CONNECTICUT COMMUNITY COLLEGE NURSING PROGRAM (CT-CCNP)

Capital Community College, Gateway Community College, Naugatuck Valley Community College, Northwestern Connecticut Community College, Norwalk Community College, Three Rivers Community College

<u>Three Rivers Community College</u> Course Syllabus Fall 2016

NUR*202: PHARMACOLOGY FOR INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES WITH INTERMEDIATE HEALTH CARE NEEDS

Course Prerequisite

NUR 103: Pharmacology for Families across the Life Span

Course Corequisite

NUR*201: Nursing Care of Individuals and Families I

ENG*102: English Composition & Literature

Course Components

Credits 1 credit

Hours Classroom: 15 hours

Course Start date: August 29, 2016 Course end date: December 16, 2016

Course Description

The student will focus on pharmacologic principles related to the care of individuals and families across the lifespan with intermediate health care needs. Emphasis will be placed on medications used for clients who have endocrine, gastrointestinal, respiratory, cardiovascular, autoimmune, and psychiatric conditions and clients who are survivors of bioterrorism.

Course Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

At the completion of this course, the student will be able to:

- Integrate pharmacological principles as they relate to holistic and clinical medication application
 when caring for a client with endocrine, gastrointestinal, <u>respiratory</u>, <u>respiratory</u>, cardiovascular,
 autoimmune, and psychiatric conditions and survivors of bioterrorism.
- Apply the nursing process to drug theory as it relates to clients with endocrine, gastrointestinal, respiratory, cardiovascular, autoimmune, and psychiatric conditions and survivors of bioterrorism.
- Describe safe and competent medication administration as it relates to clients with endocrine, gastrointestinal, respiratory, cardiovascular, autoimmune, and psychiatric conditions and survivors of bioterrorism.
- Develop a comprehensive pharmacological teaching plan for clients with endocrine, gastrointestinal, respiratory, cardiovascular, autoimmune, <u>psychiatriepsychiatric</u> and /or survivors of bioterrorism conditions.
- Interpret cultural and individual awareness when tailoring drug therapy to clients with endocrine, gastrointestinal, respiratory, cardiovascular, autoimmune, and psychiatric conditions and survivors of bioterrorism.
- 6. Differentiate the roles of the multidisciplinary health team members when implementing a pharmacological plan of care for clients with endocrine, gastrointestinal, respiratory, cardiovascular, autoimmune, and psychiatric conditions and survivors of bioterrorism.

Formatted: Font: 14 pt

Formatted: Font: 14 pt, Bold, Not Italic

Formatted: Font: Not Bold

Formatted: Font: Bold

- Analyze the legal-ethical implications of medication administration related to clients with endocrine, gastrointestinal, respiratory, cardiovascular, autoimmune, and psychiatric conditions and survivors of bioterrorism.
- 8. Examine the professional role of the nurse in medication administration for clients with endocrine, gastrointestinal, respiratory, cardiovascular, autoimmune, and psychiatric disorders 1.5+and victims of bioterrorism.

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Font: Bold

Formatted: Font: 11 pt

Faculty Information:

Teri Ashton MSN, RN, CNE Office C228 Phone: 860-215-9405

tashton@trcc.commnet.edu

Faculty may be contacted via the course Blackboard messaging system. Faculty response time may vary, however in general allow up to 48 hours Monday-Friday for a response.

Should you need to contact faculty outside of the above time frame, please use the TRCC email address or phone number listed.

While online classes free you from the schedule of the classroom, it requires self-discipline to complete the readings and learning activities. It is imperative that you keep up with the weekly modules. Please take some time to thoroughly read the syllabus. Students may accomplish learning activities prior to their assignment on the course calendar, however, faculty will be responding to those during the week in which they are assigned. All students must participate in each lesson during the week within which it is assigned.

Study Groups:

Students are encouraged to form study groups which can meet at a mutually agreeable location. The nursing lab offers study group space and tutor help throughout the semester. Students are encouraged to be proactive in their learning and seek help early and often.

Sue Turner, MSN, RN Nursing Lab Coordinator

Office Phone: 860-215-3625
E-mail: sturner@trcc.commnet.edu

Methods of instruction:

This course is offered online, using ATI Pharm Made Easy modules, The Village case studies, discussions, teaching plans, and other teaching/learning strategies. The student will be **required** to purchase access to **Pharm Made Easy** prior to the start of the course using the information provided by the course leader. In addition, the students will need to have the following drug guide.

Wilson (2013) Pearson Nurse's Drug Guide (2nd ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson. 9780132964890.

Recommended text:

Lehne, R.A. (2015). Pharmacology for Nursing Care (9th ed.). St. Louis, MI: Mosby/Elselvier. 978-0-323-39593-9

Formatted: Font: 11 pt

Formatted: Indent: First line: 0"

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Font: Times New Roman, 11 pt

Formatted: Font: 11 pt

Formatted: Font: Bold

Formatted: Font: Bold

Formatted: Font: 11 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman

Formatted: Font: 11 pt

Formatted: Font: Not Bold

Evaluation Activities:	Due date	Possible points
Medication teaching plan	9/23/2016, 11:29pm	200
Quizzes for each module	9/23, 10/14, 11/4, 11/25, 12/9	100 each (500)
Case study	10/7/2016	150
Discussion boards x32	11/4, 11/23 12/2 , 12/9	50 75
each (150)		

Total possible points for course

10000

Online Quizzes are worth up to 100 points each. They can be taken more than once, but the final grade will be determined on the above due dates. Points will be assigned as follows:

For quiz grade 90 and above	100pts
80 and above	80pts
70 and above	70pts
Below 70	0pts

Late Assignments will not be accepted

Course Grading Formula

Letter Grade	Numerical Equivalent
<u>A</u>	<u>93-100</u>
<u>A-</u>	90-92
<u>B+</u>	87-89
В	83-86
<u>B-</u>	80-82
<u>C+</u>	77-79
C	74-76
<u>C-</u>	70-73
<u>B</u> - <u>C</u> + <u>C</u> - <u>C</u> - <u>D</u> + <u>D</u>	<u>67-69</u>
D	<u>64-66</u>
F	<u>60-63</u>

<u>Please Note:</u> Grades will be computed to the second decimal point and at the end of course will be rounded once to a whole number for the final course grade. A grade at or above .50 will be rounded up to the next whole number; any grade at or below .49 will be rounded down to the whole number. See Nursing Student Handbook.

