



Exam Study List

Unit 1: Chapters 1-4, 6-7, 9-14

Unit 2: Chapters 5, 8, 15-36

Final Exam incorporates Units 1 & 2

Chapter 1

Boundary crossing: a brief act or behavior outside of the helpful zone

Boundary violation: an act or behavior that meets your needs, not the person's

PRN: as needed

Chapter 2

Delegate or delegation: to authorize another person to perform a nursing task; when you agree to perform a task, you are responsible for your own actions; med aides cannot re-delegate a task; a med aide can refuse a task if necessary; a med aide cannot re-delegate a task; a professional (person with a license) can be sued for malpractice or professional negligence; a med aide can be civilly sued because they don't have a license; a med aide may not take orders from a medical provider

Accountable: to be responsible for your own actions

Milligrams: mg

Chapter 3

Malpractice: negligence by a medical person who has a license

Abuse: intentional mistreatment or harm of another person; healthcare providers are 'mandatory reporters' by law; must report potential or known harm to supervisor/per facility policy

Negligence: did not mean to wrong someone, but did not act in a reasonable and careful manner (person or person's property was harmed)

Criminal laws: laws concerned with offences against the public and society

Civil laws: laws concerned with relationships between people

Defamation: injuring a person's name and reputation by making false statements to another person

Ethics: knowing what is right or wrong behavior or conduct

False imprisonment: unlawful restraint or restriction of a person's freedom of movement

Fraud: saying or doing something to trick, fool, or deceive a person

Libel: making false statements in print, in writing, or through pictures or drawings

Misappropriation: wrongly, dishonestly (steal) take something (items or money) for one's own use

Neglect: failure to provide a person with good or services needed to prevent harm

Slander: making false statements orally

Protected Health Information: identifying information and information about a person's healthcare that is maintained or sent in any form (paper, electronic, oral); Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) is a federal law that created national standards to protect sensitive patient health information from being disclosed without the patient's consent or knowledge

Tort: a wrong committed against a person or their property

Vulnerable Adult: a person 18 years of age or older who has a disability or condition that makes them at risk for abuse or neglect

OTC: over-the-counter

Chapter 4

Nursing process: process that a nurse uses to assess, plan, develop interventions, and evaluate a situation

Objective information: information that is measurable, factual (signs)

Subjective information: information that a person tells you but you cannot prove; the subject told it to you but it's not necessarily measurable or factual (symptoms)

Vital signs: temperature, pulse, respirations, blood pressure (BP), pain

Kilograms: kg

Temperature check: gently pull earlobe up and back on adult; gently pull earlobe down and back of child 3 years or less

Communication: all communication requires a sender of information, the message, and the receiver of information

Chapter 5 (Unit 2)

Artery: brings blood away from the heart

Veins: bring blood back to the heart

Capillary: tiny blood vessel

Cell: the basic unit of body structure

Hemoglobin: substance in red blood cells that carries oxygen; give blood its color

Metabolism: the burning of food for heat and energy by the cells

Pupil: allows light to enter the eye

Sclera: the white part of the eye

Central Nervous System: includes brain and spinal cord; cerebrum is largest part of the brain

Peripheral Nervous System: all nerves that come off of the spinal cord

White blood cells: protects the body from infection

Red blood cells: bring oxygen to the cell

Platelets: needed for blood clotting

Respiration: process of supply cells with oxygen and removing carbon dioxide

Endocrine system: secretes hormones into the bloodstream

Integumentary system: the skin is the largest system of the body; epidermis: top skin level; dermis: middle skin level

Joint: point where bone meets bone

Immune System: protects the body from disease and infection

Milliliter: mL

Chapter 6

Asepsis: free from infection

Contamination: becoming unclean

Cross-contamination: passing germs from one person to another by contaminated hands, equipment, supplies

Sterile: absence of all microorganisms

Blood-borne pathogens: infection producing microorganisms in blood and body fluids

PPE: personal protection equipment

UTI: urinary tract infection

Chapter 7

Anaphylactic reaction: severe life-threatening sensitivity to an antigen (a toxin or other foreign substance which induces an immune response in the body)

Absorption: process in which a drug is transferred from the site of body entry to the blood stream for distribution

Adverse Drug Reaction: unintended effect on the body from a drug or drugs

Drug interaction: when the action of one drug is altered by the action of another drug

Excretion: elimination of a drug from the body

Generic name: drugs common name; first letter of the drug is not capitalized

Brand name: the trademark or trade name of a drug; first letter of the drug is capitalized

