

Student name.....

Teacher name.....

Date / / 2021-2022

**PROCEDURE: Medication – administering subcutaneous medication**

No	STEPS	RATIONAL	I	S	A	M	D
			0	1	2	3	4
1.	Prepared procedure equipment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patient’s medical record</li> <li>• Medication chart</li> <li>• Syringes and needles</li> <li>• Gauze</li> <li>• Disinfecting solution or alcohol swab</li> <li>• Hand rub gel</li> <li>• Sharps box</li> <li>• Plastic tray</li> </ul>	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 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 circulatory shock or reduced local tissue perfusion. Assess adequacy of client’s adipose tissue	Reduced tissue perfusion interferes with medication absorption and distribution. Physiological changes of aging or client illness may influence the amount the SC tissue a client possesses.					
5.	Prepare correct medication dose from ampule or vial	Ensure that medication is sterile. Preparation techniques differ for ampule 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. Palpate for masses or tenderness. Avoid these areas. For	Rotate site daily prevents tissue damage					

	daily insulin, rotate site daily. Be sure needle is correct size, by grasping skinfold at site with thumb and forefinger. Measure fold from top to bottom; needle should be half length						
14	Help client to comfortable position: have client relax arm, leg or abdomen, depending on site chosen for injection	Relaxation of injection site minimizes discomfort					
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 motion for about 5cm. let it to dry.	Mechanical action of swab removes secretions containing microorganisms.					
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 or hold syringe across tops of fingertips.	Quick, smooth needle insertion minimizes discomfort.					
20	Pinch skin across injection site with non-dominant hand.	Pinching skin elevates subcutaneous tissue and may desensitize area					
21	Inject needle quickly and firmly at 45 to 90-degree angle. Then release skin.	Injecting medication into compressed tissue irritates nerve fibers					
22	For obese client, pinch skin at site and inject needle at 90-degree angle.	Obese client have fatty layer of tissue above subcutaneous layer.					
23	Inject medication slowly	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. Do not massage the site	Massaging can damage underlying tissue and increase the absorption of medication					
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					

**I = Independent, S=Supervised, A= Assisted, M= Marginal, D= Dependent**