

- **Client Rights - (1)**

- **Complementary, Alternative, and Integrative Therapies: Alternative Therapy for Benign Prostate Hypertrophy (Active Learning Template - System Disorder)**

- Alternative medicine refers to using a non-mainstreamed practice in place of conventional medicine.
 - Complementary medicine refers to using a non-mainstreamed practice together with conventional medicine.
 - Effectiveness of the treatment can vary depending on the purity of the substance, and the route affects the time of onset of therapeutic effects.

- **Reporting of Incident/Event/Irregular Occurrence/Variance - (2)**

- **Medications Affecting Coagulation: Reviewing Laboratory Findings for a Client Receiving Heparin (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 25 Medications Affecting Coagulation v2)**

- Heparin prevents clotting by activating antithrombin, thus indirectly inactivating both thrombin and factor Xa. This inhibits fibrin formation. LMW heparins and activated factor Xa inhibitors only inactivate factor Xa.
 - Hemorrhage can occur if medication administration leads to high activated partial thromboplastin time. Other risk factors include history of bleeding disorder or taking antiplatelet medication concurrently.
 - Low-dose therapy for prophylaxis against postoperative venous thrombosis.

- **Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Completing an Incident Report for a Medication Error (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 2 Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction v2)**

- Chemical name – the name of medication that reflects its chemical composition and molecular structure.
 - Generic name is the official or nonproprietary name the United States Adopted Name Council gives a medication. Each medication has only one generic name.
 - Trade name is the brand or proprietary name the company that manufactures the medication gives it. One medication can have multiple trade names.

- Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies - (1)**

- **Substance Use Disorders: Client Teaching About Nicotine Replacement Options (Active Learning Template - Medication)**

- Naltrexone is a pure opioid antagonist that suppresses the craving and pleasurable effects of alcohol.
 - Methadone substitution is an oral opioid agonist that replaces the opioid to which the client has a physical dependence.
 - Methadone dose must be slowly tapered to produce withdrawal.

- **Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions - (9)**

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- **Antibiotics Affecting the Bacterial Cell Wall: Adverse Reactions (Active Learning Template - Medication)**

- Pyrazinamide – Tingling numbness, burning, and pain resulting from deficiency of pyridoxine, vitamin B6.
 - Ethambutol – Tingling numbness, burning, and pain resulting from deficiency of pyridoxine, vitamin B6.

- Rifampin- Tingling numbness, burning, and pain resulting from deficiency of pyridoxine, vitamin B6.

0 Antibiotics Affecting the Bacterial Cell Wall: Identifying an Allergic Reaction to Amoxicillin (Active Learning Template - Medication)

- Hives
- Itchy white or red bumps.
- Swelling of the tongue.

0 Cardiac Glycosides and Heart Failure: Risk Factors for Digoxin Toxicity (Active Learning Template - Medication)

- Verapamil increases plasma levels of digoxin
- Antacids decrease absorption of digoxin and can decrease its effectiveness.
- Monitor pulses for rate and rhythm.

0 Chronic Neurologic Disorders: Medications That Interact With Carbamazepine (Active Learning Template - Medication)

- Irreversible inhibitors: Therapeutic effect is long acting and they are highly toxic. The only clinical indication is to treat glaucoma. Pralidoxime is used to reverse the effect of echothiophate.
- Reversible inhibitors: Therapeutic effect lasts for a moderate duration (2 to 4 hrs) and is used to treat Alzheimers disease and parkinsons disease and reverse the effects of nondepolarizing neuromuscular blocking agents following surgery.
- Cholinesterase inhibitors prevent the enzyme cholinesterase from inactivating acetylcholine, thereby increasing the amount of Ach available at receptor sites.

0 Chronic Neurologic Disorders: Assessing a Client's Response to Phenytoin (Active Learning Template - Medication)

- 0 - Nystagmus
- 0 - Sedation
- 0 - Ataxia

0 Depressive Disorders: Supplements to Avoid While Taking Sertraline (Active Learning Template - Medication)

- Avoid 5-HTP
- L tryptophan
- SSRIS

0 Medications Affecting Blood Pressure: Monitoring for Adverse Effects of Lisinopril (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 20 Medications Affecting Blood Pressure v2)

- Antihypertensive medications can have an additive effect when used with ARB's
- Increased risk for lithium toxicity
- Lithium toxicity can occur if it is taken concurrently.

