

Safety and Infection Control

- **Reporting of Incident/Event/Irregular Occurrence/Variance - (1)**
 - o 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)
 1. Keep value at 1.5 to 2 times the baseline.
 2. Monitor platelet. D/c if platelet count is less than 100,000/mm³.
 3. Protamine Sulfate is an antidote for Heparin.

Psychosocial Integrity

- **Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies - (1)**
 - o Substance Use Disorders: Client Teaching About Nicotine Replacement Options (Active Learning Template - Medication)
 1. Nicotine Lozenge- allow to slowly dissolve in the mouth for 20 to 30 min.
 2. Nicotine gum is not recommended for longer than six months.
 3. Nicotine patch is applied to an area pf clean, dry skin q d.

Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

- **Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions - (1)**
 - o Chronic Neurologic Disorders: Medications That Interact With Carbamazepine (Active Learning Template - Medication)
 1. This medication interacts with oral contraceptives.
 2. And Warfarin
 3. Phenytoin and phenobarbital can decrease the effect of this medication.
- **Expected Actions/Outcomes - (2)**
 - o 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)
 1. Some clients require fluid restriction.
 2. Monitor wts daily and I and o.
 3. Increase exercise and remain active.
- **Medication Administration - (6)**

- o Angina: Teaching About a Nitroglycerin Transdermal Patch (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 22 Angina v2)
 1. Patches should not be cut to ensure appropriate dose.
 2. Place patch on a hairless area of the skin.
 3. Remove the patch at night.
- o Bipolar Disorders: Teaching About Lithium Carbonate (Active Learning Template - Medication)
 1. Report an increase in tremors.
 2. Assess baseline kidney function.
 3. Maintain adequate fluid and sodium intake.
- o Medications Affecting Coagulation: Safe Administration of Enoxaparin (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 25 Medications Affecting Coagulation v2)
 1. Monitor VS and platelet count.
 2. Avoid Aspirin.
 3. Observe for bruising and hemorrhage.
- o Nonopioid Analgesics: Identifying a Contraindication for Receiving Acetaminophen (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 35 Non-Opioid Analgesics v2)
 1. Contraindicated for clients with impaired kidney function.
 2. Contraindicated for clients with PUD
 3. Contraindicated for clients with bleeding disorders.
- o 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)
 1. Provide pureed food.
 2. Provide thickened liquids.
 3. Position the client in High Fowlers.
- o 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. Obtain Apical pulse. Hold if HR is less than 60 bpm.
 2. Follow the rights to medication,
 3. Monitor for Digoxin toxicity.
- **Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies - (5)**
 - o Electrolyte Imbalances: Findings Indicating Effective Hypertonic Infusion (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 58 Electrolyte Imbalances)

1. Increased ECF volume.
 2. Tachycardia and rapid thready pulse.
 3. Hypotension and orthostatic hypotension.
- o Intravenous Therapy: Actions for an IV Infusion Infiltration (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill)
 1. Stop the infusion, remove the catheter.
 2. Elevate the affected arm.
 3. Check with the provider to determine whether the client still needs IV therapy.

 - o Intravenous Therapy: Nursing Actions for IV Infiltration (Active Learning Template - Nursing Skill)
 1. Stop the infusion, remove the catheter.
 2. Elevate the affected arm.
 3. Apply cold or warm compress depending on the type of solution.

 - o Intravenous Therapy: Selecting a Site to Initiate IV Therapy (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Fund 10.0 Chp 49 Intravenous Therapy)
 1. Use anatomical landmarks to find the veins.
 2. Select the vein using visualization, gravity, friction, clenching and heat.
 3. Try the distal veins first on the nondominant hand.

 - o Total Parenteral Nutrition: Initiating Therapy (Active Learning Template - Therapeutic Procedure, RM Nutrition 7.0 Chp 10 Total Parenteral Nutrition)
 1. Use an electronic infusion device for more accurate administration.
 2. Assess the clients chart including BMI, weight, and blood work.
 3. Monitor blood and urine glucose as prescribed.
- **Pharmacological Pain Management - (1)**
 - o 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. Complication: respiratory Depression: Monitor RR.
 2. The antidote of Morphine OD is Naloxone.
 3. Monitor for coma, sedation, neurological status, and pinpoint pupils.

Reduction of Potential Risk

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

- o Medications Affecting Coagulation: Monitoring for Adverse Effects of Heparin (Active Learning Template - Medication, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 25 Medications Affecting Coagulation v2)
 1. Monitor bruising, bleeding, abd. Pain, coffee-ground emesis, and tarry stools.
 2. Stop medication if hemorrhage occurs.
 3. Monitor neurologic changes, indicative of hematoma.
- **Laboratory Values - (1)**
 - o Depressive Disorders: Laboratory Values to Report (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept)
 1. Sodium levels. Can cause Hyponatremia.
 2. Monitor PT and INR, if taking Warfarin with Antidepressants.
 3. Monitor kidney and liver enzymes.

Physiological Adaptation

- **Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalances - (2)**
 - o Bipolar Disorders: Assessing a Client Who Is Taking Lithium for an Electrolyte Imbalance (Active Learning Template - Medication)
 1. Assess for hydration and dehydration.
 2. Assess for low sodium intake.
 3. Assess for nausea and vomiting, may cause electrolyte imbalance.
 - o Medications Affecting Labor and Delivery: Treatment for Hypermagnesemia (Active Learning Template - Basic Concept, RM Pharm RN 8.0 Chp 32 Medications Affecting Labor and Delivery)
 1. Magnesium Sulfate Nursing consideration: Monitor DTR.
 2. Have Calcium Gluconate available.
 3. Limit IV Fluids to 125 mL/hr.