

# HESI PHARMACOLOGY FINAL EXAM (155 Terms) Quizzes & Ans Latest Review 2023 Best Graded A+

What are the 5 rights of medication administration? - **Answer:** Right Patient

Right Drug

Right Route

Right Time

Right Dose

How do you safely prepare medication? - **Answer:** Have good lighting & work alone.

Check medication label 3 times (When you grab the medication, before dispensing medication, & When you replace medication.)

Don't use anything without a label.

Bottles with bad labels need to be returned to the pharmacy.

Never transfer medication into another bottle.

Check expiration date.

Inspect & throw away decomposing medications.

How would you administer medication via IM? - **Answer:** Injecting at 90° using the Z-Track method.

How would you administer medication via IV? - **Answer:** Assess for allergies.

Assess the IV site for complications.

Clean the port closest to the IV site with alcohol swab.

Administer medication.

How would you administer medication via SubQ? - **Answer:** Injecting 45° (Skinny Patient) or 90° (Average Patient) into the fatty tissue.

How would you administer medication via oral route? - **Answer:** Assist the patient into an upright or side lying position.

Ask patient if they would like the medications in his/her hand or in the cup.

Offer water.

Remain with the patient until each medication is swallowed. Never leave the patient's bedside.

How would you instill ear medications? - **Answer:** Warm the medication to prep it before entering the patient's room.

Clean any ear drainage.

Place the patient on his/her unaffected side or have the patient sit up with head tilted to the unaffected side.

Straighten the ear canal by pulling up & back for adults or down & back for children.

Administer the medication and allow the drops to fall on the side of the canal.

Avoid instilling in the middle of the canal or the tympanic membrane.

Instruct patient to remain in this position for 5 minutes.

Gently press on the tragus to facilitate the medication to travel towards the tympanic membrane.

If ordered loosely place a cotton ball into the ear canal.

If you have to administer drops in both ear wait 5 minutes between each side.

How would you instill eye medications? - **Answer:** Offer the patient a tissue.

Cleanse each eye from the inner area to the outer area.

If the patient does not have cervical spine injury instruct the patient to tilt his/her head back.

Gently apply pressure with fingers at the edge of the lower eyelid to expose the conjunctival sac.

Administer the medication & release the lower eyelid.

Instruct patient to close eyes gently.

Apply gentle pressure on the inner canthus to prevent the medication from flowing into the tear ducts.

Instruct patient not to rub eyes.

How would you apply a transdermal patch? - **Answer:** Wear gloves!

Remove the old patch & fold it close on itself.

Clean the old site to remove residue.

Document date, time, & initials on the new patch.

Rotate site.

Clean the new site.

Apply the patch.

How would you apply an ointment medication? - **Answer:** Wear gloves!

Clean the area.

If the medication is not powder, never administer the ointment straight from the container! Squeeze the ointment into a disposable cup.

Spread over the area as prescribed.

Observe for allergic reaction.

Name the 5 injection sites for subcutaneous. - **Answer:** Abdomen

Upper Arm

Back

Buttocks

Thighs

Name the 5 injection sites for intramuscular. - **Answer:** Dorsogluteal

Ventrogluteal

Rectus Femoris

Vastus Lateralis

Deltoid

Which IM injection site is used mainly on infants? - **Answer:** Rectus femoris.

Which IM injection site do you use for children and adults? - **Answer:**

Ventrogluteal

Which IM injection site is used on infants, children, and patients with poorly developed butt muscles? - **Answer:** Vastus lateralis.

Name the 4 injection sites for intradermal. - **Answer:** Inner Forearm

Upper Chest

Back

Upper Back Arm

Where should you place a transdermal patch? - **Answer:** Upper Arm & Back

Chest

Forearm

Butt

Stomach

What is the peak time for rapid acting insulin? - **Answer:** 30-60 minutes

What is the peak time for regular insulin? - **Answer:** 2-4 hours

What is the peak time for intermediate acting insulin? - **Answer:** 4-12 hours

What is the peak time for long acting insulin? - **Answer:** 8-10 hours

What are the signs and symptoms of hypoglycemia? - **Answer:** Cool and clammy skin, confused, weakness, palpitations, irritable, and hunger.

