

Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 2

Insulin:

	Onset	Peak	Duration
RAPID Insulin Lispro (Humalog)	15-30	30 MIN- 3 HRS	3-5 HRS
Regular Insulin (Humulin R)	30 MINS-1HR	2-4 HRS	4-12 HRS
INTERMEDIATE NPH (Humulin N)	1-2 HRS	4-12 HRS	14-24 HRS
LONG ACTING Insulin Glargine (Lantus)	2-4 HRS	NO PEAK	20-26 HRS
70% NPH/ 30% Regular (Humulin 70/30)	30-60 MINS	VARIES	10-16 HRS

Antibiotics:

1. What is the purpose of Antimicrobial Stewardship?

Improves clinical outcomes while avoiding adverse drug reactions and minimizing resistance.

2. Match the following:

A. Penicillins Check for allergy before administration, observe 30 minutes following parenteral administration.	1.
B. Cephalosporins Contraindicated in patients on anticoagulants or with bleeding disorder.	2.
C. Tetracyclines May discolor teeth. Causes photosensitivity.	3.
D. Vancomycin Can cause ototoxicity , monitor trough levels.	4.
E. Fluroquinolones Ensure adequate fluid intake to prevent crystalluria.	5.

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 inhaler is being used the correct way

2. Why is a spacer helpful to use with some clients?
Helps the medicine go into the lungs instead of being trapped in the mouth

3. Match the following drugs with their indication for use :

A. Albuterol Used as a rescue inhaler	1.
B. Acetylcysteine Given to break up mucus	2.
C. Budesonide + Formoterol Used for long term control	3.
D. Atrovent + Albuterol Given to patients in respiratory distress	4.

GI Medications:

1. Match the following drug with their indication for use:

A. Azathioprine Inflammatory bowel disease	1.
B. Docusate sodium Stool softener	2.
C. Cimetidine Duodenal ulcer	3.
D. Bisacodyl Constipation	4.
E. Dimenhydrinate Motion Sickness	5.
F. Omeprazole Gastrointestinal reflux disease (GERD)	6.
G. Metoclopramide Nausea, vomiting	7.