

Name of Department: Nursing **Instructor Name:** Sheral L. Cain MSN-Ed. RN-BC Office Location: Nursing Education 110A Office Hours: Virtual E-mail: cains@unm.edu., scain53223@aol.com Telephone: 505-220-3959 **Class Meeting** Wednesday 0830-1130 Lab/Clinical Days/Times As needed **TBD** Pre-requisites: Admission into the nursing program; NURS 202 Introduction to Nursing Concepts; NURS 204L Principles of Nursing Practice NMNC 2310 Health and Illness Concepts I: NMNC 1235 Assessment Co-requisites: and Health Promotion: NMNC 1220 Health Care Participant Spring 2021Syllabus **Title of Course: NMNC 1230 Nursing Pharmacology Course Description:** This course introduces the nursing student to pharmacologic nursing practice from a conceptual approach. **Credit Hours and** 3 CH: 3 credits didactic = 3 hours/week or 48 contact hours **Contact Hours: Course Outcomes** Upon successful completion of this course, the student will: Identify the nurse's professional role related to pharmacotherapeutics in diverse populations across the lifespan. Identify safety issues and minimize risk potential associated with pharmacotherapeutics and complementary and alternative medicine. Utilize evidence-based information integrating pharmacologic and pathophysiologic concepts to guide medication therapeutics. Describe health-care system protocols related to pharmacotherapeutics. Identify methods for communication with the health care team related to pharmacotherapeutics. Utilize informatics systems related to pharmacotherapeutics. Describe common classes of drugs that are used in health care, including pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, and pharmacotherapeutics. McCuistion, L., DiMaggio, K., Winton M., & Yeager, J. (2021) Required Text(s) and Pharmacology: A patient-centered nursing process approach. **Supporting Materials:** (10th ed.). St. Louis, MO: Elsevier

- McCuistion, L., DiMaggio K., Winton M., & Yeager, J. Study Guide: Pharmacology, A patient-centered nursing process approach. (10th ed.). St. Louis, MO: Elsevier.
 Kaplan
 - Rapian
 Adaptive Quizzing

Course Communication Effective, ongoing communication is a key element of success in the nursing program. Instructors and staff communicate with students via email when not in class. Students need to check their UNM and Blackboard email accounts regularly. Full-time nursing instructors have voice mail, and communication should take place directly with your instructor. Full-time instructors hold scheduled office hours as posted in their syllabus and outside of their offices, and students may schedule conferences as needed. In addition, there is student representation on the nursing faculty committee, and the representatives are responsible for communicating pertinent information to classmates. Part-time faculty will identify their preferred method for communication to the students. **Electronic Device** Cellphones and other devices except laptop computers are not permitted Usage: in the classroom setting. They must be silenced and put away. Cellphone that ring or are used during class or testing will result in the student being excused from the class or test. Any make-up of assignments or exams due to violation of this policy is solely at the discretion of the instructor. The use of computers is acceptable in the learning context of the class. Lectures may be audiotaped at the express permission of the instructor. Classroom capture is not available at this time. **Academic Integrity** Having academic integrity is paramount to your success in any class. Plagiarism or cheating is not tolerated. Any instance of this will result in a grade of zero for that assignment. Here is the link to the UNM Academic Dishonesty Policy: policy.unm.edu/regents-policies/section-4/4-8.html. The policy states: Each student is expected to maintain the highest standards of honesty and integrity in academic and professional matters. The University reserves the right to take disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal, against any student who is found quilty of academic dishonesty or who otherwise fails to meet the expected standards. Any student judged to have engaged in academic dishonesty in course work may receive a reduced or failing grade for the work in question and/or for the course. Academic Dishonesty is defined as: "Academic dishonesty" includes, but is not limited to, dishonesty in quizzes, tests, or assignments; claiming credit for work not done or done by others; hindering the academic work of other students; misrepresenting academic or professional qualifications within or without the University; and nondisclosure or misrepresentation in filling out

applications or other University records.

Classroom Use/ Attendance/ Professional Behavior

The classroom is available for student use outside of regularly scheduled classes when other classes are not in session. There is a reference area and computers available. In accordance with UNM policy there is no eating or drinking allowed in the classroom. Students may have water in enclosed bottles during class.

See the current Student Nurse Handbook for complete listing of attendance and professional behavior policies. https://valencia.unm.edu/academics/nursing/applications/student-handbook-2016.docx

Student Concerns or Grievances

UNM-Valencia nursing program follows the specific Grievance Procedure as provided in the UNM-Valencia <u>Catalog</u>. Prior to participating in the campus procedure, the student is encouraged to review their complaint within the nursing department by following these steps:

SBAR: To be used as a tool for communicating student concerns in a professional manner.

Instructions:

- The student completes the SBAR using professional language to communicate a concern about classroom, clinical or lab. You may check with your faculty if you are unsure if this process is necessary.
- Email the completed SBAR to the instructor.
- The instructor will contact the student after reviewing the SBAR to schedule a face to face meeting to discuss the SBAR. The student should bring a printed copy to the meeting.

STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES:

In accordance with University Policy 2310 and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), reasonable accommodations are made to all qualified students unless such accommodations fundamentally alter a program or service or place an undue hardship on the operation of the University. If you have a documented disability, the Equal Access Services office will provide me with a letter outlining your accommodations. I will then discuss the accommodations with you to determine the best learning environment. If you feel that you need accommodations, but have not documented your disability, please contact Jeanne Lujan, the coordinator for Equal Access Services at 925-8910 or jmlujan@unm.edu.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION:

In an effort to meet obligations under Title IX, UNM faculty, Teaching Assistants, and Graduate Assistants are considered "responsible employees" by the Department of Education (see page 15 - www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/qa-201404-title-ix.pdf). This designation requires that any report of gender discrimination which includes sexual harassment, sexual misconduct and sexual violence made to a faculty member, TA, or GA must be reported to the Title IX Coordinator at the Office of Equal Opportunity (oeo.unm.edu). For more information on the campus policy regarding sexual misconduct, see: https://policy.unm.edu/university-policies/2000/2740.html.

<u>Teaching Methods:</u> NURS 238 will use a variety of approaches to meet the course outcomes. These instructional methods may include, but are not limited to lecture, audio-visual materials, guided discussions, group projects, role playing, self-evaluation, written assignments, computer and on-line activities, and decision-making exercises.

Successful completion of NURS 238 requirements:

A cumulative average of all theory tests at 77% or higher and

An overall course grade of 77% or higher and

Completion of all components of the course.

Tests 9 75%
Adaptive Quizzing 15%
Kaplan 10%
TOTAL: 100%

KAPLAN POLICY

The UNM-Valencia Nursing Program has adopted a comprehensive assessment and review program from Kaplan Nursing. The intent of this program is to provide students with the tools they need to be successful in the nursing program and on the NCLEX-RN. The Kaplan program is 10% of the student's grade in all nursing courses except HCHS125, NURS242, and NURS110. In NURS242, the Kaplan component is 35% of the course grade and there are no Kaplan points in HCHS 125 and NURS 110.

Kaplan also provides both focused review (practice) and integrated (proctored tests). The focused review tests are designed for student self-assessment and provide students with immediate question feedback and rationales. Instructors will direct the students to the appropriate focused review tests in each course. In order to receive credit, students must complete the focused review tests as assigned and during the designated time period specified in individual course syllabi. In order for the student to take the Kaplan integrated test, each student must have completed the assigned online focused review test(s). Grade points for focused review tests are awarded based on the score achieved. The 10% of each course grade allotted to Kaplan will be derived from four sources and totaled for a possible 100 points

Focused Review (practice) Test in Assigned Content Area	Points
90-100%	25
80-89.9%	20
60-79.9%	15
40-59.9%	10

< 39.9%	0
Integrated (proctored) Test in Content Area	
≥ 70 th percentile	25
60- 69.99 th percentile	20
50–59.9 th percentile	15
40–49.9 th percentile	10
<40 th percentile	0
Remediation of Focused Review Test(s)	
Remediates all questions minimum of 1 minute	25
Remediates all questions minimum of 45 seconds	20
Remediates only wrong questions minimum of 45 seconds	15
Remediates >50% minimum of 45 seconds	10
Remediates < 50% and/or minimum of 45 seconds	0
Remediation of Integrated Test	
Remediates all questions minimum of 1 minute	25
Remediates all questions minimum of 45 seconds	20
Remediates only wrong questions minimum of 45 seconds	15
Remediates >50% minimum of 45 seconds	10
Remediates < 50% and/or minimum of 45 seconds	0
Total points	

Focused Review Tests

Focused review tests are assigned by course faculty. Tests taken at times other than when they are assigned will mean no points are awarded for the test.

Evaluation/Grading Methods:

See the Nursing Student Handbook for all policies and requirements.

This Syllabus, including the Course Schedule, is subject to change at the discretion of the instructor in accordance with UNM Valencia Academic Policies. In the event there is a discrepancy between the syllabus and the Student Handbook, the current Student Handbook is the authoritative source.

Grading Scale:

98-100	A+	79	C+
93-97	Α	77-78	С
90-92	A-	73-76	D+
87-89	B+	70-72	D
83-86	В	67-69	D-
80-82	B-	0-67	F

79 C+

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Rubrics SPECFIC TO COURSE to be added

		Course Schedule (semester)		
Week	Date	Concepts/Objectives	Topic/Content/Exemplars	Preparation
2	Jan 27	Introductions & Syllabus Review		
		Review of Pharmacology Project	Chapter 2: Drug Development and Ethical Considerations	Read assigned chapters
		Concepts: Apply to classes of medications:	Chapter 3: Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics Chapter 4:Pharmacogenetics Self-Study:	Adaptive Quizzing: Due by Wednesday 29 th at 1900 for the first week and thereafter
		 Legal and Ethical Issues Genetics and Medications Nursing Process 	Chapter 5 Complementary and Alternative Therapies (no NMNEC exemplars)	Are due the Tuesday prior to class at 1900
		Objectives:		
		Chapter 2:		
		 Identify the three core ethical principles Relate the core ethical principles that govern informed consent and the risk-benefit ratio Discuss the 2015 American Nurses Association Code of Ethics and its nine provisions. Describe the objectives of each phase of human clinical experimentation. Discuss federal legislation acts related to US Food and Drug Administration drug approvals Describe the function of the state nurse practice acts Differentiate between chemical, generic and brand names of drugs. Define "over the counter" drugs Identify three useful drug reference resources. 		
		Chapter 3:		