Blood glucose: < 60 mg/dL

Numbness or tingling of lips or tongue

What are the signs and symptoms of hyperglycemia? - **Answer:** The 3 Ps: Polyphagia, polydipsia, polyuria, weakness, headache, and blurred vision. Later signs include pruritus, dry mouth, confusion, fruity odor of the breath, abdominal pain, or coma (DKA).

Blood glucose: > 200 mg/dL

Acetone breath

Which medication would a nurse anticipate to administer to a patient before administering a blood transfusion? - **Answer:** diphenhydramine (Benadryl)

What are the allergic reactions to a blood transfusion? - **Answer:**

What are isotonic IV fluids? - **Answer:** A solution used to replace or maintain fluid and electrolyte levels.

Examples: 0.9% NS, Lactated Ringers, and D5W

What are hypotonic IV fluids? - **Answer:** A solution with lower concentration of stuff on the outside of the cell causing the fluids to move into the cell causing the cell to swell.

This type of solution is used to rehydrate the patient.

0.45% NS, 0.25% NS, 2.5% Dextrose

What are hypertonic IV fluids? - **Answer:** A solution with higher concentration of stuff on the outside of the cell causing the fluids to leave the cell and causing the cell to shrink.

This type of solutions is used to reduce swelling.

D5 0.5% NS, D10W

How would you safely administer narcotics? - **Answer:** Ask about allergies.

Obtain baseline vitals.

Assess respiratory functions.

Ask about any constipation issues.

Needs 2 people to verify and waste.

What is the antidote for overdose of opioids? - **Answer:** Naloxone (Narcan)

What is the antidote for overdose of acetaminophen? - **Answer:** Acetylcysteine (Mucomyst)

What is the antidote for overdose of heparin (? - **Answer:** Protamine Sulfate

What is the antidote for overdose of warfarin (Coumadin)? - **Answer:** Vitamin K (Phytonadione)

What is the antidote for overdose of digitalis (Digoxin)? - **Answer:** Digoxin Immune Fab

Toxicity Level: > 2.0 ng/mL

What is the antidote for overdose of insulin? - **Answer:** Glucose D50



What is the antidote for overdose of theophylline? - **Answer:** Esmolol it's also the antidote for caffeine overdose.

Toxicity Level: 20 mcg/mL

What is the antidote for extrapyramidal symptoms? - **Answer:** Benztropine (Cogentin) or Diphenhydramine (Benadryl)

What is the antidote for neuroleptic malignant syndrome? - **Answer:** Lorazepam (Ativan)

What is the antidote for cholinergic crisis? - **Answer:** Donepezil (Aricept)

What is a PCA pump? - **Answer:** Patient Controlled Analgesic - delivers set amount of pain medication with push of a button

Why would a patient be put on a PCA pump? - **Answer:** PCA pumps provide a more constant blood serum level of the drug compared to conventional analgesia.

Which medication is most common administered via PCA pump? - **Answer:** morphine

A hospitalized patient has been complaining that she is having issues sleeping the past few nights. Which medication would the nurse anticipate that the HCP will prescribe for the patient? - **Answer:** zolpidem (Ambien)

Treats insomnia.

What are the side effects of zolpidem (Ambien)? - **Answer:** Headache and dizziness

What teachings should the nurse give about zolpidem (Ambien)? - **Answer:** Do not drive due to drowsiness and dizziness effects of medication.

Do not take with alcohol.

Use sleep promoting techniques: drink milk, quiet environment, reading, & avoid caffeinated drinks.

An unconscious patient was admitted to the hospital with respiration of 10 breaths per minute and pinpoint pupils. Which medication should the nurse anticipate to administer to this patient? - **Answer:** Naloxone (Narcan)

Monitor for respiratory depression after administration.