

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: cardiac glycosides	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:

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. Instruct the client that they are breathing in too fast, and to breath in slowly.
2. Why is a spacer helpful to use with some clients?
  - a. This is helpful in ensuring the medication is getting into the lungs and not just in the mouth.
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 min	30-90 min	3-5 hours
Regular Insulin (Humulin R)	30-60 min	2-4 hours	5-8 hours
NPH (Humulin N)	1-3 hours	8 hours	12-16 hours
Insulin Glargine (Lantus)	1 hour	Non	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?

Promotes the appropriate use of antimicrobials, using antibiotics when they are prescribed and finishing the full course.

2. Match the following:

A. Penicillins 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.