

## MANAGING FND IN HOSPITAL

<p><i>FND is a neurological disorder, involving problems with the functioning of the nervous system. It must be diagnosed by</i> <b>1 a neurologist.</b></p>	<p><i>MRI's, CT scans, blood tests and a Lumbar Puncture will test for comorbid disease/s</i> <b>2</b></p>	<p><i>FND can co-exist with neurological diseases, medical conditions and psychiatric illness. Treatment of comorbid disease can reduce or eliminate FND symptoms.</i> <b>3</b></p>	<p><i>FND is not a diagnosis of exclusion. Assess for positive signs.</i> <b>4</b></p>
<p><i>FND cares requires a multidisciplinary team (MDT) approach. No professional or discipline can do this alone.</i> <b>5</b></p>	<p><b>A MDT includes</b> <i>neurology, psychiatry, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, speech therapists and social workers.</i> <b>6</b></p>	<p><b>Compassionate care</b> <i>is essential. FND symptoms are frightening and distressing.</i> <b>7</b></p>	<p><b>Listen to the patient</b> <i>and the family. They know the person best.</i> <b>8</b></p>
<p><i>A patient liaison officer, advocate or social worker can assist families get the best care for their loved one.</i> <b>9</b></p>	<p><i>If families require a second opinion they can call Ryan's Rule (QLD) or REACH (NSW, VIC)</i> <b>10</b></p>	<p><i>Help the patient engage in fun and distracting activities e.g. sensory approaches, music, pet therapy.</i> <b>11</b></p>	<p><i>Remain positive and validate the experiences of the patient. The symptoms are genuine.</i> <b>12</b></p>