Statement on Penalty for Academic Dishonesty or Plagiarism,

Plagiarism is the **unacknowledged** use of another person's words or ideas in your writing. Whether conscious or not, plagiarism is a serious offense. Evidence that you did not write material that you submit under your name can result in failure for the entire course. Refer to 2008-2009 College Catalog for policy. Students are expected to: "Demonstrate academic integrity by not engaging in conduct that has as its intent or effect the false representation of a student's academic performance, including but not limited to: (a) cheating on an examination; (b) collaborating with others in work to be presented, contrary to the stated rules of the course; (c) plagiarizing, including the submission of others' ideas or papers (whether purchased, borrowed or otherwise obtained) as one's own; (d) stealing or having unauthorized access to examination or course materials; (e) falsifying records or laboratory or other data; (f) submitting, if contrary to the rules of a course, work previously presented in another course; and (g) knowingly assisting another student in any of the above, including an arrangement whereby any work, classroom performance, examination, or other activity is submitted or performed by a person other than the student

REV_April 2015_PME, Village, 12 h independent learning/45h minimum allotted http://www.abhes.org/assets/uploads/files/2011-02-224d6410418ac2dCalculating_Credit_Hours_in_Online_&_Blended_Learning.pdf

Formatted: Font: Not Bold

Formatted: Font: Not Bold
Formatted: Font: 11 pt

Formatted: Font: 11 pt

Formatted: Font: 11 pt
Formatted: Font: 11 pt
Formatted: Font: 11 pt
Formatted: Font: 11 pt
Formatted: Font: 11 pt
Formatted: Font: 11 pt
Formatted: Font: 11 pt
Formatted: Font: 11 pt
Formatted: Font: 11 pt
Formatted: Font: 11 pt
Formatted: Font: 11 pt
Formatted: Font: 11 pt
Formatted: Font: 11 pt
Formatted: Font: 11 pt
Formatted: Font: 11 pt

Formatted: Font: 11 pt
Formatted: Font: 11 pt, No underline

Formatted: Font: 11 pt

under whose name the work is submitted or performed." Consequences are delineated in the College Catalog.

Withdrawal Policy:

Students may withdraw, in writing, at the Registrar's Office for any reason until the end of the 10th week of classes. From the 11th week through the end of the 13th week, a student may withdraw with the signature of the instructor or advisor. Refer to the Nursing and College Student Handbooks and College Catalog. This course does not offer midterm theoretical warning grades. Students with concerns about their course average are encouraged to contact the course faculty. Continuation in the nursing program to NUR*203 and NUR*204 is contingent upon successful completion of this course.

Disabilities Statement:

If you have a hidden or visible disability which may require classroom or test-taking modifications, please see the course faculty as soon as possible. If you have not already done so, please be sure to contact the college Disabilities Coordinator. Also see the College Catalog for additional policies and information.

Electronic portfolio: All students are required to maintain an online learning portfolio in Digication that uses the college template. There will be one assignment during the course of the semester that will need to be uploaded into Digication. This assignment may be used by the general education assessment team on campus to measure college outcomes, and improve student experiences. There will be no identifying data on this assignment to link it to a particular student. However, you are encouraged to use this platform to reflect on, demonstrate, or showcase your growth throughout your time as a nursing student. Your portfolio will be private unless you choose to share it.

Nursing Program Student, Handbook:

Refer to the Nursing Program Student Handbook and the Three Rivers Student Handbook for additional information regarding Distance Learning Courses.

Attendance Policy:

Students are expected to log on, complete work and participate in the course each week. It is the student's responsibility to notify the instructor if they are not able to log on. Instructor will track student participation in the course.

Course Schedule and Sequencing of Content: Please refer to the course content outline attached, for more detailed content information and learning activities. Progression through online lessons: Students are expected to adhere to the course schedule as published in this document. The sequence of content in NUR*202 is synchronized with content presented in the clinical companion course NUR*201 and enhances student learning in both courses. Because of the synchronous nature of the content and assignments, it is imperative that students keep up with the course work. Late assignments will not be accepted.

WEEK	<u>Topic</u>
Week 1- wk 4 8/28-9/24	Pharnacological Management of Patients with Cardiovascular Disorders and Shock
<u></u>	9/23 11:59pm: Medication teaching plan due to drop box and digication. <u>Unit quiz.</u>

Formatted: Font: 11 pt
Formatted: No underline
Formatted: Font: 11 pt

Formatted: Font: 11 pt, Bold
Formatted: Font: 11 pt

Formatted: Font: 11 pt

Formatted: No underline

Formatted: Font: 11 pt

Formatted: Font: 11 pt, No underline
Formatted: Font: 11 pt, No underline
Formatted: Font: 11 pt

Formatted: Font: 11 pt, No underline

Formatted: Font: 11 pt

Formatted: Font: 11 pt

Formatted: Font: 11 pt

Formatted: Font: 11 pt, Bold
Formatted: Font: 11 pt

Formatted Table

Formatted: No underline

WEEK	<u>Topic</u>	4	Formatted Table
Week 5-7 9/25-10/15	Pharmacological Management of patients with Respiratory Dysfunction		
9/25-10/15	10/7 11:59pm: Mantios Case study		Formatted: No underline
	<u>10/14 11:59pm: Unit quiz</u>		Formatted: No underline
Week 8-10	Pharmacological Management of Gastrointestinal Dysfunction		
<u>10/16-</u>	11/4 11:59pm: Discussion board response, Unit quiz		Formatted: No underline
<u>101/5</u>			Formatted: No underline
Week 11-	Pharmacological Management of Patients with Endocrine Dysfunction		
<u>13</u>	11/23 11:59pm: Discussion board response, Unit quiz,		Formatted: No underline
<u>11/6-11/26</u>			Formatted: No underline
Week 14-	Pharmacological Management of Patients Experiencing Psychiatric-		
15 11/27-	Mental Health Dysfunction		
12/10	12/92 11:59pm: Discussion board response, Unit quiz		Formatted: No underline
	12/9 11:59pm: Unit quiz		Formatted: No underline
			Formatted: No underline