0 Mycobacterial, Fungal, and Parasitic Infections: Interpreting Adverse Effects of Rifampin (Active Learning Template - Medication)

- Rifampin accelerates metabolism of warfarin, oral contraceptives, protease inhibitors, and non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors for HIV, resulting in diminished effectiveness.
- Concurrents use with isoniazid and pyrazinamide increases risk of hepatotoxicity.
- Monitor liver function.

0 Psychotic Disorders: Teaching a Client About Clozapine (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 10 Psychotic Disorders v2)

- 0 - Take clozapine around the same time every day.
- 0 - Follow the directions on your prescription label carefully.
- 0 - Do not take more or less or it than prescribed.

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- **Expected Actions/Outcomes - (6)**

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- 0 **Airflow Disorders: Evaluating Understanding of Teaching (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 17 Airflow Disorders v2)**

- 0 - Report changes in heart rate and chest pain.
- 0 - Follow manufactures instructions for use of metered dose inhaler, dry powder, and nebulizer
- 0 - Take medication as prescribed. If dose missed, the following dose should not be doubled.

- 0 **Antilipemic Agents: Determining Effectiveness of Treatment (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 24 Antilipemic Agents v2)**

- 0 -Obtain baseline liver function
- 0 - Monitor liver function tests after 12 weeks and then every 6 months.
- 0 - Medications might be discontinued if liver function tests are about the expected references range.

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- 0 **Antilipemic Agents: Medications for High Cholesterol (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 24 Antilipemic Agents v2)**

- 0 - Simvastatin
- 0 - Lovastatin
- 0 - Pravastatin

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- 0 **Bone Disorders: Identifying Therapeutic Uses of Raloxifene (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 34 Bone Disorders v2)**

- 0 - Take a calcium supplement at least 1 hr apart from glucocorticoids and tetracyclines and at least 4hr
- 0 - Take oral calcium with an 8 oz glass of water
- 0 -Prevent and treat postmenopausal osteoporosis to prevent spinal fractures in female clients.

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- 0 **Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema: Priority Actions for a Client Who Has Heart Failure (Active Learning Template - System Disorder, RM AMS RN 11.0 Chp 32 Heart Failure and Pulmonary Edema)**

- 0 - Maintain an exercise routine to remain physically active, and consult with the provider before starting any exercise regimen.
- 0 - Consume a diet low in sodium along with fluid restrictions, and consult with the provider regarding diet.
- 0 -Refrain from smoking

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- 0 **Mycobacterial, Fungal, and Parasitic Infections: Evaluating Use of Anti-Infective Medications (Active Learning Template - Medication)**

- 0 - Latent: Isoniazid only daily for 9 months, or isoniazid with rifapentine once weekly for 3 months.
- 0 -Active: several antimycobacterial medications are used to treat a client who has active tuberculosis in order to decrease medication resistance. Treatment usually consists of a four medication regimen often including isoniazid and rifampin.

- 0 - The initial phase focus on eliminating the active tubercle bacilli, which will result in noninfectious sputum.

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- **Medication Administration - (9)**

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- 0 **Airflow Disorders: Teaching About Fluticasone Metered-Dose Inhaler (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 17)**

- 0 - Do not exceed prescribed dosages.
- 0 - Know the dosage schedule.
- 0 - Notify the provider if there is an increase in the frequency and intensity of asthma exacerbations.

- 0 **Angina: Teaching About a Nitroglycerin Transdermal Patch (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 22 Angina v2)**

- 0 - To ensure appropriate dose, patches should not be cut.
- 0 - Place patch on a hairless area of skin and rotate sites to prevent skin irritation.
- 0 - Remove old patch, wash skin with soap and water, and dry thoroughly before applying new patches.

