

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: _Inotropes/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_____	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? **Patient breathing too fast, advise patient to hold their breath.**
- Why is a spacer helpful to use with some clients? **Spacer acts as a holding chamber where the medicine sits as a fine mist that you can then breathe in very slowly. Also, useful to younger clients and those with coordination issues.**
- 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 minutes	30-90 minutes	3-5 hours
Regular Insulin (Humulin R)	30-60 minutes	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 minutes	Varies	10-16 hours

Antibiotics:

1. What is the purpose of an Antimicrobial Stewardship? **Coordinated program that promotes the appropriate use of antimicrobials (including antibiotics), improves patient outcomes, reduces microbial resistance, and decreases the spread of infections caused by multidrug-resistant organisms.**
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.