

Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 2

Insulin:

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

Antibiotics:

1. What is the purpose of Antimicrobial Stewardship? Promote appropriate antimicrobial use through selection, dose, route, duration. Used to improve clinical outcomes (avoid adverse drug rxns, reduce c. diff, minimize antimicrobial resistance, 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? **Whistle means that the client is inhaling too quickly/strongly, the nurse should educate that the goal is not to hear the whistle & it's important to breathe deeply/fully rather than quickly**
2. Why is a spacer helpful to use with some clients? **Helps the complete dose of medication to reach the lungs, rather than losing it to the external environment/stay in pt mouth**
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