Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 2

Insulin:

	Onset	Peak	Duration
Insulin Lispro (Humalog) (**Rapid acting**)	**10-20 minutes**	**30-90 minutes**	**3-5 hours**
Regular Insulin (Humulin R) **(Regular)**	**30-60 minutes**	**2-4 hours**	**5-8 hours**
NPH (Humulin N) (**Intermediate**)	**1-3 hours**	**8 hours**	**12-16 hours**
Insulin Glargine (Lantus) (**Long acting**)	**1 hour**	**No peak**	**20-26 hours**
70% NPH/ 30% Regular (Humulin 70/30)	**30-60 minutes**	**Varies**	**10-16 hours**

Antibiotics:

1. What is the purpose of Antimicrobial Stewardship?
   To improve clinical outcomes, avoid adverse reactions, reduce c-diff, 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.

<u>Respiratory Medications:</u>

1. Your Patient is using a Metered Dose Inhaler (MDI) and the device begins to whistle. What is the correct response by the nurse? **Stop the client and explain again how to inhale, if the MDI is whistling that could mean that the patient is inhaling too quickly or too strong.**

2. Why is a spacer helpful to use with some clients? **They are helpful because they allow you to inhale all of the medication being administered and allow you to breathe easier.**

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

<u>GI Medications</u>:

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