

5 Rights of Drug Administration

Right Patient
Right Drug
Right Dose
Right Route
Right Time

6 P's

Pain
Parathesia
Pallor
Pulselessness
Poikilothermia
Paralysis

Metformin (Antidiabetic)

MOA Decreases liver glucose production and small intestine glucose absorption
Indication DM 2
Nursing Monitor BG levels, given with food, hold contrast if
Considerations GFR low
Side Effects GI symptoms (bloating, N/V, cramping, diarrhea)

Oxycodone (Opioid analgesic)

MOA Binds to opioid receptors and decreases excitability (blocks pain)
Indication Moderate to severe pain
Nursing MONITOR FOR RESPIRATORY DEPRESSION,
Considerations decreased GI motility, urinary retention, hypotension, and seizures
Side Nausea, constipation, respiratory depression, hypotension, allergic reaction, CNS depression
Effects

3 Checks

Check the medication unit dose label when removing the unit dose package or multi-dose container from its storage drawer
Check the medication unit dose label with the MAR after retrieval from its drawer or immediately before removing it from a multi-dose container
Check the medication unit dose immediately before giving it to the patient, or when replacing a multi-dose container in the drawer

Levothyroxine (Thyroid Hormone Replacement)

MOA Replaces thyroid hormone which is responsible for metabolism and growth
Indication Hypothyroidism
Nursing Take first thing in the morning by itself, take on empty stomach, follow up with thyroid labs PRN (TSH + T4)
Considerations
Side Tachycardia, anxiety, weight loss
Effects

Warfarin (Anticoagulant)

MOA Blocks Vit K responsible for coag factors
Indication Clot disorders/DVT prophylaxis
Nursing Considerations Watch for blood in stool and gums and bruising, watch INR (2-3)
Side Effects Bleeding, lethargy, muscle pain, purple toes, skin necrosis

