

Adult/Geriatric Medication Worksheet – Current Medications & PRN for Last 24 Hours

Levofloxacin	Antibiotic	Respiratory infections	750mg IVPB	750mg/90 min	Tendon damage Confusion Insomnia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educate pt on the importance on finishing medication 2. Instruct patient to drink fluids 3. Advise patient to avoid antacids/vitamins that may decrease absorption 4. Avoid any excessive sun exposure after this medication
Ipratropium	Bronchodilator	Help bronchospasm in copd	17 mcg 2 puffs		Tight chest Dry mouth Dizziness tachycardia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educate patient to use call light when getting up 2. Rinse mouth out after each use 3. Frequent fluid and sugar free gum can help with dry mouth 4. Instruct patient to wait 5 min in-between puffs
Acetaminophen	NSAID	Reduces fever, pain	650 mg PO		Dyspnea Anxiety Agitation Hypertension	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educate to take with food if GI upset 2. Educate patient on the signs of liver toxicity 3. Implement therapy techniques to reduce pain without the need for acetaminophen 4. Educate patient to avoid alcohol

Date: _____ Time: _____
 Location: _____
 Patient Name: _____
 Room No: _____
 Nurse: _____
 Signature: _____
 Date: _____

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Primary IV Fluid and Infusion Rate (ml/hr)	Circle IVF Type	Rationale for IVF	Lab Values to Assess Related to IVF	Contraindications/Complications
D5 1/2 NS 1 Liter IV at 100ml/hr	Hypertonic	Fluid and electrolyte replacement	glucose electrolytes	-fluid overload -iv site irritation

Student Name: <i>Tatum Lee</i>		Unit: SIM		PETERSON		Date: 12/6/21		Allergies: N/A	
Generic Name	Pharmacologic Classification	Therapeutic Reason	Dose, Route & Schedule	Correct Dose? If not, what is correct dose?	IVP – List diluent solution, volume, and rate of administration	IVPB – List concentration and rate of administration	Adverse Effects	Appropriate Nursing Assessment, Teaching, Interventions (Precautions/Contraindications, Etc.)	
Metoprolol	Beta Blocker	Helps circulation and angina Antihypertensive	50 mg PO	Yes			Bradycardia, orthostatic hypotension Trouble sleeping	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Never stop abruptly taking this medication 2. Take at the same time each day and with food 3. Educate pt to change positions slowly to minimize ortho HTN 4. Educate that this medication may increase sensitivity to cold 	
Hydrochlorothiazide	Diuretic Water pill	Used to treat fluid retention	12.5 mg PO				Black tarry stool Cramping Restlessness Spinning sensation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educate patient on the signs of electrolyte imbalance (dehydration, weakness) 2. Educate patient to use call light when getting up 3. Take ear morning or early evening to avoid nocturne 4. Educate patient to dangle feet before rising 	

Adult/Geriatric Critical Thinking Worksheet

Student Name: *Tatum Lee*

Unit: SIM

Pt. Initials:

Date: 12/6/2021

1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a chronic inflammatory lung disease that causes obstructed airflow from the lungs. It is typically caused by long-term exposure to irritating gases or particulate matter, most often from cigarette smoke. (Mayo Clinic)

2. Factors for the Development of the Disease/Acute Illness

Smoking, Advanced age, genetic predisposition (AIHW 2019), environmental tobacco smoke (including in childhood), exposure to fumes and smoke from carbon-based cooking and heating fuels, such as charcoal and gas, occupational hazards (pollutants and chemicals), poor nutrition, pneumonia or childhood respiratory infection (AIHW 2019)

3. Signs and Symptoms

breathing difficulty, cough, mucus (sputum) production and wheezing (Mayo Clinic)

4. Diagnostic Tests pertinent or confirming of diagnosis

Pulmonary function tests
measurement of lung volumes and diffusing capacity
six-minute walk test
pulse oximetry.
Chest X-ray
CT scan
Arterial blood gas
(Mayo Clinic)

5. Lab Values that may be affected

CBC, WBC, hemoglobin and hematocrit, platelets, glucose, urea, creatinine, Na+, K+, C-reactive protein (breathe.ersjournals.com)

6. Current Treatment

smoking cessation, short-acting and long-acting bronchodilators, inhaled corticosteroids, combination inhalers, oral steroids, phosphodiesterase-4 inhibitors, theophylline, antibiotics, oxygen therapy, pulmonary rehabilitation program, BiPAP, managing exacerbations, lung volume reduction surgery, lung transplant, bullectomy (Mayo Clinic) adequate hydration, nebulizer treatments, avoidance of air pollutants, diuretics (Thomas, CSON IM3)

Adult/Geriatric Critical Thinking Worksheet

Student Name: *Tatum Lee*

Unit:

Pt. Initials:

Date: 12/6/2021

1. Disease Process & Brief Pathophysiology

Pneumonia is an infection that inflames the air sacs in one or both lungs. The air sacs may fill with fluid or purulent material. A variety of organisms, including bacteria, viruses and fungi, can cause pneumonia. Pneumonia can range in seriousness from mild to life-threatening. It is most serious for infants and young children, people older than age 65, and people with health problems or weakened immune systems. (Mayo Clinic)

2. Factors for the Development of the Disease/Acute Illness

Age <2 or >65
Being hospitalized
Chronic disease
Smoking
Weakened or suppressed immune system
(Mayo Clinic)
dysphagia

3. Signs and Symptoms

Chest pain when you breathe or cough, Confusion or changes in mental awareness (in adults age 65 and older), Cough- which may produce phlegm, Fatigue, Fever, sweating and shaking chills, Lower than normal body temperature, Nausea, vomiting or diarrhea, Shortness of breath (Mayo Clinic)

4. Diagnostic Tests pertinent or confirming of diagnosis

Blood tests
Chest X-ray
Pulse oximetry
Sputum test
CT scan
Pleural fluid culture
(Mayo Clinic)

5. Lab Values that may be affected

Complete Blood Count
Procalcitonin
Sputum Culture and Gram Stain
Urine Antigen Tests
Serology
PCR and Enzyme Immunoassays
(Verweil Health)

6. Current Treatment

Antibiotics
Cough medicine
antipyretic/analgesic
Hospitalization
Ventilation
(Mayo Clinic)
O2 therapy