

# Diagnosing nursing students' errors in medication calculation Designing a method based on the 4 Cs teaching model for analysing mathematical proficiency

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## In Kalmar, Sweden

On February 24th, 2002, a baby was born. The baby showed some signs of seizures, and an anti-epileptic drug was started three days later. The seizures continued, and the drug was changed in May to Xylocard-infusion with the concentration 4 mg/ml.

The nurse prepared a new infusion. An error occurred, and the concentration of the infusion was 40 mg/ml. The baby died.



# Nursing education

medication calculation 2-3 ETCS

Students from upper secondary school **210** ETCS

medication education 9-10 ETCS

Bachelor level education

... and from vocational school

New
students'
skills
in math

varies

Mean

grade

7.5



## **Challenges**

Learning difficulties

Dosage errors on the rise

Outdated learning materials

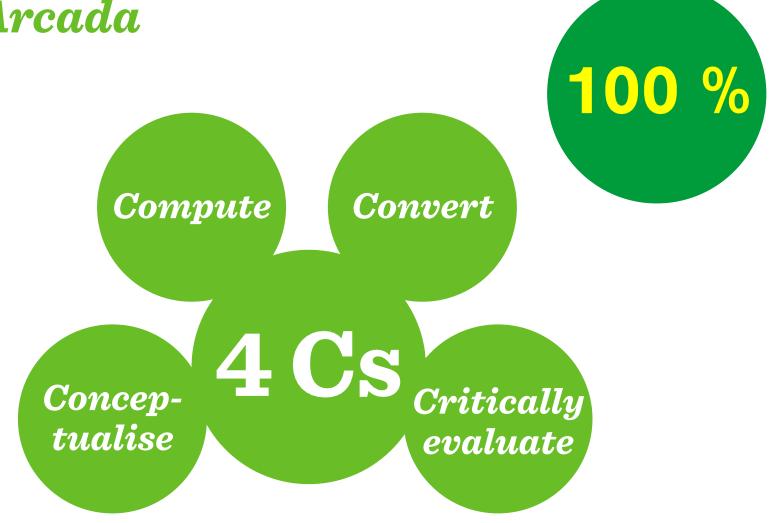
Workforce mobility

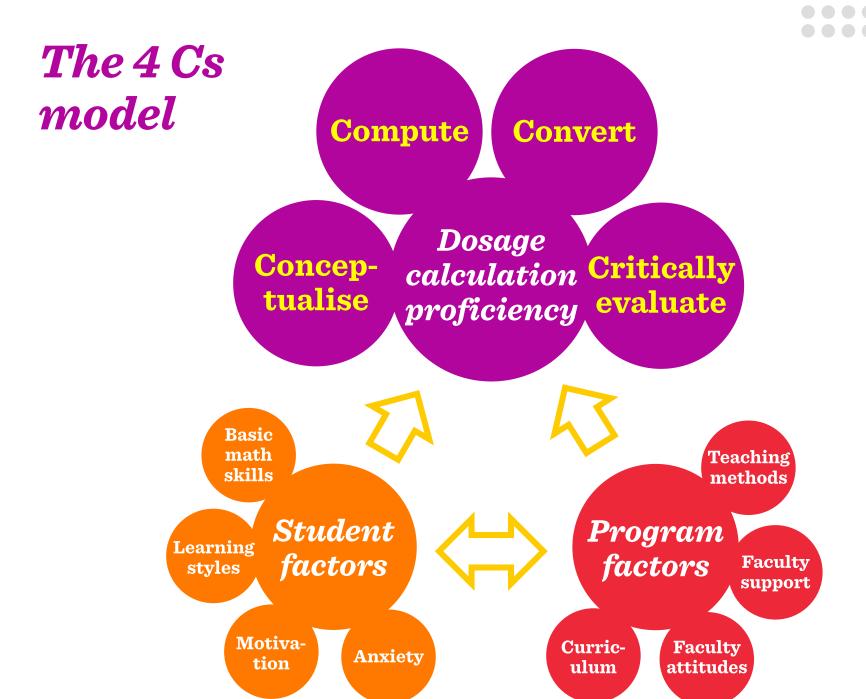
Theory & practice

Flexible studies

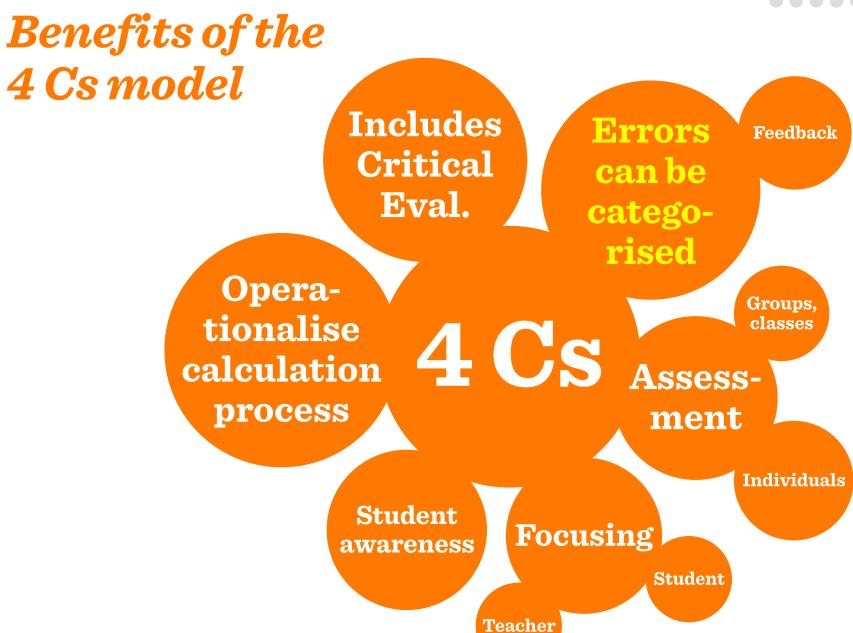
Proficiency monitoring & certification





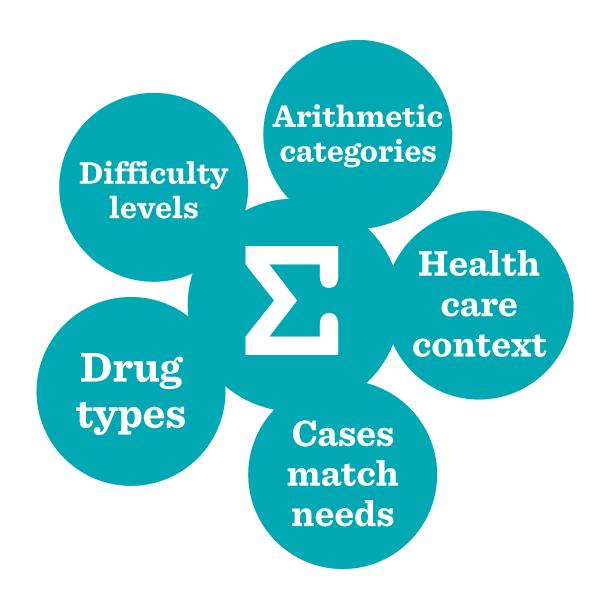








### The learning environment Sigma







#### ALOITA HARJOITTELU TENTTI OMAT TIEDOT HALLINTA KIRJAUDU ULOS

#### Harjoittelu - 3/5

Tausta: Keuhkosyöpää sairastavan potilaan kivunhoitoon käytetään oraaliliuosta.

Lääkemääräys: Oraaliliuos OxyNorm® 15 milligrammaa per os.

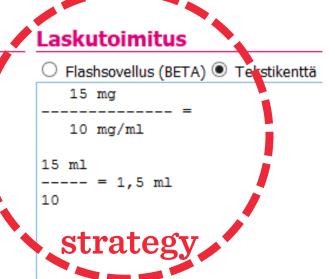
Lääke: OxyNorm® 10 mg/ml oraaliliuos (oksikodonihydrokloridi).

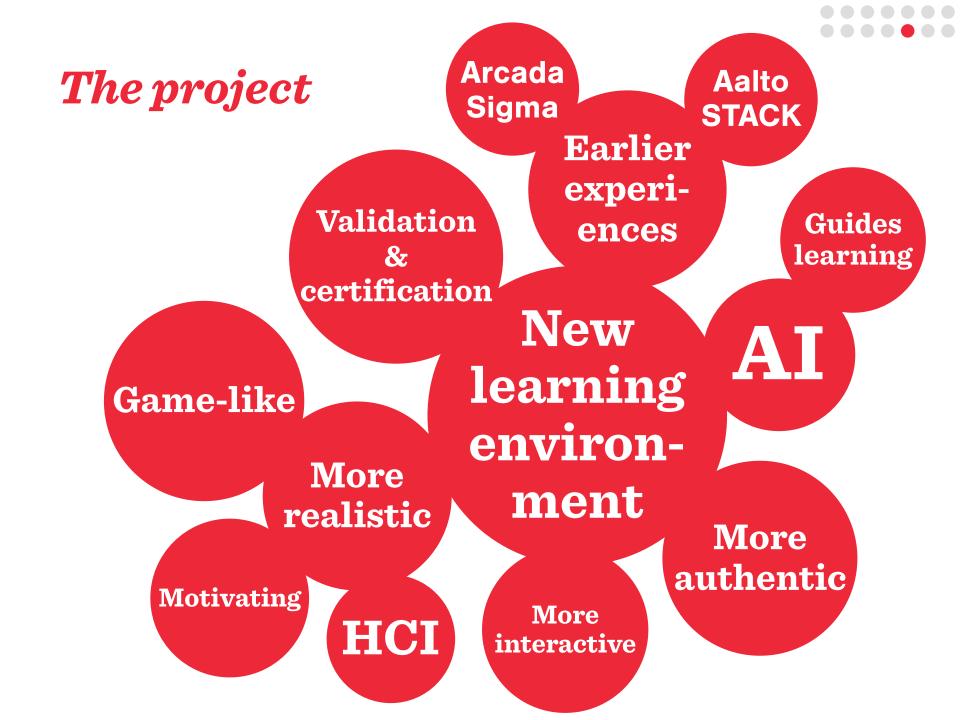
Laskutehtävä: Kuinka monta ml annat potilaalle?

