



Chapter 34 Administering Oral, Topical, and Inhalant Medications (Williams)

Chapter 2 Administration of Drugs (Ford)

Audra Xenakis, DNP, RN

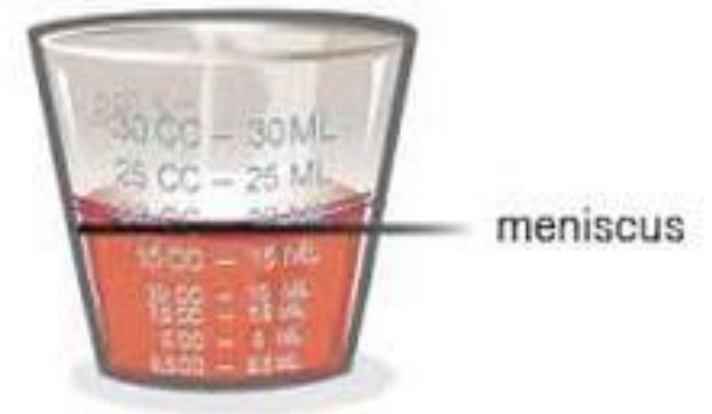
VNSG 2331 Advanced Nursing Skills

Objectives

- Describe the legal and professional responsibilities of the LVN related to medication administration.
- Differentiate between the different routes used for medication administration.
- Identify nursing responsibilities when administering oral, topical, and mucosal medications to children, adults, and older adults.
- Compare and contrast the hard copy medication administration record and the electronic medication administration record.
- Evaluate your responsibilities in the event of a medication error.

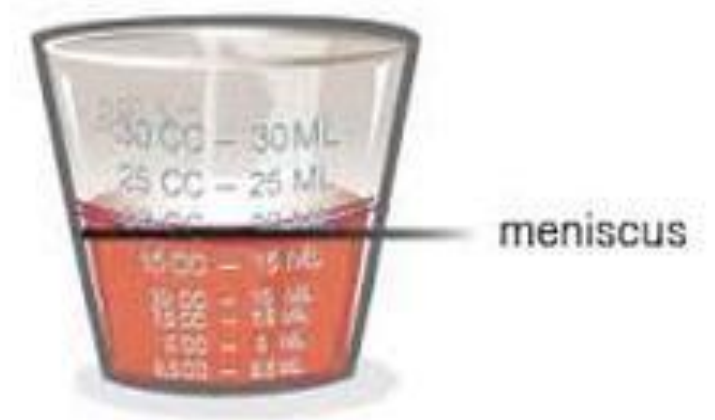
Route-Oral

- Oral = po, per os (by mouth)
- Solid or liquid medications
 - Oral, sublingual, buccal, or via feeding tube
 - Oral-Simplest, most convenient & least expensive route
 - Sublingual – under tongue
 - Buccal – between teeth & cheek (med is ineffective if swallowed)
- Assess for ability to swallow
- Offer sufficient water

