

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: *Medication*

STUDENT NAME Sania Steward

MEDICATION Morphine Sulfate REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

CATEGORY CLASS Opioid agonist (Schedule II) Opioid analgesic

PURPOSE OF MEDICATION

Expected Pharmacological Action

Binds with opioid receptors within CNS inhibiting ascending pain pathways. Alters pain perception, emotional response to pain.

Therapeutic Use

Decrease in sensitivity of pain.

Complications

Sedation, decreased blood pressure, diaphoresis, facial flushing, Constipation, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting, allergic reaction, dyspnea, confusion, palpitations, tremors, urinary retention

Medication Administration

Adult, elderly I.V: 0.1-0.2mg/kg q4hr as needed or 2-10mg
IVP:4-10 mg q3-4hr

Contraindications/Precautions

Hypersensitivity to morphine, Acute or severe asthma, GI obstruction, known or suspected paralytic alias, concurrent use of MAOIs, or use of MAOIs within 14 days, severe respiratory depression, Extreme caution for COPD, core pulmonale, hypoxia, hypercapnia, pre-existing respiratory depression head injury increased ICP severe hypertension.

Nursing Interventions

Assess pain level and monitor vital signs, if RR is less than 12 notify provider withhold medication
Assess older adults more frequently, they may be more sensitive to opioid analgesics
Monitor I's and O's
Encourage increased fluid intake to prevent constipation

Interactions

Alcohol or other CNS depressants may increase CNS effects, respiratory depression, hypertension, MAOIS may produce serotonin syndrome, herbals with sedative properties may increase CNS depression (chamomile, kava, valerian)

Client Education

Change position slowly to avoid orthostatic hypertension
Avoid tasks that require alertness
Tolerance dependence may occur with prolonged use of high doses
Explain purpose and side effects of medication
Medication may cause drowsiness and dizziness
Antidote: Naloxone

Evaluation of Medication Effectiveness

Pain without significant alteration of consciousness or respiratory status and decrease in pulmonary edema.

