

Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 2

Insulin:

	Onset	Peak	Duration
Insulin Lispro (Humalog)	15-30 min.	30 min. to 3 hours	3-5 hours
Regular Insulin (Humulin R)	30 min. to 1 hour	2-4 hours	4-12 hours
NPH (Humulin N)	1-2 hours	4-12 hours	14-24 hours
Insulin Glargine (Lantus)	2-4 hours	No peak	20-26 hours
70% NPH/ 30% Regular (Humulin 70/30)	30-60 min.	Varies	10-16 hours

Antibiotics:

1. What is the purpose of Antimicrobial Stewardship?  
 Avoid adverse drug reactions, prevent *C. difficile*  
 Minimize antimicrobial resistance  
 Lower costs
2. Match the following:

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

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? **Instruct the patient that they are breathing in too fast, and that they should slow down their rate of inhalation**
2. Why is a spacer helpful to use with some clients? **Increases the amount of medication delivered to the lungs, decreases the risk of oral candidiasis**
3. Match the following drugs with their indication for use :

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

GI Medications:

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

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