

maintains a standard of personal health such that the ability to provide care is not compromised. The nurse uses judgement regarding individual competence when accepting and delegating responsibility. The nurse at all times maintains standards of personal conduct which reflect well on the profession and enhance public confidence. The nurse, in providing care, ensures that use of technology and scientific advances are compatible with the safety, dignity and rights of people.

The nurse assumes the major role in determining and implementing acceptable standards of clinical nursing practice, management, research and education. The nurse is active in developing a core of research-based professional knowledge. The nurse, acting through the professional organisation, participates in creating and maintaining safe, equitable social and economic working conditions in nursing.

The nurse sustains a co-operative relationship with co-workers in nursing and other fields. The nurse takes appropriate action to safeguard individuals, families and communities when their health is endangered by a coworker or any other person.

Provide care that respects human rights and is sensitive to the values, customs and beliefs of all people. Provide continuing education in ethical issues. Provide sufficient information to permit informed consent and the right to choose or refuse treatment. Use recording and information management systems that ensure confidentiality. Develop and monitor environmental safety in the workplace.

NURSING INFORMATICS

The implementation of information technologies in nursing care settings is on the rise. Informatics competencies are increasingly considered a basic skill for every nurse. Health care informatics has been defined as, "the integration of health sciences, computer science, information science, and cognitive science to assist in the management of health care information". Health care informatics may be decided in to specialties like:

- medical informatics,
- health informatics,
- dental informatics, and
- nursing informatics

Medical informatics refers to information technologies that concern patient care and the medical decision-making process. Health informatics refers to educational technology for health care clients or the general public. Nursing informatics refers to electronic information combined with nursing and any aspect of clinical practice, administration, research, or education. Nursing informatics is a developing field of study that is highly interdisciplinary. It is strongly connected to education, business, and computer science.

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DRUG PROFILE

Bromocriptine

First centrally acting dopamine agonist oral anti-diabetic agent, demonstrates 40% reduction in first composite CVD endpoint; increases the dopaminergic tone and regulates metabolism; reduces plasma glucose, Triglyceride (Tg) and FFA (free Fatty Acid) in fasting and postprandial states in insulin resistant patients. Bromocriptine has anti-diabetic effect without increasing the risk of hypoglycemia and weight gain, long history of bromocriptine usage worldwide has demonstrated long-term usage of this drug safe even in high doses of 4.8 mg also. Clinical Considerations when prescribing insulin. Bromocriptine qualifies as a novel insulin sensitizer because of the following attributes observed in preclinical and clinical studies. Bromocriptine : 1. Reduces weight; 2. Reduces insulin resistance; 3. Improves glucose disposal rates; 4. Reduces raised Triglycerides & LDL; 5. Reduces visceral fat. **Indications** : Bromocriptine mesylate is indicated as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type-2 diabetes mellitus in obese diabetes. It may be used as adjunctive therapy to metformin / sulfonylurea and single or dual oral hypoglycemic agent therapies. **Dosage and administration**: The recommended starting dose of bromocriptine QR is 0.8 mg daily and increased in 0.8 mg increments weekly until the target range (1.6 – 4.8 mg) or till maximal tolerance is reached. Doses should be administered once daily within two hours of waking in the morning and with food to reduce the risk for gastrointestinal adverse effects such as nausea. Studies suggest that one morning dose helped lower the usual post-meal blood sugar rise at breakfast, lunch and dinner.

Contraindications: Bromocriptine is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to ergot-related drugs, in patients with syncopal migraine causes hypotensive episode; may reflect dopamine receptor hypersensitivity. It is also contraindicated in nursing women. Bromocriptine may inhibit lactation. **Side effects**: The most common adverse events associated with bromocriptine mesylate are nausea, fatigue, dizziness, vomiting and headache. The incidence of hypoglycemia is 6.9% among bromocriptine mesylate-treated patients compared with 5.3% of patients receiving placebo. **Precautions/Interactions**: (i) Interaction with dopamine antagonists: Concomitant use with dopamine antagonists as neuroleptic agents may diminish the effectiveness of both drugs. (ii) Assess orthostatic vital signs prior to initiation of Bromocriptine and periodically thereafter. (iii) Use in patients with severe psychotic disorders is not recommended. (iv) May increase ergot-related side effects or reduce ergot effectiveness for migraines if administered within 6 hours of ergot-related drugs. (v) Extensively metabolized by CYP3A4. Use caution when co administering strong inhibitors, inducers, or substrates for CYP3A4.”