

Nursery Nurse Drug Administration



NICU, UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF WALES
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Aims and Objectives



By the end of this session you will be able to:

- Understand the process of achieving competence in clinical practice
- Accurately perform drug calculations
- Demonstrate safety in checking and administering medications
- Explain where and how to access information on neonatal drugs
- Be ready to commence supervised practice to achieve competence

UHB Drug Policy in Relation to Nursery Nurses



- **When administering medication to a neonate, the checking must always be performed by two qualified nurses or a qualified nurse and a nursery nurse who holds the UHB Nursery Nurse Drug Administration Certificate**

Assessment Criteria



- **Part A**
 - Drug calculation test that must be passed successfully to proceed to Part B

- **Part B**
 - Completion of competency document, including 5 assessments of drug administration

Examples of Drugs



- Abidec
- Folic Acid
- Sytron
- Phosphate
- Sodium
- Paracetamol
- Trimethoprim
- Caffeine Citrate
- Ranitidine
- Lansoprazole
- Amoxicillin
- Flucloxacillin

Routes of Administration



- Oral
- Topical
- Optical

Drug Calculations



- Principles
- Units
- Strengths
- Calculating dosages

Principles



- Keep to a method you understand
- Have some idea where your answer should be so you can ask yourself:
Is my answer reasonable?
- **IF IN ANY DOUBT –STOP AND GET HELP**

Units



- **Always work in the same units !!!**
- Avoid decimal points
- Do not use abbreviations –write micrograms and nanograms in FULL to avoid confusing yourself

Unit Conversions



- **1 kilogram = 1,000 grams**
- **1 gram = 1,000 milligrams**
- **1 milligram = 1,000 micrograms**
- **1 microgram = 1,000 nanograms**
- **1 litre = 1,000 milliliters**

Converting From One Unit to Another



- To convert from a larger unit to a smaller unit, multiply by 1000 or move the decimal point three places to the right
- To convert from a smaller unit to a larger unit, divide by 1000 or move the decimal point three places to the left

Converting a Larger Unit to a Smaller Unit



- Decimal point moves 3 places to the RIGHT
- 0.1 2 5 mg = 1 2 5 microgram

Converting a Smaller Unit to a Larger Unit



- **Decimal point moves 3 places to the LEFT**

- **5 .0 mg = 5000 micrograms**

Units and Equivalences



- Convert 0.25 mg into micrograms
- Convert 600 micrograms to mg



Answers



- 0.25×1000 or move decimal point three places to the RIGHT
= **250 micrograms**
- $600 \div 1000$ or move the decimal point three places to the LEFT
= **0.6 mg**

Calculating Dose as Volume



$$\frac{\text{What you WANT}}{\text{What you have GOT}} \times \text{what it is IN}$$

= the volume you want to administer

Question



- You have Folic Acid oral solution 2.5mgs in 5mls
- How will you calculate a 100mcg dose?

Answer



- **Convert mgs and mcgs to same unit**
 - $2.5\text{mgs} = 2500\text{mcgs}$ or $100\text{mcgs} = 0.1\text{mgs}$
- **Calculate volume you want to administer**
 - $100 \div 2500 \times 5$ or $0.1 \div 2.5 \times 5$
 - = 0.2 mls

Calculation Tips



- **Keep units the same**
- **Where possible use whole numbers rather than fractions**
- **If appropriate, round your final answer to a practical level of accuracy**
- **5 or more rounds up, 4 or below rounds down**

Dosages Based on Body Parameters



- Calculated on a body weight basis (mg/Kg)
- WEIGHT
- Dose = 3 mg/kg Weight = 2.8 kg
- $3 \text{ mg/kg} = 3 \times 2.8 = 8.4 \text{ mg}$
- ***Total dose required = dose/kg x weight (kg)***

Accountability



- All administrators are individually accountable for their actions and inactions, during their practice of administering medicines
- It is a requirement for a second independent whole process check
- In the event of avoidable harm arising out of an error during the drug administration process or as a result of inappropriate delay or omission of an administration, both administrators will be held to account for their actions during the whole process

Preparing Yourself and Your Area



Yourself – what do you need to do before?

- **Locate equipment, drug chart, medication, 2nd checker**
- **Wash hands and apply alcohol gel**

The Area

- **Away from patients**
- **Not in a noisy environment or thoroughfare**
- **Avoid distractions**

Pharmacology



- **Each individual administrator must know:**
 - The therapeutic use of the medicine to be administered
 - It's normal dose, side effects, precautions, contra-indications and monitoring requirements
 - If the checker is not aware of this information, both administrators must be able to independently locate and check the information before administration
 - Sources include BNF-C and Medusa
 - Pharmacist also available for advice
- <http://medusa.wales.nhs.uk>

Checking the Prescription



- **Check the allergy status on the front of the prescription**
- **Check the prescription is**
 - Written clearly and unambiguous
 - All elements of the prescription are filled out
 - Signed by the prescriber
- **5 Rights**
 - Right DATE
 - Right TIME
 - Right PATIENT
 - Right DRUG
 - Right DOSE

Abbreviations



- **OD = Once daily**
- **BD = Twice daily**
- **TDS = Three times a day**
- **QDS = Four times a day**

Procedure



- **Establish the identity of the patient in accordance with the UHB Patient Identification Policy**
- **Check the expiry date of the medicine**
- **Ensure that the patient takes the medication. In order to exercise accountability, the persons administering medicines must either witness their ingestion/application or delegate this task to a suitably competent parent/carer. It is the responsibility of the nursery nurse/nurse administering medicines to ensure the task has been completed and only then must they annotate the chart**
- **Make a clear and accurate recording of own initials on medicines administration chart once you are sure all medicines administered have been taken/applied. Medicines intentionally withheld or not given must be annotated with the appropriate code and where necessary as an entry into the patient's notes**

If an Error Occurs



If an error occurs you must:

- **Inform the doctor on duty, making sure the baby is safe and if appropriate discontinue the medication or perform any action needed**
- **Inform the senior nurse/ward manager on duty that you have made or found an error**
- **An appropriate person should inform the parents**
- **An appropriate person should complete a datex incident report online**

Questions?

