

Student name.....

Teacher name.....

PROCEDURE: Medication – administering intramuscular medication

No.	Skill steps	Rational	D	M	A	S	I
			0	1	2	3	4
1.	Prepared procedure equipment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient’s medical record • Medication chart • Syringes and needles • Gauze • Disinfecting solution or alcohol swab • Hand rub gel • Sharps box • Plastic tray 	Organizing skill equipment facilitate accurate skill performance					
2.	Review medication order for client’s name, medication name, dose, route and time of administration.	Allows nurse to administer medication properly and to monitor client’s response					
3.	Assess client’s history of and known case of allergy	Nurse should not administer any substance with known allergic response					
4.	Assess for factors such as muscle atrophy, reduced blood flow or circulatory shock	Atrophied muscle absorbs medication poorly.					
5.	Prepare correct medication dose from ampoule or vial	Ensure that medication is sterile. Preparation techniques differ for ampoule and vial					
6.	Transport medications to client’s bedside carefully, and keep the medication in sight at all times	Careful handling and close observation prevent accidental or deliberate disarrangement of medications					
7.	Identify client: check identification bracelet and ask client’s name	Ensures correct client receives ordered medication					
8.	Greet the client, introduce yourself and take permission.	To promote mutual respect and put client at ease.					
9.	Explain steps of procedure and tell client injection will cause a light burning or sting.	Provides rationale, increases knowledge and minimize client’s anxiety.					
10.	Close room curtain or door.	Provide privacy					
11.	Adjusted the height of the bed.	Minimizes discomfort and decreases back pain of healthcare providers.					
12.	Wash hands thoroughly: apply disposable gloves.	Reduce transfer of microorganism					
13.	Select appropriate injection site. Note integrity and size of muscle and palpate for tenderness and hardness. Avoid these areas. If injections are given frequently, rotate sites.	Selection of appropriate site prevents injury					
14.	Help client to comfortable position: have client lie flat, on side or prone, depending on site chosen	Reduces strain on muscle and minimizes discomfort of injections.					
15.	Keep sheet or gown draped over body parts not requiring exposure.	Draping provides privacy and warmth					
16.	Clean site with an antiseptic swab. Apply swab at center of the site and rotate outwards in a circular	Mechanical action of swab removes secretions containing microorganisms.					

	motion for about 5cm. let it to dry.						
17.	Hold swab or gauze between third and fourth fingers of non-dominant hand.	Gauze and swab remains readily accessible when needle is withdrawn					
18.	Remove needle cap by pulling it straight off.	Prevents needle from touching and contaminating sides of cap					
19.	Hold syringe between thumb and forefinger of dominant hand: hold as dart, palm down	Quick, smooth needle insertion minimizes discomfort.					
20.	Position non-dominant hand at proper anatomical landmarks and pull skin down to administer in a Z-track	Speeds insertion and reduces discomfort. Creates zigzag path through tissues that seals needle track to avoid leaking of medication into subcutaneous tissue					
21.	If client's muscle mass is small, grasp body of muscle between thumb and fingers.	Ensure that medication reaches muscle mass					
22.	Insert needle quickly at 90-degree angle into muscle. After needle enters site, grasp lower end of syringe barrel with non-dominant hand. Move dominant hand to end of plunger. Avoid moving syringe while slowly pulling back on plunger to aspirate drug. If blood appears in syringe, remove needle, discard medication and syringe and repeat procedure.	Properly performed injection requires smooth manipulation of syringe parts. Movement of syringe may displace needle and cause discomfort. Aspiration of blood into syringe indicates IV placement of needle; subcutaneous and IM injections are not for IV use.					
23.	Inject medication slowly, if no blood is appeared	Rapid injection of the medication creates pressure in the tissues, resulting in discomfort.					
24.	Withdraw the needle quickly at the same angle at which it was inserted, while supporting the surrounding tissue with non-dominant hand.	Minimizes tissue damage and discomfort for the client					
25.	Use a dry gauze square; apply gentle pressure to the site after the needle was withdrawn.	Light pressure causes less trauma and irritation to the tissues.					
26.	Do not recap the used needle. Discard the needle and syringe into sharps box container.	Prevents accidental needlestick injury					
27.	Restore client to a comfortable position	This provides for the well-being of the client					
28.	Clean work area and wash hand correctly	Hand washing prevents the spread of infection					
29.	Record the procedure in the medication chart. Return equipment into the dedicated area.	Timely documentation helps to ensure client safety					