

Medication

Drug Classification

1

Drug Classification 1

- Analgesic
- Anesthetic
- Antacid
- Antiamoebic

2

Drug Classification 2

- Antianginal
- Antiarrhythmic
- Antibiotic
- Anticancer agent

3

Drug Classification 3

- Anticoagulant
- Anticonvulsant
- Antidepressant
- Antidiarrheal

4

Drug Classification 4

- Antiseptic
- Antispasmodic
- Antithyroid agent
- Antituberculous

5

Drug Classification 5

- Antiemetic
- Antifungal
- Antigout agent
- Anthelmintic

6

Drug Classification 6

- Antitussive
- Antiviral
- Anxiolytic
- Appetite stimulant

7

Drug Classification 7

- Antihemorrhagic
- Antihistamine
- Antihypertensive
- Anti-inflammatory

8

Drug Classification 8

- Antimalarial
- Antiparkinsonian
- Antipsychotic
- Antipyretic

9

Drug Classification 9

- Laxative
- Muscle relaxant
- Oral contraceptive
- Oral hypoglycemic

10

Drug Classification 10

- Fertility agent
- Hematinic
- Hypnotic
- Insulin

11

Drug Classification 11

- Appetite suppressant
- Bronchodilator
- Cardiac glycoside
- Decongestant

12

Drug Classification 12

- Digestant
- Disinfectant
- Diuretic
- Emetic

13

Drug Classification 13

- Oxytocic
- Sedative
- Steroid
- Thyroid hormone

14

Drug Classification 14

- Tranquilizer
- Vaccine
- Vasodilator
- Vitamin

15

Medication teaching phrases 1

I should like to give you:

- an injection.
- an IV medication.
- a liquid medication.
- a medicated cream or powder.

16

Medication teaching phrases 2

- I should like to give you:
 - a medication through your epidural catheter.
 - a medication through your rectum.
 - a medication through your _____ tube.

17

Medication teaching phrases 3

I should like to give you

- a medication under your tongue.
- your pill(s).
- a suppository

18

Medication teaching phrases 3

Side effects

- Some common side effects of _____ are:
 - constipation.
 - diarrhea.
 - dry mouth.
 - frequent urination.

19

Giving Medication

Instructions and caution

1

I should like to give you 1

An oral medicine (tablet, capsule)

A drop in your eye / ear

An injection

An intravenous (IV) medication

2

I should like to give you 2

A liquid medication

A medicated cream or powder.

Your pill(s)

Your medicines

3

I came to give you 1

An oral medicine

A suppository

This medicine. It is given through the rectum.

4

I came to give you 3

A medication through your epidural catheter

A medication through your _____ tube

This medicine should be held under your
tongue

That way it works faster and better

5

Some common side effects of this medicine are:

constipation.

diarrhea.

A dry mouth.

frequent urination.

6

Patient Teaching 1

Describing the disorder

1

Teaching about a disorder 1

- You have a(n):
 - growth or tumor.
 - hemorrhage.
 - infection.
 - muscle spasm.
 - narrowing.
 - ulcer.

2

Teaching about a disorder 2

Describing the disorder

- The doctor has diagnosed you with _____.
- You have an aneurysm.

3

Teaching about a disorder 3

You have a blockage of a blood vessel

You have a blood clot in vein

You have a damaged blood vessel

There is a damaged or diseased area there

4

Teaching about a disorder 4

As a result, your _____ is (are):

- not working or functioning properly.
- not working as well as it should.
- not working at all.

5

Teaching about a disorder 5

The organ is working too hard.

- not producing enough _____.
- producing too much _____.
- not receiving enough oxygen or blood

6

Preoperative Patient Teaching

Preparations

1

Preparation for Surgery

Your doctor has recommended surgery to correct your _____ problem.

- The surgeon will discuss the surgery with you and your family.
- You may have a blood transfusion during or after surgery.

2

Discussing anaesthesia 1

- You will need to sign a consent form to give permission for the blood transfusion.
- You will need anesthesia during your surgery.

3

Discussing anaesthesia 2

Anesthesia will:

- keep you asleep during surgery.
- keep you from feeling pain.

There are two kinds of anesthesia: local and general.

4

Discussing anaesthesia 3

- Sometimes doctors use both kinds of anesthesia.
- Local anesthesia will keep you from feeling pain in part of your body.
- General anesthesia will numb your entire body, including your breathing muscles

5

Discussing the procedure 1

- During the surgery, you will be:
 - awake.
 - asleep.
- A breathing tube attached to a respirator will help you breathe.

