Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 2

Insulin:

	Onset	Peak	Duration
Insulin Lispro (Humalog)	10-20min	30-90 min	3-5hrs
Regular Insulin (Humulin R)	30-60min	2-4hrs	5-8hrs
NPH (Humulin N)	1-3 hrs.	8hrs	12-16hrs
Insulin Glargine (Lantus)	1hr	none	20-26hrs
70% NPH/ 30% Regular (Humulin 70/30)	30-60min	varies	10-16hrs

Antibiotics:

1. What is the purpose of Antimicrobial Stewardship?
   The purpose is to make sure you are choosing the right medication for the correct microbial. This can reduce c. diff, avoid any drug interactions, minimize antimicrobial resistance and allows you to choose the correct antimicrobial.

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.

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?
   To educate the patient to take slower and deeper breaths. The inhaler whistles if the pt is taking fast strong breaths.

2. Why is a spacer helpful to use with some clients?
   A spacer can allow you to breathe in the medication easier. Using the spacer makes sure medication is not being wasted and the pt is getting what they need especially for younger pts.

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

GI Medications:

1. Match the following drug with their indication for use:

A. Azathioprine 3	1. Motion Sickness
B. Docusate sodium 4	2. Gastrointestinal reflux disease (GERD)
C. Cimetidine 6	3. Inflammatory bowel disease
D. Bisacodyl 7	4. Stool softener
E. Dimenhydrinate 1	5. Nausea, vomiting
F. Omeprazole 2	6. Duodenal ulcer
G. Metoclopramide 5	7. Constipation