MA215 Medical Assisting Lab

Critical Thinking Questions Week 1

*Reminder, ALL parts of a question must be answered with specifics and details. One sentence answer do not constitute a complete explanation of question asked.

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1. Describe the four parts of Pharmacokinetics.

Answer: The 4 parts of the pharmacokinetics include absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion.

Absorption is the movement of a drug from the site of administration to the blood stream, the rate of how fast or slow the drug will get into the blood stream is all determined upon what route was used, the blood flow that is in the absorption area, ability of medication to be absorbed, and the conditions of the sit of absorption.

The Distibution is the movement of the absorbed drug from the blood stream to the body tissues. The speed of drug movement from the blood to the tissues can very a lot. Some of the drugs will bind with proteins in the blood and will move slowly into the tissues. Some drugs will also accumulate in certain tissues. The blood –brain barrier allows for only certain fat-soluble medications to pass into the cerebrospinal fluid and the brain.

The metabolism portion of pharmacokinetics is a series of chemical processes where enzymes change the drugs in the body. The metabolism mostly occurs in the liver. This is necessary so that the medications/or other substances can be cleared from the body.

The last step in the pharmacokinetics is the excretion, this is the movement of metabolites out of the body. Many drugs are excreted throughout the large intestines and kidneys, the large intestines will excrete undigested drug products into the stool and the kidneys will excrete metabolites into the urine. A Waved drug screening test can detect certain metabolites.

2. Why is it important to include the name of all medications, including over-the-counter (OTC) medications, in the documentation of drugs in the medical record of each patient?

   Answer: The importance of including the name of all medications including (OTC) medications in a patient's chart is because a patient could have some adverse reactions, drugs can also interact with each other and if a patient is not telling everything that they might be taking this could cause interactions that can lead to serious complications.

3. What can occur to a patient if they are on a medication that they do not stop or limit its use. What are some negative consequences and long-term implications?

   Answer: If a patient is on a medication and does not limit the use or stop, some of the long-term consequences are having some adverse reactions. Some other consequences that could happen from long term use, and even from not limiting the use of a medications could be, liver or kidney damage. The body could even build up a tolerance to the medications causing the medications to no longer have an effect.

4. Where does most drug metabolism occur? What populations have issues metabolizing medications and are at risk for toxicity AND why?

   Answer: Most drugs are metabolized in the liver; the elderly population have some issues with metabolizing medications and have higher risk for toxicity because their liver does not work to the compacity that it needs to.

5. What are the rules of medication administration?

Answer: There are 9 rules of medication administration they include the following

Right medication

Right dose

Right route

Right time

Right patient

Right education

Right to refuse

Right technique

Right documentation

Before the medical assistant can administer and medication the MA must give the name of the med and who ordered it , they must also explain the desired effects or actions of the medications and also talk about the common side effects of the med. The medical assistant will also need to verify the patient's allergies. The MA will also need to ask the patient for their full name and date of birth (2 ways of identification) this is to verify that you have the right patient