All medications in NUR*202 will be presented through ATI PME, ATI or other assigned readings, technology resources, and discussed in relation to the following seven (7) components:

- 1. Indications for use
- 2. Pharmacokinetics
 - a. Action
 - b. Onset / Peak / Duration
 - c. Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, and Excretion (ADME)
- 3. Side effects / Adverse effects / Contraindications
- 4. Administration (route and dose)
- 5. Nursing Implications Across the Lifespan
- 6. Patient Education
- 7. Relation to concurrent and/or prior learning

HOURS	UNIT SLOs	CONTENT	Learning Activities	Evaluation
4 hrs	Unit I: Pharmacological	I. Introduction	Complete the following	
	Management of Patients with	II. Drug therapy for hypertension	ATI Online Modules:	
ATI	Cardiovascular Dysfunction &	A. RAAS Suppressants	1. Cardiovascular	
Module 58:	<u>Shock</u>	 i. ACE inhibitors – captopril 	System: complete	
Cardio-		(Capoten)	entire module;	
vascular	At the completion of this unit, the	ii. ARBs – losartan (Cozaar)	Summary; Drills and	
System	student will be able to:	iii. Aldosterone antagonists –	Case Study(ies)	
		eplerenone (Inspra)		
The	Describe safe and competent	iv. Direct renin inhibitors –	Complete the following	
Village:	medication administration,	aliskiren (Tekturna)	Readings:	
Xavier	utilizing healthcare system	B. Calciumchannelblockers-		
Johnson	technology, for patients with	nifedipine (Adalat, Procardia)	ATI, RN Pharmacology for	
	cardiovascular conditions such as:	C. Sympatholytics	Nursing, Ed. 6.0:	
	 Coronary artery disease 	i. Alpha ₁ adrenergic blockers –	1. Unit 4: Medications	
	2. Hypertension	doxazosin (Cardura)	Affecting the	
	3. Cardiac dysrhythmias	 ii. Beta adrenergic blockers – 	Cardiovascular System,	
	4. Heart Failure	atenolol (Tenormin),	Chapters 19-24	
		metoprolol (Lopressor)		
	Identify the nursing assessments	iii. Adrenergic neuron blockers –	Complete the related ATI	
	/interventions/evaluation related to	reserpine	PME Self Tests	
	pharmacologic therapy for patients	iv. Centrally acting alpha ₂		
	with cardiovascular conditions	agonists – clonidine (Catapres)	Complete the following	
	such as:	v. Alpha/beta blockers –	case studies in <i>The Village:</i>	
	Coronary artery disease	carvedilol (Coreg)	Xavier Johnson	
	2. Hypertension	D. Direct acting vasodilators –		
	3. Cardiac dysrhythmias	hydralazine		
	4. Heart Failure	III. Drug therapy for heart failure		
DEX. A '1	10015 DME WILL 101 : 1	•		L.

 $REV_April\ 2015_PME,\ Village,\ 12\ h\ independent\ learning/45h\ minimum\ allotted\ {\it http://www.abhes.org/assets/uploads/files/2011-02-224d6410418ac2dCalculating_Credit_Hours_in_Online_\&_Blended_Learning.pdf$

HOURS	UNIT SLOs	CONTENT	Learning Activities	Evaluation
		A. Diruetics		
	Discuss the nursing implications	i. Thiazide diuretics –		
	related to the administration of	hydrochlorothiazide		
	drugs for the treatment of	(HydroDIURIL)		
	cardiovascular conditions such as:	ii. Loop diuretics – furosemide		
	 Coronary artery disease 	(Lasix)		
	2. Hypertension	iii. Potassium-sparing diuretics –		
	Cardiac dysrhythmias	spironolactone (Aldactone)		
	4. Heart Failure	B. Cardiac glycosides—digoxin		
		(Lanoxin)		
	Utilizing the nursing process,	C. Sympathomimetics –		
	develop a holistic, culturally	dobutamine		
	sensitive medication plan of care	D. Phosphodiesteraseinhibitors—		
	for patients with cardiovascular	milrinone(Primacor)		
	conditions such as:	IV. Drug therapy for coronary heart		
	 Coronary artery disease 	disease		
	2. Hypertension	A. Antilipemic		
	3. Cardiac dysrhythmias	i. HMG-CoA reductase		
	4. Heart Failure	inhibitors (statins) –		
	Include support systems and	atorvastatin (Lipitor)		
	organizations that can provide	ii. Fibrates – gemfibrozil (Lopid)		
	assistance.	B. Antianginals		
		i. Nitrates – nitroglycerin		
	Utilizing the nursing process,	(Nitrostat, Nitro-Dur),		
	develop a medication teaching	isosorbide (Isordil)		
	plan for patients with	V. Drug therapy for cardiac dysrhythmias		
	cardiovascular conditions such as:	A. Class I/sodium channel blockers		
		procainamide		
	* I	ii. Class IB – lidocaine		
		iii. Class IC – flecainide		
	assistance	` /		
	Discuss application of			
		blockers-amiodarone		
	1 0			
		` '		
	are patient in shock.			
	Coronary artery disease Hypertension Cardiac dysrhythmias Heart Failure Include support systems and organizations that can provide	i. Class IA – quinidine, procainamide ii. Class IB – lidocaine (Xylocaine) iii. Class IC – flecainide (Tambocor) B. Class II/beta adrenergic blockers – propranolol (Inderal) C. Class III/potassium channel		

