

Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 2

Cardiac Medications: Match the Drug with the correct patient teaching and **identify the drug classification.**

A. Hydrochlorothiazide <u> 3 </u> Class: <u> Thiazide Diuretic </u>	1. Monitor for Angioedema
B. Digoxin <u> 5 </u> Class: <u> Cardiac Glycoside </u>	2. Check blood pressure before taking medication and monitor for ankle swelling
C. Metoprolol <u> 4 </u> Class: <u> Beta Blocker </u>	3. Increases urination
D. Amlodipine <u> 2 </u> Class: <u> Calcium Channel Blocker </u>	4. Monitor heart rate for bradycardia
E. Enalapril <u> 1 </u> Class: <u> Ace Inhibitor </u>	5. Toxicity includes visual hallucinations (halos) and anorexia in the elderly

Respiratory Medications:

- Your Patient is using a Metered Dose Inhaler (MDI) and the device begins to whistle. What is the correct response by the nurse?

The correct response by the nurse would be to inform the patient that the MDI is whistling to inform you that you are inhaling too fast or too strong. This helps you to ensure you are getting the medication just as it is meant to be administered.

- Why is a spacer helpful to use with some clients?

A spacer is helpful to use with some clients because those with poor dexterity or those who are young and might not be sufficient with properly using a regular inhaler can use a spacer as it allows for all of the medication to be administered directly to the lungs and bronchioles and rather than medication being stuck to the inside of the mouth and not getting where it needs to be.

- Match the following drugs with their indication for use

A. Albuterol <u> 3 </u>	1. Given to patients in respiratory distress
B. Acetylcysteine <u> 4 </u>	2. Used for long term control
C. Budesonide + Formoterol <u> 2 </u>	3. Used as a rescue inhaler
D. Atrovent + Albuterol <u> 1 </u>	4. Given to break up mucus

Insulin:

	Onset	Peak	Duration
Insulin Lispro (Humalog)	10-20 min	30-90 min	3-5 hrs
Regular Insulin (Humulin R)	30-60 min	2-4 hrs	5-8 hrs

NPH (Humulin N)	1-3 hrs	8 hrs	12-16 hrs
Insulin Glargine (Lantus)	1 hr	Peakless	20-26 hrs
70% NPH/ 30% Regular (Humulin 70/30)	30-60 min	Varies	10-16 hrs

Antibiotics:

1. What is the purpose of an Antimicrobial Stewardship?

The purpose of an antimicrobial stewardship is to promote the optimal use of antimicrobial agents, including their choice, dosing, route, and duration of administration. The primary goal of antimicrobial stewardship is to optimize clinical outcomes while minimizing unintended consequences of antimicrobial use and improve susceptibility rates to targeted antimicrobials and optimizing resource utilization.

2. Match the following:

A. Penicillins __3__	1. Contraindicated in patients on anticoagulants or with bleeding disorder.
B. Cephalosporins __1__	2. May discolor teeth. Causes photosensitivity.
C. Tetracyclines __2__	3. Check for allergy before administration, observe 30 minutes following parenteral administration.
D. Vancomycin __5__	4. Ensure adequate fluid intake to prevent crystalluria.
E. Fluroquinolones __4__	5. Can cause ototoxicity, monitor trough levels.