

treatment to an active role in managing their own medications. By referring to theoretical models such as the "Patient Health Involvement Framework", it can be observed that the higher the patient's participation and initiative, the stronger their compliance with the treatment plan. The core reason for this correlation lies in the fact that patients' trust in the treatment will increase, and they will also establish their own sense of health responsibility. If an educational model can be established that encourages patients to ask questions actively, supports joint decision-making between doctors and patients, and respects patients' autonomous choices, this role transformation can be implemented more quickly, deepen the trust between doctors and patients during the treatment process, and lay a solid foundation for patients' long-term self-management (Wang, 2025).

To enable patients to truly participate in the management of their medication, the key lies in helping them acquire some basic medication management skills-such as learning to plan medication times, correctly using medication reminder tools, keeping medication records, and being able to clearly express their needs; at the same time, it is also necessary to assist them in overcoming medication-related obstacles from the environmental or psychological aspects. This is of great significance in clinical practice (Chien et al., 2025; Mustara et al., 2025; Singh et al., 2025). The patients fully understand the relevant information about medication, promptly clarify all kinds of questions arising during the medication process, and actively participate in the standardized medication communication process at key treatment nodes such as admission and discharge. In this way, they can more accurately grasp their own medication details, consciously avoid non-standard medication behaviors, and also cooperate more actively with the medical staff, jointly preventing medication errors and adverse drug reactions (Pendergast et al., 2025; Perry et al., 2025).

## **5 Core Functions of Nursing Staff in Medication Education**

### **5.1 Popular interpretation of core medication information: administration methods, dosage, and routes**

Nursing staff play an indispensable role as a communication bridge in the connection between clinical diagnosis and patient cognition. One of their core tasks is to convert professional medical instructions into understandable and practical medication guidelines for patients. Specifically, nursing staff need to clearly explain to patients the therapeutic purpose of the medication, the dosage, the frequency of administration, and the standardized medication methods. At the same time, they also need to inform patients about various attention points related to medication, and explain the relevance of these points to the patient's individual condition and the overall treatment plan (Nursery and Chrismilasari, 2024).

Many studies and clinical practices have shown that the safety of medication use is directly linked to the nursing staff's familiarity with the patient's condition. When providing medication guidance to patients, nurses must combine professional judgment and explain to the patients why this drug is suitable for their condition. They cannot simply mechanically apply general norms.

The relevant research findings show that many nursing staff in domestic hospitals often explain the usage methods of new drugs to patients and confirm whether they have understood the relevant content. However, when it comes to key information such as long-term medication precautions and subsequent dosage adjustments, there is often a lack of sufficient explanation. Nursing staff need to provide patients with detailed explanations about the effects, administration methods, treatment duration of various medications, as well as the core principles of safe medication use, such as how to avoid repeated use of the same drug, how to follow the prescribed medication sequence, and clearly specify relevant details, including how to avoid taking the wrong dosage and reminding patients not to use the medication at inappropriate times (Nursery and Chrismilasari, 2024).

### **5.2 Identification and guidance on adverse reactions**

Monitoring of adverse drug reactions is an important component of the medication safety management system, and such content is often overlooked in routine medication guidance. Nursing staff are not only the main monitors of adverse drug reactions but also the key bridge of communication between the medical team, patients, and their families. They can detect abnormal reactions at the beginning of medication administration. If necessary, they can suspend the medication process and complete relevant records in accordance with standardized procedures. In actual clinical scenarios, many nurses have admitted that they are unsure about how to handle the expected