

PHARMACOLOGICAL AND PARENTAL THERAPIES

Nursing Responsibilities for Medication Administration

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Pharmacological and parental therapies are essential healthcare interventions that help in promoting client wellness. This paper will ~~aim to~~ explore pharmacological and parental therapies following the NCLEX-RN test plan and their effects on professional nursing practice and patient outcomes. ⁽²⁰¹⁹⁾ Based on the ^(NCSEN) individual performance reports, ~~my lowest score was scored in~~ ^{highlight} 'Pharmacological & Parental Therapies'. The paper will ~~discuss~~ the relationship between the assurance of effective care and safe medication administration while using parenteral and pharmacological therapies. This concept is important as it is ^{3 0/0} ~~one of the heaviest portions~~ of the NCLEX-test plan. As a nurse, it is imperative to know your patient's medication regimen and be able to explain reconciled medications given preadmission.

The priority concept chosen from the Individual Student Comprehensive Assessment Trends: Longitudinal Performance Table is the assurance of effective care and a safe environment. A safe environment is necessary for administering pharmacological therapies and parenteral drugs ^{which} ensures its effectiveness and quality care provision. ~~Likewise,~~ ~~a conducive environment ensures the delivery of quality services.~~

The relationship between the assurance of effective care and a safe environment and pharmacological and parental therapies is that ^{med. & p.} ~~pharmacological and parental therapies are~~ ^{often} necessary to maintain the health and well-being of the patient population. Safe administration of parenteral medications is essential in enhancing the client's quality of care (Broyles et al., 2019, p. 268).

^{N 3} The nurse and healthcare workers should ensure the safe administration of medications by ^{ensuring} ~~ensuring that they~~ follow the rights of administration. ^(cite) ~~They should ensure that the patient~~ ^{including verifications of} ~~receiving the medication is the right client and the medication administered is the right drug.~~ ^{as well} ~~The~~

^{as specifics of when & how it is to be given}

No p.# unless a direct quote

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dose should also be calculated ^{prior to both avoid toxicities or adverse events &} correctly to ensure the right dose is administered. The medication ^{also to ensure the medication has a therapeutic effect} should be administered through the right route of administration. This ensures that the client acquires the quality and appropriate.

The Importance of Nursing Responsibilities for Medication Administration

The priority concept selected from the blueprint of the NCLEX-RN examination is

pharmacological and parenteral therapies. ^{are} This topic is important to professional practice because

^{It is an integral aspect in many clinical areas. For example,} it is essential to the health and well-being of a patient population. Parental and pharmacological

therapies are essential to the patient population's health status because they ^{Vaccines} can prevent or treat

illnesses and diseases. ^{thereby enhancing} This helps promote health outcomes for individuals and improve their

quality of life (Davis & Wood, 2022, p. 142). Pharmacological and parenteral therapies help treat

illnesses ^{or} and maintain individuals' health. Each pharmacological therapy is designed to treat a

certain health issue or condition.

Pharmacological and parenteral therapies can hurt professional practice if they are not properly managed. If the priority concept is unresolved is that the patient population will not receive the necessary care and treatment. This will result in poor quality of healthcare services in the profession (Broyles et al., 2019, p. 273). Therefore, resulting in poor health outcomes, increased mortalities, and morbidities. In addition, this may also result in job-loss due to poor quality service provision. Healthcare professionals may also have a difficult time and face psychological torture due to patient loss and workplace frustrations associated with unresolved pharmacological and parenteral therapies.

The possible negative impact on the patient population with a lack of resolution of the priority concept is that the patient population will not receive the necessary care and treatment.

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When medicines are improperly managed, damage or disease progression can occur (cite). Unnecessary morbidity, suffering, ~~and~~ even death may result with lack of access to medication (cite)

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and their health will be negatively affected (Davis & Wood, 2022, p. 146). The patient may deteriorate health and develop co-morbid conditions due to a lack of appropriate care services. *Further,* *pharmacological* This can also cause a decreased life span and early death due to inadequate treatment and care from healthcare facilities.

Healthcare Disparities, Inequalities, and Interventions

Healthcare disparities, inequalities, and interventions are a major concern ⁵ when addressing pharmacological and parental ~~therapies~~ *healthcare* in professional practice. Many patient populations may be negatively influenced by ~~these therapies~~ *lack of access or improperly managed* if they are not properly managed. ~~These patient populations are those who do not have access to healthcare resources.~~ This could be due to ~~inadequate resources~~ and the unaffordability of healthcare services due to low incomes and unemployment (Sealock et al., 2020, p. 157). Healthcare services are expensive, and some populations may not be able to afford ~~the healthcare services.~~ *insurance for* ~~Most of them are those who lack~~ *Unfortunatley* ~~healthcare insurance and those from low backgrounds.~~ *are frequently income* Lack of access to healthcare services could also be due to a lack of healthcare facilities ~~due to the underdevelopment of a country or a region.~~ *in or malnourished (Gr)*

? Does not make sense Healthcare resources are available for the support of related evidence-based professional practice to pharmacological and parental therapies. Some of these resources include clinical practice guidelines, evidence-based research, and educational materials. *assist RNs in competent medical practice* *Nurses provide* Health education *which* enhances the awareness and knowledge of the population of the healthcare services available and the importance of seeking them when ill (Lobstein et al., 2021, p. 22). *People often do not* The populations should *Nurses inform* also understand when they need pharmacological interventions and when to seek them. This is *health* achieved through the awareness of the various illnesses and conditions and how they present *and often the medical intervention to prevent or outcomes* themselves in the population. *Evidence-based* Research is necessary to help improve healthcare *or treat illness.*

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Research findings are the Evidence

Practice is "Evidence-Based" or decisions are founded
On research results. Stating Evidence-Based research is
redundant. Hope that helps

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services and promote healthcare practices. Clinical practice guidelines help guide healthcare

because much is still unknown and many illnesses do not have a cure.
Nurses further influence pharmacological research by taking part in studies or even working solely in research areas.

