

# HOSPITAL PHARMACY STANDARDS OF PRACTICE 2 Emergency Situations

Summer 2022

 Drugs that bear a heightened risk of causing significant patient harm when they are used in error. (ISMP, 2018)

• Although mistakes may or may not be common with these drugs, the consequences of an error are clearly more devastating to patients.



#### • To reduce the risk of errors associated with high-alert medications:

- a)standardizing the ordering(forms), storage, preparation, and administration of these products;\*
- b)improving access to information about these drugs;
- c) limiting access to high-alert medications;
- d) using auxiliary labels and automated alerts;
- e) employing independent double-checks when necessary.



# High Alert medication List According to ISMP

#### Classes/Categories of Medications

adrenergic agonists, IV (e.g., **EPINEPH**rine, phenylephrine, norepinephrine) adrenergic antagonists, IV (e.g., propranolol, metoprolol, labetalol) anesthetic agents, general, inhaled and IV (e.g., propofol, ketamine) antiarrhythmics, IV (e.g., lidocaine, amiodarone) antithrombotic agents, including:

- anticoagulants (e.g., warfarin, low molecular weight heparin, unfractionated heparin)
- direct oral anticoagulants and factor Xa inhibitors (e.g., dabigatran, rivaroxaban, apixaban, edoxaban, betrixaban, fondaparinux)
- direct thrombin inhibitors (e.g., argatroban, bivalirudin, dabigatran)
- glycoprotein Ilb/Illa inhibitors (e.g., eptifibatide)
- thrombolytics (e.g., alteplase, reteplase, tenecteplase)

cardioplegic solutions

chemotherapeutic agents, parenteral and oral

dextrose, hypertonic, 20% or greater

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EPINEPHrine, IM, subcutaneous

epoprostenol (e.g., Flolan), IV

insulin U-500 (special emphasis\*)

magnesium sulfate injection

methotrexate, oral, nononcologic use

nitroprusside sodium for injection

opium tincture

oxytocin, IV

potassium chloride for injection concentrate

potassium phosphates injection

promethazine injection

vasopressin, IV and intraosseous

\*All forms of insulin, subcutaneous and IV, are considered a class of high-alert medications. Insulin U-500 has been singled out for special emphasis to bring attention to the need for distinct strategies to prevent the types of errors that occur with this concentrated form of insulin.



# High Alert medication List According to ISMP

dialysis solutions, peritoneal and hemodialysis

epidural and intrathecal medications

inotropic medications, IV (e.g., digoxin, milrinone)

insulin, subcutaneous and IV

liposomal forms of drugs (e.g., liposomal amphotericin B) and conventional counterparts (e.g., amphotericin B desoxycholate)

moderate sedation agents, IV (e.g., dexmedetomidine, midazolam, **LOR**azepam) moderate and minimal sedation agents, oral, for children (e.g., chloral hydrate, midazolam, ketamine [using the parenteral form])

opioids, including:

- IV
- oral (including liquid concentrates, immediate- and sustained-release formulations)
- transdermal

neuromuscular blocking agents (e.g., succinylcholine, rocuronium, vecuronium)

parenteral nutrition preparations

sodium chloride for injection, hypertonic, greater than 0.9% concentration sterile water for injection, inhalation and irrigation (excluding pour bottles) in containers of 100 mL or more

sulfonylurea hypoglycemics, oral (e.g., chlorpro**PAMIDE**, glimepiride, gly**BURIDE**, glipi**ZIDE**, **TOLBUT**amide)



# Is This list the same for all hospital?

#### O NO

- The previous list is based on error reports submitted to the ISMP National Medication Errors Reporting Program (ISMP MERP), reports of harmful errors in the literature, studies that identify the drugs most often involved in harmful errors, and input from practitioners and safety experts,
- However, every institution should customize its list according to error reports and its formulary guidelines.



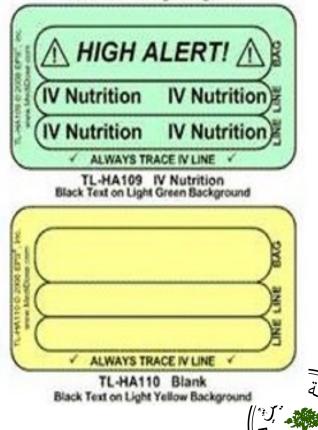
E.g. Potassium chloride: Why?

 It can precipitate cardiac arrest within a minute if injected too fast or in too high a does









#### In-service

- OBring the full list of high alert medications and explain to your classmates why they pose a concern?
- Check if there are special precautions to reduce associated potential errors?



