

Respiratory Class Preparation Day 2
Medication Review

1. Your client has recently started on montelukast (Singulair) for allergic rhinitis. You know that it is important to monitor what for this client?
 - a. Renal function
 - b. Blood pressure
 - c. Liver function
 - d. Heart rate
2. You should instruct a client using phenylephrine spray for nasal congestion to do which of the following to avoid rebound congestion?
 - a. Use the spray for no longer than 3 days.
 - b. Add an intranasal glucocorticoid.
 - c. Taper the dose before discontinuation.
 - d. Restrict the drug's use to one nostril at a time.
3. You anticipate that your client with a dry, hacking cough would be prescribed which of the following medications?
 - a. Fluticasone
 - b. Hydrocodone
 - c. Amoxicillin
 - d. Diphenhydramine
4. You educate your patient these are common side effects of diphenhydramine, a first-generation antihistamine:

a. Diarrhea

b. Insomnia

c. Nausea

d. Rash

5. During assessment, the nurse notes that the patient with acute pharyngitis has a thick, white coating on their tongue. Which medication do they anticipate giving to treat?

a. Amphotericin B

b. Azithromycin

c. Prednisone

d. Nystatin

6. List the four drugs that are considered the initial treatment regimen of choice for patients newly diagnosed

with tuberculosis: **Isoniazid, rifampin, pyrazinamide, ethambutol**

7. Prompt treatment with what medication is essential to resolving bacterial pneumonia?

a. Bronchodilator

b. Antipyretic

c. Corticosteroid

d. Antibiotic

8. A client diagnosed with sinusitis is newly prescribed a steroid nasal spray. The nurse includes which of the following in their teaching?

a. Systemic side effects are common

b. Should be used on a regular basis, not PRN

- c. Use care operating machinery and driving
- d. Take on empty stomach