HOURS	UNIT SLOs	CONTENT	Learning Activities	Evaluation
HOURS	UNIT SLOs	E. Pharmacologic Management of Shock: Overview of pharmacologic management of shock considering causative factors and generic approach (hypovolemic, cardiogenic, septic, analphylactic, neurogenic) 1. Hypovolemic Shock (NUR*102/103) 2. Cardiogenic Shock (NUR*201/202) 3. Circulatory (or Distributive) Shock a. Septic (NUR*203)	Learning Activities	Evaluation
		b. Neurogenic (NUR*203) c. Anaphylactic (NUR*102/103)		

I. Introduction – definitions, A&P, common disorders Respiratory Dysfunction Respiratory Dysfunction	
Respiratory System Respiratory System At the completion of this unit, the student will be able to:	
Respiratory System At the completion of this unit, the student will be able to: The Village: Parts Of Mantinos and Robbie Simeton I Airflow disorders I Lairflow disorders	
System At the completion of this unit, the student will be able to: The Village: Parts Of Mantinos and Robbie Simeton At the completion of this unit, the student will be able to: Describe safe and competent medication administration, utilizing healthcare system technology, for patients with respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory disorders Identify the nursing assessments/ interventions/evaluation related to pharmacologic therapy for patients with respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory disorders 2. Upper Respiratory disorders 3. Upper Respiratory disorders 4. Airflow disorders 5. Upper Respiratory disorders 6. Airflow disorders 7. Leukotrienemodifiers— montelukast (Singulair) 8. Inhaled anticholinergics— ippratropium (Atrovent, Atrovent HFA) 6. Methylxanthines—theophylline (Theo-24, Theolair, Theochron) 7. Glucocorticoids 8. Oral — prednisone dipropionate (QVAR) 8. Inhaled anticholinergics— ippratropium (Atrovent, Atrovent HFA) 7. Methylxanthines—theophylline (Theo-24, Theolair, Theochron) 8. Inhaled anticholinergics— ippratropium (Atrovent, Atrovent HFA) 7. Methylxanthines—theophylline (Theo-24, Theolair, Theochron) 8. Inhaled anticholinergics— ippratropium (Atrovent, Atrovent HFA) 7. Methylxanthines—theophylline (Theo-24, Theolair, Theochron) 8. Inhaled anticholinergics— ippratropium (Atrovent, Atrovent HFA) 7. Methylxanthines—theophylline (Theo-24, Theolair, Theochron) 8. Inhaled anticholinergics— ippratropium (Atrovent, Atrovent HFA) 7. Methylxanthines—theophylline (Theo-24, Theolair, Theochron) 8. Inhaled anticholinergics— ippratropium (Atrovent, Atrovent HFA) 7. Methylxanthines—theophylline (Theo-24, Theolair, Theochron) 8. Inhaled anticholinergics—ippratropium (Atrovent, Atrovent HFA) 7. Methylxanthines—theophylline (Theo-24, Theolair, Theochron) 8. Inhaled anticholinergics—ippratropium (Atrovent HFA) 8. Inhaled anticholinergics—ippratropium (Theo-24, Theolair, Theochron) 8. Inhaled anticholinergics—ippratropium (Atrovent HFA) 8.	
The Village: Parts Of Mantinos and Robbie Simeton Describe safe and competent medication administration, utilizing healthcare system technology, for patients with respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory disorders Identify the nursing assessments/ interventions/evaluation related to pharmacologic therapy for patients with respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory disorders III. Drug therapy for upper respiratory disorders 2. Upper Respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory disorders Discuss the nursing implications B. Inhaled anticholinergics – ipratropium (Atrovent, Atrovent HFA) C. Methylxanthines—theophylline (Theo-24, Theolair, Theochron) Discussements/ iii. Inhalation – beclomethasone dipropionate (QVAR) iiii. Nasal – beclomethasone (Beconase AQ) E. Mast cell stabilizers – cromolyn (Crolom) F. Leukotriene modifiers – montelukast (Singulair) III. Drug therapy for upper respiratory disorders – allergic rhinitis A. H1-receptor antagonists i. Sedating antihistamines – diphenhydramine ii. Nonsedating antihistamines – ipratropium (Atrovent, Atrovent HFA) Complete the following Readings: ATI, RN Pharmacology for Nursing, Ed. 6.0: 1. Unit 4: Medications Affecting the Respiratory System, Chapters 17-18 Complete the following Complete the following ATI, RN Pharmacology for Nursing, Ed. 6.0: 1. Unit 4: Medications Affecting the Respiratory or Nursing, Ed. 6.0: 1. Unit 4: Medications Affecting the Respiratory or Nursing, Ed. 6.0: 1. Unit 4: Medications Affecting the Respiratory or Nursing, Ed. 6.0: 1. Unit 4: Medications Affecting the Respiratory Complete the following Complete the follo	
The Village: Parts Of Mantinos and Robbie Simeton Describe safe and competent medication administration, utilizing healthcare system technology, for patients with respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory disorders Identify the nursing assessments/ interventions/evaluation related to pharmacologic therapy for patients with respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory disorders III. Drug therapy for upper respiratory disorders 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory disorders Discuss the nursing implications B. Inhaled anticholinergics – ipratropium (Atrovent, Atrovent HFA) C. Methylxanthines—theophylline (Theo-24, Theolair, Theochron) Discuss the nursing assessments/ iii. Inhalation – beclomethasone dipropionate (QVAR) iii. Nasal – beclomethasone (Beconase AQ) E. Mast cell stabilizers – cromolyn (Crolom) F. Leukotriene modifiers – montelukast (Singulair) III. Drug therapy for upper respiratory disorders – allergic rhinitis A. H1-receptor antagonists i. Sedating antihistamines – diphenhydramine ii. Nonsedating antihistamines – interventions/evaluation related to pharmacologic therapy for patients with respiratory disorders Complete the following ATI, RN Pharmacology for Nursing, Ed. 6.0: 1. Unit 4: Medications Affecting the Respiratory System, Chapters 17-18 Complete the following Complete the following ATI, RN Pharmacology for Nursing, Ed. 6.0: 1. Unit 4: Medications Affecting the Respiratory System, Chapters 17-18 Complete the following ATI, RN Pharmacology for Nursing, Ed. 6.0: 1. Unit 4: Medications Affecting the Respiratory System, Chapters 17-18 Complete the following Complete the following Complete the following Complete the related ATI PME Self Tests Mantinos and Robbie Simeton	
The Village: Parts Of Mantinos and Robbie Simeton Describe safe and competent medication administration, utilizing healthcare system technology, for patients with respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory disorders Identify the nursing assessments/ interventions/evaluation related to pharmacologic therapy for patients with respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders Identify the nursing assessments/ interventions/evaluation related to pharmacologic therapy for patients with respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders Identify the nursing assessments/ interventions/evaluation related to pharmacologic therapy for patients with respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders Identify the nursing assessments/ interventions/evaluation related to pharmacologic therapy for patients with respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders Identify the nursing assessments/ interventions/evaluation related to pharmacologic therapy for patients with respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders Identify the nursing assessments/ interventions/evaluation related to pharmacologic therapy for patients with respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders Identify the nursing assessments/ interventions/evaluation related to pharmacologic therapy for patients with respiratory disorders III. Drug therapy for upper respiratory disorders allergic rhinitis A. H1-receptor antagonists I. Sedating antihistamines — diphenhydramine Discuss the nursing implications Discuss the nursing implications III. Nonsedating antihistamines — diphenhydramine	
Village: Parts Of Mantinos and Robbie Simeton Atrovent HFA) C. Methylxanthines—theophylline (Theo-24, Theolair, Theochron) D. Glucocorticoids i. Oral – prednisone ii. Inhalation – beclomethasone dipropionate (QVAR) iii. Nasal – beclomethasone (Beconase AQ) E. Mast cell stabilizers—cromolyn (Crolom) F. Leukotriene modifiers— montelukast (Singulair) Discuss the nursing implications Discuss the nursing implications Discuss the nursing implications Discuss the nursing implications Atrovent HFA) C. Methylxanthines—theophylline (Theo-24, Theolair, Theochron) D. Glucocorticoids i. Oral – prednisone iii. Inhalation – beclomethasone dipropionate (QVAR) iiii. Nasal – beclomethasone (Beconase AQ) E. Mast cell stabilizers—cromolyn (Crolom) F. Leukotriene modifiers— montelukast (Singulair) PME Self Tests Complete the following ATI, RN Pharmacology for Nursing, Ed. 6.0: 1. Unit 4: Medications Affecting the Respiratory System, Chapters 17-18 Complete the following Tomplete the following ATI, RN Pharmacology for Nursing, Ed. 6.0: I. Unit 4: Medications Affecting the Respiratory or Nursing, Ed. 6.0: I. Unit 4: Medications Affecting the Respiratory or Nursing, Ed. 6.0: I. Unit 4: Medications Affecting the Respiratory or Nursing, Ed. 6.0: I. Unit 4: Medications Affecting the Respiratory or Nursing, Ed. 6.0: I. Unit 4: Medications Affecting the Respiratory or Nursing, Ed. 6.0: I. Unit 4: Medications Affecting the Respiratory or Nursing, Ed. 6.0: I. Unit 4: Medications Affecting the Respiratory or Nursing, Ed. 6.0: I. Unit 4: Medications Affecting the Respiratory or Nursing, Ed. 6.0: I. Unit 4: Medications Affecting the Respiratory or Nursing, Ed. 6.0: I. Unit 4: Medications Affecting the Respiratory or Nursing, Ed. 6.0: I. Unit 4: Medications Affecting the Respiratory or Nursing, Ed. 6.0: I. Unit 4: Medications Affecting the Respiratory or Nursing, Ed. 6.0: I. Unit 4: Medications Affecting the Respiratory or Nursing, Ed. 6.0: I. Unit 4: Medications Affecting the Respiratory or Nursing the Respiratory or Nursing the Respirat	
