

Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 2

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

A. Hydrochlorothiazide 3 Class: Thiazide diuretic	1. Monitor for Angioedema
B. Digoxin 5 Class: Cardiac glycoside	2. Check blood pressure before taking medication and monitor for ankle swelling
C. Metoprolol 4 Class: Beta-blocker	3. Increases urination
D. Amlodipine 2 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:

- Your Patient is using a Metered Dose Inhaler (MDI) and the device begins to whistle. What is the correct response by the nurse? **Whistling sound indicates inhaling in too fast. The nurse should instruct to inhale at a slower rate.**
- Why is a spacer helpful to use with some clients? **A spacer is helpful to use with some clients to help them to breath in the medicine more easily (suspends the particles until you breath in)**
- 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) – Rapid Acting	10-20 min	30-90 min	3-5 hours
Regular Insulin (Humulin R) – Short Acting	30-60 min	2-4 hours	5-8 hours
NPH (Humulin N) – Intermediate Acting	1-3 hours	8 hours	12-16 hours
Insulin Glargine (Lantus) – Long Acting	1 hour	None	20-26 hours
70% NPH/ 30% Regular (Humulin 70/30)	30-60 min	Varies	10-16 hours

Antibiotics:

1. What is the purpose of an Antimicrobial Stewardship?

Ensures that antibiotics are only used when necessary to reduce antibiotic resistance and improve patient outcomes.

2. Match the following:

A. Penicillin's 1	1. Contraindicated in patients on anticoagulants or with bleeding disorder.
B. Cephalosporins 3	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.