		Course Schedule (semester)		
Week	Date	Concepts/Objectives	Topic/Content/Exemplars	Preparation
		 Differentiate the three phases of drug action. Describe the four processes of pharmacokinetics Identify the four receptor families Describe the influence of protein binding on drug bioavailability. Check drugs for half-life, percentage of protein binding, therapeutic index and side effects in a drug reference book. Anticipate potential unique responses to drugs based on biologic variations. Differentiate the four types of drug interactions. Explain the three mechanisms involved with drug-drug interactions. Describe the effects of drug-nutrient interactions. Explain the meaning of drug induced photosensitivity. Describe the nursing implications of pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics. 		
3	Feb 3	TEST 1: 2, 3, 4 & 5 Concepts: Developmental Concerns Nursing Process Objectives: Chapter 6: • Apply principles of pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics to pediatric drug administration • Differentiate components of pharmacology unique to pediatric patients.	CH 6: Pediatric Considerations CH 7: Geriatric Considerations CH 1: The Nursing Process & Patient-Centered Care	
		 Synthesize knowledge about pediatric drug safety and administration with current or potential nursing practice. Chapter 7: 		

	Course Schedule (semester)				
Week	Date	Concepts/Objectives	Topic/Content/Exemplars	Preparation	
		 Explain how the physiologic changes associated with aging impact drug therapy. Describe two ways the Beers criteria can be used to improve the care of older adults. Discuss issues that affect older adults' adherence to therapeutic regimens. Describe nursing implications related to drug therapy in the older adult. Chapter 1: Discuss quality and safety education for nurses (QSEN) and Nursing Alliance for Quality Care guidelines in relation to medical safety. Differentiate the steps of the nursing process and their purpose in relation to drug therapy. Develop patient centered goals Discuss at least eight principles for health teaching related to drug therapy plans Describe at least six culturally sensitive health teaching tips. Analyze the nurse's role related to drug therapy plans. 			
4	Feb 10	 Concepts: Safety, Nutrition and Comfort Objectives: Chapter 9: Describe the original "five plus five" rights of medication administration. Analyze safety risks with medication administration Discuss the culture of safety and include the Institute of Medicine's "To Err is Human" and the American Nurses Association's "Just Culture" impact on nursing. Discuss safe disposal of medications Discuss high alert drugs and strategies for safe administration. 	CH 9: Safety & Quality CH 13: Vitamin and Mineral Replacement CH 25: Analgesics Exemplars: Vitamins -folic acid Minerals -iron -calcium	Read assigned chapters Adaptive Quizzing:	

	Course Schedule (semester)			
Week	Date	Concepts/Objectives	Topic/Content/Exemplars	Preparation
		 Discuss the nurse's rights when administering medications. Discuss safety regulations for pregnancy. Apply the nursing process to safe administration of medications. Chapter 13: Discuss the four justifications for the use of vitamin supplements. Differentiate between water soluble and fat soluble vitamins. Relate food sources and deficiency conditions associated with each vitamin. Explain the need for iron and foods that are high in iron. Explain the uses for iron, copper, zinc, chromium and selenium. Describe the nursing interventions including patient teaching, related to vitamin and mineral uses. Chapter 25: Differentiate between acute and chronic pain. Compare indications for non-opioid and opioid analgesics. Describe the serum therapeutic ranges of aspirin and acetaminophen. Contrast the side effects of aspirin and opioids. Explain the methadone treatment program. Discuss nursing interventions and patient teachings for non-opioid and opioid analgesics. Formulate a nursing process for a patient with morphine patient controlled analgesia. 	Analgesics Opioids: -morphine sulfate -hydrocodone/APAP -buprenorphine & naloxone Opioid antagonists: -naloxone Non-opioid -acetaminophen	
5	Feb 17	TEST 2: 1, 6, 7, 9, 13 &25 Concept: Cellular Regulation Objectives:	CH 15: Adrenergic Agonists and Antagonists CH 16: Cholinergic Agonists and Antagonists	Evolve Resources
		Chapter 15:	Self-Study Chapter:	Adaptive Quizzes
		Explain major responses to stimulation of adrenergic receptors.	Son Study Chapter.	

