

IM 2 Pharmacology Worksheet

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

Furosemide - Lasix Choose an item.	Choose	Enoxaparin- Lovenox Choose an item.	Choose
morphine sulfate - Duramorph Choose an item.		Losartan- Cozaar Choose an item.	Choose
Ondansetron- Zofran Choose an item.	Choose	Lisinopril- Prinivil/ Qbrelis/ Zestril Choose an item.	
Metoclopramide- Metonia/Reglan Choose an item.		Propranolol- Hemangeol/ Inderal LA/ InnoPran XL Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Ceftriaxone- Rocephin Choose an item.		Carvedilol- Coreg Choose an item.	Choose an
Acetaminophen- Tylenol Choose an item.	Choose	Amlodipine- Norvasc Choose an item.	Choose
Levofloxacin- Levaquin Choose an item.		Diltiazem- Cardizem/ Tiazac Choose an item.	
Insulin lispro- HumaLOG Choose an item.		Pantoprazole- Protonix Choose an item.	Choose
Insulin glargine- Lantus/ Basaglar/ Toujeo Choose an item.	Choose an item.		

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

Furosemide - Diuretics Choose an item.	Levofloxacin- Anti-infectives Choose an item.
Metoprolol- Antianginals Choose an item.	Morphine - Opioid Choose an item.
Ceftriaxone- anti-infectives Choose an item.	Acetaminophen- antipyretic Choose an item.
Insulin lispro- antidiabetics Choose an item.	Vancomycin- Anti-Infectives Choose an item.
Enoxaparin- anticoagulant Choose an item.	Metoclopramide- antiemetic Choose an item.

Fill in the Blank

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

- Insulin Lispro and Regular Insulin
- Rapid Acting Insulin is the only insulin that can be administered via the intravenous route.

Two especially important nursing interventions for patients receiving an opioid are

- Respiratory Rate and O2 Sats

This lab must be assessed prior to administration of enoxaparin

- Platelet Count

Answer the following questions:

What does the pneumonic CLABSI stand for?

- Central Line associated Bloodstream Infection

List 5 signs/symptoms of hypoglycemia:

1. Fatigue
2. Pale skin
3. Irregular heartbeat
4. Hunger
5. Tingling or numbness of the lips, tongue or cheek

List 5 signs/symptoms of hyperglycemia:

1. . Headaches
2. . Blurred vision
3. . Fatigue
4. . Frequent urination
5. . Thirst

Give 5 causes for change in mental status:

1. . Hypoxia
2. . Hypoglycemia
3. . Sepsis
4. . UTI
5. . Stroke

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 – MEWS is important because it identifies patient deterioration and ensures early intervention.

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

- Enoxaparin is an anticoagulant so it prevents blood clots which is important for many patients, especially if they’re bed ridden or if the patient isn’t able to move around and get their blood circulating.

What is medical asepsis?

- Aka “clean technique”, reduces the number and transmission of disease causing microorganisms.

List 4 examples of medical asepsis in the hospital setting:

1. Donning gloves before touching the patient
2. Disinfecting supplies
3. Using tap water
4. Using alcohol or chlorhexidine

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

1. . Just ate a lot of sugar
2. . Stress

3. . Pt body cant use insulin properly
4. . Not enough exercise

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

- Helps prevent post-op pulmonary complications (atelectasis)
- Provides voluntary breathing
- Gives visual feedback

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

- Sit up and hold device
- Place the mouthpiece spirometer in your mouth. Make sure you make a good seal over the mouthpiece with your lips.
- Breath out (exhale) normally
- Breath in (inhale) SLOWLY

A piece in the incentive spirometer will rise as you breathe in.

- Try to get the piece to rise as high as you can.
- Usually there will be a marker placed by your physician that will tell you how big a breath you should take.

A smaller piece in the spirometer looks like a ball or disk.

- Make sure the ball stays In the middle of the chamber when you breathe in.
- If you breathe too fast, the ball will shoot to the top, if you breathe too slow, the ball will stay at the bottom.

Hold your breathe for 3-5 seconds, then slowly exhale.

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?

- Institution for Safe Medication Practice

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

- Dilute IV push medications ONLY when recommended by the manufacturer, supported evidence in peer reviewed biomedical literature or in accordance with approved institutional guidelines. Unnecessary dilution adds complexity to the drug administration process and introduces avoidable risk of making medication errors.

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

- Aspirate and flush

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

- Flush with push pause method

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

- Because a syringe of this size generates lower injection pressure than a syringe with a small diameter.

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

1. . Can lead to contamination
2. . Can lead to dosing errors, drug mix ups and other med errors
3. . Not economical when comparing the cost of refilled syringes or vials of the same med

Other questions related to intravenous therapy:

What are the signs and symptoms of air embolism?

- Dyspnea, Tachypnea, Lightheadedness, Palpitations, Drop in BP, Weakness, Cyanosis, Expiratory Wheezes

Describe the treatment for air embolism:

- Call for help, Position pt in Trendelenburg on their left side, administer oxygen, monitor vital signs, have emergency equipment ready.

What are the signs and symptoms of fluid overload?

- Shortness of breath, cramping, headache, dependent edema, rapid weight gain, crackles in lung field when auscultated.

Describe the treatment for fluid overload

- Monitor intake and output and administer meds at the recommended rate

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

- Clean the port of the lumen with alcohol for 15secs, keeping it sterile. Use the 10ml flush syringe to aspirate checking for patency and blood return then flush the lumen to 1ml using push pause and clear it of any blood or meds. Clean the port with alcohol again, then push the med at the recommended rate. Clean the port again then flush again- first 2-3ml of flush at same rate as med, then the push pause method to 1ml. Apply the orange cap.

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

- Normal Saline