

Teaching Patients on Side Effects of Prescription Medication they are on improve the patient's Satisfaction and HCAPH: Implementation Plan

Method of Obtaining Necessary Approval

Indeed, approval is important to the realization of the implementation of the plan. Approval is important because the involvement/support of unit leadership/peers is important to success of the plan. Moreover, administrative support is significant and influences the extent to which the plan eventually impacts practice in the organization. Lastly, the support of peers facilitates the finalization of the plan and enhances motivation. The first step will be to complete the Nursing Research/Project Organizational Feasibility Form which is needed to have the organization's administrative consent for the plan. The second step will be acquired signatures from the following individuals: chief nursing officer, nurse manager, associate chief nursing officer, clinical operations director, and the nursing research scientist. The last step will be to keep the feasibility form in the regulatory binder which is the first document to be evaluated in inspections and audits (Clinical Research Operations Office, 2017).

Statement of Problem

The purpose of prescription medication is to alleviate medical conditions to preserve lives. While this is anticipated, the fact is that both over-the-counter medicines and common prescription possess side effects. Side effects can be defined as the inadvertent, adverse responses that characterize the use of a particular drug (Pirmohamed, 2004). The types of side-effects are broad extending from mild reactions such as itchy skin to life-threatening conditions such as myocardial infarctions. Still, different people react differently to drugs. The National Council for Patient Information and Education yearly documents that 2-3 billion prescriptions are completed (Leigh, 2010).

Nevertheless, the committee also records that only 50% of the prescriptions are complied with appropriately. Nearly 4.5 million persons enter the emergency room or their

doctor's office annually due to the adverse side effects of prescription drugs.

Correspondingly, annually, almost 2 million patients that are hospitalized face the unanticipated effects of prescription drugs. This issue is apparently exhibited in out-of-hospital and in-hospital contexts. The proposed solution is to ensure an improved comprehension of prescription medication that possesses side effects through the nurses' adherence of a sequence of procedures incorporated in their education to patients.

Explanation of Proposed Solution

An educational approach to the problem has the objective of preventing unnecessary medication errors and enhancing the safety of prescription medication (Tshiamo, Kgositau, Ntsayagae, & Sabone, 2015). An increasingly effective way is to apply interactive education programs loaded onto flash drives to reduce the mistakes in administering medication and advance the employment of safe medication procedures. This method is expected to heighten the nurses' application of safe medication procedures. Appraisal of the approach's effectiveness will be through direct observation. A second method will be to utilize a web-based instructional approach to improve prescription administration using a small nurse sample. It is anticipated that the rates of non-intravenous administration faults will reduce and the understanding of the nurses will be enhanced. Evaluation of the method's result will be also be through direct observation.

A problem-based educational method will be utilized in facilitating the nurses' capacities to apply the discoveries extracted from topic-specific studies to create and employ solutions to clinical challenges. A systems approach and a problem-based education will be applied in instructing nurses to avert mistakes in the administration of medication (Tshiamo, Kgositau, Ntsayagae, & Sabone, 2015). Furthermore, a mockup of prescription administration and faults will be applied in a controlled setting to increase nurses' cognitive

thought and enhance the safety of medication. These simulations will be employed in enhancing the nurses' readiness in acknowledging and handling medication errors.

Rationale for Proposed Solution

A continuous educational approach to improving the administration of medication is essential as the nursing field is adjusting. Learners should be helped in comprehending the requirement for constant education even after completion of the course. The internet contains a vast plethora of resources that could help the students in furthering their professional development. Still, the resources that are used should be authoritative and the medication trade names should be applied. Instructors should reinforce the learner's constant education through motivating studies on every type of medication observed by the student and through offering them necessary opinion.

Additionally, incorporating the material utilized in medication dosage calculations can offer the learners an estimation of real scenarios. Instruction sessions should be devised for students to interact with materials such as drawing needles, drug order forms, manikins, syringes, and medication ampules to facilitate their estimation and dispensation of suitable doses to simulated patients (Tshiamo, Kgositau, Ntsayagae, & Sabone, 2015).

What is more, it is vital that educators establish a standard bar for the student's capacity to approximate accurate dosages and implement a plan that guarantees that each one is able of correctly calculating dosages. The final year of training should include actual practical work in the calculation of dosages for out-patients and in-patients.

Inaccuracies in the dispensation of medication can have grave outcomes since it commonly witnesses at out-patient divisions at first encounters with patients that the nurse knows nothing about (Tshiamo, Kgositau, Ntsayagae, & Sabone, 2015). As a result, the nurse may overrate the capacity of the patient in comprehending the guidelines that come with the drugs. There are instances where the one being given the medication is not the user.

Consequently, the guidelines might be adversely adjusted as they are communicated from one individual to the other. So, emphasis should also be put on ensuring effective communication in medication administration.

References

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