	Course Schedule (semester)				
Week	Date	Concepts/Objectives	Topic/Content/Exemplars	Preparation	
		 Differentiate between selective and nonselective adrenergic agonists. Contrast the uses of alpha and beta antagonists. Compare general side effects of adrenergic agonists and adrenergic antagonists. 	CH 44: Eye & Ear Disorders (no NMNEC exemplars)		
		 Describe nursing interventions, including patient teaching, associated with adrenergic agonists and adrenergic antagonists. Apply the nursing process for the patient taking beta adrenergic antagonists. Compare the indications of adrenergic agonists and adrenergic 	Exemplar Drugs Autonomic Agents Adrenergic agonist: -epinephrine		
		antagonists. Chapter 16:	Adrenergic blockers Cholinergic agonist:		
		 Compare the responses of cholinergic agonist and antagonist drugs. Differentiate between direct-acting and indirect acting cholinergic agonists. Contrast the major side effects of cholinergic agonists and antagonists. Differentiate the uses of cholinergic agonists and antagonists. Apply the nursing process, including patient teaching, associated with cholinergic agonists and antagonists. Apply the nursing process for the patient taking neostigmine, a reversible cholinesterase inhibitor. 	-donepezil Anticholinergic: -atropine		
6	Feb 24	 Concepts: Infection Objectives: Chapter 26: Explain the mechanisms of action of antibacterial drugs. Differentiate between bacteria that are naturally resistant and those that have acquired resistance to an antibiotic. Summarize the three general adverse effects associated with antibacterial drugs. Differentiate between narrow-spectrum and broad-spectrum antibiotics. 	CH 26: Antibacterial CH 27: Antitubercular, Antifungals, & Antivirals Self-Study: Chapter 29: HIV and AIDS related Drugs (Exemplar: retroviral) Exemplars:	Read assigned chapters Adaptive Quizzing	

	Course Schedule (semester)			
Week	Date	Concepts/Objectives	Topic/Content/Exemplars	Preparation
		 Compare the effects of the natural, broad-spectrum (extended), penicillinase-resistant, and antipseudomonal penicillin. Contrast the effects of first-, second-, third-, and fourth-generation 	Antibiotics Penicillin's	
		cephalosporins. • Apply the nursing process for patients receiving penicillin's and	-amoxicillin Cephalosporins	
		cephalosporins. • Describe the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of	-cephalexin Macrolides	
		 erythromycin. Apply the nursing process for tetracyclines, including patient teaching. Summarize the nurse's role in detecting ototoxicity and nephrotoxicity 	-azithromycin	
		associated with the administration of aminoglycosides.Explain the importance for ordering peak and trough concentration	Lincosamides -clindamycin	
		levels for aminoglycosides.Develop a teaching plan for a patient prescribed a fluoroquinolone	Tetracyclines -doxycycline	
		 (quinolone). Contrast the nursing interventions for each of the drug categories: 	Aminoglycosides	
		 macrolides, tetracyclines, aminoglycosides, and fluoroquinolones. Differentiate between short-acting and intermediate-acting sulfonamides. 	-gentamicin Fluoroquinolones	
		 Compare the similarities and differences between the sulfonamides and sulfadiazine. 	-ciprofloxacin Sulfonamides	
		 Explain the pharmacokinetics of the sulfonamides. Apply the nursing process to the patient taking trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole. 	-sulfamethoxazole/ trimethoprim	
		 Develop a teaching plan for a patient prescribed metronidazole. 	Glycopeptides	
		Chapter 27	-vancomycin	
		 Compare first line and second line antitubercular drugs and give examples of each. Differentiate between the groups of antifungal drugs. 	Antitubercular Antifungals	
		 Explain the uses of polyenes. Differentiate the adverse reactions of antitubercular and antifungal and antiviral drugs. 	-fluconazole Antivirals	

		Course Schedule (semester)		
Week	Date	Concepts/Objectives	Topic/Content/Exemplars	Preparation
		 Apply the nursing process for patients taking antitubercular, antifungal and antiviral drugs. 		
7	Mar 3	TEST 3: 15, 16, 44, 26, 27 & 29 Concept: Gas Exchange Objectives: Chapter 35: Compare antihistamine, decongestant, antitussive and expectorant drug groups. Differentiate between rhinitis, sinusitis and pharyngitis. Describe the side effects of nasal decongestants and how they can be avoided.	CH 35: Upper Respiratory Disorders CH 36: Lower Respiratory Disorders Self-Study Chapter: CH 31: Vaccines (Exemplars: Vaccine & Toxoids: flu; Immune globulins: TIG* [Concept: Immunity] *not in textbook	Read assigned chapters Complete self-study Adaptive Quizzing
		 Apply the nursing process for drugs used to treat the common cold. Chapter 36: Compare COPD and restrictive lung disease. Differentiate the drug groups used to treat COPD, asthma, and the desired effects of each. Compare the side effects of beta2-adrenergic agonists and methylxanthines. Describe the therapeutic serum or plasma theophylline level and toxic level. Contrast the therapeutic effects of leukotriene antagonists, glucocorticoids, cromolyn, antihistamines and mucolytics for COPD and asthma. Apply the nursing process for the patient taking drugs commonly used for COPD, including asthma and for restrictive lung disease. 	Exemplars: Antihistamine: -diphenhydramine Antitussive -dextromethorphan Mucolytics -guaifenesin Leukotriene modifiers -montelukast Bronchodilators Beta agonist -albuterol Anticholinergics -ipratropium bromide	