#### "Now" and "Stat" ORDERS

- STAT and NOW medication orders are implemented as soon as possible, based on patient need, within 60 minutes of receipt of the written or electronic order.
- Stat medications, from the Latin statim, meaning 'immediately
- O A "stat" order suggests a possible emergency condition, one where treatment must immediately be undertaken. Tests not designated as "stat" can occur when possible- a few hours, the next day or even next week.
- Stat medications are reserved for the highest priority orders and life-threatening situations.



## "Now" and "Stat" ORDERS

- Clinical examples of the appropriate use of the <u>STAT designation include</u>:
  - a) orders for patients with hemorrhages or allergic reactions.
- E.g of a stat order: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P0l0SF8Sjg8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P0l0SF8Sjg8</a>
- Stat order vs. A one-time order ?



# **Emergency Trolly (Crash Cart)**

- a cart stocked with emergency medical equipment, supplies, and drugs for use by medical personnel especially during efforts to resuscitate a patient experiencing cardiac arrest.
- Crash cart Check list e.g.
  - https://www.health.ald.gov.au/ data/assets/ pdf file/0031/974353/2020 RRESS resuscitation trolley checklist V1.2.pdf
  - http://www.kznhealth.gov.za/mcwh/ChildHealth/ ess-pack/10.3 EmergencyTrolley Checklist PHC.pdf





# **Emergency Trolly Drugs**

| Medication Name   | Quantity | Indication  |
|---|----------|---|
| Inj. Adenosine 6mg/mL   | 4        | Paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia   |
| Inj. Adrenaline 1mg/mL  | 10       | Anaphylaxis, cardiac arrest   |
| Inj. Aminophylline 250mg/10mL   | 2        |   |
| Inj. Amiodarone 150mg/3mL   | 2        |   |
| Inj. Atropine 1mg/mL<br>(Anticholinergic / parasympathetic<br>blocking agent) | 10       | Symptomatic bradycardia,<br>bradydysrhythmias (hemodynamically<br>significant heart block and asystole) |
| Inj. Calcium Gluconate 10%/10mL   | 2        |   |
| Inj. Chlorpheniramine 10mg/mL   | 2        |   |
| Inj. Dextrose 50%/10mL<br>(Antihypoglycaemic agent)                           | 5        | Unconscious acute hypoglycaemia   |
| Inj. Digoxin 0.5mg/2mL  | 2        | Atrial flutter, atrial fibrillation   |
| Inj. Dobutamine 250mg/20mL  | 2        | Congestive heart failure  |
| Inj. Dopamine 200mg/5mL   | 4        | Bradycardia, hypotension  |
| Inj. Flumazenil 0.5mg/mL<br>(Benzodiazepine antagonist)                       | 2        | Reversal of excessive sedation,<br>emergency delirium and possible<br>respiratory depression            |



# **Emergency Trolly Drugs**

| Inj. Frusemide 20mg/mL                          | 5  | Acute pulmonary edema   |
|---|----|---|
| Inj. Hydrocortisone 100mg/vial                  | 5  | Acute allergic reaction, prevention of<br>recurrent anaphylaxis                       |
| Inj. Labetalol 25mg/5mL                         | 4  |   |
| Inj. Lignocaine 100mg/5mL                       | 4  | Ventricular tachycardia, pulseless,<br>ventricular fibrillation                       |
| Inj. Methylprednisone 500mg/20mL                | 2  | Cardiac arrest, anaphylaxis, acute<br>adrenocortical insufficiency                    |
| Inj. Naloxone 0.4mg/mL<br>(Narcotic antagonist) | 2  | Reversal of opioid-induced respiratory<br>depression                                  |
| Inj. Sodium Bicarbonate 8.4%/10mL               | 5  | Hyperkalemia, metabolic acidosis with<br>bicarbonate loss, hypoxic lactic<br>acidosis |
| Inj. Terbutaline 0.5mg/mL                       | 2  |   |
| Inj. Verapamil 5mg/mL                           | 3  | Atrial flutter or atrial fibrillation, Paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia        |
| Water for Injection 10mL                        | 10 |   |



## Hospitals Codes

#### OSome of the more widely used codes in hospitals include

- Ocode blue: cardiopulmonary arrest.
- Ocode silver: active shooter.
- Code black: bomb threat
- Ocode yellow: lost patient
- Ocode white: violent patent .
- Ocode green: emergency activation (go)











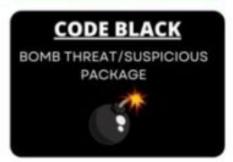


















○ Thank you ②

