OGUNNIYI OLUWATOYIN ABIMBOLA

MATRIC NO-17/MHS02/111

400L

NSC 408

ASSIGNMENT

1) Discuss your nursing responsibilities towards a patient scheduled to receive neoadjuvant treatment for the management of cancer.

2) ) Discuss your nursing responsibilities towards a patient receiving radiotherapy on an oncology unit where you practice.

3)What precaution should you take while caring for a patient receiving chemotherapy on your unit.

ANSWER

1) Family, carers or others are adequately informed about the treatment and administration process. Education and information should be based on the patient’s reading level and literacy and level of understanding of information provided.

* Patient education and consent processes have been completed and documented according to local institute requirements.
* The planned treatment is verified with the patient and understood by them.
* All medication is stored appropriately prior to administration.
* SSIndependent verification of the medication order (including chemotherapy, targeted therapy and supportive medication) according to the protocol, the patient’s treatment plan, patient laboratory parameters and other individual parameters.
* The therapy and associated treatments are administered to the patient in a safe and timely manner.
* Any immediate and longer term effects are appropriately managed.
* All professional and legal responsibilities with respect to administration of medications are met.

2) Teaching is a primary responsibility of nursing care for radiation patients. Patients and families must know what to expect, get a chance to ask questions, and have those questions answered to their satisfaction. In some facilities, patients and families can tour the radiation department on designated days to become familiar with the facility and learn about the treatment process.

Other nursing responsiblities include the following

* Monitor and assess the patient’s pain level using a standard 0-to-10 pain scale. Note what pain medications the patient takes and whether these are effective. If the patient is taking prescription analgesics, ask about constipation; as needed, use an effective bowel-care protocol. Know that patients shouldn’t go more than 3 days without a substantial bowel movement.
* If appropriate, refer patients with fatigue for physical therapy, which can ease fatigue and improve stamina.
* Obtain a complete list of the patient’s medications and monitor for drug interactions. Stress the importance of informing all healthcare providers of medication Nursing interventions

3) Chemotherapy is strong medicine, so it is safest for people without cancer to avoid direct contact with the drugs. That’s why oncology nurses and doctors wear gloves, goggles, gowns and, sometimes, masks. When the treatment session is over, these items are disposed of in special bags or bin

* Preserve the patient from getting infected.
* You must encourage the patient to take active role and not to dictate for your patient.
* You must be present to provide actual information for them and communicate with them.
* You must wear personal protective equipment(PPE)
* You must dispose the equipment properly after use.
* Provide supportive care and hope for the patient and the family.
* Do not allow pregnancy women and children to enter where the patient is being given treatment.

.Most chemotherapy drugs are removed from the body mainly through urine, vomit, and stool within the first 48 hours after chemotherapy. During administration of chemotherapy and the 48 hours after treatment, you can expect to see the following pieces of equipment and procedures. The use and practice of these items ensure your safety and the safety of the healthcare team.

* Chemotherapy wastebasket -- This is a large, covered wastebasket with a label on the side that identifies the contents as cytotoxic/bio-hazardous waste. All disposable items that are contaminated with chemotherapy must placed in the basket after use.
* Gloves -- All healthcare personnel will use gloves while changing your linens, emptying urine, vomit, or other body fluids. Many of the chemotherapy drugs or their breakdown products are found in those body fluids.
* Linen hamper- Linen used by a patient who has received chemotherapy may have become contaminated with body fluids. All linen will be placed in a special linen bag so that it can be handled separately by the laundry service.
* Chemo gown, chemo gloves -- All nursing staff that administers chemotherapy will wear a long-sleeved non-absorbent disposable gown and thick gloves while handling your chemotherapy. Some nurses may also wear protective goggles and face shields. These disposable items will be placed in your chemotherapy wastebasket after use.