



Psychosocial Integrity

- **Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies - (1)**
 - Substance Use Disorders: Client Teaching About Nicotine Replacement Options (Active Learning Template - Medication)
 - 1.) Nicotine abstinence syndrome is evidenced by irritability, nervousness, restlessness, insomnia, and difficulty concentrating.
 - 2.) Bupropion decreases nicotine craving and manifestations of withdrawal.
 - 3.) The use of nicotine replacement therapy approximately doubles the success rate of smoking cessation.

Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

- **Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions - (5)**
 - Antibiotics Affecting the Bacterial Cell Wall: Adverse Reactions (Active Learning Template - Medication)
 - 1.) Antibiotics that affect the cell wall are bactericidal.
 - 2.) Bactericidal antibiotics include penicillins, cephalosporins, carbapenems, and monobactams.
 - 3.) Observe the patient for allergic reactions for 30 min following parenteral administration of penicillin. Immediate reactions occur between 2-30 min after administration; accelerated reactions occur within 1-72 hr; delayed reactions occur within days or weeks.
 - Cardiac Glycosides and Heart Failure: Risk Factors for Digoxin Toxicity (Active Learning Template - Medication)
 - 1.) Use digoxin cautiously in impaired kidney function due to risk of toxicity.
 - 2.) Quinidine increases the risk of digoxin toxicity when used concurrently by displacing digoxin from its binding site and reducing kidney excretion.
 - 3.) Verapamil increases plasma levels of digoxin.
 - Chemotherapy Agents: Client Teaching About Adverse Effects (Active Learning Template - Medication)

- 1.) Chemotherapy agents can cause bone marrow suppression, lowering WBC counts, platelets, and RBCs.
- 2.) Chemotherapy agents can also cause GI discomfort such as nausea and vomiting, ondansetron or another antiemetic is normally administered before therapy begins.
- 3.) Chemotherapy agents can also cause mucositis, gastric ulcers, and perforation. Monitor for GI bleeding.
- Medications Affecting Urinary Output: Reporting Adverse Effects of Furosemide (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 19)
- 1.) Advise clients to avoid sudden changes of position and arise slowly from lying down or sitting due to hypotension.
- 2.) Assess for manifestations of dehydration such as dry mouth, increased thirst, low urine output, and weight loss.
- 3.) Avoid use of furosemide with other ototoxic medications such as gentamicin.
- Psychotic Disorders: Teaching a Client About Clozapine (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 10 Psychotic Disorders v2)
- 1.) Clozapine was the first atypical antipsychotic developed, however it is no longer considered a first-line medication because of its serious adverse effects.
- 2.) High risk of weight gain, diabetes mellitus, and dyslipidemia.
- 3.) Monitor for indications of infection such as fever, sore throat, or lesions in the mouth.

- **Expected Actions/Outcomes - (2)**

- Antilipemic Agents: Medications for High Cholesterol (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 24)
- 1.) Antilipemic agents work in different ways to help lower LDL cholesterol and raise HDL cholesterol levels.
- 2.) These medications should be used along with lifestyle modifications such as exercise, diet, and weight control.
- 3.) Antilipemics agents should not be used while pregnant because they can cause fetal malformation.
- Mycobacterial, Fungal, and Parasitic Infections: Evaluating Use of Anti-Infective Medications (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 47)
- 1.) Educate the client to use a second form of birth control such as a condom.
- 2.) Take isoniazid 1 hr before or 2 hrs after meals, with a full glass of water.
- 3.) Complete the prescribed course of antimicrobial therapy, even though manifestations can resolve before the full course is completed.

- **Medication Administration - (7)**

- Angina: Client Teaching About Sublingual Nitroglycerin (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 22 Angina v2)
- 1.) Use aspirin to relieve headache pain caused by nitroglycerin.
- 2.) Sit or lie down if experiencing dizziness or faintness.
- 3.) Use the lowest dose needed to achieve effect.
- Bipolar Disorders: Teaching About Lithium Carbonate (Active Learning Template - Medication)
- 1.) Lithium produces neurochemical changes in the brain, including serotonin receptor blockage.
- 2.) There is evidence that the use of lithium can show a decrease in neuronal atrophy and/or an increase in neuronal growth.