Vastaus1: 1,5 millilitraa 

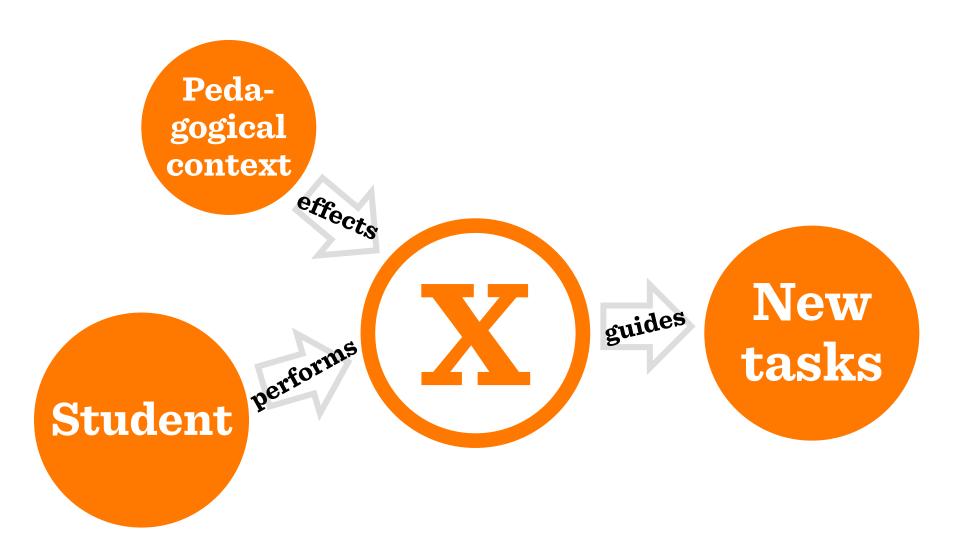
Pyöristys: Ei

Lähetä

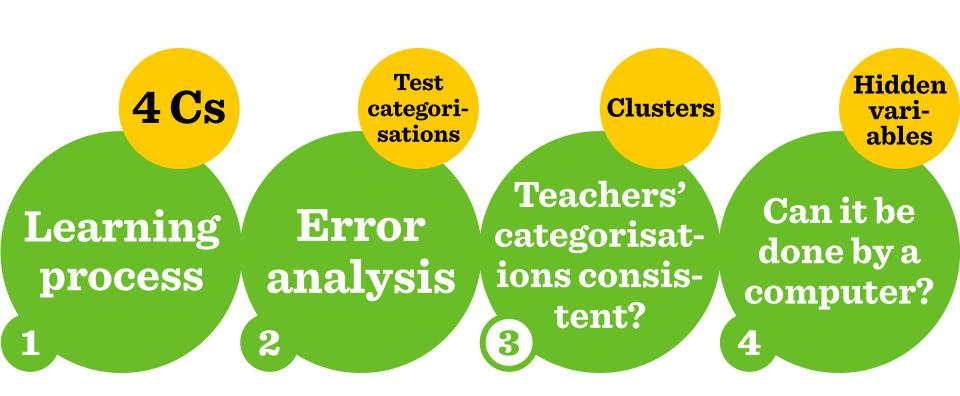






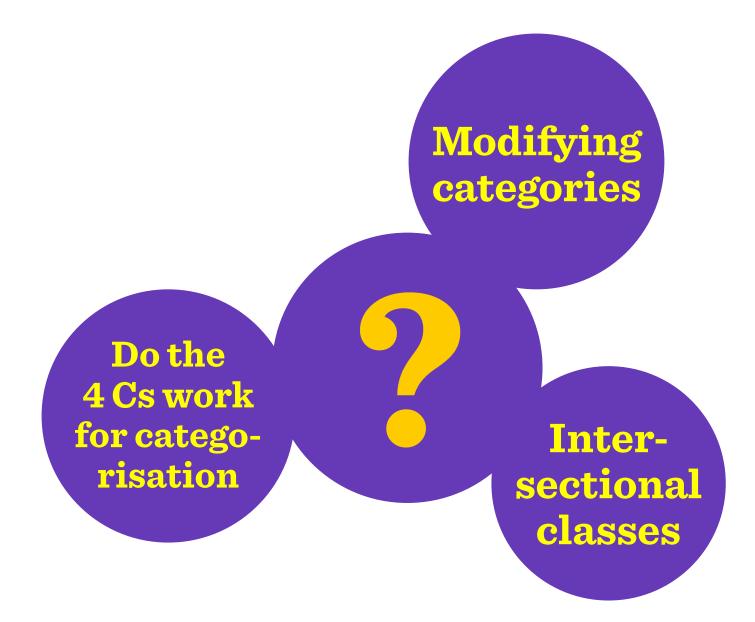








Qs





#### Method, k-means

