



Short Communication

The importance of education of pharmacology for nursing graduate

Maria Lucia Moura

Faculty of Nursing, Luiza de Marillac / St, Camillus, Rio de Janeiro
E-mail. lucidalv@yahoo.com.br

Abstract

This study began with a reflection on the importance of teaching and learning of Pharmacology for the formation of academic and professional future of a nursing team in a hospital unit.

Keywords: Nursing, medicine, pharmacology.

INTRODUCTION

The importance of pharmacology in nursing education

Here is a short approach to the teaching of pharmacology, simplifying the language in every aspect and subsequent actions of the drug in the body as well as the importance of the study to the nurses and their team. Like all disciplines with their theories and techniques to exercise nursing, pharmacology has a prominent place, since the results of drug interaction may arise from the relationship between the teachings of therapeutic allied to prophylaxis.

Thus, one cannot attend a health institution with general knowledge of drugs based on empiricism. We know that medication is administered in assignments developed by the nursing staff, which by law assumes a legal duty to answer for procedures where these acts violate the rights of others, justifying neglect, so it requires technical and scientific in the making. Given that in some health institutions, the administration of drugs is carried out by nursing staff, but being supervised by nurses. Anyway, the nurse will be responsible, and that responsibility includes not only the decision to administer drug therapy.

Medication administration is seen as a process that includes several interrelated steps and covers prescribing professional, understanding and interpretation of prescription writing, for basic errors in reading or in manuscript preparation may influence medication, enabling an immediate danger in his administration. And do not forget the customer and your response to this medication.

To continue the Nurse is responsible for the knowledge of the effects of a drug, the correct

administration, and control of customer response and at the same aid in self-administration. Therefore we emphasize the anxiety and apprehension of nursing students compared to internships in relation to the practice of administering medications.

In this context it is during coexistence in teaching clinical supervisor that the teacher can realize the scientific technical knowledge learned in college, and it was actually seized, watching their skills and abilities and confidence in their work, as it will be in the hospital where the stage will be the main actors during a quarter.

Therefore it is essential that the academic can assimilate aspects of comprehensive education in pharmacology, and can reflect the context in which it is inserted, and responsibility conferred on it by linking the medication to pathology during the teaching of the subject, especially performance of certain drugs in the body its side effects, its adverse action, and its interaction with other medications.

Continuing the practice can not be scattered and sporadic, aimless, without method, it needs to be reconstructed theoretically to be a source of knowledge, not only due to his application. It is essential to consult the books and notes whenever uncertainties regarding the dose, the dose the minimum dose and maximum dose, and that could entail.

Based on this idea is necessary to understand the intrinsic mechanism of the drug, known as pharmacodynamics, their biochemical and physiological effects. Realizing the importance of the route of administration, which directly influences the

bioavailability, the amount of applied drug that reaches its site of action and presents a pharmacological response, also understanding the mechanism of excretion of these drugs?

To review seems complicated at first, becomes more understandable as it is studied, and it is clear the patient's improvement. With the advent of new drugs in the pharmaceutical market, increasingly potent in therapeutic efficacy and toxicity, the administration has become an extremely complex process, in which the knowledge of anatomy, physiology and pharmacology are essential for performing the procedure with efficiency and security.

Given these considerations to ensure the success of therapy, it is necessary to know the action of drugs, monitor the effects and avoid unwanted drug interactions, among others. Admittedly, medication errors, and administration, resulting irreparable damage to patients, characterizing iatrogenic may be a variation of the malaise mortality.

Reflecting on this aspect, we know that such errors can cause feelings of insecurity besides putting the institution in the media, passing through the civil liability of the nurse. You also need a larger investment in the training of nursing professionals since in Healthcare institutions are mostly technicians and some auxiliary members of the nursing staff who administer medications following prescriptions, including critically ill patients. It is noticed that the dichotomy between theory and practice, becomes dual, from a teaching competence and quality, respecting ethical values, and uniting scientific and technical education in nursing.

With this understanding, it is known that the healthcare market is competitive and knowledge of pharmacology as a whole, the future nurses will understand more clearly undesirable effects and therapeutic effects of drugs. Thus with a greater

understanding about allopathic medicine, and the role of the placebo went back to the past uniting ancient and contemporary, already know that the placebo as an inactive substance, but which are conferred healing properties.

CONCLUSION

With so many possibilities, it is important to understand the pharmacology, as the principle of cure, that is, from the right patient, right time, right medication, right dose via the right. These certainties are essential in nursing practice, and when dealing with medications. We need to form increasingly competent, conscientious, committed to do so, lest they make atrocities with patients is due to lack of supervision, scientific or technical knowledge. It is necessary during the course requirements, forming only professionals who have demonstrated expertise in the academy. New times, new technologies, new problems, new paradigms. A single route is sure that the competence of teachers, student engagement, and the creation of educational strategies, in order to have a sense of accomplishment.

REFERENCES

- Demo P (1996). Education and quality. Campinas: Papirus.
- Katzung BG (2010). Basic and Clinical Pharmacology. Publisher: McGraw-Hill Interamericana, 10th Ed Rio de Janeiro.
- Potter PA, Perry AG (2001). Great Treaty of Nursing: clinical and hospital practice. St. Paul Saints,
- Secoli SR (2001). Pharmacological therapy and nursing: focus on the patient in critical condition. Hospital Practice.3(17)::20-6
- Shapiro AK (1959). The Effect Placebo in the Treatment of Medical History: Implications for Psychiatry. J. Psychiat. 116:298-304.
- Silva MT, Silva S (2008). Calculation and administration of medications in nursing. São Paulo: Editora Martinari.