PHARMACOLOGY CONTENT

Tips for Studying

1. Use your pharmacology textbook to study for this exam. Use a “nursing drug book” only to add to or clarify information. **Read the whole chapter about each classification.**

2. Study the drugs by **classification.** This means generally learning how the drugs in this class work. What are the major side effects? Precautions? Patient teaching points? What are these drugs used for? What is the normal dosage range for the drugs in this class? How would I, the nurse, assess for signs and symptoms of side effects? What does a nurse really need to know about these drugs?

3. Make up questions on each class of drugs. Put them on index cards with answer on the back and use them with your classmates to play “twenty questions.”

4. Read articles about various classes of drugs, e.g., corticosteroids, antihistamines, anticoagulants, antibiotics, etc. (See unit bibliographies.)

5. Review one drug classification each night. Review anything really different about a particular drug within that class.

6. Practice math problems at least once a week. If you have difficulty with the math, set up a schedule for a systematic review of all math and do problems at least three times a week.

7. Look in the mirror every day and tell yourself, “**I can pass math/pharm content. I know this material.**” This will help immeasurably.
The following drug format is suggested for reviewing drugs. Test questions on pharmacology content will *not* test generic name and dosages.

- **generic and trade name**
- **classification**
- **use**
- **action**
- **normal range of dosage**
- **contraindications**
- **side effects**
- **nursing implications**

### Antepartal

*Prenatal*

1. Vitamins
2. Folic Acid
3. Calcium
4. Iron

*Contraction Suppressants*

1. Brethine (terbutaline sulfate)
2. MgSO₄ (magnesium sulfate)
3. Yutopar (ritodrine)

### Labor and Delivery

*Anesthetics*

1. Xylocaine
2. Novocain
3. Duramorph
4. Marcaine
5. Nesacaine

*Narcotic Analgesics*

1. Demerol (meperidine)
2. Stadol (butorphanol tartrate)
3. Nubain (nalbuphine)

*Narcotic Antagonist*

Narcan (naloxone)
Contraction Suppressants
1. Brethene (terbutaline)
2. Yutopar (ritodrine)
3. Magnesium sulfate (MgSO₄)

Antagonist
Calcium gluconate

Inducer Enhancer
1. Prostaglandin gel or suppository
2. Pitocin (oxytocin)

Postpartum

Oxytocic Drugs
1. Methergine (methylergonovine)
2. Ergotrate (ergonovine maleate)
3. Pitocin
4. Sytocinon nasal spray

Topical Agents
1. Dermoplast
2. Americain spray
3. Nupercainal ointment
4. Masse cream
5. Epifoam
6. Proctofoam

Astringents
1. Witch hazel
2. Tucks

Stool Softeners/Laxatives
1. Colace (docusate)
2. Dulcolax (bisacodyl)
3. Surfak (docusate calcium)

Other
1. RhoGAM
2. Rubella vaccine
3. Diphtheria and tetanus toxoid
4. MMR vaccine (measles, mumps, rubella)

Newborn
1. Vitamin K (Aquemephyton, Synkavite)
2. Triple dye
3. Erythromycin ophthalmic ointment
4. Achromycin ophthalmic ointment
5. Hepatitis B vaccine
6. Silver nitrate solution
Surgery

*Narcotic Analgesics*
1. Demerol (meperidine hydrochloride)
2. Morphine sulfate
3. Sublimaze (fentanyl)
4. Versed

*Non-narcotic Analgesic*
Toradol (ketorolac)

*Narcotic Antagonist*
Narcan (naloxone)

*Antiemetic*
1. Antivert (meclizine hydrochloride)
2. Reglan (metoclopramide)
3. Inapsine (droperidol)
4. Zofran (ondansetron hydrochloride)
5. Kytril (granisetron hydrochloride)

*Anticholinergics*
1. Atropine sulfate
2. Robinul (glycopyrrolate)

*Antacids*
1. Riopan (magaldrate)
2. Bicitra (sodium citrate/citrate acid solution)

*Neuromuscular Blocking Agent*
Anectine (succinylcholine chloride)

*H2 Receptor Antagonist*
1. Zantac (ranitidine hydrochloride)
2. Tagamet (cimetidine)
3. Pepsid (famotidine)

*Neuroleptic Analgesic*
Innovar

Gynecological/Reproductive

*Hormone Replacement*
1. Progesterone
2. Estrogens
3. Testosterone

*Prostaglandin Inhibitors*
1. Motrin (ibuprofen)
2. Advil (ibuprofen)
Anti-infectives
1. Rocephin
2. Doxycycline
3. Tetracycline
4. Penicillin
5. Acyclovir
6. Podophyllin
7. Antifungals
8. Flagyl (metronidazole)

Fertility Drugs
1. Clomiphene citrate
2. Clomid
3. Serophene
4. Pergonal
5. GN RH C gonadotropin-releasing hormone

Contraceptives
1. Estrogen/progesterone (combination)
2. RU-486 (morning after pill)
3. Progesterone-only pill
4. Depoprovera (DMPA)
5. Norplant

Other
Danocrine

Pediatric

Antibiotics

**Aminoglycosides**
1. Gentamicin
2. Tobramycin
3. Neomycin

**Cephalosporins**
1. Zinacef (cefuroxime)
2. Claforan (cefotaxime)
3. Tazidime (ceftazidime)
4. Rocephin (ceftriaxone)

**Penicillins**
1. Ticar (ticarcillin)
2. Ampicillin
3. Penicillin

**Tetracycline**
Erythromycin
Other
1. Erythromycin
2. Cipro (ciprofloxacin)

Urinary Tract Anti-infectives
Bactrim (co-trimoxazole)

Antiviral
Virazole (ribavirin)

Poly- and Monoclonal Antibodies
1. Respi Gam
2. Synagis

Pancreatic Enzymes
1. Cotazyme
2. Pancreatin
3. Pancrease

Mucolytic Agents
1. Mucomyst
2. Gelsolin
3. Pulmozyme
4. DNase

Muscle Relaxants
1. Robaxin (methocarbarnol)
2. Flexeril (cyclobenzapine)
3. Valium (diazepam)

Anti-inflammatory Agents
1. Cromolyn
2. Tilade (nedrocromil)
3. Prednisone
4. Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid)
5. Motrin (ibuprofen)
6. Indocin (indomethacin)
7. Solu-Cortef (hydrocortisone)
8. Intal (cromolyn sodium)
9. Tildale (nedrocromil sodium)

Bronchodilators
1. Proventil (albuterol)
2. Ventolin (albuterol)
3. Alupent (metaproterenol)
4. Brethene (terbutaline)
5. Theophylline
6. Aminophylline

Anti-acne
Accutane (isotretinon)
Anti-lice Products
1. Kwell (lindane)
2. Nix (permethrin)
3. RID

Antibacterial/Anti-inflammatory
Azulfidine (sulfasalazine)
Flagyl

Cholinergic Drugs
1. Reglan (metoclopramide)
2. Urecholine (bethanecol)

Analgesic/Anticholinergic
B&O Suppositories (opium and belladonna)

Other
Routine immunizations
1. Avandia
2. Actosol

Nutrition

Insulins

Fast-Acting
1. Insulin lispro (Humalog)
2. Regular (Humulin R)
3. Semilente

Intermediate-Acting
1. NPH (Humulin N)
2. Lente (Humulin L)

Long-Acting
Ultralente (Humulin Ultralente)

Mixed
70% NPH-30% Regular (Novolin, Mixtard)

Insulin Antagonist
Glucagon

Vitamins