		Course Schedule (semester)		
Week	Date	Concepts/Objectives	Topic/Content/Exemplars	Preparation
			Glucocorticoids -fluticasone	
8	Mar 10	Concept: Perfusion and Fluid and Electrolyte Balance	CH 37: Cardiac Glycosides, Antianginals, & Antidysrhythmic	Read Assigned Chapters
		Objectives:	CH 39: Antihypertensives	Adaptive Quizzes
		 Chapter 37: Differentiate the actions of cardiac glycosides, antianginal drugs and antidysrhythmic drugs. 	CH 38: Diuretics	raaptive Quizzes
		 Describe the signs and symptoms of digitalis toxicity. 	Self-Study Chapter:	
		 Compare the side effects and adverse reactions of nitrates, beta blockers, calcium channel blockers, quinidine and procainamide. Apply the nursing process, including patient teaching, related to cardiac glycosides, antianginal drugs and antidysrhythmic drugs. Chapter 38: Compare the action and uses of thiazide, loop and potassium sparing diuretics. Differentiate side effects and adverse reactions related to thiazide, loop, and potassium sparing diuretics. Explain the nursing interventions-including patient teaching-related to thiazide, loop and potassium sparing diuretics. 	CH 12: Fluid Volume & Electrolytes (Exemplars: IV fluids: NS, D5W; Electrolytes: potassium) [Concept: Fluid & Electrolyte Balance] Exemplars: Inotropes Cardiac glycosides -digoxin	
		 Apply the nursing process for the patient taking thiazide, loop and potassium sparing diuretics. 	Catecholamine: -epinephrine -norepinephrine -dopamine	
		Chapter 39:	Antianginals	
		 Differentiate the pharmacologic action of the various categories of antihypertensive drugs. Compare the side effects and adverse reactions of sympatholytic, direct acting vasodilators and angiotensin antagonists. Apply the nursing process related to antihypertensives including nursing interventions and teaching. Describe the blood pressure guidelines for determining hypertension. 	Nitrates -nitroglycerin Calcium channel blockers -amlodipine Antidysrhythmic Class 1 : lidocaine Class 2: beta blockers	

	Course Schedule (semester)				
Week	Date	Concepts/Objectives	Topic/Content/Exemplars	Preparation	
			Class 3: amiodarone; adenosine		
			Class 4: diltiazem		
			Other: digoxin		
			Antihypertensives		
			ACE inhibitors -lisinopril		
			Angiotensin blockers		
			-losartan		
			Beta blockers -metoprolol		
			Aldosterone blockers		
			-spironolactone		
			Alpha blockers -terazosin		
			Diuretics		
			Loop -furosemide		
			Thiazides hydrochlorothiazide		
			Osmotic-mannitol		
		MARCH 15-MARCH 19 SPRING BREAK			
9	Mar 24	TEST 4: 35, 36, 31 & 37, 38 Concept: Clotting & Perfusion	CH 40: Anticoagulants, Antiplatelets & Thrombolytics		
		Objectives:	CH 41: Antihyperlipidemic & Drugs to Improve Peripheral Blood Flow		
		Chapter 40:	DIOOU FIOW		
		 Compare the actions of anticoagulants, antiplatelets and thrombolytics. Differentiate the side effects and adverse reactions of anticoagulants, 	Evamplana		
		antiplatelets and thrombolytics.	Exemplars;		
		-	Anticoagulants		

	Course Schedule (semester)				
Week	Date	Concepts/Objectives	Topic/Content/Exemplars	Preparation	
		 Apply the nursing process, including patient teaching, for anticoagulants and thrombolytics. Chapter 41: Describe the action of the two main drug groups; antihyperlipidemic and drugs that improve peripheral blood flow. 	-warfarin -heparin -LMWH: enoxaparin Anti-thrombotic -clopidogrel Thrombolytics -tPa (alteplase)		
		 Compare the side effects and adverse reactions of antihyperlipidemic. Differentiate the side effects and adverse reactions of peripheral vasodilators and blood viscosity reducer agents. Apply the nursing process, including patient teaching, for antihyperlipidemic and blood viscosity reducer agents. 	Antilipemic Statins -simvastatin Fibric acid -fenofibrate 2-Asetidinone -ezetimibe		
10	Mar 31	TEST 5: 39, 12, 40 &41 Concepts: Elimination, Comfort & Nutrition Objectives:	CH 42: Gastrointestinal Tract Disorders CH 43: Antiulcer Drugs CH 46: Pituitary, Thyroid, Parathyroid, & Adrenal D/O		
		 Chapter 42: Compare the pharmacologic treatment of vomiting, diarrhea and constipation. Differentiate the actions and side effects of antiemetics, antidiarrheals and laxatives. Apply the nursing process for the patient taking antiemetics, antidiarrheals and laxatives. Differentiate contraindications to the use of antiemetics, antidiarrheals and laxatives. Chapter 43: Explain the predisposing factors for peptic ulcers. Differentiate between peptic ulcer, gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer, gastroesophageal reflux disease. Compare the actions of the seven groups of antiulcer drugs used in the treatment of peptic ulcer: tranquilizers, anticholinergics, antacids, 	Exemplars; Antidiarrheals -diphenoxylate HCl + AtSO4 (Lomotil) Laxatives Osmotic: -lactulose Stimulant: -bisacodyl Bulk-forming: -psyllium Emollient: -docusate Anti-emetics Antihistamine: -promethazine		