- 0 **Bipolar Disorders: Teaching About Lithium Carbonate (Active Learning Template - Medication)**

- 0 - maintain adequate fluid and sodium intake.
- 0 - Monitor for manifestations of hypothyroidism.
- 0 - Report an increase in tremors.

- 0 **Diabetes Mellitus: First Action When Mixing Insulins in One Syringe (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 39)**

- 0 - always draw the regular insulin into the first syringe first.
- 0 - draw up the required amount
- 0 - Always draw clear insulin first before drawing the cloudy.

- 0 **Medications Affecting Coagulation: Safe Administration of Enoxaparin (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 25 Medications Affecting Coagulation v2)**

- 0 - Monitor vital signs
- 0 - Monitor activated partial thromboplastin time. Keep value at 1.5 to 2 times
- 0 - If hemorrhage occurs, stop heparin administration.

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- 0 **Medications Affecting Urinary Output: Monitoring for Laboratory Values (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 19 Medications Affecting Urinary Output v2)**

- 0 - Monitor bloodpressure.
- 0 - K+ less than 3.5 mEq/L
- 0 - Monitor ECG periodically.

0 **Nutrition and Oral Hydration: Administering Medications to a Client Who Has Dysphagia (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 39 Nutrition and Oral Hydration)**

- 0 - Better swallowing decreases medication errors
- 0 - Increase patients hydration and nutrition
- 0 - Assess client for actual/potential specific food and medications interactions.

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0 **Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Preparing to Administer Digoxin (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 2 Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction v2)**

- 0 - Clients full name
- 0 - Date and time of the prescription
- 0 - Strength and dosage of the medication

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0 **Vitamins and Minerals: Verifying a Prescription for a Potassium Infusion (Active Learning Template - Medication)**

- 0 - Treating hypokalemia
- 0 - For clients receiving diuretic resulting in potassium loss
- 0 - For clients who have potassium loss due to excessive or prolonged vomiting, diarrhea, excessive use of laxatives, intestinal drainage, and GI fistula.

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• **Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies - (2)**

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0 **Intravenous Therapy: Actions for an IV Infusion Infiltration (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill)**

- Give the medication the pharmacist mixed in a large volume of fluid. As a continuous IV infusion, such as potassium chloride and vitamins.
- Administer volume-controlled infusions.
- Give an IV bolus dose.

0 **Intravenous Therapy: Nursing Actions for IV Infiltration (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill)**

- Verify the compatibility of medications with IV solutions before infusion and medication through tubing that is infusing and IV solution.
- Add medications to a new IV fluid container, not to an IV container that is already hanging.
- Use the IV port closest to the client to administer the medication.

• **Pharmacological Pain Management - (3)**

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0 **Individual Considerations of Medication Administration: Risk Factors for Adverse Reactions in Older Adult Clients (Active Learning Template - Growth and Development, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 6 Individual Considerations of Medication Administration v2)**

- Accumulation: Medication concentration in the body increases due to the inability to metabolize or excrete a medication rapidly enough, resulting in a toxic medication effect.
- 0 - Diet: Inadequate nutrition can affect the protein-binding response of medications and subsequently increase the medication's response.
- 0 - Check that dosages are accurate for weight or BSA.

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0 Opioid Agonists and Antagonists: Administering Medication for Breakthrough Pain (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 36 Opioid Agonists and Antagonists v2)

- 0 - Relief of moderate to severe pain.
- 0 -Treatment of opioid dependence
- 0 -Adjunct to balanced anesthesia

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0 Opioid Agonists and Antagonists: Adverse Effects of Epidural Morphine (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 36 Opioid Agonists and Antagonists v2)

- 0 - Avoid consumption of alcohol.
- 0 - Avoid the use of these medications in conjunction with opioid agonists.
- 0 - Refrain from using opioids with antihypertensive agents.

Reduction of Risk Potential

• Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs - (1)

0 Medications Affecting Coagulation: Monitoring for Adverse Effects of Heparin (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 25)

- Heparin may cause bruising more easily.
- Make take body longer to stop bleeding.
- Maintain aPTT of 60 to 85 seconds.