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# Possible treatment-related harm requiring prompt assessment Digoxin monitoring

Pharmacology-related Cases | Focused diagnosis-based template

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Fictional educational example. Individualize using verified patient findings, authorized treatment and current local protocols. No real patient record or observed outcome is claimed.

## Clinical assessment

Subjective: Nausea, poor appetite and new visual disturbance.

Objective findings and required checks: Pulse/rhythm, renal function and electrolyte assessment are needed; toxicity is suspected.

Physical examination and investigations: Review ECG, pulse, renal function, potassium/magnesium, medicine history and timed drug level when ordered.

Supply actual values, units, timing and trends during supervised application. Do not invent missing clinical data.

## Clinical focus and pathophysiology

Digoxin monitoring: Digoxin affects cardiac conduction and contractility; reduced clearance or electrolyte changes can increase toxicity.

## Medical / surgical management

Escalate possible toxicity, follow authorized hold instructions and prepare prescribed monitoring or treatment.



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## Illustrative drug and treatment study

| Medicine / treatment | Purpose | Nursing checks |
|---|---|---|
| Digoxin | Treat the specific cardiac indication | Monitor rhythm, renal function, electrolytes and toxicity symptoms |
| prescribed antidote in selected toxicity | Manage a specialist-defined emergency | Use the authorized treatment pathway. |

Treatment examples are not a prescription. Verify the authorized product, dose, route, timing, contraindications and current local product information.



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# Focused nursing-problem template

Nursing diagnoses use original clinical problem wording. They are not the licensed NANDA-I classification. Verify any formal label or code against your institution's licensed current edition; select actual or risk diagnoses only when supported by assessment.

Context task: Establish the immediate clinical priorities and verify the baseline before assuming a diagnosis.

Set individualized measurable targets and an exact review time. Select actual or risk statements only when supported by assessment.

| Assessment: subjective / objective | Nursing diagnosis: original problem wording | Short- and longer-term goals | Nursing interventions with rationale | Evaluation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ask: Ask about medicine names, timing, symptoms and non-prescribed products. Assess: Review observations, medication record and relevant drug-specific investigations. | Possible treatment-related harm requiring prompt assessment. Possible factors: adverse medication effects or an administration problem. Validate against the patient's assessment. | Short-term: At the next patient-specific reassessment: The suspected adverse event is escalated and no further avoidable exposure occurs. Longer-term: Before the clinically approved transition or agreed follow-up: Explains the revised medication plan and warning symptoms before discharge. | 1. Assess airway, breathing, circulation and the time course of symptoms. Rationale: Serious adverse reactions require immediate stabilization. 2. Escalate suspected toxicity and follow the authorized hold, monitoring or antidote instructions. Rationale: Treatment decisions depend on the drug and clinical severity. 3. Document and communicate the reaction and reconcile the medicine list. Rationale: Accurate records reduce repeat exposure and support pharmacovigilance. 4. Escalate possible toxicity, follow authorized hold instructions and prepare prescribed monitoring or treatment. Rationale: Digoxin affects cardiac conduction and contractility; reduced clearance or electrolyte changes can increase toxicity. The condition-specific plan addresses the underlying problem while response is monitored. | Record the baseline and reassessed finding, the time and whether this goal is met, partly met or not met. If not met, reassess causes and revise or escalate. Do not record an unobserved improvement. |



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## Apply this template

Complete with verified data: assessment cues; supported actual problem or risk; measurable outcome and review time; selected authorized interventions and rationale; observed response and next action.

Subjective / objective cues: _____

Patient-specific target and review time: _____

Evaluation evidence and next action: _____



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## Health education and continuing care

Teach exact dosing, avoiding duplication, interaction checks and early toxicity reporting.

Transition only after clinical readiness is confirmed. Reconcile medicines, check access and caregiver support, and document who will review the patient and when.

## Urgent warning signs

**Arrhythmia, syncope, marked bradycardia, hyperkalemia concern or reduced consciousness requires urgent review.**

## Evaluation and conclusion

For each goal, document met, partly met or not met using observed evidence and the review time. Reassess and revise if progress is inadequate. Individual assessment, prioritized care and coordinated review guide this topic.

## Quick Revision

- Digoxin affects cardiac conduction and contractility; reduced clearance or electrolyte changes can increase toxicity.
- Priority concerns: Possible treatment-related harm requiring prompt assessment.
- Arrhythmia, syncope, marked bradycardia, hyperkalemia concern or reduced consciousness requires urgent review.
- Teach exact dosing, avoiding duplication, interaction checks and early toxicity reporting.

**Exam / viva: What assessment evidence supports this problem, and what measurable result would demonstrate improvement?**

## References

Nursing Fundamentals, 2e - Ernstmeyer & Christman (editors), Open RN / WisTech Open, 2024
https://wtcs.pressbooks.pub/nursingfundamentals/

Nursing Pharmacology, 2e - Ernstmeyer & Christman (editors), Open RN / WisTech Open, 2023
https://wtcs.pressbooks.pub/pharmacology2e/



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