- 3.) Lithium can cause nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal pain. Administer this medication with meals or milk to limit GI distress.
- Medications Affecting Coagulation: Safe Administration of Enoxaparin (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 25 Medications Affecting Coagulation v2)
 - 1.) Enoxaparin is available in prefilled syringes.
 - 2.) Do not expel the air bubble in the syringe unless adjustments must be made to the dose.
 - 3.) Rotate sites between right and left anterolateral and posterolateral abdominal walls at least 2 inches from the umbilicus.
- Medications Affecting Urinary Output: Monitoring for Laboratory Values (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 19 Medications Affecting Urinary Output v2)
 - 1.) Report urine output less than 30 ml an hour.
 - 2.) Monitor cardiac status and potassium levels.
 - 3.) Monitor blood glucose, uric acid, calcium, magnesium, and lipid levels.
- Nonopioid Analgesics: Identifying a Contraindication for Receiving Acetaminophen (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 35)
 - 1.) Pregnancy risk category B for oral and rectal use, and category C for IV use.
 - 2.) Avoid use in clients who have hypersensitivity to acetaminophen.
 - 3.) Avoid use in severe liver or kidney impairment, and especially in those with chronic alcohol abuse disorder.
- Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Indications for Medication Reconciliation (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 2 Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction v2)
 - 1.) Nurses compile a list of each client's current medications, including all medications with their doses and frequency.
 - 2.) This list should be compared with new medications prescribed to resolve any discrepancies.
 - 3.) This process should take place at admission, when transferring clients, and at discharge.
- 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)
 - 1.) Measure apical heart rate before giving digoxin.
 - 2.) Monitor digoxin blood levels.
 - 3.) Monitor levels of K⁺ to maintain a level between 3.5-5.0 mEq/L.

- **Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies - (3)**

- Electrolyte Imbalances: Findings Indicating Effective Hypertonic Infusion (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 58 Electrolyte Imbalances)
 - 1.) Decreased confusion and lethargy.
 - 2.) Decreased GI motility, and decreased nausea and vomiting.
 - 3.) This treatment is typically effective when fluid volume is normal to high.
- Intravenous Therapy: Nursing Actions for IV Infiltration (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 4)
 - 1.) Stop the infusion and remove the catheter.
 - 2.) Elevate the extremity.
 - 3.) Apply a warm or cold compress depending on the solution infusing.

- Total Parenteral Nutrition: Initiating Therapy (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM Nutrition 7.0 Chp 10 Total Parenteral Nutrition)
- 1.) Review client's weight, BMI, nutritional status, diagnosis, and current laboratory data.
- 2.) Assess the client's educational needs.
- 3.) Evaluate for allergies to soybeans, safflower, or eggs if lipids are prescribed.

- **Pharmacological Pain Management - (2)**

- 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)
- 1.) Older adults often have multiple illnesses, and polypharmacy increases the risk of poor outcomes.
- 2.) Older adults are also more likely to have poor renal and hepatic function affecting medication excretion and toxicity.
- 3.) Older adults are also more likely to have adverse reactions in general.
- 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)
- 1.) Epidural morphine can cause pruritus, nausea, and vomiting.
- 2.) They can also cause bloating and constipation.
- 3.) Respiratory depression can also occur, so have naloxone and resuscitation equipment available.

Reduction of Risk Potential

- **Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs - (1)**

- Medications Affecting Coagulation: Monitoring for Adverse Effects of Heparin (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 25)
- 1.) Laboratory monitoring of heparin is done using a (aPTT).
- 2.) Assess for signs of bleeding such as coffee ground stools.
- 3.) Other labs such as HCT should be monitored as well.

- **Laboratory Values - (1)**

- Depressive Disorders: Laboratory Values to Report (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept)
- 1.) Report temperature 37.8 degrees celsius or higher as a fever.
- 2.) Report blood pressure greater than 140/90 mmHg as hypertension.
- 3.) Report respiration rate less than 12 breath per minute as bradypnea.

Physiological Adaptation

- **Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances - (1)**

- Bipolar Disorders: Assessing a Client Who Is Taking Lithium for an Electrolyte Imbalance (Active Learning Template - Medication)
- 1.) Calcium electrolyte levels should be monitored while taking lithium.
- 2.) ECG can be used to monitor for dysrhythmias.
- 3.) Maintain adequate fluid and sodium intake.