Official name: the name of the drug that is listed by the FDA

Idiosyncratic reaction: something unusual or abnormal that happens when a drug is first given

Pharmacology: study of drugs and their actions on the body

Side effect: unintended reaction to a drug given in a normal dosage

Placebo: a medication that has no therapeutic effect

OTC: over-the-counter

Distribution: ways drugs are transported by circulating body fluids to sites of action

Metabolism of a drug: process in which the body inactivates drugs

Factors influencing drug action: age, body weight (children need smaller doses; heavy/obese persons need larger doses), metabolic rate, illness, willingness to take the drug, placebo (drug form that has no active ingredients), tolerance (need higher doses to produce the same effects than lower doses once gave), dependence (person cannot control their taking of drugs), cumulative effect (drug may stay or accumulate in the body which may cause toxicity)

Toxicity: too much drug causing severe side effects

Chapter 8 (Unit 2)

Enzymes: substances produced by the body to break down glucose and other nutrients to release energy

Metabolism: how the body inactivates or breaks down drugs; slower in adults; can be altered by genetics, smoking, diet, gender, liver disease, use of other drugs

Excretion: most drugs leave the body via urine and feces

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Children and Drugs: support child's head; don't give aspirin; allergic reactions occur rapidly in children (esp. with antibiotics)

Metabolite: a product of metabolism

Therapeutic drug monitoring: the measurement of a drug's concentration in body fluids

Absorption: quite effective in infants as skin is more hydrated and even more when wearing plastic diapers; older adults have dry, wrinkled skin causing less absorption of topical drugs

Drugs not to be crushed: time-released or sustained-release capsules, capsules, enteric-coated meds, sublingual (under the tongue)

Loose teeth: check mouth for loose teeth as may not be able to chew chewable drugs

Gastrointestinal System: absorption of oral drugs are affected by amount of acid in stomach; how fast the stomach empties; less blood flow

Chapter 9

Prescription: medication ordered by medical provider

Single order: to be given at a certain time and only one time

STAT: given immediately/at once, only one time

ac = before meals

pc = after meals

BID = twice daily

TID = three times daily

QID = four times daily

QD = every day

QOD = every other day

KG = Kilograms

mEq = milliequivalent

MDI = metered-dose inhaler

gr = grains

q2h = every two hours

SL = sublingual

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TO = telephone order

VO = verbal order

HIPAA = Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act

MAR: medication administration record

Chapter 10

Schedules of Controlled Substances: classification or schedules of controlled substances (a drug or chemical substance that requires control because they are highly addictive)

Narcotic Count: complete narcotic count once a shift or if change in person scheduled to administer narcotic (countable) meds or per facility policy

Drug disposition: schedule II narcotics may only be disposed of by 2 licensed nurses or 1 licensed nurse and 1 pharmacist or 2 pharmacists

Six Rights of Med Administration: Individual, med and MAR, dose, time, route, documentation

Three (3) Checks: check the label of the medication container against the MAR

Drug diversion: taking drugs from the facility or resident supply for your own use

Narcotic drugs: are double-locked

Two (2) identifiers: you must use two methods to identify the person you are administering drugs to

NOTE: Hand hygiene and wear gloves with all routes, except oral (however if you must place your hands to person's lips – also wear gloves)

Chapter 11

PO = by mouth

Buccal: inside the cheek next to the teeth

Capsule: gelatin-container that holds medication in powder or liquid form

Elixir: clear liquid made up of drug dissolved in alcohol and water

Emulsion: medication containing droplets of water in oil or oil in water

Lozenge: flat disc containing medicine with a flavored base; also called a troche

Meniscus: the line (lowest point of the liquid) on a liquid medicine cup

Soufflé cup: paper med cup

Suspension: liquid medicine containing solid drug particles – needs to be shaken to mix

Syrup: medicine dissolved in sugar

Tablet: medicine compressed into a small disc

Liquid med cup: number of ounces (1 ounce = 1 oz. or 30cc or 30 mL or 2 tablespoons); (1 teaspoon = 5 cc or 5 mL)

Give most important drug first; give pills before liquids; do not mix liquid meds; give cough medicine last; do not leave drugs unattended; do not let container touch the soufflé cup or plastic med cup; place cap of medicine container up-side down (inverted up) on a clean surface (barrier); do not touch the inside of the cap or lid

Do not mix oral meds and chewable meds together in same cup; rinse/wash med crusher before next use; do not return pills or liquids back into their container