	Course Schedule (semester)				
Week	Date	Concepts/Objectives	Topic/Content/Exemplars	Preparation	
		histamine 2 blockers, proton pump inhibitors, pepsin inhibitors and prostaglandin analogues.	Serotonin receptor antagonists: -ondansetron		
		 Plan patient teaching for anticholinergic, antacid and histamine 2 blocker drug groups. 	H2 Blockers -famotidine		
		Differentiate among the side effects of anticholinergies and systemic	Proton Pump Inhibitor		
		and nonsystemic antacids.Appy the nursing process, including teaching to antiulcer drugs.	-omeprazole		
		Appy the nursing process, including teaching to annuicer drugs.	Antacids		
		Concept: Metabolism	Aluminum magnesium combination		
		Chapter 46:	-Maalox or Mylanta		
		 Compare the hormones secreted from the pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, and adrenal glands. 	Aluminum only –Amphogel Hormones		
		 Differentiate among the hormones from the adenohypophysis and the neurohypophysis. 	Thyroid:		
		• Differentiate the actions and uses of the hormones from the pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, and adrenal glands: thyroxine (T4), triiodothyronine (T3), calcitonin, parathyroid hormone (PTH), mineralocorticoids, and glucocorticoids.	-levothyroxine Glucocorticoids: -prednisone		
		• Differentiate the side effects of thyroxine (T4) and triiodothyronine (T3).			
		 Apply the nursing process, including patient teaching for drug therapy related to hormonal replacement or hormonal inhibition for the pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, and adrenal glands 			
11	April 7	Concept: Metabolism	CH 47: Antidiabetics		
			CH 49: Pregnancy and		
		Objectives:	Preterm Labor (magnesium)		
		Chapter 47:			
		Compare type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus.			

		Course Schedule (semester)		
Week	Date	Concepts/Objectives	Topic/Content/Exemplars	Preparation
		 Describe the symptoms of diabetes mellitus. Differentiate symptoms of hypoglycemic reaction and hyperglycemia. Compare onset, peak, and duration of rapid-acting, short-acting, intermediate-acting, and long-acting insulins. 	**CH 50: Labor, Delivery, and Postpartum (oxytocin)	
		 Compare the action of oral antidiabetic drugs and their side effects. Differentiate among the actions of insulin, oral antidiabetic agents, and glucagon. Apply the nursing process to the patient taking insulin and oral antidiabetic agents. 	Exemplars: Pancreatic: -insulin (Lantus, regular, NPH) -oral diabetic drugs	
		Concept: Reproduction, Sexuality and Metabolism Chapter 49:	(metformin, pioglitazone, glyburide)	
		 Explain potential health-promoting and detrimental effects of substances ingested during pregnancy. Describe the drugs that alter uterine muscle contractility. Discuss drug therapy used during preterm labor to decrease the incidence or severity of neonatal respiratory dysfunction. Compare systemic and regional medications for pain control during labor. Describe the drugs used in gestational hypertension. Describe the nursing process, including patient teaching, associated with drugs used during pregnancy and preterm labor. 	Hormonal contraceptives -combine estrogen/ progesterone combo -progesterone only Tocolytics* -magnesium Uterine stimulants*-oxytocin	
		Chapter 50:		
		 Critique systemic and regional medications for their action, pain control during labor, side effects, and nursing implications. Describe the nursing process associated with the drugs used during labor and delivery and include patient teaching. Compare drugs used to enhance uterine contractility during labor and after placental expulsion along with their action, side effects, and nursing implications. 		
		 Discuss the purpose, action, side effects, and nursing implications of the drugs commonly administered during the postpartum period. 		

	Course Schedule (semester)				
Week	Date	Concepts/Objectives	Topic/Content/Exemplars	Preparation	
		 Describe the nursing process related to drugs used during the postpartum period immediately after delivery and include patient teaching. 			
12	Apr 14	TEST 6: 42, 43, 46, 47, 49,50	*		
		Concept: Reproduction, Sexuality and Metabolism	CH 52: Women's Reproductive Health		
		Objectives:	CH 53: Men's Health & Reproductive Disorders		
		 Chapter 52: Recognize that successful contraception is essential to the health and well-being of women. 	CH 18: Depressants		
		Describe methods of contraception commonly prescribed, patient	Self-Study:		
		selection, mechanisms of action, and possible side effects. • Identify specific nursing actions that will enhance successful	CH 48: Urinary Disorders		
		 contraception for women and their partners. Describe the nursing process, including teaching and risk-benefit— 	Exemplars;		
		alternative education associated with drugs used for contraception and	SERMS		
		family planning.Explain the pathophysiology of women's health conditions,	Bisphosphonates-alendronate		
		pharmacologic therapies, and expected outcomes of pharmacologic	Anti-BPH -finasteride		
		therapies.	Androgens		
		 Understand pharmacologic interventions used in the treatment of female infertility. 	-testosterone		
		 Describe the mechanism of action for ovulatory stimulation therapy. 	Erectile dysfunction		
		Identify drug therapies used for common gynecologic conditions, such	-sildenafil		
		as dysfunctional uterine bleeding, endometriosis, dysmenorrhea, and premenstrual syndrome.	Hormones		
		 Describe the nursing process, including teaching, related to drugs used 	Estrogens:		
		in women's health and infertility.	-Premarin		
		 Provide information for nonpharmacologic and pharmacologic interventions for women experiencing menopausal symptoms. 	Anesthetics		
		mer ventions for women experiencing menopausar symptoms.	-lidocaine		

