

Pharmacology

Role of the LPN

NAPNES Guidelines
Unit II

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The Nursing Process in Drug Therapy

- Assessment
- Planning
- Implementation
- Evaluation

Nursing Process Assessment

- Subjective data
 - Interview of patient (relatives/friends)
 - Drug history
 - Prescription
 - Over-the-counter (OTC)
 - Home remedies
 - Herbal/homeopathic treatments
 - “Street drugs” (current or past use)
 - Allergies or reactions to drugs

Nursing Process Assessment

- Objective data (Physical data)
 - Head-to-toe assessment
 - Vital signs
- Emotional/psychological data
 - Patient's past experiences
 - Specific drug
 - Health care professionals
 - Previous hospitalizations
- Other data
 - Growth and development issues
 - Laboratory/diagnostic values
 - Socioeconomic factors
 - Cultural concerns

Nursing Process Assessment

- Environmental Influences
 - Effect on need for drugs
 - Therapeutic nursing actions
 - Facilities that are available
- Data analysis
 - Done after all information collected
 - Decisions made about importance and implications of data to the patient

Nursing Process Assessment

- Nursing Diagnosis
 - Used as a means of communication
 - Done after all data collected
 - Result of critical thinking, analysis, creativity and accurate data collection
- North American Nursing Diagnosis Association (NANDA)
 - Formal organization
 - Leader in classification of nursing diagnoses

Please refer to Box 1-2 (Liley et. al.)

Nursing Process Planning

- Goal of planning
 - Prioritize nursing diagnoses
 - Specify goals/outcome criteria
- Patient oriented
- Apply to any medications patient receives

Nursing Process Implementation

- Guided by assessment, diagnosis & planning
 - Dynamic process including
 - Communication/collaboration with other health care providers
 - Knowledge
 - Current or new drugs
 - Patient condition
 - Age-related considerations (Read Chapter 3; *Lifespan Considerations* – Liley)
 - Patient's rights – refer to page 11 (Liley)

Nursing Process Implementation

- Nurse needs to be familiar with drug in order to prevent errors
 - Generic/trade name
 - Average dose
 - Classification
 - Use
 - Adverse effects
 - Contraindications
 - Signs of effectiveness

Nursing Process Implementation

- Administer drugs using the “5 rights”
 - Drug
 - Dose
 - Time
 - Route
 - Patient

Nursing Process Implementation

- Patient teaching
 - Identify need
 - Establish realistic goals
 - Select method
 - Implement teaching
 - Evaluate effect of teaching

Nursing Process Implementation

- Minimizing adverse effects/errors
 - **KNOW THE DRUG!!**
 - Utilize the 5 rights
 - Documentation
 - Nursing action
 - Reporting effect of drug on patient
 - Documenting the effect

Nursing Process Evaluation

- Ongoing part of the nursing process
- Determining the status of the goals and outcomes of care
- Monitoring the patient's response to drug therapy

Nursing Process

Legal/Ethical/Cultural Considerations

- Legislation
 - Pure Food & Drug Act
 - Passed in 1906
 - Regulates/controls the manufacture, distribution & sale of drugs
 - Harrison Narcotic Act
 - Passed in 1914
 - Regulates the sale of narcotic drugs

Nursing Process

Legal/Ethical/Cultural Considerations

- Legislation (cont.)
 - Pure Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act
 - Passed in 1938
 - Gave FDA control over the manufacture and sale of drugs, food and cosmetics
 - Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention & Control Act
 - Passed in 1970
 - Developed due to growing problem of abuse
 - Regulates all drugs with potential for abuse

Nursing Process

Legal/Ethical/Cultural Considerations

- Drug development
 - ~ 7 -12 years or longer
 - FDA approval necessary for all drugs
- Compassionate access to unapproved drugs
 - Allows certain pts to receive drugs w/o FDA approval

Nursing Process

Legal/Ethical/Cultural Considerations

- Over the counter (OTC)
- Prescription (legend) drugs
 - Potentially harmful
 - Use needs to be supervised by licensed health care practitioner
 - Nurse practitioner
 - Physician
 - Dentist
 - Largest category of drugs
 - Need prescription form
 - Name of drug, dosage, method & times of administration & signature of health care provider

Nursing Process

Legal/Ethical/Cultural Considerations

- Controlled Substances
 - Drugs with high potential for abuse
 - Physical or psychological
 - Regulated by *The Controlled Substance Act of 1970*
 - Five schedules
 - Schedule I, II, III, IV, V (C-I to C-V)
 - Schedule I
 - » Most abuse potential
 - » No medical use
 - Schedule V
 - » Limited abuse potential
 - » May or may not require prescription

Nursing Process

Legal/Ethical/Cultural Considerations

- If a patient is to be involved in drug development:
 - Must have **informed consent**
 - Careful explanation of the purpose of the study
 - Procedures to be used
 - Possible benefits
 - Risks involved

Nursing Process

Nursing Implications

- Legal issues
 - Adhere to nurse practice act
 - Stay within scope of practice
 - Be familiar with institutions policies and procedures
- Ethical issues
 - Based on basic ethical principles
 - *Code of Ethics for Nurses*
 - Published by ANA
 - Refer to Box 4-1 (Liley)

Nursing Process

Nursing Implications

- Cultural issues include
 - Health beliefs/practices
 - Past use of medication
 - Home remedies
 - Use of nonprescription drugs/OTC/herbal remedies
 - Usual response to illness
 - Responsiveness to medical treatment
 - Religious practice/beliefs
 - Dietary habits

Nursing Process

Nursing Implications

- Cultural issues (cont.)

Common practice examples:

African	Practice folk medicine; employ “healers”
Asian	Believe in traditional medicine; may use herbalists
Hispanic	View health as result of good luck & living right, illness result of bad deed. Use of hot/cold remedies
European	Some still practice folk medicine
Native American	Believe in harmony with nature, ill spirits are disease causing
Western	Increased participation in health care

