

TEST BANK FOR PHARMACOLOGY AND THE NURSING PROCESS

TEST BANK FOR PHARMACOLOGY AND THE NURSING PROCESS 9TH EDITION. Latest Updated Examination, Exams of Nursing

high-risk patients - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓--determined by individual characteristics

-individual characteristics that predispose a patient to an adverse reaction depend on the drug under consideration

-cannot determine without understanding pharmacology of the medication.

self-care capacity - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓--evaluated to determine ability to understand and effectively used medications

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-If the nurse determines that the patient is unable to do so, alternative arrangements must be made. -A thorough assessment will identify these factors, thereby allowing the nurse to account for them when formulating nursing diagnoses and a care plan.

Nursing Diagnosis - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓-made based on the analysis of the assessment data

medical diagnosis - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓-identifies a disease condition and the results of diagnostic tests and procedures

The planning step of the nursing process involves - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓-- defining goals, establishing priorities, identifying specific interventions, and establishing criteria for evaluating success

-will allow the nurse to promote beneficial pharmacologic effects and anticipate side/adverse effects, rather than react to them after the effect occurs

Goal of drug therapy - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓-to provide maximum benefit with minimum harm

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The planning step of the nursing process involves - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓- setting goals and creating a care plan

Setting Priorities - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓--Highest priority is given to life-threatening conditions (e.g. anaphylactic shock, ventricular fibrillation) and to reactions that cause severe, acute discomfort and to reactions that can result in long-term harm

-less severe problems are deferred to a setting when the patient and health care provider have the time and resources to address them

4 groups of nursing interventions - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓-1) drug administration

2) interventions to enhance therapeutic effects

3) interventions to minimize adverse effects and interactions

4) pt education (encompasses info in first 3 groups)

4 groups of nursing implementation - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓-1) medication administration

2) patient education

3) actions to promote therapeutic effects

4) actions to decrease the side/adverse effects

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drug administration - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓--dosage

-route of administration

-relationship of medication dosing times to meal times

-administration of concurrent medications

patient education - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓--ongoing, complex, and multifaceted process requiring a dynamic interaction between the nurse and the patient in which information and emotions are communicated

-Compliance, self-administration, diet, side/adverse effects, and cultural considerations need to be noted

interventions to promote therapeutic effects - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓-
Nonpharmacologic interventions can enhance the desired effects of a medication, and the nurse should encourage these

interventions to minimize side/adverse effects - ✓✓ANSWER✓✓--
nurse needs to recognize the difference between a rapid onset medication reaction and a delayed reaction

-severe (and potentially life-threatening) medication reaction, such as anaphylaxis, will occur very quickly after administration