

WEEK HOUR S	UNIT OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	SUGGESTED LEARNING EXPERIENCES	EVALUATION
Week 1 1 hr 9/3	<p><u>Unit I: Overview of Pharmacology</u></p> <p>Discuss the role of the nurse related to pharmacology.</p>	<p>A. Define the seven components related to the general characteristics of pharmacology</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indications 2. Pharmacokinetics 3. Side Effects/Adverse Effects/Contraindications 4. Administration 5. Nursing Implications Across the Lifespan 6. Client Education 7. Relation to Prior Learning <p>B. Role of the Nurse in Pharmacology</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of a Teaching Plan 2. Integrating Cultural and Individual Differences related to Pharmacology 3. Role of the Interdisciplinary Team 4. Legal and Ethical Issues 	<p>Assigned Readings **All assigned readings for each week are listed within the Unit folder</p> <p>Lecture</p> <p>Discussion</p>	<p>Exam</p> <p>Case Studies</p>
Week 2 1 hour 9/10	<p><u>Unit II: Pharmacological Management of the Obstetrical and Neonatal Client</u></p> <p>Utilizing the nursing process, develop a holistic, culturally sensitive medication plan of care for the healthy neonate and the perinatal client.</p> <p>Describe safe and competent medication</p>	<p>A. Medications that Affect Uterine functioning</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uterine Relaxants <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prototype: terbutaline b. Prototype: magnesium sulfate 2. Uterine Stimulants <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prototype: Pitocin b. Prototype: Methergine 3. Drugs Used to Promote Cervical Ripening <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prototype: Dinoprostone b. Prototype: Misoprostol 4. Other Maternity Medications <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. RhoGAM b. Vitamin K c. Erythromycin Eye Ointment 	<p>Assigned Readings *Located in each unit folder</p> <p>Lecture</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Develop a pharmacological teaching plan for an obstetrical client</p>	<p>Exam</p> <p>Case Studies</p>

Last revised date: 6/26/12

WEEK HOURS	UNIT OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	SUGGESTED LEARNING EXPERIENCES	EVALUATION
	administration, utilizing hospital based technology, for the perinatal client.			
Week 3 1 hour 9/17	<p><u>Unit III:</u> <u>Pharmacological Management of Pain</u></p> <p>Utilizing the nursing process, develop a holistic, culturally sensitive medication plan of care for the client in pain.</p> <p>Describe safe and competent medication administration, utilizing hospital based technology, for the client in pain</p>	<p>A. Pathophysiology of Pain</p> <p>B. Management Strategy</p> <p>C. Assessment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comprehensive Initial Assessment 2. Ongoing Evaluation 3. Barriers to Assessment <p>D. Analgesics</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nonopioid <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Aspirin 2) Ibuprofen (Mortin, Advil) 3) Naproxen (Aleve) 2. Opioid <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Codeine b. Morphine c. Methodone (Dolophine) d. Meperidine (Demerol) 3. Adjuvant Analgesics 	<p>Assigned Readings *Located in each unit folder</p> <p>Lecture</p> <p>Discussion</p>	<p>Exam</p> <p>Case Studies</p>
Week 5 1 hour 10/1	<p><u>Unit IV:</u> <u>Pharmacological Management During the Peri-Operative</u></p>	<p>A. Anti-Infective Medications</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Antibiotics <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. General Overview of Antibiotic Therapy 	<p>Assigned Readings *Located in each unit folder</p>	<p>Exam</p> <p>Case Studies</p>

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	<p><u>Period</u></p> <p>Utilizing the nursing process, develop a holistic, culturally sensitive medication plan of care for the peri-operative client pre-operatively, intra-operatively or post-operatively.</p> <p>Describe safe and competent medication administration, utilizing hospital based technology, for the peri-operative client</p>	<p>b. Prototype: penicillin (Amoxicillin) c. Prototype: cephalosporin: cefazolin (Ancef) d. Prototype: sulfonamide: trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (Bactrim) e. Prototype: aminoglycoside: gentamycin (Garamycin)</p> <p>1. Anti-Fungal a. Prototype: amphotericin B (Fungizone)</p> <p>2. Anti-viral a. Prototype: acyclovir (Zovirax)</p>	<p>Discussion</p> <p>Develop a pharmacological teaching plan for a client during the peri-operative period</p>	
	<p><u>Unit IV:</u> <u>Pharmacological Management During the Peri-Operative Period (con't)</u></p>	<p>B. Antiemetic 1. Prototype: prochlorperazine (Compazine) 2. Prototype: ondansetron hydrochloride (Zofran)</p> <p>C. Anticholinergic 1. Prototype: atropine</p> <p>D. Anesthetics 1. Types of Anesthesia a. Local Anesthesia b. Epidural Anesthesia c. Spinal Anesthesia d. General Anesthesia 2. Medications used for Anesthesia a. Local/Epidural/ Spinal: Prototype: lidocaine hydrochloride b. Inhaled Anesthesia: Prototype: fluothane</p>	<p>Assigned Readings *Located in each unit folder</p> <p>Lecture</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Develop a pharmacological teaching plan for a client during the peri-operative period</p>	<p>Exam</p> <p>Case Studies</p>

