

## 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. Limit the drug's use to 3 to 5 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. Dextromethorphan
  - 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. Dry mouth, constipation
  - 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 (hepatitis), Rifampin (hepatitis; orange body fluids), Pyrazinamide (hepatitis), Ethambutol (ocular toxicity)
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