

1Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 2

Insulin:

	Onset	Peak	Duration
Insulin Lispro (Humalog)	10-20min	30-90min	3-5hrs
Regular Insulin (Humulin R)	30-60min	2-4hrs	5-8hrs
NPH (Humulin N)	1-3hrs	8hrs	12-16hrs
Insulin Glargine (Lantus)	1hr	NO PEAK	20-26hrs
70% NPH/ 30% Regular (Humulin 70/30)	30-60min	Varies	10-16hrs

Antibiotics:

1. What is the purpose of Antimicrobial Stewardship?
It minimizes antimicrobial resistance, lower cost, reduces antibiotic resistant bacteria, and has better patient outcomes.
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.

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?

Clean it

2. Why is a spacer helpful to use with some clients?

Allows for easier medication administration, holds the medication until the patient breathes in, this is for the uncoordinated or children

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	2	3. Inflammatory bowel disease
D. Bisacodyl	7	4. Stool softener
E. Dimenhydrinate	1	5. Nausea, vomiting
F. Omeprazole	6	6. Duodenal ulcer
G. Metoclopramide	5	7. Constipation