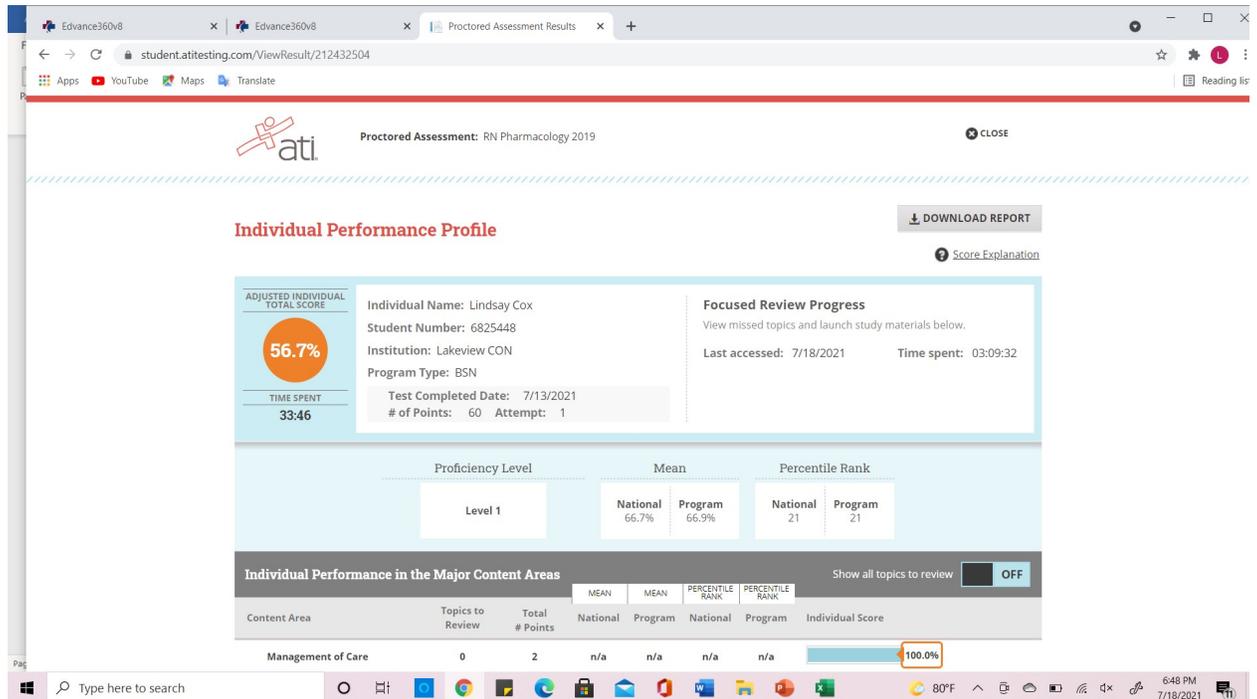


Pharmacology remediation



1. Substance Use Disorders: Teaching a Client about Nicotine Cessation with a Transdermal Patch.
 - Apply directly on clean, dry, hairless skin.
 - Rotate sites to prevent irritation.
 - Fold the patch in half before disposing of it.
2. Airflow Disorders: Teaching About Theophylline.
 - Take as directed, no more, no less.
 - Take medication with 8 oz of water.
 - Take at least one hour before a meal.
3. Antibiotics Affecting the Bacterial Cell Wall: Administering Clindamycin to a Client Who Has a Penicillin Allergy
 - Can have a cross-sensitivity with cephalosporins.
 - Considered safe for a client with a penicillin allergy.
 - Monitor for adverse reaction.
4. Connective Tissue Disorders: Monitoring for Adverse Effects of Antirheumatic Medication.
 - Mouth sores
 - Hair loss
 - Rash

5. Medical Conditions: Monitoring a Client Receiving Magnesium Sulfate for Preterm Labor.
 - Deep tendon reflexes
 - Urinary output less than 30mL/hr
 - Respiratory depression less than 12/min
6. Medications Affecting the Reproductive Tract: Identifying a Contraindication for Receiving Sildenafil.
 - Angina
 - Multiple myeloma
 - Leukemia
7. Medications Affecting Urinary Output: Notifying Provider of Adverse Effects of Mannitol.
 - Dyspnea
 - Distended neck veins
 - Pulmonary edema
8. Upper Respiratory Disorders: Client Teaching Prior to Allergy Testing.
 - Avoid applying lotion
 - No perfume
 - Don't take histamines 3-7 days before the test
9. Blood and Blood Products: Indications for Administration of Epinephrine.
 - Asthma attack
 - Anaphylactic shock
 - Stimulate the heart
10. Connective Tissue Disorders: Long-Term Adverse Effects of Glucocorticoids.
 - Loss of muscle tissue
 - Cushing's syndrome
 - Hirsutism
11. Growth Factors: Evaluating Therapeutic Effect of Filgrastim.
 - Monitor CBC for production of neutrophils
 - Decrease fever
 - Decrease infection
12. Angina: Administering Nitroglycerin Ointment
 - Apply in an even, thin layer
 - Rotate sites to prevent irritation
 - Avoid touching ointment with your fingers
13. Diabetes Mellitus: Priority Teaching About Medication for Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus
 - Eat healthy
 - Be active
 - Insulin use
14. Growth Factors: Route of Administration for Epoetin Alfa
 - Subcutaneously
 - Intravenously
 - IV is recommended
15. Medications Affecting Blood Pressure: Titrating Continuous Nitroprusside Infusion.
 - Start at a low rate
 - Upward titration every few minutes until desired effect is achieved

- Maximum recommended infusion rate is 10mcg/kg/min
16. Medications Affecting Coagulation: Interpreting a Client's INR
- Client's clotting time
 - 2-3 seconds normal
 - Based on results of PT
17. Medications Affecting Coagulation: Teaching About Heparin Administration to a Newly Licensed Nurse
- Weight based
 - Monitor aPTT
 - Monitor for unusual bleeding.
18. Opioid Agonists and Antagonists: Evaluating Medication Prescriptions
- Opioid tolerance
 - Have a second nurse verify prescription
 - If they have depressed respirations less than 12 do not administer
19. Intravenous Therapy: Insertion of a Short Peripheral Venous Catheter
- Hold steady with nondominant hand
 - Use thumb to prevent movement
 - Cephalic vein is most commonly used
20. Safe Medication Administration and Error Reduction: Priority Action When Administering a Controlled Substance
- Discard waste and countersign with another nurse
 - Double check patient identifier and dosage
 - Monitor for adverse effects
21. Airflow Disorders: Monitoring for Adverse Effects of Albuterol
- Headache
 - Nervousness
 - Throat irritation
22. Medications Affecting Coagulation: Monitoring for Adverse Effects of Heparin
- Bleeding
 - Redness
 - warmth
23. Depressive Disorders: Laboratory Values to Report
- Clozapine for dyslipidemia
 - Quetiapine for hyperglycemia
 - Lithium anything above 1.5 is toxic
24. Bipolar Disorders: Assessing a Client Who Is Taking Lithium for an Electrolyte Imbalance
- Monitor sodium
 - Monitor potassium
 - Monitor for vomiting
25. Medications Affecting Urinary Output: Monitoring for Fluid Volume Deficit After Administering Furosemide
- Monitor daily weight
 - Monitor I&O
 - Monitor BP
26. Intravenous Therapy: Identifying Adverse Effects of an IV Solution

- Injection site reactions
- Hypernatremia
- Heart failure