

Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 2

Insulin:

	Onset	Peak	Duration
Insulin Lispro (Humalog)	10-20mins	30-90mins	3-5hrs
Regular Insulin (Humulin R)	30-60mins	2-4hrs	5-8hrs
NPH (Humulin N)	1-3hrs	8hrs	12-16hrs
Insulin Glargine (Lantus)	1hr	peakless	20-26hrs
70% NPH/ 30% Regular (Humulin 70/30)	30-60mins	varies	10-16hrs

Antibiotics:

1. What is the purpose of Antimicrobial Stewardship? **The purpose for antimicrobial stewardship is appropriate antimicrobial use including selection (spectrum and site), dose, route, and duration. As well as improve clinical outcomes avoid adverse drug reactions, reduce cdiff, minimize antimicrobial resistance, and lower costs.**

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? **The whistling sound is used to let you know if you're inhaling too fast or too strong.**
2. Why is a spacer helpful to use with some clients? **A spacer extends the amount of time it takes for the medicine to enter the lungs and gives more time to inhale, minimizes waste, and reduces the risk for oral candidiasis. (also user friendly)**
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 2	1. Motion Sickness
B. Docusate sodium 4	2. Gastrointestinal reflux disease (GERD)-
C. Cimetidine 3	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