Chapter 12

Cream: semi-solid emulsion containing a drug

Lotion: watery preparation containing suspended particles; lotions should be shaken

Ointment: semi-solid preparation containing a drug in an oil base

Powder: finely ground drug in a talcum base; be careful to not allow powder to contact the floor

Topical: refers to a body surface

Make sure to remove old application or patch before applying new

Nitroglycerin Ointment: do not rub or massage into skin; wear gloves

Do not apply patches or nitro ointment to open areas of the skin; wear gloves

Chapter 13

Ocular; optic, ophthalmic: pertains to the eye

Sclera: white part of the eye

Wait 1-5 minutes between different eye drops; if two eye drops are ordered at the same time, one being medicated and one being liquid tears – give medicated one first

Inner canthus: area at the inner corner of the eye next to the nose; apply eye ointment from the inner aspect of the eye to outer canthus in the conjunctival sac; close eye gently

Wear gloves; do not allow eye med to touch eye; apply eye med into the conjunctival sac

Cerumen: ear wax

Otic: pertains to the ear; wait 5-10 minutes between meds in opposite ear; ear (otic) drops should be given at room temperature; if cotton-ball is gently placed, keep in ear for 15 minutes; ear drops for adult: pull ear lobe up and back; child 3 years or less: pull ear lobe down and back

Nasal drops: lay flat with nose up to ceiling; have person blow nose before administering med (unless new surgery or the like); stay in supine position for 5 minutes after administering med

Nasal spray: have person blow nose before administration (unless new surgery or the like); block one side of nose; spray

Inhaled meds: have person rinse their mouth if received corticosteroid (steroid) to prevent thrush or oral infection; for MDI: have person breathe in for 3-5 seconds and hold breath for 10 seconds (as able)

Chapter 14

Gynecologic: pertains to female gender reproductive organs and breasts

Suppository: cone-shaped, solid drug inserted into body opening; melts at body temperature

Vaginal instillation: administer med at room temperature; insert pointed end of suppository; have female urinate/void; perform good pericare; place in dorsal-recumbent or lithotomy position; apply a perineal pad or panty shield (medication may turn to liquid and seep out of vagina); determine if applicator is reusable or not – if reusable, determine how to clean and air dry; note discharge from vagina; lubricate applicator, or finger if no applicator ordered; vaginal meds are often administered at bedtime; have person remain in supine (flat on back) position for 5-10 minutes after administering

Rectal medications: ask person to have bowel movement if able to do so; position in modified left lateral/side-lying position (Left Sim's position); do not insert suppository into feces – suppository must have contact with rectal wall; have person remain in position for 15-20 minutes after administering; rectal meds cannot be given after recent rectal or prostate surgery or if person has diarrhea

Chapter 15 (Unit 2 ... including Chapters Thru 36; Ch 5 and 8)

Barbiturate: a drug that suppresses the central nervous system (CNS), respirations, blood pressure, and temperature; can have mild sedation all the way to coma and death

Homeostasis: balance of the body's internal environment

Hypnotic: drug that produces sleep

Neuron: basic nerve cell of the nervous system

Sedative: a drug that quiets the person for relaxation and rest

Synapse: junction between neurons

Anti-cholinergic drug: blocks or slows down the release of acetylcholine; effects of these drugs: dilation of pupil of eye, dry secretions, decreased bowel motility, increased heart rate, decreased sweating

Parkinson's disease: disorder of not having enough dopamine in the brain; drugs used are dopamine agonists (agonists produce a predictable response); these drugs can cause orthostatic hypotension (BP drops on sitting or standing)

Beta blockers: dilation of blood vessels; used after heart attack (Myocardial Infarction – MI) and to treat angina (chest pain), dysrhythmias (irregular heart rates), and hyperthyroidism; caution with person with respiratory disease: can cause severe constriction of bronchus of lungs & increase wheezing.

