

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: Thiazide Diuretic	1. Monitor for Angioedema
B. Digoxin 5 Class: Antiarrhythmic – cardiac glycoside	2. Check blood pressure before taking medication and monitor for ankle swelling
C. Metoprolol 4 Class: Beta adrenergic 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?

Educate that they are inhaling too fast. When using your MDI, you should be inhaling slowly to allow medication to travel to the lungs.

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

Do not have to master releasing the med and inhaling at the same time. A spacer allows you to release the med into the chamber then inhale when you're ready.

- Match the following drugs with their indication for use

A. Albuterol	1. Given to patients in respiratory distress
B. Acetylcysteine	2. Used for long term control
C. Budesonide + Formoterol	3. Used as a rescue inhaler
D. Atrovent + Albuterol	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	No peak.	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?

Optimize patient outcomes and resource utilization. Ensure the right medication is ordered to meet the needs of the client.

2. Match the following:

A. Penicillin's 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.