PRO	CEDURE: Medication – admin	nistering intramuscular medication					
No.	Skill steps	Rational	D	M			I
1.	Prepared procedure equipment: 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	0	1	2	3	4
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.					

17. Hold swab or gauze between third and fourth fingers of non-dominant hand.		motion for about 5cm. let it to dry.			
18. Remove needle cap by pulling it straight off. 19. Hold syringe between thumb and forefinger of dominant hand: hold as dart, palm down 20. Position non-dominant hand at proper anatomical landmarks and pull skin down to administer in a Z-track 21. If client's muscle mass is small, grasp body of muscle between thumb and fingers. 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. 23. Inject medication slowly, if no blood is appeared Withdraw the needle quickly at the same angle at which it was inserted, while supporting the surrounding tissue with non-dominant hand. 25. Use a dry gauze square; apply gentle pressure to the site after the needle was withdrawn. 26. Do not recap the used needle. Discard the needle and syringe into sharps box container. 27. Restore client to a comfortable position 28. Clean work area and wash hand correctly Prevents needle from touching and contaminant hand contaminant hand on contaminating sides of cap Quick, smooth needle insertion minimizes discomfort. Speeds insertion and reduces discomfort. Creates zigzag path through tissues that seals needle track to avoid leaking of medication into subcutaneous tissue Ensure that medication reaches muscle mass Properly performed injection requires smooth manipulation of syringe parts. Movement of syringe nard felection reaches muscle mass and IM injections are not for IV use. Rapid injection of the medication creates pressure in the tissues, resulting in discomfort. Minimizes tissue damage and discomfort for the client Light pressure causes less trauma and irritation to the tissues. Prevents a	17.	Hold swab or gauze between third and fourth	Gauze and swab remains readily accessible		
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