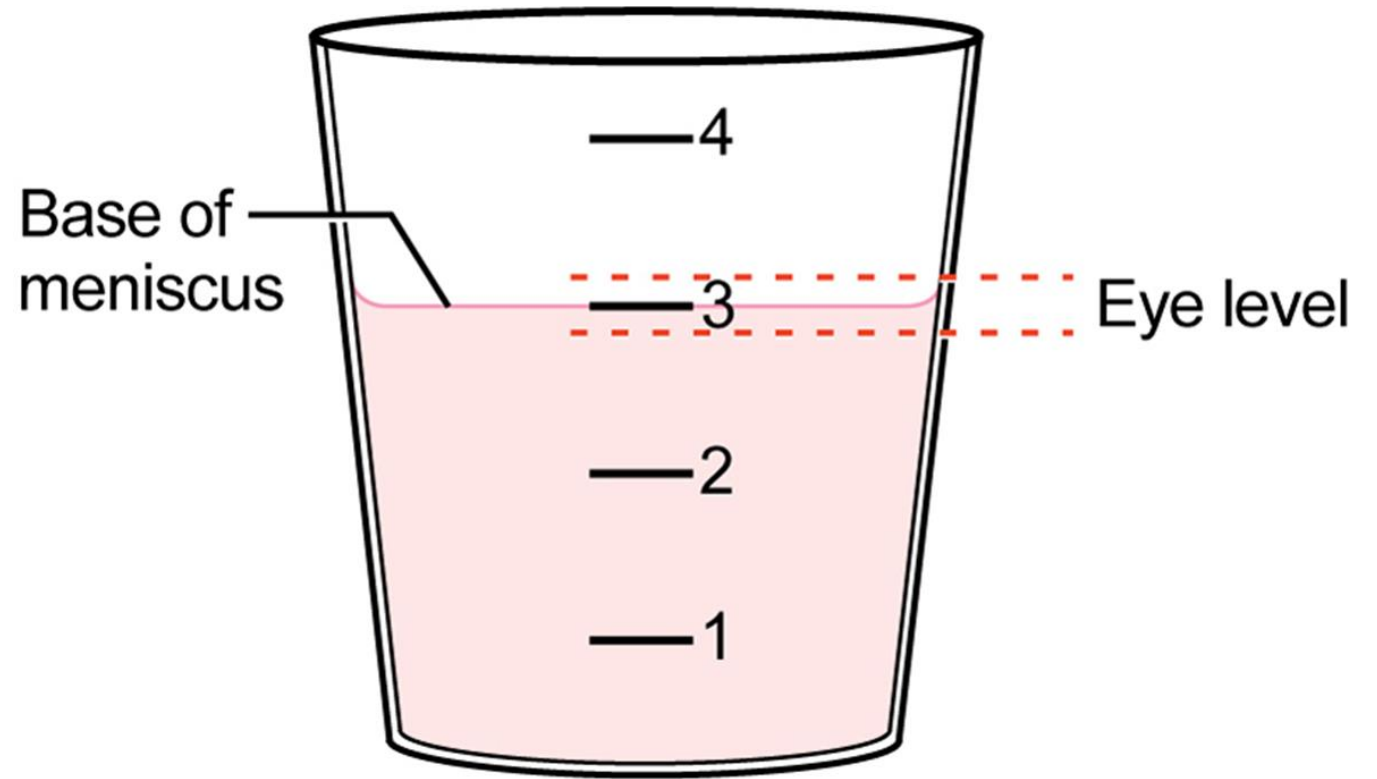


Route-Oral

- Liquids
 - Read meniscus at base
 - Cover label w/ palm
- Patient who have difficulty swallowing
 - Crush pills or changed to liquids
 - Dysphagia patients
 - **Do not crush:**
 - Sublingual, enteric-coated, or sustained-release medications



Reading the Dose- Meniscus of the Liquid



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Oral
syringe,
not IV!!





Administering Solid Medications

<https://templejc.idm.oclc.org/login?url=https://video.alexanderstreet.com/p/VvNXl2z6z>

Administering Liquid Medications

<https://templejc.idm.oclc.org/login?qurl=https://video.alexanderstreet.com/p/pZzJ7VGMX>





Administering Oral Medications

<https://templejc.idm.oclc.org/login?url=https://video.alexanderstreet.com/p/16gXQMrvR>

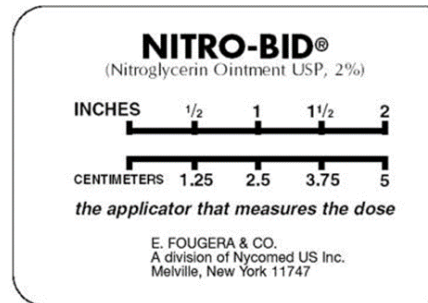
Checklist-Oral

What reflex are you testing when assessing the ability to swallow?

Route-Skin and Mucous Membranes

- **Applied in the form of:**
 - Transdermal
 - Drops (eye, ear, nose)
 - Ointments, pastes, or lotions
 - Suppositories

Route- Transdermal



- Supplied as paste or patch
- Should be applied to clean, hairless area and left in place, shaving may cause irritation
- WEAR GLOVES or YOU may be exposed to medication!!!
- Remove old patches before applying new one-Increased dosage
- Site examples: chest, abdomen, buttocks, upper arm, behind ear, between shoulder blades (dementia)
- Examples:
- Nitroglycerin, scopolamine, estrogen, Fentanyl



Applying Transdermal-Antiangular Ointment

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_u_CNS71X1d4

Route-Drops (eye, ear, nose)



- **Ophthalmic (eye)**
 - Form of drops, ointment
 - *Ophthalmic* must be clearly visible on container
 - Pull lower eyelid down, place drug in center
- **Otic (ear)**
 - Forms of drops or irrigation
 - **Adult: Upward and backward**
 - **Child: Downward and backward**
- **Nasal (nose)**
 - Dropper bottles
 - Atomizer bottles
 - Block one nostril and inhale through nose as atomizer is squeezed
 - Have client lying on back with neck hyperextended