6

Discussing the procedure 2

- The anesthesiologist inserts the breathing tube into your throat after you are asleep; the tube will probably be removed before you wake up.
- If the tube is still in your throat when you wake up, it is because you still need help to breathe.

7

Discussing the procedure 3

- **The night before surgery:**
 - You will have an IV access placed in your arm if you do not already have one.
 - You must not eat or drink anything:
after midnight.
_____ hour(s) before the test.

8

Discussing the procedure 4

- Your _____ will need to be:
shaved.
cleaned.
prepped.
- You will need to drink this solution to empty and clean your bowels.

9

Discussing the procedure 5

Some time before the operation the anesthetist will visit you

Before the operation you will receive some medicines and an IV drip will be placed in your arm

You may have a catheter inserted into your bladder to drain urine while you are unable to use the bathroom or bedpan

10

Discussing the procedure 6

The morning of the surgery:

- You will receive a special preoperative medication by injection or through your IV line.
- You will need to urinate before we give you the preoperative medication.

11

Discussing the procedure 7

The medication may give you a dry mouth.

- make your vision a little blurry.
- make you feel a little lightheaded.

12

Discussing the procedure 8

The preoperative medication will:

- relax you.
- make you feel drowsy
- Make you feel sleepy

13

Discussing the procedure 8

We will not give you all of your usual medications

You will take only your _____ medication with a sip of water.

We will give you fluids through your IV line.

You may drink clear liquids or sips of water

14

Postoperative Patient Teaching

Postoperative Teaching

1

Discussing postoperative expectations 1

After surgery you will wake up

- in the recovery room
- post-anesthesia care unit (PACU)
- You will stay in the recovery room for about an hour or so, until your vital signs are stable, you are awake, and you are breathing on your own.

2

Discussing postoperative expectations 2

- You may receive oxygen through a:
 - nasal cannula.
 - mask over your nose and mouth.
- You may have a tube, catheter, or other equipment attached to your body.

3

Discussing postoperative expectations 3

When you wake up, you may feel:

a little bit of pain.

some nausea.

some dryness in your mouth.

4

Discussing postoperative expectations 4

soreness in your throat.

- groggy.
- sleepy.
- generally uncomfortable

5

Discussing postoperative expectations 5

The nurse and technicians will closely monitor your vital signs.

- Do not hesitate to tell the nurse if you feel
 - uncomfortable
 - nausea
 - pain

6

Discussing postoperative expectations 6

- If the doctor wants to monitor you more closely, you may be transferred to the intensive care unit (ICU)
- The ICU is a department where you will be closely monitored

7

Discussing postoperative expectations 7

- After all your vital signs are satisfactory you will be transferred back to the ward
- During all this time you may feeling increasingly more awake, but remember that rest is the best medicine at this time

8

Patient Teaching 4

Discharge Teaching

Preparing to leave 1

When you are stable, you will be discharged to:

- your home.
- a convalescent home
- a skilled care / special facility
- a rehabilitation facility

Preparing to leave 2

- You are now sufficiently recovered to return to your home / hotel
- The sutures / bandage will be removed when you come to see the doctor again
- Call your doctor's office to make an appointment

Preparing to leave 3

- We hope you had a good stay with us
- When you leave the hospital you should receive a phone number to call if you feel not well, or wish to talk to your doctor

Preparing to leave 4

- These are written discharge instructions.
- You need to have your blood drawn on ____.
- Do you have any questions?

Major Cultures and Religions

A general overview

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1

Culture 1

- The total of solutions that a people in a certain time and place have developed to cope with existential needs.
- A system of values and beliefs and attitudes that shapes and influences our perception and behaviour
- A system of behavioural, moral, religious and intellectual values

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2

Culture 2

- A set of shared attitudes, values, goals and practices that characterizes an institution organization or group
- A (high) level of achievement or excellence in arts and social intercourse.

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3

Religion

- A set of beliefs concerning the cause, nature and purpose of the universe, and the place and significance of human beings within this totality.
- A code of beliefs and practices that guide daily life of believers.

