Peer Response

Please respond to at least 2 of your peer’s posts. To ensure that your responses are substantive, use at least three of these prompts: Look at your course colleagues’ responses. Post a response individually to each of them that expresses your advanced practice nursing role perspective of the data represented in their schemata. Use scholarly resources relevant to your advanced practice nursing role to support the key elements of the peer discussions you construct. [For example - if you are a nurse educator (clinical or academic) what are your thoughts about their ability to follow task instructions for constructing the assignment, etc.?; if you a nurse leader what are your thoughts about the success of their application of a process improvement model, etc.?; if you are a nurse practitioner what are your observations about the non-conventional modality presented in the schemata, can you locate any evidence or the foundational basic sciences that support the modality, etc. Responses need to address all components of the question, demonstrate critical thinking and analysis, and include peer reviewed journal evidence to support the student’s position. Please be sure to validate your opinions and ideas with citations and references in APA format. Please review the rubric to ensure that your response meets the criteria. Respond to #1- Patel Module 6: Discussion – Neurological Disorders Case #1: For over 15 years, James, aged 64, has had severe, intermittent headaches. These headaches are characterized by an intense burning pain on one side of his head, accompanied by tearing in his eye and a runny nose. When they strike, the attacks typically occur several times a day and usually last about an hour. James can be headache free for months at a time, but the attacks always return. Describe the pathology of a headache: A headache is pain that occurs when nociceptive neurons within cranial nerves become depolarized. The causes of the head pain can be direct mechanical, chemical, or inflammatory stimulation. The pathology of a headaches begins and issues a transmission and processing of painful information without having a cause. Head pain is mediated from the trigeminal and upper cervical dorsal root ganglia through the blood vessels. As the pain starts on one side, the pseudo unipolar neurons start to reflect pain as a unilateral distribution (Cutrer, n.d.). A headache that can last for four to seventy-two hours is known as a migraine. A migraine can feature as unilateral head pain, throbbing pain, pain that can worsen with activity, and severe pain intensity (McCance, 2019).Based on the different etiologies for headaches which of those fit this patient’s situation? This patient’s symptoms resemble the signs one sees in a patient diagnosed with cluster headaches. Patients who suffer from cluster headaches have pain that occurs in one side of the head and effects mostly men. The pain is described as severe, stabbing, and throbbing and can alternate from side to side. The reason they are called cluster headaches is because they can occur at least eight times a day and the longevity of the headache can go from minutes to hours or days (McCance, 2019). James has characterized his headaches to only effect one side at a time and occurs several times a day that last about an hour. Tearing of the eye on the affected side and nasal mucosa are other relevant symptoms with cluster headaches. He also described that he can go through months without having an attach but eventually returns which is also a characteristic of cluster headaches (McCance, 2019).What additional aspects of the history and physical examination could provide relevant information to help in the diagnosis? After assessing the patient and reviewing the signs and symptoms the patient has described