Inequalities and disparities may arise in cases where there is unequal access to healthcare services among the populations. This could be due to different economic levels among the populations. Therefore, there is a need to ensure equal access to healthcare among the population (Bares et al., 2019, p. 299). This can be done by ensuring that the poor have access to healthcare services to meet their needs and promote their health outcomes.

How? Suggest lobby for change?

Priority
The prioritized evidence-based practice interventions *to enhance* are to provide access to healthcare resources, educate the *include em* patient population on the importance of pharmacological and parental therapies, and provide *??* support to the patient population. Access to healthcare services can be achieved through expanding healthcare insurance *affordable* among the population. Health education helps ensure that the clients understand the effective use of different pharmacological therapies (Bares et al., 2019, p. 304). Support to the population can be done through the provision of community-based healthcare services *for reasonable rates for the uninsured.* which helps ensure that populations have access to healthcare services. *Medication is also necessary & frequently employed by RN's to ensure* The patient education considerations related to pharmacological and parenteral therapies ensure *& that they are appropriately used.* that the patients understand why they are taking the medications. They ~~should also be taught the~~ importance of adherence and correct and appropriate intake of medications.

What do you mean by support

Legal & Ethical Considerations and Intervention Challenges

There are many ethical and legal implications when addressing pharmacological and parental therapies in professional practice. The ethical implications include injury to the patient; for example, if a medication is administered in the wrong dose, it can cause harm, liver damage, or nephrotoxicity (Broyles et al., 2019, p. 257). Healthcare providers must ensure ethical

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considerations such as beneficence and non-maleficence are adhered to while administering pharmacological and parenteral therapies. Some legal implications include the potential for abuse, the need for informed consent, and the potential for adverse reactions.

Why? E.g. respect beliefs by using human instead of porcine protein.

Respecting when they decline?

The strategy to prevent an ethical dilemma related to the administration of pharmacological and parenteral therapies includes educating the clients on the importance of the care they should get (Price et al., 2018, p. 961). Effective communication also will help promote understanding between the healthcare provider and the clients. The healthcare provider should understand the patient's rights and adhere to them. She should also ensure that the client understands what is expected of them and signs an informed consent for their care.

Fully inform of benefits/risk for taking & for alternatives. Be more assertive here.

~~Strategies to prevent these implications include education, communication, and collaboration.~~

Collaboration and effective communication among the healthcare workers and the patients help to minimize the chances of making errors while administering medications (Davis & Wood, 2022, p. 144). Healthcare workers can share knowledge and information regarding patient care, thus minimizing the chance of making errors such as overdosing on the client. Effective documentation also minimizes such errors while administering parenteral and pharmacological therapies to clients.

How? Inform others on team. Mention Med. reconciliation here.

The anticipated challenge to the success of resolving pharmacological and parenteral therapies is the lack of integration of client health records across the continuity of care (Lantos, 2018, p. 1856). Lack of clear records interferes with continued patient care. This leads to a lack of important information regarding patient treatment. This can result in making errors due to the

which

Standard

electronic records, accessible by all healthcare providers would vastly enhance care coordination & reduce errors (cite).

Participants and Interdisciplinary Approach

Nurses are part of the interdisciplinary team.

Participants and interdisciplinary approaches are essential when addressing pharmacological and parental therapies in professional practice. The parties involved in implementing the priority *medication management* concept interventions are the healthcare team: *the provider, the pharmacist, alongside the nurse,* the patient, and the family. Healthcare workers *are* *the rx, med, & teaching to the* provide *care to* the patient, and the family supports the patient *on able* and the healthcare team where necessary (Davis & Wood, 2022, p. 145). The patient collaborates to ensure that the desired health outcomes are achieved.

Teamwork

Nurses must work collaboratively with other healthcare providers. This is to ensure that these therapies are safely and effectively managed. Some interdisciplinary members that should be included in managing these therapies include pharmacists, physicians, and other allied health professionals. The interdisciplinary members share information and skills, thus improving the quality of care.

Quality Improvement

Quality improvement is essential when addressing pharmacological and parental therapies in professional practice. The benefit *is . . . ↓ of errors, symptoms, preventable disease?* to patient outcomes resulting from the priority concept addressed within the clinical environment is that the patient population will receive the necessary *care and treatment*. Some benefits of addressing these therapies include improved patient outcomes and increased professional nurse knowledge (Shukar et al., 2021, p. 12). Resources that can be used to promote these benefits include clinical practice guidelines and educational materials that boost the knowledge of healthcare workers. In addition, the utilized resource to enhance professional nurse knowledge that promotes improved professional clinical practice includes providing evidence-based research.

This is standard

What can we do that is new?

what does the IPH say for current med error prevention?

HINT: med. Reconciliation

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is important to address pharmacological and parental therapies in professional practice to improve patient outcomes and increase professional nurse knowledge. As

(2019) Prepare for 1st year
future nurses, we must understand the NCLEX-RN test plan to ensure our client's needs are
practice, there is potential for error with medication use.
~~being met and ensure evidence-based practice methods for administering medications.~~ However,

~~these therapies can hurt professional practice if they are not properly managed.~~ Participants and

an interdisciplinary approach are essential when addressing pharmacological and parental

to ensure safe & effective care. RN's not only work within
therapies in professional healthcare practice. Every healthcare professional member should be
the team, they abide by evidence & practice guidelines
able to demonstrate evidence-based practice methods for medication administration.

such as medication reconciliation and the rights
and checks of med. admin (cite). These standards
and quality initiatives aid RN's in effective care.