Route- Ointments, pastes, or lotions

- Applied to skin areas (topical)
- Systemic effects
- **Examples:**
 - Ointments (oily)
 - Pastes (stiffer, do not melt)
 - Lotions & liniments (liquid)

Nursing Responsibilities:

- Review and follow special orders for application
 - Provider
 - Pharmaceutical company
 - Use of special paper marked in inches



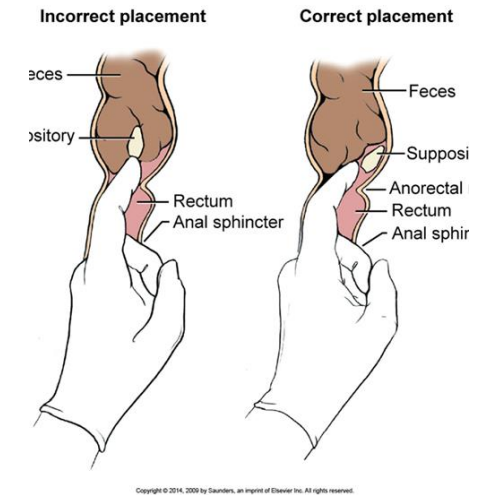
Route-Rectal Suppositories

Inserted into body orifices
Med is absorbed through mucous membranes

Sim's Position

Used to:

- Prevent vomiting
- Soothe hemorrhoids
- Prevent bladder spasms
- Promote bowel evacuation
- Reduce fever



Administering Rectal Suppository

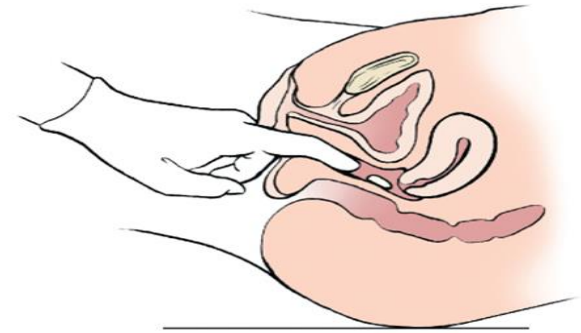
https://search.alexanderstreet.com/view/work/bibliographic_entity%7Cvideo_work%7C3241309/administering-medications-topical-suppository-and-inhalant-medications-administering-rectal



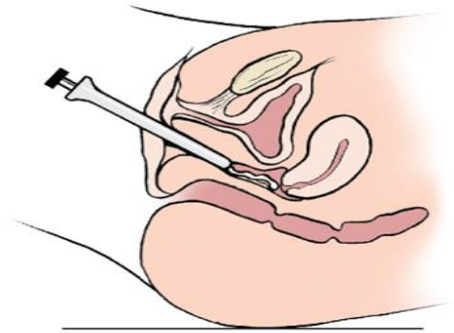
Administering Medications: Topical, Suppository and Inhalant Medications, Administering Rectal Suppositories

Route-Vaginal Suppositories

- Used to:
- Cleanse the vagina for surgery
- Reduce bacterial growth
- Remove odors and discharge
- Apply heat or cold to inflamed tissues