Parts Of Mantinos and Robbie Simeton medication administration, utilizing healthcare system technology, for patients with respiratory conditions such as:	
Mantinos and Robbie Simetonutilizing healthcare system technology, for patients with respiratory conditions such as:(Theo-24, Theolair, Theochron)Readings:1. Airflow disorders1. Airflow disorders2. Upper Respiratory disordersi. Oral – prednisone ii. Inhalation – beclomethasone dipropionate (QVAR) iii. Nasal – beclomethasone (Beconase AQ)1. Unit 4: Medications Affecting the Respiratory System, Chapters 17-18Identify the nursing assessments/ interventions/evaluation related to pharmacologic therapy for patients with respiratory conditions such as:E. Mast cell stabilizers – cromolyn (Crolom)Chapters 17-181. Airflow disordersF. Leukotriene modifiers – montelukast (Singulair)Complete the related ATI PME Self Tests2. Upper Respiratory disordersA. H1-receptor antagonistsComplete the following case studies in The Village: Mantinos and Robbie SimetonDiscuss the nursing implicationsii. Nonsedating antihistamines – diphenhydramineMantinos and Robbie Simeton	
and Robbie Simeton technology, for patients with respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory disorders Identify the nursing assessments/ interventions/evaluation related to pharmacologic therapy for patients with respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders Identify the nursing assessments/ interventions/evaluation related to pharmacologic therapy for patients with respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory disorders 2. Upper Respiratory disorders 3. Airflow disorders 4. H1-receptor antagonists in Sedating antihistamines — diphenhydramine ii. Nonsedating antihistamines — diphenhydramine iii. Nonsedating antih	
Simeton respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory disorders lidentify the nursing assessments/ interventions/evaluation related to pharmacologic therapy for patients with respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders Identify the nursing assessments/ interventions/evaluation related to pharmacologic therapy for patients with respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory disorders 2. Upper Respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory disorders 3. Airflow disorders 4. Airflow disorders 4. Airflow disorders 5. Complete the related ATI pher Self Tests Complete the following case studies in The Village: A. H1-receptor antagonists 6. I. Unit 4: Medications Affecting the Respiratory System, Chapters 17-18 Complete the related ATI pher Self Tests Complete the following case studies in The Village: Mantinos and Robbie Simeton	
1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory disorders lii. Inhalation – beclomethasone dipropionate (QVAR) liii. Nasal – beclomethasone (Beconase AQ) Identify the nursing assessments/ interventions/evaluation related to pharmacologic therapy for patients with respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory disorders 2. Upper Respiratory disorders 3. Upper Respiratory disorders 4. H1-receptor antagonists 5. Sedating antihistamines – diphenhydramine 6. Unit 4: Medications Affecting the Respiratory System, Chapters 17-18 Complete the related ATI PME Self Tests Complete the following case studies in The Village: Mantinos and Robbie Simeton	
2. Upper Respiratory disorders Identify the nursing assessments/ interventions/evaluation related to pharmacologic therapy for patients with respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory disorders Discuss the nursing implications Discuss the nursing implications dipropionate (QVAR) iii. Nasal – beclomethasone (Beconase AQ) E. Mast cell stabilizers – cromolyn (Crolom) F. Leukotriene modifiers – montelukast (Singulair) III. Drug therapy for upper respiratory disorders – allergic rhinitis A. H1-receptor antagonists i. Sedating antihistamines – diphenhydramine ii. Nonsedating antihistamines – dipnenhydramine iii. Nonsedating antihistamines –	
disorders Identify the nursing assessments/ interventions/evaluation related to pharmacologic therapy for patients with respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory disorders Discuss the nursing implications Discuss the nursing implications iii. Nasal – beclomethasone (Beconase AQ) E. Mast cell stabilizers – cromolyn (Crolom) F. Leukotriene modifiers – montelukast (Singulair) III. Drug therapy for upper respiratory disorders – allergic rhinitis A. H1-receptor antagonists i. Sedating antihistamines – diphenhydramine ii. Nonsedating antihistamines – diphenhydramine iii. Nonsedating antihistamines –	
Identify the nursing assessments/ interventions/evaluation related to pharmacologic therapy for patients with respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory disorders	
interventions/evaluation related to pharmacologic therapy for patients with respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory disorders	
interventions/evaluation related to pharmacologic therapy for patients with respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory disorders disorders Discuss the nursing implications Interventions/evaluation related to pharmacologic therapy for patients with respiratory conditions such as: III. Drug therapy for upper respiratory disorders – allergic rhinitis A. H1-receptor antagonists i. Sedating antihistamines – diphenhydramine ii. Nonsedating antihistamines – Simeton Complete the related ATI PME Self Tests Complete the related ATI PME Self Tests Complete the related ATI PME Self Tests Complete the following case studies in The Village: Mantinos and Robbie Simeton	
patients with respiratory conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory disorders Discuss the nursing implications Discuss the nursing implications Discuss the nursing implications montelukast (Singulair) III. Drug therapy for upper respiratory disorders – allergic rhinitis A. H1-receptor antagonists i. Sedating antihistamines – diphenhydramine ii. Nonsedating antihistamines – liii. Nonsedating antihistamines – liii. Nonsedating antihistamines – liii. Nonsedating antihistamines – liiii. Nonsedating antihistamines – liiiii. Nonsedating antihistamines – liiii. Nonsedating antihistamines – liiiii. Nonsedating antihistamines – liiiii. Nonsedating antihistamines – liiiii. Nonsedating antihistamines – liiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	
conditions such as: 1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory disorders disorders disorders 1. Sedating antihistamines – diphenhydramine Discuss the nursing implications III. Drug therapy for upper respiratory disorders – allergic rhinitis A. H1-receptor antagonists i. Sedating antihistamines – diphenhydramine ii. Nonsedating antihistamines – Simeton Complete the following case studies in The Village: Mantinos and Robbie Simeton	
1. Airflow disorders 2. Upper Respiratory disorders 4. H1-receptor antagonists disorders 5. Sedating antihistamines – diphenhydramine diphenhydramine 6. Discuss the nursing implications 6. Discuss the nursing implications 7. Discuss the nursing implications disorders – allergic rhinitis and sisorders – allergic rhinitis and season studies in The Village: Mantinos and Robbie Simeton	
2. Upper Respiratory disorders A. H1-receptor antagonists i. Sedating antihistamines – diphenhydramine Discuss the nursing implications Discuss the nursing implicat	
disorders i. Sedating antihistamines – diphenhydramine Discuss the nursing implications ii. Nonsedating antihistamines – iii. Nonsedating antihistamines –	
Discuss the nursing implications Discuss the nursing implications ii. Nonsedating antihistamines – iii. Nonsedating antihistamines –	
Discuss the nursing implications ii. Nonsedating antihistamines –	
1. Tonseduring untimetamines	
related to the administration of cetirizine (Zyrtec)	
drugs for the treatment of B. Sympathomimetics	
respiratory conditions such as: i. Decongestants –	
1. Airflow disorders phenylephrine (Neo-	
2. Upper Respiratory Synephrine)	
disorders IV. Drug therapy for upper respiratory	
disorders – cough	
Utilizing the nursing process, A. Antitussives	
develop a holistic, culturally i. Opioid – codeine	
sensitive medication plan of care ii. Nonopioid –	
for patients with respiratory dextromethorphan	
disorders such as: B. Expectorants—guaifenesin	
1. Airflow disorders (Mucinex)	
2. Upper Respiratory C. Mucolytics-acetylcysteine	
Disorders	

