

N322 Pharmacology
Proctored ATI Remediation Template

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Main Category: Management of Care

Subcategory: Information Technology

Topic: Client Education: Incorporating Information Technology into Medication Teaching

- We need to understand that when teaching clients making sure that they are actively participating to enhance learning as much as possible.
- We need to also use age and education level appropriate methods of teaching to better provide effective teaching.
- Lastly, we need to understand that we need to assess what way a client learns best to provide as many resources in that learning style as possible.

Main Category: Safety and Infection Control

Subcategory: Reporting of Incident/Event/Irregular Occurrence/Variance

Topic: Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Documenting a Near Miss Event

- We need to understand when a medication error happens that after we assess our patient, we need to contact the provider as soon as possible to inform them of what happened.
- We understand that when an incident happens, we need to file a report within 24 hours addressing all the facts that took place before, during and after the incident.
- Lastly, we need to understand that we do not reference or include the incident report in the clients' medical records.

Main Category: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Subcategory: Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

Topic: Angina and Antilipemic Agents: Adverse Effects of Statins

- We need to know that the client may develop hepatotoxicity from taking the medication and must have their liver tested regularly.
- We need to know that the client may experience chest pain when taking this medication.
- We also need to make sure that the client does not consume grapefruit juice as this can make the medication work to well.

Topic: Antibiotics Affecting Protein Synthesis: Dietary Supplement Interactions With Tetracycline

- We need to make sure that the client does not have milk or any antacids 2 hours before or after taking this medication.
- We also need to make sure that the client is not taking calcium and iron supplements as they can interact with the medication.
- Lastly, we need to make sure that the client is not taking any type of laxatives as they can also interact with the medication.

Topic: Miscellaneous Central Nervous System Medications: Treating Malignant Hyperthermia

- When treating malignant hyperthermia, we need to know how to administer 100% oxygen.
- We also need to know how to initiate cooling measures such as iced iv fluids, a cooling blanket, and placing ice packs around the client.
- Lastly, we need to know to stop administering succinylcholine and other anesthetics.

Subcategory: Expected Actions/Outcomes

Topic: Anxiety and Trauma- and Stressor-Related Disorders: Identifying Adverse Effects of Buspirone

- We know inform the client that they may experience dizziness, nausea, headache, lightheadedness, and agitation when taking this medication.

- We should also inform the client that when taking this medication they may experience constipation.
- We should also inform the client that when taking this medication they may experience increased thoughts about suicide, and if they do they need to contact their provider.

Topic: Bone Disorders: Identifying Therapeutic Uses of Raloxifene

- We should know that therapeutic use of raloxifene is to prevent and treat osteoporosis.
- We should also know that a therapeutic use of this medication is to prevent spinal fractures in female clients.
- Lastly, we should also know that this medication can protect the client from breast cancer.

Topic: Endocrine Disorders: Identifying Need for Dosage Adjustment of Methimazole

- We need to know that if the client is still losing weight that the medication dosage may not be strong enough.
- We need to know that if T4 levels are not decreasing that it may suggest that the client is not taking a strong enough dosage of the medication.
- We need to know that if the client is still experiencing symptoms of hyperthyroidism that that may indicate that the medication is not strong enough.

Topic: Medications Affecting Urinary Output: Therapeutic Effects of Furosemide

- We should know that if the medication is working well the client should start losing weight.
- We should know that the client will have decreased pulmonary and peripheral edema.
- We should also know that the client will have an increased urine output when taking this medication.

Subcategory: Medication Administration

Topic: Medications Affecting Coagulation: Preparing to Administer Subcutaneous Heparin

- We should know that when administering heparin we need to get baseline vital signs.
- We need to know that we need to check dosage with another nurse before administering the medication.
- We need to know that we need to get baseline aPTT, platelet count and hematocrit levels before administering the medication.

Topic: Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration: Administering an IM Injection to an Infant

- When administering injections, we need to use smaller needle sizes to prevent damage.
- When administering injections when needed to us the vastus lateralis in pediatric patients.
- When administering injections, we need to understand that injections are used for poorly soluble medications.

Subcategory: Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies

Topic: Intravenous Therapy: Nursing Actions for IV Infiltration

- We should know that if an IV infiltrate that we need to stop the infusion and remove the catheter immediately.
- We should also know that we need to elevate the extremity and encourage range of motion activity.
- We should know that we should apply a cold or warm compress depending on what type of medication was being infused.

Subcategory: Pharmacological Pain Management

Topic: Opioid Agonists and Antagonists: Administering Pain Medication to a Client Who Has Moderate Pain

- We need to know that we can administer medication such as butorphanol for mild to moderate pain.
- We need to know that we can administer medications such as morphine for moderate to severe pain.
- Lastly, we need to know to assess the client 30 minutes after the medication to given to determine effectiveness of medication.

Main Category: Reduction of Risk Potential

Subcategory: Therapeutic Procedures

Topic: Miscellaneous Pain Medications: Monitoring Adverse Effects of Anesthesia

- We need to understand that when the client is on anesthesia, they may experience CNS excitation.
- We need to understand that when the client is on this medication, they may experience hypotension and cardiosuppression from the sympathetic block the medication gives off.

- We also need to be aware that the client may experience an allergic reaction to this medication especially if they have never received it before.

Main Category: Physiological Adaptation

Subcategory: Unexpected Response to Therapies

Topic: Medications Affecting Urinary Output: Assessing Adverse Effects of Furosemide

- When administering this medication, we need to understand that dehydration can happen from the client losing more fluid than they are taking in.
- We need to understand that the client may develop hypotension from the increased fluid loss.
- We need to understand that the client may become hypokalemic from the increased amount of fluid loss.

Main Category: Clinical Judgement

Subcategory: Recognize Cues

Topic: Medications Affecting Blood Pressure: Identifying Adverse Effects of Medication

- We need to understand that some blood pressure medication can cause the client to have a persistent cough that does not go away.
- We need to inform client taking blood pressure medications to have lab work done regularly to make sure there are no electrolyte imbalances.
- We need to understand that the client may experience angioedema when taking blood pressure medication and that they should contact their provider immediately and discontinue the medication.

Subcategory: Analyze Cues

Topic: Endocrine Disorders: Identifying Potential Complications for a Client Taking Levothyroxine

- We need to understand that a client taking levothyroxine may experience over treatment, overtreatment can cause atrial fibrillation and increased risk for bone loss.
- We need to understand that the client can also experience over medication that can result in thyrotoxicosis.
- We need to understand that overmedication can show symptoms such as, anxiety, tachycardia, chest pain, tremors, palpitations, stomach cramps, fever, diaphoresis, and even weight loss.

Topic: Medications Affecting Urinary Output: Caring for the Client with Heart Failure

- We need to understand that clients taking loop diuretic will affect the amount that they urinate because that medication is trying to get all that fluid out of the body.
- We need to understand that if the client has less than 30ml/hour voids that we need to inform the provider of these findings.
- We need to encourage the client to drink a good amount of fluids when on medications that affect the urinary system because they still need to stay hydrated.

Subcategory: Evaluate Outcomes

Topic: Immunizations: Evaluating Client Understanding of Teaching About HPV Immunization

- We need to understand that the client may have redness, swelling, and tenderness at the injection site.
- We also need to know that the client may experience headaches and a mild to moderate fever.
- Lastly, we need to know that the client should not receive the HPV vaccine if they are pregnant or have an allergy to yeast.