

Concept List for Final Examination

1. Administration of antiemetics with chemotherapy treatment

A patient is on a chemotherapy regimen in an outpatient clinic and is receiving a chemotherapy drug that is known to be highly emetogenic. The nurse will implement which interventions regarding the pharmacologic management of nausea and vomiting? (Select all that apply.)

- B. Administering anti-nausea drugs 30 to 60 minutes before chemotherapy is started
- E. Instructing the patient that the anti-nausea drugs may cause extreme drowsiness
- F. Instructing the patient to rise slowly from a sitting or lying position because of possible orthostatic hypotension

ANS: B, E, F

Antiemetics should be given before any chemotherapy drug is administered, often 30 to 60 minutes before treatment, but not immediately before chemotherapy is administered. Do not wait until the nausea begins. Most antiemetics cause drowsiness, not restlessness and anxiety. Orthostatic hypotension is a possible adverse effect that may lead to injury.

2. Administration of mannitol

Mannitol (Osmitrol) has been ordered for a patient with acute renal failure. The nurse will administer this drug using which procedure?

- 1. Intravenously, through a filter

ANS: A

Mannitol is administered via intravenous infusion through a filter because of possible crystallization. It is not available in oral form. The other options are incorrect. For acute renal failure, osmotic diuretic

A patient in the neurologic intensive care unit is being treated for cerebral edema. Which class of diuretic is used to reduce intracranial pressure?

- B. Osmotic diuretics

ANS: B

Mannitol, an osmotic diuretic, is commonly used to reduce intracranial pressure and cerebral edema resulting from head trauma.

The nurse will be giving ophthalmic drugs to a patient with glaucoma. Which drug is given intravenously to reduce intraocular pressure when other medications are not successful?

- C. Mannitol (Osmitrol)

ANS: C

Drugs used to reduce intraocular pressure include osmotic diuretics such as mannitol, which is given intravenously. Tobramycin and bacitracin are antibiotics; ketorolac has anti-inflammatory actions.

3. Adverse effects and interactions with lithium

Most serious effect – cardiac dysrhythmia, long term treatment for hypothyroidism

Others: drowsiness, slurred speech, epilepsy-type seizures, choreoathetotic movements, ataxia, hypotension

Interactions: do not drastically change their sodium intake, and avoid overhydration or dehydration

No anecdote, but mannitol will be given

Lithium interacts with potassium-sparing diuretics 0.6 to 1.2 levels therapeutic

When reviewing the medication profile of a pt. With a new order for desmopressin (DDAVP) the nurse notes that a drug interaction will occur if which drug is taken with desmopressin?

C. **Lithium**

Lithium may cause a decreased therapeutic effect of **desmopressin**.

4. Adverse effects of ACE inhibitors

A patient who has been taking antihypertensive drugs for a few months complains of having a persistent dry cough. The nurse knows that this cough is an adverse effect of which class of antihypertensive drugs?

ACE inhibitors (lisinipro)

Others: Fatigue, dizziness, headache, mood changes, impaired taste, possible hyperkalemia, **Angioedema (rare but potentially fatal)**

5. Adverse effects of albuterol

Hypotension, Vascular headache, Tremor, **palpitations** will feel racing heart, jittery, do not use with MAOI, wheezing

Short acting helps acute asthma

attack

6. Adverse effects of antithyroid medications

Cardiac Dysrhythmia

Others: tachycardia, palpitations, angina, hypertension, insomnia, tremors, headache, anxiety, nausea, diarrhea, menstrual irregularities, weight loss, sweating, heat intolerance, fever

When reviewing the laboratory values of a patient who is taking antithyroid drugs, the nurse will monitor for which adverse effect?

- Decreased glucose levels
- Decreased white blood cell count**
- Increased red blood cell count
- Increased platelet count

ANS: B

Antithyroid drugs may **cause bone marrow suppression**, resulting in agranulocytosis, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, and other problems. The other options are incorrect.

7. Adverse effects of antivirals

Table 40.2 Kills all cells including healthy cells