HOURS	UNIT SLOs	CONTENT	Learning Activities	Evaluation
	Include support systems and			
	organizations that can provide			
	assistance.			
	Utilizing the nursing process,			
	develop a medication teaching			
	plan for patients with respiratory			
	disorders such as:			
	 Airflow disorders 			
	Upper Respiratory			
	Disorders			
	Include support systems and			
	organizations that can provide			
	assistance.			
2.5 hrs	Unit III: Pharmacological			
	Management of Patients	I. Introduction – definitions, A&P,	Complete the following	
ATI	Endocrine Dysfunction	common disorders	ATI Online Modules:	
Module 9:		II. Drug therapy for diabetes mellitus	1. Endocrine System:	
Endocrine	At the completion of this unit, the	A. Oralhypoglycemics	complete entire	
System	student will be able to:	i. Sulfonylureas – glipizine	module; Summary;	
		(Glucotrol)	Drills and Case	
The	Describe safe and competent	ii. Meglitinides – repaglinide	Study(ies)	
Village:	medication administration,	(Prandin)		
Type 1	utilizing healthcare system	iii. Biguanides – metformin	Complete the following	
Diabetes	technology, for patients with	(Glucophage)	Readings:	
Charlie	endocrine conditions such as:	iv. Thiazolidinediones –		
Weems;	1. Diabetes	pioglitazone (Actos)	ATI, RN Pharmacology for	
Type 2	2. Thyroid disorders	v. Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors –	Nursing, Ed. 6.0:	
Angelique	3. Hypothalamic disorders	acarbose (Precose)	1. Unit 10: Medications	
Butler	4. Adrenal disorders	vi. Gliptins – sitagliptin (Januvia)	Affecting the	
	T1 10 1	B. Injectable hypoglycemics	Endocrine System,	
	Identify the nursing assessments /	i. Insulin – lispro (Humalog),	Chapters 17-18	
	interventions /evaluation related to	Regular (Humulin R), NPH		
	pharmacologic therapy for patients	(Humulin N), insulin glargine	Complete the related ATI	
	with endocrine conditions such as:	(Lantus)	PME Self Tests	
	1. Diabetes	ii. Amylin mimetics –	Complete the C.H.	
	2. Thyroid disorders	pramlintide (Symlin)	Complete the following	
	3. Hypothalamic disorders	iii. Incretin mimetics – exenatide	case studies in <i>The Village:</i>	
	4. Adrenal disorders	(Byetta)	1. Type 1 Diabetes:	
		A. Hyperglycemics-glucagon	Charlie Weems;	
		(GlucaGen)		

