

Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 2

Insulin:

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

Antibiotics:

1. What is the purpose of Antimicrobial Stewardship?

Improves clinical outcomes: AVOID AE, ↓ C diff, ↓ antimicrobial resistance, ↓ costs

2. Match the following:

A. Penicillins <u>3</u>	1. Contraindicated in patients on anticoagulants or with bleeding disorder.
B. Cephalosporins <u>1</u>	2. May discolor teeth. Causes photosensitivity.
C. Tetracyclines <u>2</u>	3. Check for allergy before administration, observe 30 minutes following parenteral administration.
D. Vancomycin <u>5</u>	4. Ensure adequate fluid intake to prevent crystalluria.
E. Fluroquinolones <u>4</u>	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?  
instruct pt to inhale slower

2. Why is a spacer helpful to use with some clients?  
allows medication to stay in one place while inhaling

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