

Management of Care

Client Rights: complementary, alternative, and integrative therapies for BPH

- Alternative therapy medicine refers to using a non-mainstreamed practice in place of conventional medicine.
- Saw palmetto can decrease prostate manifestations of prostate hyperplasia.
- Question clients about concurrent use with aspirin, heparin, and warfarin.

Safety and Infection Control

Reporting of Incident/Event/Irregular Occurrence: Medications affecting coagulation

- Administer protamine, which binds with heparin and forms a heparin-protamine complex that has no anticoagulant properties.
- Hemorrhage can occur if medication administration leads to high activated partial thromboplastin time.
- Monitor vital signs and advise clients for bleeding: increased heart rate, decreased blood pressure, bruising, petechiae, hematomas, black tarry stools.

Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side effects/Interactions: Antibiotics and Neuro medications

- Contraindications and precautions of specific medications refer to client conditions that make it unsafe or potentially harmful to administer.
- Response to medications differs for individuals based on multiple factors: age, sex, disease process, and genetic variations)
- Adverse effects can be classified according to body systems; can result from CNS depression or stimulation.

Expected Outcomes: Heparin therapy

- Depending on therapeutic intent of Heparin, effectiveness can be evidenced by an aPTT level of 60-80 seconds during treatment.
- No development or no further development of venous thrombi or emboli.
- Ensure labs are drawn to assess aPTT level.

Parenteral/IV Therapies

- Intravenous therapy involves administering fluids via an IV catheter to administer medications, supplement fluid intake, or give fluid replacement, electrolytes, or nutrients.
- Never administer IV medications through tubing that is infusing blood, blood products, or parenteral nutrition solutions.

- For infiltration, stop the infusion and remove the catheter. Elevation of the extremity is important, as well.
- Application of cold or warm compress depending on the type of solution that infiltrated the tissue.

Medication Administration: safe administration

- To ensure safe medication administration and prevent errors, the nurse must know why a medication is prescribed and its intended therapeutic effect.
- The nurse must be aware of potential side effects, interactions, contraindications, and precautions.
- Various factors affect how clients respond to medications. It is important for nurses to identify these factors to help individualize nursing care.

Pharmacological Pain Management

- Factors that affect pain management therapy include multiple or severe illnesses, altered mental state, or poor adherence.
- Age is a huge factor in the increased risks involved with pharmacological pain management.
- With age, the risk of renal and hepatic impairment increases. Therefore, pain medications should be given in lower doses.

Reduction of Risk Potential

Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs: coagulation therapy

- Hypersensitivity reactions of heparin include chills, fever, urticaria.
- Administer a small test dose prior to the administration.
- Monitor platelets, discontinue medication for platelet count less than 100,000/mm³.

Laboratory Values to report

- Keep aPTT value at 1.5-2 times the baseline.
- Discontinue medication for platelet count less than 100,000.
- Monitor INR, keep between 0.9-1.1.

Physiological Adaptation

Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances: Patients taking Lithium

- Lithium produces neurochemical changes in the brain, including serotonin receptor blockade.
- Administer medication with meals or milk.
- Can interfere with purposeful motor skills and can be exacerbated by factors (stress and caffeine).