HOURS	UNIT SLOs	CONTENT	Learning Activities	Evaluation
	Discuss the nursing implications	III. Drug therapy for thyroid disorders	2. Type 2 Diabetes:	
	related to the administration of	A. Thyroid replacements –	Angelique Butler	
	drugs for the treatment of	levothyroxine(Synthroid)		
	endocrine conditions such as:	B. Antithyroiddrugs		
	1. Diabetes	i. Propylthiouracil—		
	2. Thyroid disorders	propylthiouracil (PTU)		
	Hypothalamic disorders Adrenal disorders	ii. Radioactive iodine – iodine-		
	4. Adienal disorders	131 (¹³¹ I, Iodotope)		
	Utilizing the nursing process,	IV. Drug therapy for hypothalamic		
	develop a holistic, culturally	disorders		
	sensitive medication plan of care	A. Growth hormone – somatropin		
	for patients with endocrine	(Genotropin, Nutropin,		
	conditions such as:	Humatrope, Serostim)		
	1. Diabetes	B. Antidiuretic hormone –		
	Thyroid disorders	desmopressin (DDAVP,		
	Hypothalamic disorders	Stimate, Minirin)		
	4. Adrenal disorders	V. Drug therapy for adrenal disorders		
	Include support systems and	A. Glucocorticoids—		
	organizations that can provide	hydrocortisone(Solu-Cortef)		
	assistance.	B. Mineralocorticoids –		
	Utilizing the nursing process,	fludrocortisone (Florinef)		
	develop a medication teaching			
	plan for patients with endocrine			
	conditions such as:			
	1. Diabetes			
	2. Thyroid disorders			
	3. Hypothalamic disorders			
	4. Adrenal disorders			
	Include support systems and			
	organizations that can provide			
	assistance.			
2 hrs	Unit IV: Pharmacological	I. Introduction – definitions, A&P,	Complete the following	
ATI Module	Management of the Patient with	common disorders	ATI Online Modules:	
8: GI	Gastrointestinal Dysfunction	II. Drug therapy for peptic ulcers	1. Gastrointestinal	
System	At the completion of this unit, the	A. Histamine ₂ -receptor	System: complete entire module;	
	student will be able to:	antagonists-ranitidine	Summary; Drills and	
	sincen win be uble w.	hydrochloride(Zantac)	Case Study(ies)	
		B. Proton pump inhibitors –	Cuse Study (10s)	
	2015 DME Will 121 : 1	omeprazole (Prilosec)		

 $REV_April\ 2015_PME,\ Village,\ 12\ h\ independent\ learning/45h\ minimum\ allotted\ {\it http://www.abhes.org/assets/uploads/files/2011-02-224d6410418ac2dCalculating_Credit_Hours_in_Online_\&_Blended_Learning.pdf$

