

Medication Administration

The seven rights of medication administration are:

- right medication
- right dose
- right client
- right route
- right time
- right documentation
- right indication

Where: client in need of medication therapy

Why: achieve positive client outcomes

Who: educated, titled, and licensed registered nurses

What: use three checks and follow the rights of medication administration

When: anytime and anywhere, when and where nursing knowledge and skill in medication therapy is needed

Where: client who is prescribed a medication to be administered

Why: protecting clients by following safe medication administration practices

Who: educated, titled, and licensed registered nurses

What: following the seven rights of medication administration

When: nursing knowledge and skill is required

Code of Ethics

- **Provision 1**
The nurse practices with compassion and respect for the inherent dignity, worth, and unique attributes of every person.
- **Provision 2**
 - The nurse's primary commitment is to the patient, whether an individual, family, group, community, or population.
- **Provision 3**
 - The nurse promotes, advocates for, and protects the rights, health, and safety of the patient.
- **Provision 4**
 - The nurse has authority, accountability, and responsibility for nursing practice; makes decisions; and takes action consistent with the obligation to provide optimal patient care.
- **Provision 5**
 - The nurse owes the same duties to self as to others, including the responsibility to promote health and safety, preserve wholeness of character and integrity, maintain competence, and continue personal and professional growth.
- **Provision 6**
 - The nurse, through individual and collective effort, establishes, maintains, and improves the ethical environment of the work setting and conditions of employment that are conducive to safe, quality healthcare.
- **Provision 7**
 - The nurse in all roles and settings advances the profession through research and scholarly inquiry, professional standards development, and the generation of both nursing and health policy.
- **Provision 8**
 - The nurse collaborates with other health professionals and the public to protect human rights, promote health diplomacy, and reduce health disparities.
- **Provision 9**

- The profession of nursing, collectively through its professional organizations, must articulate nursing values, maintain the integrity of the profession, and integrate principles of social justice into nursing and health policy.

Core Nursing Values

- **Advocacy** - “The act or process of supporting a cause or proposal. Nurses instinctively advocate for their patients, in their workplaces, and in their communities” (AACN, 2021, p. 55).
- **Responsibility** - “An obligation to perform required professional activities at a level commensurate with one’s education and in compliance with applicable laws and standards; the opportunity or ability to act independently and make decisions without authorizations; refers to the blameworthiness or praiseworthiness that one bears for one’s conduct or the performance of duties. It is often expressed as liability for one’s actions and may be apportioned in degree based on circumstances” (Fowler, 2015, p. 59)
- **Accountability** - “To be answerable to oneself and others for one’s own choices, decisions, and actions as measured against a standard such as that established by the Code of Ethics for Nurses With Interpretative Statements” (Fowler, 2015, p. 59)
- **Confidentiality** - “The nondisclosure of patient secrets or information without patient authorization” (Fowler, 2015, p. 43)

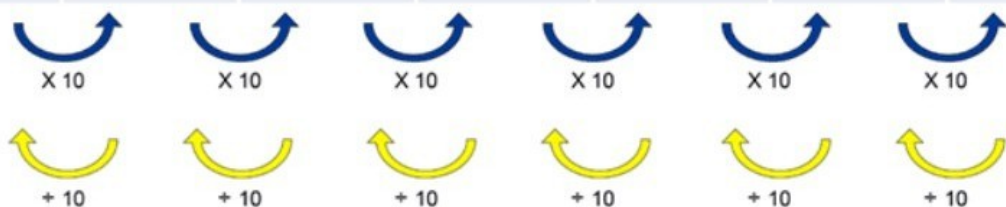
The seven rights of medication administration that must be verified are:

- right medication
- right dose
- right client
- right route
- right time
- right documentation
- right indication

Medication orders must contain the client’s full name, date/time the prescription was written, medication name, medication dose, route of administration, time and frequency of administration, and the signature of a healthcare provider.

One liter is made up of 1000 milliliters. There are 0.001 liters in 1 mL of medicine.

King	Hector	Died	Unusually	Drinking	Chocolate	Milk
Kilo	Hecto	Deka/Deca	Unit	Deci	Centi	Milli
Kilogram	Hectogram	Decagram	Gram	Decigram	Centigram	Milligram
Kilometer	Hectometer	Decameter	Meter	Decimeter	Centimeter	Millimeter
Kiloliter	Hectoliter	Decaliter	Liter	Deciliter	Centiliter	Milliliter



Metric System	Apothecary System	Household System
1 kg	n/a	2.2 lbs
1 g = 1000 mg	15-16 grains	n/a
60 mg	1 grain	n/a
1 L = 1000 mL	32 oz (1 quart)	4 cups
240 mL	8 oz	1 cup
30 mL	1 oz	2 TBSP
1 mL	15-16 minims	15-16 drops

Safe

- 0.56 mg
- 0.9986 mcg
- 0.5 mL
- 1 L

Unsafe

- .560 mg
- 0.90 mcg
- 0.50 mL
- 1.0 L

1 tsp = 5 mL	1 tbs = 15 mL	1 oz = 30 mL	Microdrip = 60 gtts/mL
1 lb = 16 oz	1 kg = 2.2 lb	1 L = 1000 mL	
1 g = 1000 mg	1 mg = 1000 mcg	1 hr = 60 min	

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The three checks consist of comparing the medication label to the medication administration record (MAR) for each medication when:

1. retrieving the medication from the medication distribution system
 - Selecting the correct medication from the unit-dose drawer
2. preparing the medication
 - The nurse will perform the second accuracy check **before going to the client's room**. The nurse **compares the client's name and name of medication on the label** with the MAR
3. before administering the medication to the client at the bedside
 - comparing the names of medications on labels with the MAR at the client's bedside.

Below are examples of errors that needs to be verified by nurse/provider before medication administion

1. The client's full name is not listed. Verify the client's first and last name with MR#, date of birth, and age.