### Principles of Symptom Management

1. How to manage symptoms
2. Commonly used medications for symptom control
3. Access to medications in the community
4. Co-ordinate scripts

### Process of Injecting - 10 Step Plan

1. Hand washing
2. Assembling the necessary equipment safely
3. Preparing the needle and syringe
4. Opening an ampoule
5. Drawing up medication from ampoule
6. Giving an injection into a cannula
7. Checking cannula site
8. Recording medication(s) in the caregiver medication diary
9. Safely storing and disposing of medications
10. Contact details of nursing service.

### Medication Classification and Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medication Classification</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Narcotics</td>
<td>Fentanyl; Hydromorphone; Methadone; Morphine; Oxycodone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tranquillisers</td>
<td>Clonazepam; Midazolam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anticholinergic Agents</td>
<td>Glycopyrrolate; Hyoscine butylbromide; Hyoscine hydrobromide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Tranquillisers</td>
<td>Haloperidol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiemetics</td>
<td>Metostrimeprazine Hydrochloride; Metoclopramide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Induction Agent</td>
<td>Ketamine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other classifications</td>
<td>Dexamethasone; Ketorolac; Normal saline</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reference: Adapted from Australian and New Zealand Standard – User-applied labels for use on syringes containing drugs used during anaesthesia 2001.