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		<p>(Halothane)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Gas: Prototype: nitrous oxide d. Barbiturates: Prototype: thiopental sodium (Sodium Pentathol) e. Non-Barbiturate: Prototype: propofol (Diprivan) <p>3. Conscious Sedation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Benzodiazepine: Prototype: midazolam (Versed) b. Narcotic: Prototype: fentanyl c. Neuroleptanalgesic: Prototype: fentanyl and droperidol <p>E. Neuromuscular Blocking Agents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prototype: succinylcholine (Anectine) <p>F. Skeletal Muscle Relaxant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prototype: dantrolene sodium <p>G. Prevention of Postoperative Complication: Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) and Pulmonary Embolism (PE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prototype: heparin sodium 2. Prototype: enoxaparin (Lovenox) 3. Prototype: warfarin sodium (Coumadin) 		
<p>Week 6 1 hour 10/8</p>	<p><u>Unit V: Shock</u></p> <p>Utilizing the nursing process, develop a holistic, culturally sensitive medication plan of care for the client in shock.</p> <p>Describe pharmacologic management and safe and</p>	<p>A. Pharmacologic Management of Shock</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Emergency pharmacologic management of shock considering causative factors and generic approach (hypovolemic, cardiogenic, septic, anaphylactic, neurogenic) b. Prototype Drugs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Epinephrine 		<p>Exam</p> <p>Case Studies</p>

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	competent medication administration utilizing hospital based technology for the client in shock	ii. Consult Lehne, NUR 102 for further content development		
Week 8 1 hour 10/22	<p><u>Unit VI:</u> <u>Pharmacological Management of Geriatric Clients</u></p> <p>Utilizing the nursing process, develop a holistic, culturally sensitive medication plan of care for the geriatric client.</p> <p>Utilize the nursing process, develop a holistic, culturally sensitive medication plan of care for the client with dementia, delirium, Alzheimer's or ADHD.</p> <p>Describe safe and competent medication administration, utilizing hospital based technology, for the geriatric client.</p>	<p>A. Medications used for Cognitive Disorders</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cholinesterase Inhibitors <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prototype: donepezil hydrochloride (Aricept) 2. NMDA Receptor Antagonist <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prototype: memantine hydrochloride (Namenda) <p>B. Medications that Effect Bowel Functioning</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Laxatives <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Bulk Forming Laxatives: Prototype: psyllium (Metamucil) b. Surfactant Laxatives: Prototype: docusate sodium (Colace) c. Stimulant Laxatives: Prototype: bisacodyl sodium (Dulcolax) d. Osmotic Laxatives: Prototype: magnesium hydrochloride (Milk of Magnesia) e. Other Laxatives: Prototype: Lactulose 	<p>Assigned Readings *Located in each unit folder</p> <p>Lecture</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Develop a pharmacological teaching plan for a geriatric client</p>	<p>Exam</p> <p>Case Studies</p>
Week 9 1 hour 10/29	<p><u>Unit VII:</u> <u>Pharmacological Management of Clients with Orthopedic</u></p>	<p>A. Glucocorticoids</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Overview of Steroid Therapy 2. Types of Glucocorticoids 	<p>Assigned Readings *Located in each unit folder</p>	<p>Exam</p> <p>Case Studies</p>

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	<p><u>Disorders</u></p> <p>Utilizing the nursing process, develop a holistic, culturally sensitive medication plan of care for the pediatric client with THA, TKA, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, PE or compartment syndrome.</p> <p>Describe safe and competent medication administration, utilizing hospital based technology, for the orthopedic client.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Short Acting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1). Prototype: hydrocortisone b. Intermediate Acting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1). Prototype: prednisone c. Long Acting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Prototype: betamethasone 2) Prototype: dexamethasone <p>B. Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First Generation NSAIDs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prototype: ibuprofen (Motrin) b. Prototype: naproxen (Naprosyn) 2. Second Generation NSAIDs: COX-2 Inhibitors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prototype: celecoxib (Celebrex) <p>C. Disease Modifying Antirheumatic Drugs (DMARDs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prototype: methotrexate (Rheumatrex) 2. Prototype: hydroxychloroquine (Plaquenil) 3. Prototype: cyclosporine (Neoral) 4. Prototype: gold salt 5. Prototype: etanercept (Enebre) 	<p>Discussion</p>	
<p>Week 10 1 hour 11/5</p>	<p><u>Unit VIII:</u> <u>Pharmacological Management of the Pediatric Client</u></p> <p>Utilizing the nursing process, develop a</p>	<p>A. Vaccinations across the Lifespan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Schedule of pediatric immunizations 2. Hepatitis B 3. Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) Pneumococcal Vaccine Haemophilus Influenzae Vaccine (HIB) <p>B. Medications used for Allergic Reactions</p>	<p>Assigned Readings *Located in each unit folder</p> <p>Lecture</p> <p>Discussion</p>	<p>Exam</p> <p>Case Studies</p>

