STANDARD METHOD

10 Rights of Medication Administration.

Understanding the 10 Rights of Drug Administration can help prevent many medication errors. Nurses, who are primarily involved in the administration of medications, benefit from this simplified memory aid to help guide them to administer medications safely.

1. **Right Drug:** The first right of drug administration is to check and verify if it's the right name and form. Beware of look-alike and sound-alike medication names. Misreading medication names that look similar is a common mistake. These look-alike medication names may also sound alike and can lead to errors associated with verbal prescriptions. Check out The Joint Commission's list of look-alike/sound-alike drugs.
2. **Right Patient:** Ask the name of the client and check his/her ID band before giving the medication. Even if you know that patient's name, you still need to ask just to verify.
3. **Right Dose:** Check the medication sheet and the doctor's order before medicating. Be aware of the difference between an adult and a pediatric dose.
4. **Right Route:** Check and verify the order (i.e., per oral, IV, SQ, IM)
5. **Right Time and Frequency:** Check the order for when it would be given and when was the last time it was given.
6. **Right Documentation:** Make sure to write the time and any remarks on the chart correctly.
7. **Right History and Assessment:** Secure a copy of the client's history to drug interactions and allergies.
8. **Right Drug Approach and Right to Refuse:** Give the client enough autonomy to refuse the medication after thoroughly explaining the effects.
9. **Right Drug-Drug Interaction and Evaluation:** Review any medications previously given or the diet of the patient that can yield a bad interaction to the drug to be given. Check also the expiry date of the medication being given.
10. **Right Education and Information:** Provide enough knowledge to the patient of what drug he/she would be taking and what are the expected therapeutic and side effects.

Drug dose calculation formula:

Standard Method

a) Volume or number of tablets to be given.

$$\frac{\text{Dose required}}{\text{Available dose}} \times \begin{matrix}\text{volume of stock solution or}\\ \text{number of tablets/capsules}\end{matrix}$$

O - ordered dose; A - available dose; V - volume

ORAL MEDICATION

1) The physician has ordered 1,500mg of calcium carbonate tablet PO. Available form is 250mg/tab. How many tablets has to be given ?

Sol:

$\frac{O}{A} \times V$

$= \frac{1500\ mg}{250mg} \times 1$ **Ans** = **6 tablets**

2) The physician has ordered 500mg of drug. Available form is 0.25 g/tab. How will you administer?

Sol:

$500mg \times \frac{1g}{1000mg} = 0.5mg = \frac{O}{A} \times V = \frac{0.5\ g}{0.25g} \times 1$ **Ans** = **2 tablets**

PARENTERAL MEDICATION

1) The physician orders Injection Amikacin 5mg/Ib IM q 12 hour. Available form is 0.9g/2ml. How many ml has to be administered to a patient who weights 72.7 kg ?

Sol: $72.7\ kg \times \frac{2.2\ Ibs}{1kg} = 159.94\ Ibs$ $=159.94 \times 5 = 799.7\ mg$

$= 799.7\ mg \times \frac{1g}{1000mg} = 0.7997\ g$ $= \frac{O}{A} \times V = \frac{0.7997g}{0.9g} \times 2 = 1.777\ldots.$

Ans = **1.8 ml**