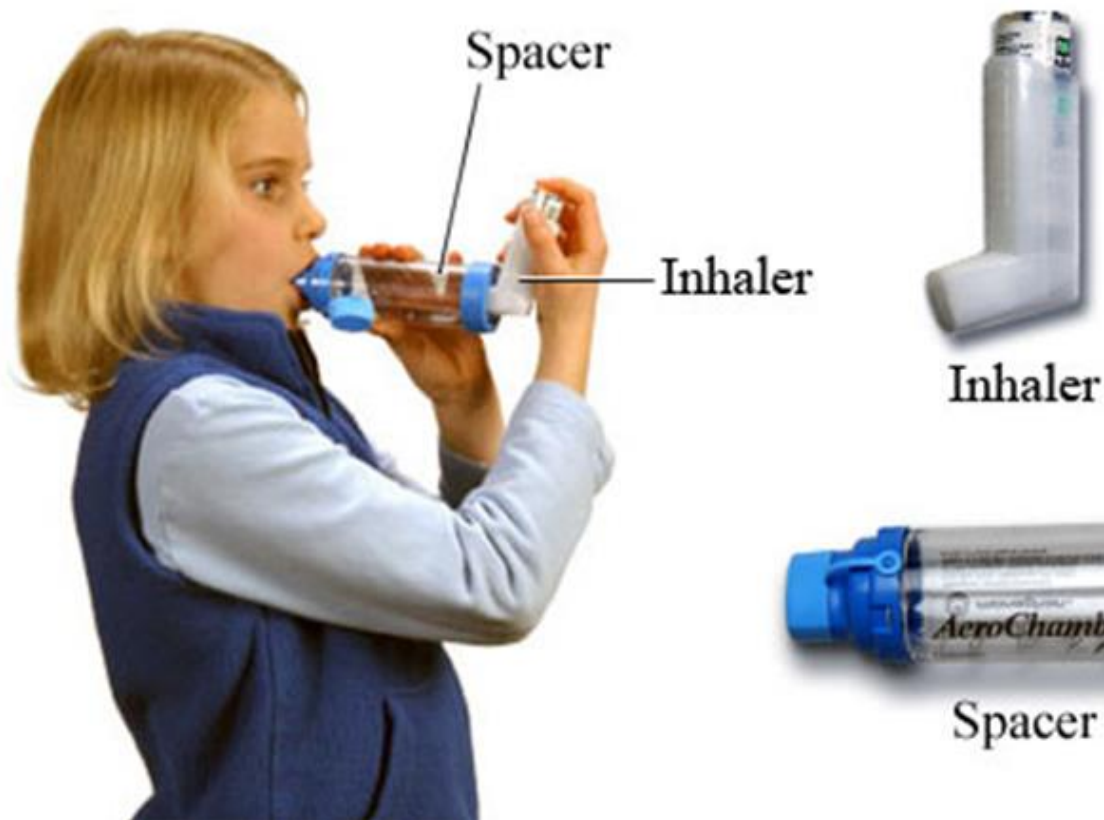


Suppository



Cream

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Route-Inhalation

Administered through
Nebulizer
Spray
Atomizer
Face Mask

Metered-dose Inhaler:

Specific amount of medication administered in each spray.

Held in front of the mouth and medication is inhaled as the inhaler is triggered.

May require a spacer for effective use

Route-Feeding Tube

Liquids/Suspension medication are best

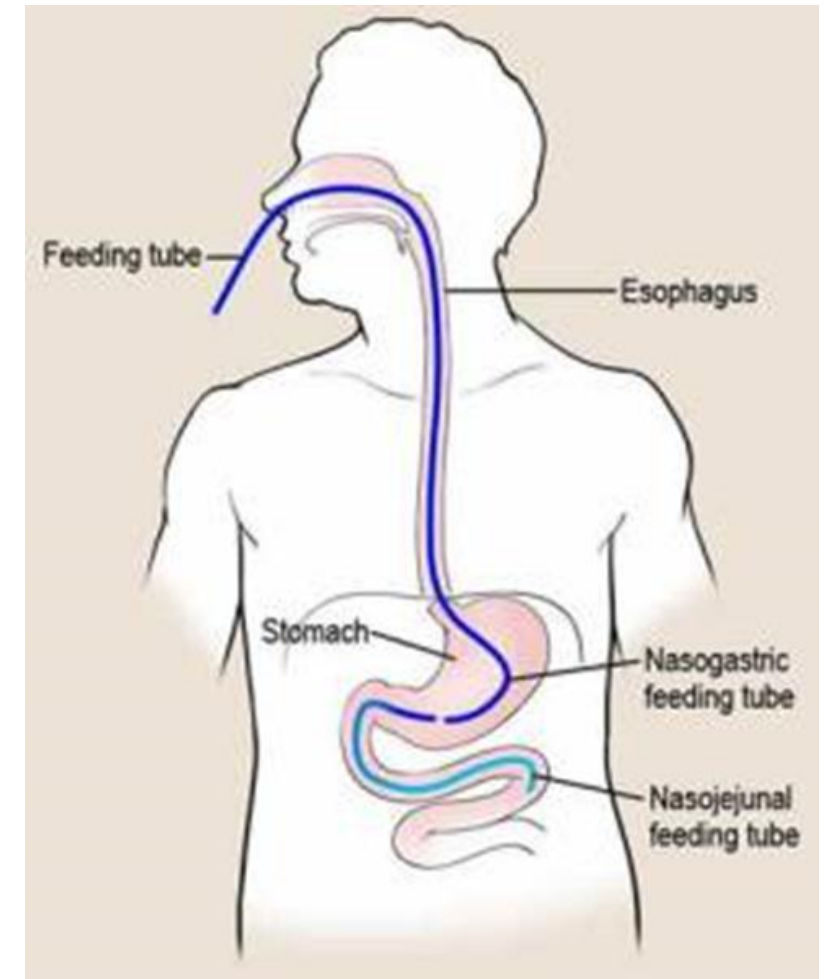
Do not crush:

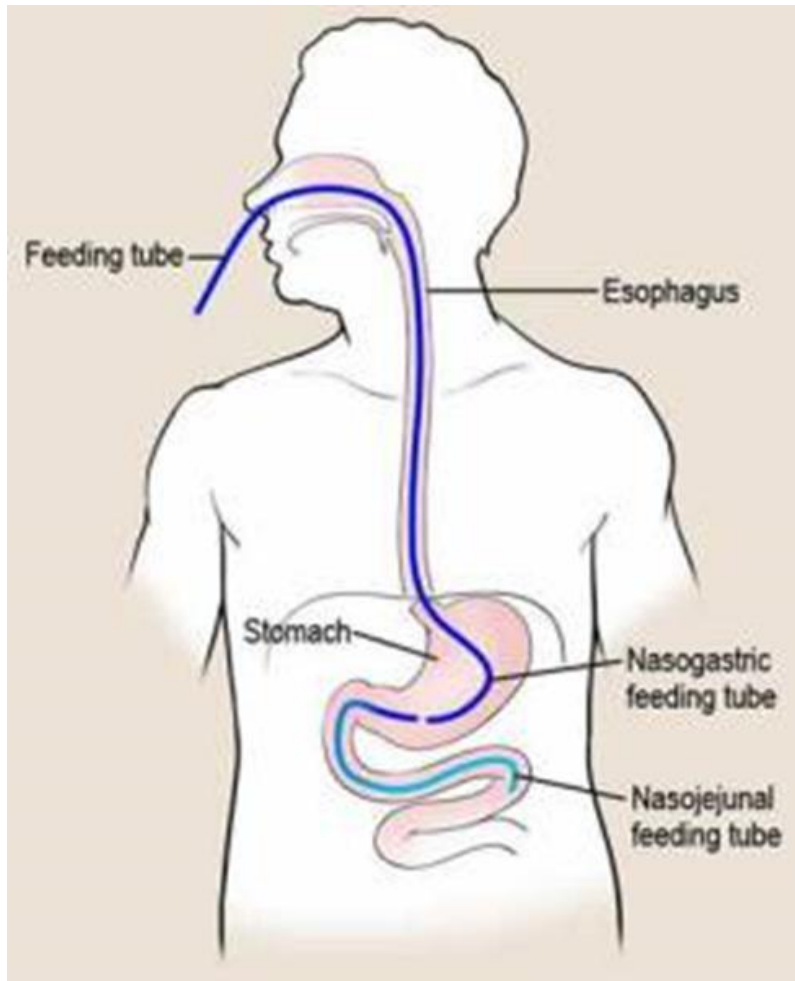
Sustained-release, extended-release, enteric coating!

Small bore tube, easily clogged

Dissolve meds well in warm water (30 mL)

Flush with 15 to 30 mL of water between meds





Route-Feeding Tube

High Fowler's Position:

Head of bed (HOB) 30°

Gravity helps move meds

Clamp or plug tube for 30 min. before reconnecting suction

Leave HOB for at least 30 min. after medication administration

Prepare in aseptic technique!

If a medication is a liquid or gel capsule...The liquid is aspirated with a syringe and needle

Giving Medication

Steps for Giving Medication

1. For pump feeding, stop the feeding and open the G-tube button or feeding tube port.



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Feeding Tube Skills: Giving Medication

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oa_jUMkRYgK4

Drug Distribution Systems- Unit-Dose System

- ✈ Provides premeasured, prepackaged, prelabeled dose
- ✓ Most common med delivery system
- 💊 Safest system; dose prescribed is dose dispensed
- 🪡 Allows keeping a minimum amount of drugs on unit
- 🕒 Saves time for nurse
- 📱 Client is only charged for meds used



Drug Distribution System- Automated Medication Management System (Pyxis, Omnicell)

Used for opiate analgesics and hypnotics

Legally controlled substances must be
under lock and key

Nurse must have a code

Discrepancy report