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	<p>holistic, culturally sensitive medication plan of care for the pediatric client.</p> <p>Describe safe and competent medication administration, utilizing hospital based technology, for the pediatric client.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Antihistamines <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1st generation: Prototype: diphenhydramine (Benedryl) b. 2nd generation: Prototype: loratadine (Claritin) c. 3rd generation: Prototype: fexofenadine hydrochloride (Allegra) 2. Epinephrine 		
<p>Week 13 1 hour 11/26</p>	<p><u>Unit IX:</u> <u>Pharmacological Management of Clients with Genito-Urinary Disorders</u></p> <p>Utilizing the nursing process, develop a holistic, culturally sensitive medication plan of care for the client with UTIs, kidney surgery or BPH.</p> <p>Describe safe and competent medication administration, utilizing hospital based technology, for the GU client.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Medications used for Urinary Incontinence <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prototype: oxybutynin B. Medications used for Benign Prostatic Hypertrophy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Prototype: tamsulosin (Flomax) (Ditropan) 	<p>Assigned Readings *Located in each unit folder</p> <p>Lecture</p> <p>Discussion</p>	<p>Exam</p> <p>Case Studies</p>
<p>Week 12 1 hour 11/19</p>	<p><u>Unit X:</u> <u>Pharmacological Management of Clients Using Contraception and Gynecological</u></p>	<p>A. Contraception: Compare and Contrast non-pharmacological and pharmacological methods of contraception</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pharmacologic Methods: Medications used for 	<p>Assigned Readings *Located in each unit folder</p> <p>Lecture</p>	<p>Exam</p> <p>Case Studies</p>

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	<p><u>Disorders</u></p> <p>Utilizing the nursing process, develop a holistic, culturally sensitive medication plan of care for the client with Premenstrual Syndrome (PMS), menopause, endometriosis, toxic shock syndrome, or Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs).</p> <p>Describe safe and competent medication administration, utilizing hospital based technology, for the gynecological client</p>	<p>Contraception</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Combination Oral Contraceptive <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Prototype: estrogen and progestin (Alesse) b) Morning after Pill/Plan B <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Prototype: RU-486 c) Mini-Pill <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Prototype: progestin only (Micronor) d) Transdermal Contraceptive Patch <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Prototype: Ortho Evra e) Vaginal Contraceptive Ring <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Prototype: NuvaRing f) Long-Acting Contraception <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Prototype: depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (Depo-Provera) <p>2. Non-Pharmacologic Methods</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Social, cultural and spiritual influences (2) abstinence, rhythm (3) Use of Non-oxynol 9 with condoms/diaphragm (4) Intrauterine Devices (IUD) <p>B. Hormone Replacement Therapy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oral and Intravaginal Estrogens <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prototype: conjugated estrogens, equine (Premarin) 2. Oral Combination Estrogen/Progesterone 3. Conjugated estrogens, equine/ medroxyprogesterone acetate (Prempro) 	<p>Develop a pharmacological teaching plan for a gynecological client</p>	
<p>Week 14 1 hour 12/3</p>	<p><u>Unit XI:</u> <u>Pharmacological Management for Clients with Anxiety and Child Psychiatric Disorders</u></p>	<p>A. Stimulant Medications</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prototype: methylphenidate (Ritalin) <p>B. Anti-Anxiety Medications</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Benzodiazepine <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prototype: lorazepam 	<p>Assigned Readings *Located in each unit folder</p> <p>Lecture</p> <p>Discussion</p>	<p>Exam</p> <p>Case Studies</p>

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	<p>Utilizing the nursing process, develop a holistic, culturally sensitive medication plan of care for the client with anxiety, development, attention deficit and eating disorders or substance abuse.</p> <p>Describe safe and competent medication administration, utilizing hospital based technology, for the child/ adolescent psychiatric client</p>	<p>(Ativan)</p> <p>2. Atypical Anti-Anxiety</p> <p>a. Prototype: buspirone (BuSpar)</p>		
<p>Week 15 1 hour</p>	<p><u>Comprehensive Assessment: Group Activity</u></p> <p>Weight 10% of grade</p>	<p>Example: Creation of Medication Administration Sheets congruent with expectations of students in NUR*102 who are administering medications to clients during clinical experiences. Spread over the course of the semester.</p>	<p>Group assignments may consist of specific medications/ classifications of medications to explore</p>	<p>Exam</p> <p>Case Studies</p>