Benzodiazepines: act like other CNS drugs; used to produce mild sedation and sleep; can cause high fall risk

Drugs for Alzheimer's disease: Aricept; Namenda

Chapter 16

Most drugs used to treat mental health disorders act on the central nervous system

Drugs for anxiety (anxiolytics): benzodiazepines (Xanax, Librium, Tranxene, Valium, Ativan, Serax)

Drugs of mood disorders: antidepressants (Prozac, Celexa, Paxil, Zoloft, Lexapro, Cymbalta, Pristiq, Effexor, Amitriptyline, BuSpar, Vivactyl); Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors – SSRIs – block reabsorption of serotonin to be used to improve mood; Tricyclic Antidepressants are also used for phantom limb pain, cancer pain, other nerve pain, eating disorders, obstructive sleep apnea, arthritis)

Other antidepressant drugs: Wellbutrin, Remeron, Desyrel, Trintellix

Antimanic drugs: to treat bipolar disease (manic-depression): Lithium

Antipsychotics: used to treat psychosis: delusions, delusion of grandeur, delusion of persecution, hallucinations, paranoia, schizophrenia (most common psychotic disorder); Drugs: chlorpromazine (Thorazine), Perphenazine and amitriptyline combination, Prochlorperazine, Thioridazine, trifluoperazine, haloperidol (Haldol), Abilify, Vraylar, Clozaril, Latuda, Zyprexa, Seroquel, risperidone (Risperdal), Geodon; these drugs can cause involuntary body movements

Monoamine oxidase inhibitor drugs: should not be taken with aged cheese, beer

mcg: microgram

OCD: obsessive compulsive disorder

PTSD: post-traumatic stress disorder

Chapter 17

Anticonvulsants, antiepileptic drugs: used to treat epilepsy (seizures); common drugs: Klonopin, Tranxene, Valium, Ativan, Dilantin, Zaronitin, Tegretol, gabapentin (Neurontin), Lamictal, Keppra, Lyrica, Phenobarbital, Topamax, Valproic acid, Zonegran; most epileptic drugs can cause sedation

Kg: Kilogram

Chapter 18

Analgesic: relieves pain

Anxiety can increase pain

Drug tolerance: person needs more and higher doses of drug to treat their pain

Euphoria: exaggerated feeling or state of physical or mental well-being

Opiate or opioid: contains opium; codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone (Dilaudid), Morphine (MS Contin, Kadian), oxycodone (oxycontin, Roxicodone), fentanyl, Actiq, Duragesic, Demerol, Ultram

Common side effects of opiates: lightheadedness, confusion, orthostatic hypotension, constipation, respiratory depression, urinary retention, excess use/abuse

Drugs that can reverse the effects of opiates: narcan, vivitrol

Drugs for mild/moderate pain: acetaminophen (Tylenol), salicylates (aspirin)

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs: Celebrex, Naprosyn, Indocin, Voltaren, Ibuprofen, Motrin; give with food or milk

Combination Analgesic meds: Lortab, Tylenol #3, Norco, Percocet, Vicodin

Chapter 19

Dyslipidemia: abnormal blood fats (**lipids**)

Triglycerides: fat from animals or vegetable fats

g: gram

CAD: coronary artery disease

Niacin: limits the liver's ability to produce LDL cholesterol; it's a vasodilator and increases blood flow

LDL: considered the 'bad cholesterol'; **HDL:** 'good cholesterol'

Chapter 20

Aldosterone: substance that causes kidney's to retain sodium

Angiotensin: substance that causes blood vessels to constrict, increased BP, and release of aldosterone

Blood pressure: the amount of pressure against the walls of any artery by the blood

Hypertension: high blood pressure

Hypotension: low blood pressure

Antihypertensive drugs: to decrease BP

Diuresis or Diuretic drugs: promotes excretion of urine

Beta Blocker drugs: inhibit the heart's response to sympathetic nerve stimulation (decrease heart rate (pulse) and blood pressure

Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Inhibitor drugs (ACE inhibitors): reduce BP by blocking the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system

Calcium-Channel Blockers: stop the movement of calcium ions (an atom with a charge) across a cell membrane; the body needs calcium for transmission of nerve impulses, muscle contractions, blood clotting, and heart function

Resting can lower BP

Chapter 21

Anti-dysrhythmic agents: drugs used to prevent or correct abnormal heart rhythms; Common drugs: Quinidine; Tambocor, Rythmol, Amiodarone, Digoxin/Lanoxin/Digitek; check pulse for one minute & record before giving

Arrhythmia or dysrhythmia: without a rhythm or abnormal heart rhythm

Diastole: the resting phase of the heartbeat when the chambers in the heart fill with blood

Systole: the working phase of the heart when the heart contracts to push blood through blood vessels

Chapter 22

Hemorrhologic agent: prevents clumping of red blood vessels and platelets; common drugs: Trental

Vasodilation: lowers blood pressure

Vasospasm: sudden contraction of a blood vessel causing blood constriction

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CHF: congestive heart failure; drugs to treat: vasodilators, inotropic (drugs that stimulate the force of the contraction of the heart), and diuretics; commonly ordered: Digoxin/Lanoxin/Digitek

