

IM 2 Pharmacology Worksheet

Use the drop-down menu next to each generic drug to select its brand name

furosemide	<input type="text"/>	enoxaparin	<input type="text"/>
morphine sulfate	<input type="text"/>	losartan	<input type="text"/>
ondansetron	<input type="text"/>	lisinopril	<input type="text"/>
metoclopramide	Reglan	propranolol	<input type="text"/>
ceftriaxone	<input type="text"/>	carvedilol	<input type="text"/>
acetaminophen	<input type="text"/>	amlodipine	<input type="text"/>
levofloxacin	<input type="text"/>	diltiazem	<input type="text"/>
Insulin lispro	<input type="text"/>	pantoprazole	<input type="text"/>
Insulin glargine	<input type="text"/>		

Use the drop-down menu next to each drug to match it with the correct class/subclass

furosemide	<input type="text"/>	levofloxacin	<input type="text"/>
metoprolol	<input type="text"/>	morphine	<input type="text"/>
ceftriaxone	<input type="text"/>	acetaminophen	<input type="text"/>
Insulin lispro	<input type="text"/>	vancomycin	<input type="text"/>
enoxaparin	<input type="text"/>	metoclopramide	<input type="text"/>

Fill in the Blank

A healthcare provider may choose between these two types of rapid acting insulin for sliding scale Rapid-acting or long-acting insulin

Regular insulin is the only insulin that can be administered via the intravenous route.

Two especially important nursing interventions for patients receiving an opioid are to document concerns and check medication order with the right patient

This lab must be assessed prior to administration of enoxaparin blood cell and platelet count

Answer the following questions:

What does the mnemonic CLABSI stand for?

Central line associated bloodstream infection

List 5 signs/symptoms of hypoglycemia:

Shakiness, dizziness, sweating, hunger, confusion

List 5 signs/symptoms of hyperglycemia:

High blood sugar, increased thirst, blurred vision, frequent urination, headache

Give 5 causes for change in mental status:

Anxiety disorders, dementia, maybe hereditary or the environment, personality disorder

List the 6 “P’s” for peripheral neurovascular assessment:

Pain, pallor, pulse, paresthesia, paralysis, poikilothermia

What does MEWS stand for and why is it important?

Modified early warning score and its important to identify patient deterioration and ensure early intervention

Many patients in the hospital receive enoxaparin as part of treatment. What is the rationale for this treatment?

used to prevent deep venous thrombosis, a condition in which harmful blood clots form in the blood vessels of the legs.

What is medical asepsis?

It is a clean technique; practices to confine or limit growth of contamination or spread.

List 4 examples of medical asepsis in the hospital setting:

Alcohol, chlorhexidine, wiping off counters, clean gloves

Other than diabetes, list 4 reasons a patient’s blood glucose could be elevated:

The physical activity they are receiving, medications, food, illness

What is the reason for the use of the incentive spirometer?

Helps to prevent post-op pulmonary complications, rovides voluntary deep breathing and gives visual feedback

Describe how you would teach a patient to use the incentive spirometer:

Put the mouthpiece in your mouth and put lips around it. Don’t block the mouthpiece with your tongue. Next inhale slowly through the mouthpiece to raise the indicator, trying to make the indicator hit the goal marker. If you can’t inhale anymore, remove the mouthpiece and hold breath for at least 3 seconds then exhale normally. Repeat however many times your doctor has recommended you to.

In the IV lecture you were asked to read the article on best practices for intravenous medication administration. The answers to the following 6 questions can be found in that article.

What does ISMP stand for?

Institute for safe medication practices

What does ISMP state regarding dilution of medications for the intravenous push route?

These are prepared for immediate use and can be in a clean, uncluttered and functionally separate location (special procedure)

How does a nurse determine if a central venous device is functional/patent?

Use a 10 mL syringe with 0.9% sodium chloride to assess patency

How does a nurse determine if a peripheral IV site is functional/patent?

If there is drainage or redness near the site it means that it isn't functioning right but you would see if it is flushing with a 10 mL syringe or when aspirating, you would need to see blood coming back into the syringe

Why is a 10 mL diameter-sized syringe recommended for establishing patency of a central venous device?

A syringe of this size generates lower injection pressure than a syringe with a small diameter, such as a 5mL syringe

List 3 reasons why a nurse should not withdraw IV push medication from a commercially available, cartridge-type syringe into another syringe for administration.

Can lead to contamination, dosing errors and drug mix-ups

Other questions related to intravenous therapy:

What are the signs and symptoms of air embolism?

Dyspnea, tachypnea, light headedness, palpitations, drop in BP, weakness, cyanosis, expiratory wheezes

Describe the treatment for air embolism:

Position patient in Trendelenburg on their left side, administer oxygen, monitor vital signs, call for help

What are the signs and symptoms of fluid overload?

Shortness of breath, dependent edema, rapid weight gain and crackles in the lung fields when auscultated

Describe the treatment for fluid overload

removal of excess fluid with diuretics or mechanical fluid removal via methods such as dialysis and paracentesis

List the steps when administering an intravenous medication via a triple lumen subclavian intermittent site:

Confirm correct patient and scan armband and ask about allergies

Discuss why they are getting the medication

Perform hand hygiene and put clean gloves on

Assess IV site

Flush for patency

Prime secondary tubing

Lower the primary IV solution bag using an extension hook

Ensure clamp on secondary tubing is open

Set the rate

Perform hand hygiene and then document

Name the only intravenous fluid (crystalloid) that can be used for blood administration.

Normal saline