing role to tertiary level to collaborating and partner with the community to educate and advocate for health promotion, screening, and increase awareness on wellness and recovery cure that is nursing driven, and

bottom-up examination of psychological health of children (Kumar et al., 2020). Psychiatric practitioners capitalize on opportunities to provide home care or school nursing to increase access to care for children and adolescents through a holistic approach. PMHNPs apply integrated care using evidence-based guidelines, and data-informed planning for individualized and coordinated care plans by reorienting child and adolescent services to increase advocacy, early identification, research training, increase research, and public health orientation (Bonham & Kwasky, 2021; Kumar et al., 2020).

References

Bonham, E., & Kwasky, A. (2021). Caring for the Mental Health of Youth and Families: What is the Role of the Psychiatric Mental Health Advanced Practice Nurse? *Clinical nurse specialist CNS*, *35*(5), 246–252. https://doi.org/10.1097/NUR.0000000000000620

Kumar, A., Kearney, A., Hoskins, K., & Iyengar, A. (2020). The role of psychiatric mental health nurse practitioners in improving mental and behavioral health care delivery for children and adolescents in multiple settings. *Archives of psychiatric nursing*, *34*(5), 275-280. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apnu.2020.07.022