

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 Effects Nausea, constipation, respiratory depression, hypotension, allergic reaction, CNS depression

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 Effects 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

