OLALERE FATIMAH

17/MHS02/113

Assignment

1. Nursing responsibilities towards a patient schedulled to  receive  neoadjuvant  treatment for the management of cancer

- Patient assessment, confirm allergies, and evaluate any preexisting symptoms.

- Verify signed consent for treatment was obtained and signed by provider and patient.

- Monitor laboratory values and verify laboratory values within acceptable range for dosing.

- Take measures to prevent medication errors:

 - Perform independent double-check of original orders with a second chemotherapy-certified RN.

 - Double check for accuracy of treatment regimen, chemotherapy agent, dose, calculations of body surface area, schedule, and route of administration.

- Recalculate chemotherapy doses independently for accuracy.

- Verify appropriate pre-medication and pre-hydration orders.

- Ensure patient education completed and address outstanding patient questions.

2. Nursing responsibilites towards a patient receiving radiotherapy on  an oncology unit where your practice.

- Nurses are expected to be expert in assessing a patient's physical and emotional status, past health history, health practices, and both the patient's and the family's knowledge of the disease and its treatment.

- The oncology nurse plays a vital role in coordinating the multiple and complex technologies now commonly employed in cancer diagnosis and treatment. This coordination encompasses direct patient care; documentation in the medical record; participation in therapy; symptom management; organization of referrals to other healthcare providers; both patient and family education; as well as counseling throughout diagnosis, therapy, and follow up. The nurse should serve as the patient's first line of communication.

- An important responsibility of nurses involved in the delivery of chemotherapy is to ensure that the correct dose and drug are administered by the correct route to the right patient.

- Nursing care should be planned to promote patient comfort, provide patients and their families with information related to pain control, provide information about and assistance with behavioral and physical interventions, prevent and alleviate side effects of pharmacologic therapies, and promote patient compliance with therapy and required follow up. The nurse should explain the rationale for interventions and provide time for patient and family questions.

3. precautions should you take while caring for a patient receiving chemotherapy on your unit.

When a patient has just received chemotherapy, you should wear personal protection equipment (PPE), to prevent accidental exposure to hazardous drugs and its metabolites.

The safety equipment includes approved gowns, gloves, goggles, and face shield.

This should be done prior to starting a treatment. Your patient will secrete the hazardous drug metabolite within sputum, tears, semen, vaginal secretions, urine and stool for an average of forty-eight hours after the therapy is complete.

If the bed needs to be changed a gown should be worn, along with gloves. The linen can be put in the linen bag. If the patient is incontinent and wearing a diaper, it should be placed in a plastic bag prior to placing into the yellow chemotherapy waste container.

When handling urine, remember to wear goggles, gloves and gown, along with a face shield because of the risk of splashing.