PVD: peripheral vascular disease

Angina: chest pain due to reduced blood flow to heart muscle

Nitrates (nitroglycerin): most common drug used for angina; most common side effect is a headache due to dilation of blood vessels; nitrates can be given via sublingual tabs (under the tongue), by sustained-release tablets, transmucosal (buccal) tablets, translingual spray, topical ointment, transdermal disc or patch; nitroglycerin sublingual tabs are stored in brown glass med container (as they are light sensitive)

Sublingual drugs: only give under the tongue; may cause a stinging or burning sensation

Chapter 23

Diuresis: increased formation and excretion of urine; increasing excretion of sodium; give diuretic drugs by mid-afternoon to prevent excessive urination at night

Loop diuretics: inhibit reabsorption of sodium and chloride causing increased diuresis; common drug is Lasix or Bumex; usually check weight daily

Potassium-sparing diuretics: excrete sodium but retain potassium; common drug: Spironolactone or Triamterene

Signs of dehydration & electrolyte imbalance due to use of diuretics: changes in alertness and confusion

Chapter 24

Anticoagulants: drugs to prevent blood clots; 'blood thinners'; common drug: Warfarin (Coumadin)

Thrombus: blood clot

Embolus: small part of a thrombus that breaks off and travels through the blood stream

Ischemia: decreased supply of oxygenated blood to a body part

Infarction: local area of tissue death

Platelet inhibitors: drugs used to decrease blood clots & prevent blood clumping; common oral drugs: Aspirin, Plavix

DVT: deep vein thrombosis (large clot in a large vein)

PE: pulmonary embolism (blood clot that traveled to the lung(s))

TIA: transient ischemic attack (small warning stroke)

You need to observe for bleeding when person is taking anticoagulants

Chapter 25

Antihistamines: to control histamine; helps with allergic reactions

Antitussives (cough suppressants): suppresses cough

Bronchodilators: drugs that dilate the bronchus of the lung, drugs: albuterol, xopenex, brovana, ventolin

Decongestants: decreases mucus by vasoconstriction of the nose mucosa

Expectorants: drugs that help liquefy mucus to help cough up mucus

Mucolytic agents: drugs that decrease the stickiness and thickness of mucus

COPD: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (asthma, bronchitis, emphysema)

Rhinorrhea: runny nose

O₂: Oxygen

CO₂: carbon dioxide

Intranasal Corticosteroids: used to treat inflammation of the nose; drugs: Flonase, Beconase, Nasacort

Inhalant Corticosteroids: drugs: Qvar, Flovent, Asmanex

Inhalant Corticosteroid Beta-Adrenergic Bronchodilators: Advair, Symbicort, Breo, Dulera

All steroid inhaled meds can cause oral thrush: have person rinse/spit or drink extra water to dilute med in mouth or use a toothette to clean all surfaces of mouth

Chapter 26

Antacids: buffer or neutralize hydrochloride acid from the stomach; Maalox, Tums, Mylanta, Milk of Magnesia; can cause diarrhea or constipation; give other drugs 1 hour before or 2 hours after antacid

Antagonist: drug that has opposite action of another drug

Coating agents: drugs that coat the stomach if the person has an ulcer; drug: Carafate

Gastrointestinal prostaglandins: drugs that inhibit gastric acid secretion

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Histamine (H2) blockers: drugs that block histamine (histamine is a substance released if allergic reaction); Tagamet, Pepcid,

Peptic: pertains to digestion

Prokinetic agents: drugs that stimulate movement or motility; drug: Reglan

Proton Pump Inhibitors: inhibits gastric (stomach) acid from parietal cells; drugs: Nexium, Prevacid, Prilosec, Protonix; capsules should be swallowed whole (should not be crushed, opened, or chewed)

PUD: peptic ulcer disease

Antidiarrheal: drugs that prevent or treat diarrhea

Fecal Impaction: build up of feces in the bowel or rectum

Laxatives: drugs that cause evacuation of the bowel; Dulcolax

Stool softeners: drugs that prevent straining from passing stool that is hard; drug: Colace

Some drugs used to treat nausea and vomiting cause sedation

Chapter 28

Antidiabetics: drugs to prevent or treat diabetes

Antithyroid agents: drugs to suppress thyroid hormones

Diabetes: condition where the body is unable to produce or use insulin (insulin is produced in the pancreas)

