

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: *Medication*

STUDENT NAME _____

MEDICATION _____ REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

CATEGORY CLASS _____

PURPOSE OF MEDICATION

Expected Pharmacological Action

Hemabate stimulates the gravid uterus myometrial contractions that are same to what is usually experienced during labor contractions at the end of the full term pregnancy. The contractions evacuate the products of conception before the full term of gestation always.

Therapeutic Use

HEMABATE Sterile Solution is indicated for aborting pregnancy between the 13th and 20th weeks of gestation as calculated from the first day of the last regular menstrual period and in the following conditions related to second-trimester abortion

Complications

The complications may include Acute pelvic inflammatory disease, Hypersensitivity(including angioedema and anaphylaxis)to hemabate sterile solution and patients with active cardiac, renal or hepatic or pulmonary disease (Zhu, 2009)

Contraindications/Precautions

The abortion that has been initiated with hemabate may be incomplete in the 20% of the cases of abortion. Another cares the examinations of the cervix for cervical trauma although the incident of the cervical injury is very rare. The use of Hemabate has been associated with transient pyrexia that may bring by the effect of hypothalamic thermoregulation. The temperatures increased tremendously in some cases (Zhu, 2009).

Interactions

There are no known drug interactions of hemabate however when it comes to diseases interaction the drug should administer cautiously to individuals with known cardiovascular complications

Evaluation of Medication Effectiveness

Hemabate works in 80% of the individuals who take it, and it is effective when taken between the period between the 13th and 20th weeks of gestation from the first day of the last usual menstrual cycle and in the conditions associated to subsequent trimester abortion (Ming-ying, 2012).

Medication Administration

Hemabate is administered intermuscular via an initial dose of 1ml sterile solution(the equivalent of 250 micrograms of carboprost) by the use of tuberculin syringe. The subsequent doses of 250 micrograms should be administered at 1½ to 3½ hour intervals dependent on the uterine response. The total dosage administered of Hemabate should not surpass 12 milligrams and constant administration for more than two

Nursing Interventions

May include the stoppage of excessive bleeding that may arise and sometimes the extreme pain another essential response is the use of another method when hemabate fails in abortion (Ming-ying, 2012).

Client Education

Should involve information sharing with clients concerning the side effects, precautions and the means of administration. The should be informed of the chances of effectiveness and dangers that may arise during the use and how to mitigate the risks (TANG, 2008) .