

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 2 Class: CCB	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?
Teach to inhale slowly.
- Why is a spacer helpful to use with some clients?
Good for people who don't have good coordination.
- Match the following drugs with their indication for use.

A. Albuterol 3	1. Given to patients in respiratory distress
B. Acetylcysteine 2	2. Used for long term control
C. Budesonide + Formoterol 4	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 hrs.
Regular Insulin (Humulin R)	30-60 min	2-4 hrs.	5-8 hrs.
NPH (Humulin N)	1-3 hrs.	8 hrs.	12-16 hrs.
Insulin Glargine (Lantus)	1 hr.	none	20-26 hrs.
70% NPH/ 30% Regular (Humulin 70/30)	10-15 min	varies	1-16 hrs.

Antibiotics:

1. What is the purpose of an Antimicrobial Stewardship?
Reduces the use of antibiotics when not needed.

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.