**Route of Administration Discussion**

Student’s Name

Affiliation

Course Name

Professor’s Name

Due Date

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One of the special populations is pediatrics. A potential route for drug administration to the pediatric population is the subcutaneous route. The two main advantages of subcutaneous drug administration in the population are the high level of bioavailability as well as the speed of drug action (Usach et al., 2018). Depending on the size and age of the child, a nurse may use either thigh, upper arms, or abdomen as the potential sites of subcutaneous injection. The use of an abdominal site facilitates the quick absorption of the drugs. On the other hand, the adherence of the patient is limited by pain sensations when the subcutaneous route of administration is used. Also, the nurse has to take special care to avoid intermuscular injections.

Insulin is an example of a drug that is administered to the pediatric population through the use of subcutaneous injections. The rationale for the selected route is the speed of response associated with the administration of insulin through the subcutaneous method. In addition, the research studies have revealed that the administration of insulin through the subcutaneous layer is less painful than delivery through the intramuscular route (Cocoman & Barron, 2008). A potential guideline that applies to medication administration in the pediatric population is the six rights of medication of administration. The guideline dictates that a nurse should make sure they have the right patient, medication, indication for use, dose, time, and route (Kartika & Melani, 2018). In line with the guideline, the use of the subcutaneous route to administer insulin in children with diabetes type I is the right route as it reduces pain and enhances the speed of action of the insulin.

The high rate of complex diseases diagnosed daily has increased the use of multiple medications in the pediatric population. In children with diabetes, it is common for children to have multiple drug regimens prescribed to achieve glycemic control. Using the six rights of medication administration, a nurse can ensure that children receive the right medication.

References

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