	Course Schedule (semester)				
Week	Date	Concepts/Objectives	Topic/Content/Exemplars	Preparation	
		 Differentiate among types of drugs used for osteoporosis. Describe the nursing process, including teaching and risk-benefit—alternative education associated with drugs used for menopausal symptoms. 	-propofol -general anesthetic nursing implications		
		Chapter 53:			
		 Describe the effects of gonadal hormone supplementation on the hypothalamic anterior pituitary feedback loop. Describe the role of testosterone therapy in managing developmental problems related to primary and secondary male sex characteristics and spermatogenesis. Differentiate common conditions for which androgen therapy and antiandrogen therapy are indicated. Describe those for whom androgen therapy is particularly risky. Assess patients for therapeutic and adverse effects of androgen therapy. Categorize commonly prescribed drugs that can impair male sexual function. Explain the nursing process, including patient teaching, related to drugs used to treat male reproductive disorders. 			
		Concepts: Comfort and Cognition			
		Chapter 18:			
		 Differentiate the types and stages of sleep. 			
		Explain several nonpharmacologic ways to induce sleep.			
		Differentiate among these adverse effects: hangover, dependence, tolerance, withdrawal symptoms, and rapid eye movement (REM) rebound.			
		Discuss the uses of benzodiazepines.			
		 Apply the nursing process for the patient taking benzodiazepines for hypnotic use. 			

	Course Schedule (semester)				
Week	Date	Concepts/Objectives	Topic/Content/Exemplars	Preparation	
		Differentiate nursing interventions related to barbiturates, benzodiazepines, nonbenzodiazepines, and melatonin agonist hypnotics.			
		Compare the stages of anesthesia.			
		Explain the uses for topical anesthetics.			
		Differentiate general and local anesthetics and their major side effects.			
13	Apr 21	Concepts: Comfort and Cognition	CH 19: Antiseizure Drugs		
		Objectives:	CH 20: Drugs for Parkinson's Dse & Alzheimer's Dse		
		Chapter 19:	CH 21: Drugs for		
		 Contrast the two international classifications of seizures with characteristics of each type. Differentiate between the types of seizures. Summarize the pharmacokinetics, side effects and adverse reactions, 	Neuromuscular D/O & Muscle Spasms		
		therapeutic plasma level, contraindications for use, and drug interactions of phenytoin.	Self-Study:		
		 Compare the actions of hydantoins, long-acting barbiturates, succinimides, benzodiazepines, iminostilbenes, and valproate. Apply the nursing process to antiseizure drugs, including patient teaching. Concepts: Cognition and Mobility 	CH 24: Anti-inflammatories (Exemplars: T-cell inhibitors: cyclosporine*; NSAIDs: ASA, ibuprofen; DMARDs; Urate lowering therapy: allopurinol) [Concept:		
			Inflammation]		
		Objectives:	*CH 30:Transplant Drugs		
		Chapter 20:			
		Summarize the pathophysiology of Parkinson disease and Alzheimer	Exemplars:		
		disease.	Dopaminergic		
			-carbidopa-levodopa		

		Course Schedule (semester)		
Week	Date	Concepts/Objectives	Topic/Content/Exemplars	Preparation
		 Contrast the actions of anticholinergics, dopaminergic, dopamine agonists, monoamine oxidase (MAO) B inhibitors, and catechol Omethyltransferase (COMT) inhibitors in the treatment of Parkinson disease. Compare the side effects of various antiparkinsonian drugs. Apply the nursing process to anticholinergics, dopaminergic, and acetylcholinesterase inhibitors. Differentiate the phases of Alzheimer disease with corresponding symptoms. Compare the side effects/adverse effects of acetylcholinesterase inhibitors used to treat Alzheimer disease. Chapter 21: Contrast the pathophysiology of myasthenia gravis and multiple sclerosis. Discuss the drug group used to treat myasthenia gravis. Discuss the drug group used to treat multiple sclerosis. Differentiate between the muscle relaxants used for spasticity and those used for muscle spasms. Apply the nursing process to drugs used to treat myasthenia gravis and muscle spasms. 	Cholinesterase inhibitors -donepezil Muscle relaxants Exemplars; Anticonvulsants -phenytoin -clonazepam -cyclobenzaprine	
14	April 28	TEST 7: 52, 53, 18, 48 Concepts: Cognition, Anxiety, Mood & Affect, Cellular Regulation Objectives: Chapter 22: Differentiate between antipsychotic and anxiolytic drug groups. Contrast the action, uses, side effects, and adverse effects of traditional	CH 22: Antipsychotics & Anxiolytics CH 23: Antidepressants & Mood Stabilizers CH 7: Drugs in Substance Use Disorder	
		typical and atypical antipsychotics.	Self-Study: CH 17: Stimulants (no NMNEC exemplars)	

