

Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 2- Jessica Rigby

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

A. Hydrochlorothiazide 3 Class: <b>thiazide diuretics</b>	1. Monitor for Angioedema
B. Digoxin 5 Class: <b>cardiac glycoside</b>	2. Check blood pressure before taking medication and monitor for ankle swelling
C. Metoprolol 4 Class: <b>beta blocker</b>	3. Increases urination
D. Amlodipine 2 Class: <b>calcium channel blocker</b>	4. Monitor heart rate for bradycardia
E. Enalapril 1 Class: <b>ACE inhibitor</b>	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?  
**If the device begins to whistle, it indicates that the patient is breathing in too fast. Ask the patient to take slower, deeper breathes.**
- Why is a spacer helpful to use with some clients?  
**A spacer makes it easier to inhale the medication and helps to deliver the medication directly into the lungs.**
- 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)	10-20min	30-90min	3-5hr
Regular Insulin (Humulin R)	30-60min	2-4hr	5-8hr
NPH (Humulin N)	1-3hr	8hrs	12-16hr
Insulin Glargine (Lantus)	1hr	None	20-26hr
70% NPH/ 30% Regular (Humulin 70/30)	30-60min	varies	10-16hr

Antibiotics:

1. What is the purpose of an Antimicrobial Stewardship?

**Explains the importance of only taking antibiotics when necessary and taking the full course when prescribed to avoid the development of antimicrobial resistant infections.**

2. Match the following:

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