HOURS	UNIT SLOs	CONTENT	Learning Activities	Evaluation
The Village: Weems Family	Describe safe and competent medication administration, utilizing healthcare system	C. Mucosal protectant – sucralfate (Carafate)	Complete the following Readings:	
	technology, for patients with gastrointestinal conditions such	D. Antacids—aluminum hydroxide (Amphojel)	ATI, RN Pharmacology for Nursing, Ed. 6.0:	
	as: 1. Peptic Ulcers 2. Nausea 3. Constipation 4. Diarrhea 5. Irritable Bowel Syndrome	E. Prostaglandin E analog – misoprostol (Cytotec) F. Antibiotics – amoxicillin (Amoxil), metronidazole (Flagyl), tetracycline III. Drug therapy for nausea	1. Unit 6: Medications Affecting the Gastrointestinal System and Nutrition, Chapters 28, 29, 30	
	(IBS) Identify the nursing assessments/	A. Serotoninantagonists— ondansetron(Zofran)	Complete the related ATI PME Self Tests	
	interventions/evaluation related to pharmacologic therapy for patients with gastrointestinal conditions such as: 1. Peptic Ulcers 2. Nausea 3. Constipation	B. Antihistamines – dimenhydrinate C. Prokinetic – metoclopramide (Reglan) IV. Drug therapy for constipation A. Fiber supplements – psyllium (Metamucil)	Complete the following case studies in <i>The Village:</i> Weems Family	
	4. Diarrhea 5. Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) Discuss the nursing implications related to the administration of drugs for the treatment of with gastrointestinal conditions such	B. Stool softeners – docusate sodium (Colace), docusate sodium and senna (Peri-Colace) C. Stimulantlaxatives – bisacodyl (Dulcolax) V. Drug therapy for diarrhea: Opioids – diphenoxylate and atropine (Lomotil), loperamide (Imodium)		
	as: 1. Peptic Ulcers 2. Nausea	VI. Drug therapy for irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)		
	3. Constipation4. Diarrhea	A. 5-HT3 serotonin receptor blocker – alosetron (Lotronex)		
	5. Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS)	B. Selective chloride channel activator—lubiprostone (Amitiza)		
	Utilizing the nursing process, develop a holistic, culturally sensitive medication plan of care	VII. Drug therapy for inflammatory bowel disease		
		A. 5-aminosalicylates –		

HOURS	UNIT SLOs	CONTENT	Learning Activities	Evaluation
	for patients with gastrointestinal	sulfasalazine (Azulfidine)		
	conditions such as:	B. Immunosuppressants –		
	 Peptic Ulcers 	azathioprine (Imuran)		
	2. Nausea	uzumoprine (imurum)		
	Constipation			
	4. Diarrhea			
	Irritable Bowel Syndrome			
	(IBS)			
	Include support systems and			
	organizations that can provide			
	assistance.			
	Utilizing the nursing process,			
	develop a medication teaching			
	plan for patients with			
	gastrointestinal conditions such as:			
	Peptic Ulcers			
	2. Nausea			
	3. Constipation			
	4. Diarrhea			
	Irritable Bowel Syndrome			
	(IBS)			
	Include support systems and			
	organizations that can provide			
	assistance.			
2 hours	Unit V: Pharmacological	I. Introduction- definitions, common	Complete the following	V.
	Management of the Patient	disorders	ATI Online Modules:	
ATI	Experiencing Psychiatric-Mental	II. Drug therapy for schizophrenia	1. Neurological System	
Module:	health Dysfunction	A. Conventional antipsychotics –	(Part 2): review	
Neurologic		chlorpromazine	Introduction	
System	At the completion of this unit, the	*	2. Neurological System	
Part 2	student will be able to:	B. Atypical antipsychotics –	(Part 1): CNS	
		risperidone (Risperdal)	Stimulants (ADHD &	
The	Describe safe and competent	III. Drug Therapy for treatment of	narcolepsy)	
Village:	medication administration,	substance use Disorders	3. Neurological System	
Sam	utilizing healthcare system	A. Medications to support	(Part 2): Summary;	
	technology, patients with	withdrawal/abstinence from Alcohol	Drills and Case	
	psychiatric-mental health	B. Medications to support	Study(ies)	
	conditions such as:	withdrawal/abstinence from Opiods		
	1. Schizophrenia	C. Medications to support	Complete the following	
	2. Substance Use Disorders	withdrawal/abstinence from Nicotine	Readings:	

HOURS	UNIT SLOs	CONTENT	Learning Activities	Evaluation
HOURS	3. ADHD 4. Narcolepsy Examine the nursing assessments/ interventions/evaluation related to pharmacologic therapy for patients with psychiatric-mental health conditions such as: 1. Schizophrenia 2. Substance Use Disorders 3. ADHD 4. Narcolepsy Discuss the nursing implications related to the administration of drugs for the treatment of patients with psychiatric-mental health conditions such as: 1. Schizophrenia 2. Substance Use Disorders 3. ADHD 4. Narcolepsy Utilizing the nursing process, develop a holistic, culturally sensitive medication plan of care for patients with psychiatric- mental health conditions such as: 1. Schizophrenia 2. Substance Use Disorders 3. ADHD 4. Narcolepsy Include support systems and organizations that can provide assistance. Utilizing the nursing process, develop a medication teaching	IV. Drug Therapy for Attention Deficit Disorder & Narcolepsy A. CNS stimulants i. Amphetamines — amphetamine and dextroamphetamine sulfate (Adderall) ii. Methylphenidate — methylphenidate (Ritalin, Concerta) iii. Non-amphetamine — modafinil (Provigil)	ATI, RN Pharmacology for Nursing, Ed. 6.0: 1. Unit 2: Medications Affecting the Nervous System, Chapter 11 (medications for Children and Adolescents with MH issues) 2. Unit 2: Medications Affecting the Nervous System, Chapter 12 (Substance Use Disorders) Complete the related ATI PME Self Tests Complete the following case studies in The Village: Sam	Evaluation

HOURS	UNIT SLOs	CONTENT	Learning Activities	Evaluation
	plan for patients with psychiatric-			
	mental health conditions such as:			
	1. Schizophrenia			
	2. Substance Use			
	Disorders			
	3. ADHD			
	4. Narcolepsy			
	Include support systems and			
	organizations that can provide			
	assistance.			