

Abby Woodyard

Pharmacology Scenario 4: Yoa Li

Guided Reflection Questions

Opening Questions

How did the simulated experience of Yoa Li's case make you feel?

This simulation made me feel better about opioid medications and what to do if a patient isn't waking up or has signs of sedation. This is also the first time with dealing with the PCA pump, so I learned more about that as well. I felt more confident to be able to assess a patient that is sedated and when to call the provider as well. The orders are well written out and that was helpful on what to do as well. I also felt overwhelmed on what to do first and felt that I had multiple priority problems, so I had to work and think quickly on those decisions.

Scenario Analysis Questions¹

S/EBP/PCC List the signs and symptoms of opioid sedation.

The signs and symptoms of opioid sedation are relaxed or confused mindset, impaired judgement, nausea, vomiting, constipation, blurred vision, slow or shallow breathing, lightheadness, small pupils, and bradycardia. So Yoa Li was having a slow respiratory status as well as a slower heartbeat. At the beginning of the scenario, Yoa Li was not waking up to voice and was slurring or mumbling his speech when asked if he was awake. Also, he had a low SpO₂, so we had to use supplemental oxygen.

S/EBP/PCC Discuss the appropriate method of using the Pasero Opioid-Induced Sedation Scale.

The Pasero Opioid-Induced Sedation Scale is used to assess the sedation level of a patient who has been given opioids for their pain. It can help to identify when a patient might be at risk for too much medication. This is the scale:

S- sleep, easy to arouse

- 1- Awake and alert
- 2- Slight drowsy, easily aroused
- 3- Falls asleep while talking, arousable, frequent drowsiness
- 4- Absent response to stimulation, whether verbal or physical

¹ The Scenario Analysis Questions are correlated to the Quality and Safety Education for Nurses (QSEN) competencies: Patient-Centered Care (PCC), Teamwork and Collaboration (T&C), Evidence-Based Practice (EBP), Quality Improvement (QI), Safety (S), and Informatics (I). Find more information at: <http://qsen.org/>

S is the best, along with number 1. If they receive a number 4, then they are risk for too much medication and it can result in death.

Concluding Questions

Describe how you would apply the knowledge and skills that you obtained in Yoa Li's case to an actual patient care situation.

In the clinical setting, I would now know how to assess and do the POSS scale on a patient that is receiving opioid drugs. This can help me decide what the next best action would be. Also, It was important to get all of the information pieces before calling the provider. This includes: respirations, heartrate, blood pressure, spO2, LOC, and the POSS scale number. This simulation taught me to be able to identify signs and symptoms fast and know when to intervene. Also, it helped me learn new medications that I have never heard of.