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4

Some major religions

- Monotheistic religions
- Indian religions
- East Asian Religions
- Indigenous/Tribal Religions

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5

Monotheistic Religions

- Zoroastrism
- Judaism
- Christianity
- Islam

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Indian Religions

- Hinduism
- Buddhism
- Sikhism

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East Asian Religions

- Daoism
- Confucianism
- Chinese and Shinto traditions

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Indigenous/Tribal Religions

- African traditionalism
- Shamanism
- Aboriginal, Chinese and Shinto traditions

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9

Judaism 1

- Believe in Yaweh (God) and the Holy scriptures
- Believers are guided by Rabbi's
- Believe in a bible consisting of the Thora's and the Talmud (Mishna + Gemara)
- Practice circumcision, take Friday-Saturday as the sabbath

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10

Judaism 2

- Men wear a skull cap most of the times
- Do not eat pork and certain other types of food e.g fish without scales
- Meat must be from animals slaughtered according to certain rituals (kosher)

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11

Christianity-Catholics 1

- Believe in Jesus as the true messiah
- Believe in priests as intermediaries between God and man
- Take Sunday as the day of the Lord
- Believe in a centrally organized church system with a pope or patriarch

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12

Christianity-Catholics 2

- Believe in a bible that consists of an “old testament”(selected Jewish texts) and a “new testament”(writings of the 4 Evangelists)
- There are at least 4 major denominations (Roman, Orthodox, Coptic, Syrian)

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13

Christianity-Protestants 1

- Believe in Jesus as their only redeemer.
- Believe in a bible consisting mainly of the “old testament”(selected Jewish texts)
- They follow the biblical texts more or less strictly
- Reject the need for intermediary priests and an organized church- are guided by “ministers”

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14

Christianity-Protestants 2

- There are a great number of denominations
- Jehova's (Yaweh's) witnesses follow a strict code, are usually vegetarians and do not permit blood transfusions
- Seventh day Adventists (SDA) believe in the imminent coming of Jesus. They have a wide Health Care network with major hospitals. Observe Saturday as the day of rest

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Christianity-Protestants 3

- Mormons or Church of the Latter Days Saints is a protestant movement whose main leader was Brigham Young.
- They follow biblical texts including a believe in polygamy. Known for honesty and hard work.
- Baptists literally believe in the second coming of Jesus and baptism by full immersion.

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Islam 1

- Believe in Allah (God)
- Believers are guided by mullah's
- Believe in the Quran (Koran)
- Pray 5 times a day, take Saturday as the day of rest

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17

Islam 2

- There are two major streams: Sunni's and Shia's
- Practice circumcision
- Do not eat pork and meat can be eaten only when slaughtered according to certain rituals (hallal)
- Wash after defecating with the left hand. Never offer anything with your left hand

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18

Islam 3

- Women must cover their hair in public, should not show their body shape and some also cover their face
- Women do not shake hands, can not be touched by a man, and examined only in the presence of husband or family member

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Indian Religions Hinduism 1

- All Indian Religion in varying degrees consider the cow holy and can not be eaten.
- Hinduism is more of a religious tradition than a consolidated belief. Polytheistic in nature, it recognises a trinity of main Gods (Brahman, Shiva and Vishnu)
- The priest is called a Pandit

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Indian Religions Hinduism 2

- Based on Vedic texts, its scriptures include a great number of other ancient books including the Mahabharata, Upanishads, Ramayana and the Bhagavad-Gita
- Dharma is a code of moral conduct that guides life
- Karma, is the action that generates the cycle of cause-and-effect

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Indian Religions Hinduism 3

- Believe in continuous rebirth (Samsara) until release (Moksha) permits entry in Nirvana
- Believers do not eat cow meat, and are often in varying degrees vegetarian
- There is no centralised authority. The largest group is the Sanathan dharm

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Indian Religions Buddhism 1

- A religion and philosophy
- Originated in Hinduism and shares a number of basic tenets.
- Vegetarian
- Believes that everyone who lives a good life can become a Buddha “enlightened one”

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Indian Religions Buddhism 2

- By living according to the teachings of the Buddha, one can overcome the 7 emotions (anger, anxiety, adoration, fear, grief, hate and joy) and so become liberated from the cycle of continuous rebirth.
- Two main groups: Theravada and Mahayana

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Indian Religions Sikhism

- Religion founded by Guru Nanak. Basic tenets: meditation, live honestly and do charity, and fight the 5 evils.
- They rarely cut their hair and typically wear a turban and a beard.
- They believe in one God the Creator and equality of all humans.

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