		Course Schedule (semester)		
Week	Date	Concepts/Objectives	Topic/Content/Exemplars	Preparation
		 Plan nursing interventions, including patient teaching, for the patient taking antipsychotics and 	Exemplars:	
		anxiolytics.	Phenothiazines antipsychotics	
		 Apply the nursing process to the patient taking an atypical antipsychotic, a typical antipsychotic, 	-fluphenazine	
		and an anxiolytic.	No phenothiazines antipsychotics	
		Chapter 23:	-haloperidol -risperidone	
		• Contrast the various categories of different antidepressants and give an	Benzodiazepines -lorazepam	
		example of one drug for each category.Describe the side effects and adverse reactions of antidepressants.	Antidepressants	
		 Plan nursing interventions, including patient teaching, for 	Tricyclics: -amitriptyline	
		antidepressants (tricyclic antidepressants [TCAs], monoamine oxidase	SSRI: -sertraline	
		inhibitors [MAOIs], selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors [SSRIs], selective norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors [SNRIs], and atypical	Heterocyclic antidepressants:	
		antidepressants).	-trazodone	
		• Explain the uses of lithium and its serum/plasma therapeutic ranges,	NDRI: -bupropion	
		 side effects and adverse reactions, and nursing interventions. Apply the nursing process to the patient taking lithium, 	SNRI: -duloxetine	
		carbamazepine, and valproic acid.	MAOI Nursing Implications	
		Chapter 7:	Mood stabilizer	
		• Define substance use disorder and differentiate among mild, moderate,	-lithium	
		and severe cases.	Nicotine receptor blocker	
		Describe the short- and long-term effects of drug use. Identify the physical and psychological approximation of the diagrams of findings against described in the control of the con	-varenicline	
		• Identify the physical and psychological assessment findings associated with drugs most commonly used.		
		• Explain the rationale for the use of drug-assisted treatments during		
		toxicity, withdrawal, and maintenance of abstinence from commonly misused drugs.		
		• Prioritize appropriate nursing interventions to use during the treatment of patients with drug toxicity and withdrawal.		

	Course Schedule (semester)				
Week	Date	Concepts/Objectives	Topic/Content/Exemplars	Preparation	
		 Identify nursing interventions appropriate during the management of surgical experiences and pain in patients with substance use disorder. Describe the nurse's role in recognizing and promoting the treatment of nurses with substance use disorder. Implement the nursing process in the care of patients with substance use disorders. 			
15	May 5	Test 8: 19,20, 21, 24, 30	CH 34: Biologic Response		
		Concept: Cellular Regulation	Modifiers		
		Objectives: Chapter 34:	CH 45: Dermatologic Disorders (no NMNEC exemplars)		
		 Compare the mechanisms of action of drugs classified as biologic response modifiers with those of standard chemotherapy drugs. Distinguish among the different types of biologic response modifiers with regard to indications, common side effects and adverse effects, route of administration, and nursing responsibilities. Discuss three common side effects of interferons, colony-stimulating factors, and interleukin. Incorporate the nursing process related to the needs of patients receiving biologic response modifiers. Chapter 45: Differentiate among acne vulgaris, psoriasis, drug-induced dermatitis, and contact dermatitis. Describe nonpharmacologic measures used to treat mild acne vulgaris. Describe at least three drugs that can cause drug-induced dermatitis and their characteristic symptoms. Compare the topical antibacterial agents used to prevent and treat burn tissue infection. Discuss the nursing process, including teaching, related to commonly used drugs for acne vulgaris, psoriasis, and burns. 	*CH 33: Targeted Therapies to Treat Cancer Self-Study: CH 32: Anticancer Drugs (Exemplars: Chemotherapeutic agents: Cell cycle specific CCS: 5-FU; CCNS: cyclophosphamide; Hormones: megestrol acetate) Exemplars: Biologic Response Modifiers Interferons MoAbs*		

	Course Schedule (semester)					
Week	Date	Concepts/Objectives	Topic/Content/Exemplars	Preparation		
		Chapter 33:	Colony-stimulating factors			
		 Identify the different forms of targeted therapy for cancers. Compare the mechanisms of action of targeted therapies for cancer with those of standard chemotherapy drugs. Explain the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics for the different types of targeted therapy. Incorporate the nursing process related to the needs of patients receiving targeted therapies for cancer. Evaluate a focused teaching plan for patients, family, and caregivers for the different types of targeted therapies for cancer 	-Epoetin			
15	May 5	Kaplan Exam				
16	May 12	Final Test 9: 22, 23, 7, 17, 34, 45, 33				