

Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 2

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

A. Hydrochlorothiazide 3 Class: Diuretic	1. Monitor for Angioedema
B. Digoxin 5 Class: Positive inotropic	2. Check blood pressure before taking medication and monitor for ankle swelling
C. Metoprolol 4 Class: beta blocker	3. Increases urination
D. Amlodipine Class: calcium channel blocker	4. Monitor heart rate for bradycardia
E. Enalapril 1 Class: ACE inhibitor	5. Toxicity includes visual hallucinations (halos) and anorexia in the elderly

Respiratory Medications:

1. Your Patient is using a Metered Dose Inhaler (MDI) and the device begins to whistle. What is the correct response by the nurse?
 - a. Teach patient to perform slower inhalation when using the MDI
2. Why is a spacer helpful to use with some clients?
 - a. Helps to improve the coordination of using the inhaler and helps the medication reach the airways

3. Match the following drugs with their indication for use

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

Insulin:

	Onset	Peak	Duration
Insulin Lispro (Humalog)	10-20 mins	30-90 mins	3-5 hrs
Regular Insulin (Humulin R)	30-60 mins	2-4 hours	5-8 hours
NPH (Humulin N)	1-3 hours	8 hours	12-16 hours
Insulin Glargine (Lantus)	1 hour	No peak	20-26 hours
70% NPH/ 30% Regular (Humulin 70/30)	30-60 mins	varies	10-16 hours

Antibiotics:

1. What is the purpose of an Antimicrobial Stewardship?
 - a. Reduces the need for antibiotics when not appropriate

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.