

# Administration of medication



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

This list is not exhaustive, organizations and all staff should be enabled to access documentation pertinent to the administration of medication like the examples listed above. The National Minimum Standards require the registered person puts in place policies and procedures for the receipt, recording, storage, administration and disposal of medicines. 2. 1 - Describe common types of medication Including their effects and potential side effects.

Analgesics: I. E. Codeine, used for pain relief, side effects can be light-headedness, coziness, nausea, vomiting, shortness of breath, and sedation. Codeine can also cause allergic reactions, symptoms of which include constipation, abdominal pain, rash and itching. Body. It can only be taken if you are not allergic to Penicillin and do not have asthma, liver or kidney disease, or a history of diarrhea caused by antibiotics.

It is used to treat many different types of infections, such as ear infections, chest infections, and salmonella however it can cause side effects including sores inside your mouth, fever, swollen glands, joint pain, muscle weakness, severe blistering, peeling, and red skin ash, yellowed skin, yellowing of the eyes, dark colored urine, confusion or weakness, easy bruising, and vaginal itching. Ann-hypertensive: I. E. Illusionist used for lowering blood pressure, it is also effective in the treatment of congestive heart failure, and to improve survival after a heart attack.

Not to be used by people with liver or kidney disease, diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis. Side effects can include feeling faint, restricted urination, stomach swelling, and flu like symptoms, heart palpitations, chest pains, skin rash,

depressed mood, vomiting and diarrhea. Antidepressants: I. E. Florentine work by changing the chemical balance in the brain and that can in turn change the psychological state of the mind such as for depression.

Common side effects include: blurred vision, dizziness, drowsiness, increased appetite, nausea, restlessness, shaking or trembling, and difficulty sleeping.

Other side effects include: dry mouth, constipation, and sweating.

Anticoagulants: I. E. Warning. Anticoagulants are used to prevent blood clotting. A side effect common to all anticoagulants is the risk of excessive bleeding (hemorrhages). This is because these medicines increase the time that it takes clots to form. If clots take too long to form, then you can experience excessive bleeding.

Side effects may include passing blood in your urine, or feces, severe bruising, prolonged nosebleeds (lasting longer than 10 minutes), blood in your vomit, coughing up blood, unusual headaches, sudden severe back pain, difficulty breathing or chest pain. Some side effects with Warfarin include rashes, diarrhea, nausea (feeling sick) and vomiting. 2. 2 - Identify medication which demands the measurement of specific physiological assessments. Insulin requires physiological measurement to determine the fluctuating amount required to balance what the body can produce naturally.

This can be counted by monitoring the level of sugars in the blood and whether you need additional insulin to control this in diabetics. 2. 3 -

Describe the common adverse reactions to medication how each can be recognized and the appropriate action(s) required. Many medications have common side effects such as vomiting, dizziness and rashes, however it is

always important to familiarize your self with the specific side effects of important to always read the side effects of the medication.

If you experience any of the side effects to the point of severity such as extreme vomiting over a sustained period, blacking out, or swelling or blistering where the skin is becoming broken then you are having an adverse reaction. If you are experiencing adverse side effects you should always seek medical advice. 2. 4 - Explain the different routes of medicine administration.

There are various routes of administration available, each of which has advantages and disadvantages which include: Oral - The most common form as it is convenient and economic.

Solid dose forms such as tablets and capsules have a high degree of stability in providing accurate dosage Sublingual - A common route of administration when rapid absorption into the blood vessels is required such as glycerol Trinitarian which is used in the treatment of acute angina. Rectal - It has disadvantages in terms of patient acceptability and unpredictable drug absorption, however it does have advantages in localized drug delivery into the large bowel especially for the delivery of rectal steroids for example.

Topical - This administration has advantages in the management of localized reattempt. It is the most direct route such as the use of eye drops for glaucoma, steroid cream in the management of dermatitis, inhaled prognosticators in the treatment of asthma, or the insertion of pessaries containing Calorimeter in the treatment of vaginal issues. Instillation - Instillation medications come in the form of drops or ointments and can be

instilled via the eyes, nose or ears. Drops can be used for ear or eye infections.

Nose sprays are used for treating for example hay fever. Transversal - Transversal medications come in the form of patches that are applied to the skin normally to the chest or upper arm. They work by allowing the medication to be released slowly and then absorbed. For example, Fontanel patches used for pain relief. Intravenous - Allows administering directly into the circulatory system either by direct injection or infusion, the drug is instantaneously distributed to its required sites.

Intramuscular - An injection of drugs into the muscle which allows a deposit of drugs Subcutaneous - An injection of drugs into the layer of skin directly below the dermis and epidermis, collectively referred to as the cutis which allows an easier absorption . 1 - Explain the types purpose and function of materials and equipment needed for the administration of medication via the different routes. There are various types of materials and equipment required to deliver medications via different routes examples of which are: patches for drug absorption I. . In hormone replacement which can be placed in the most direct location, needles for subcutaneous injection I. E. In insulin dependent diabetes to allow the transfer of insulin into the body. PEG (preposterous endoscopies gastronomy) feed tubes for people with issues swallowing or with sever reflux to allow liquid food and medications to be administered whilst bypassing the throat and gullet. 3. 2 - Identify the required information from prescriptions / medication administration charts.

The Medicine Administration Record (MAR) chart should record what is on the box of medication including full name, address and date of birth of the patient to ensure the prescription is correct for that person. It should also have the date to ensure the medication is current and valid for use. Only medications prescribed by a licensed reactivation should be administered and added to an MAR this can be confirmed by having the doctors name and or distribution health centre included on the medication label.

There should also be the dose and quantity included along with the frequency and duration of taking. It may also include the storage instructions and delivery method for that drug. If you are not familiar with the service user it is important to check that they are the intended individual in order that no medication errors occur. This can be done by asking verbally, or by the individuals chosen communication, checking some hydrostatic ID, or asking family or an advocate of the individual if they are unable to confirm for themselves.

It is also important to check that the medication itself is labeled correctly when received from the pharmacy by confirming the name, address, and date of birth are the same as the individual the drugs are being administered to. Some drugs could be used for addictive purposes if used by someone wishing to abuse its use if they are not the intended recipient. Also it may be dangerous if an individual, to whom the medication has not been prescribed, Stanley is issued that medication.

It could have devastating effects even be fatal in some circumstances. This is why it is necessary that the drug is properly administered and used by the

person in to whom it is intended for. A pharmacist. It is free-of-charge and some pharmacies may even collect. Returned unwanted medicines should be in their original packaging as some may need special handling. Medicines should never be disposed of down the toilet or down a drain as they are classes as hazardous waste and may contaminate the environment and waterways.