Hyperglycemia: high blood sugar; blood sugar is higher after a meal

Hypoglycemia: low blood sugar

Common oral antidiabetic drugs: Glucotrol, Glynase, Prandin, Starlix, Actos, Avandia, Januvia. Metformin (Glucophage)

Hyperthyroidism: excess production of thyroid hormones

Hypothyroidism: inadequate production of thyroid hormones

Thyroid drugs: Synthroid, Levoxy; take within 45 minutes before a meal (take on empty stomach)

Chapter 29

Corticosteroids: hormones secreted by the adrenal gland

Gonads: the reproductive glands

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Estrogen: female hormone; can cause hypertension, diabetes, blood clots

Progesterone: hormone favoring pregnancy and lactation (breast feeding)

Testosterone: male hormone; produced in the testes

Androgens: steroid hormones that produce masculine effects

Glucocorticoids: hormones that regulate carbohydrates, proteins, and fats; they have anti-inflammatory, antiallergic, and immune suppressant effects; give with meals; drugs may mask infection

Mineralocorticoids: hormones that affect fluid and electrolyte balance

Chapter 30

Contraceptives: agents to prevent pregnancy; serious side effects: leg pain and shortness of breath

Transdermal contraceptive patch: do not apply on the breast

Erectile dysfunction: inability of the male to have an erection; impotence; when taking drugs for erectile dysfunction if the person develops angina (chest pain) do not give nitroglycerin

Osteoporosis: bone disease that causes bones to become brittle and fracture easily

Benign prostatic hyperplasia: prostate gland enlarges as the male ages (enlarged prostate) causing pressure on the urethra obstructing the flow of urine

Chapter 31

Cystitis: inflammation of bladder

Healthcare associated infection: HAI; infection develops from healthcare visit

Over-active bladder: OAB; symptoms of urinary frequency, urgency, incontinence; Drugs: Enablex, Ditropan, Toviaz, Vesicare, Detrol

Prostatitis: inflammation of the prostate gland

Urinary antimicrobial agents: drugs with antiseptic effect on urine /urinary tract; Drug: Macrochantin

Pyridium: drug for pain, burning, urgency with UTIs; discolors urine orange color

Chapter 32

Miosis: narrowing of pupil

Mydriasis: dilating the pupil

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Drugs of Glaucoma: to reduce eye (intraocular) pressure, to prevent blindness; Diamox (oral tablet), Azopt, Trusopt, Pilocarpine Ophthalmic, Timoptic, Lumigan, Xalatan,

Pupil: black eye structure that lets light in

Iris: colored part of eye (brown, green, blue, etc)

Sclera: white part of eye

Cataract: cloudy lens blurring vision

Eye drops for infection: Natamycin, Viroptic. Ocuflox, Tobradex, Tobramycin, Omnipred

If two different eye drops, wait 5 min between

Eye drops should be applied before eye ointment

Eye ointment may blur vision – risk for fall

Chapter 33

Benign: not cancer

Malignant: cancerous

Metastasis: cancer spread

Chapter 34

Drugs for muscle spasms: depress the central nervous system (CNS) and cause some degree of sedation; high risk for falls

Direct acting muscle relaxant drugs: Dantrium, Baclofen

Drug for gout (build up of uric acid in body): Allopurinol (Zyloprim), Probenecid

Chapter 35

Aerobe: microorganism that grows in oxygenated environments

Opportunistic infection: infection due to weakened immune system

Pathogen: bacteria causing an infection

Virus: grows in living cells

Neomycin: aminoglycoside type drug commonly used to treat liver infections or before GI surgery

Cephalosporins: used to treat UTIs, respiratory infections, abdominal wounds, bone infections (osteomyelitis), blood infections

Macrolides: drugs used when other antibiotics cannot be used for soft tissue infections, respiratory and GI infections, STDs

Penicillin: first true antibiotic; used to treat ear infections, pneumonia, meningitis (infection in brain/spinal cord), UTIs, Syphilis

Quinolones: used to treat UTIs

Sulfanomides: used to treat UTIs and ear infections

Tetracyclines: used when person is allergic to penicillin; used to treat certain STDs, UTIs, upper respiratory infections, Pneumonia, Acne; can stain teeth

Other antibiotics: Clindamycin, Flagyl, Vancomycin

Antifungal drugs: treat athlete's foot, ringworm, jock itch, thrush, diaper rash, vaginal yeast infection; oral drugs: Diflucan, Sporanox,

Antiviral drugs: Zovirax (used to treat genital and oral herpes infections), Valtrex (also used for herpes), Tamiflu & Relenza (used to treat flu symptoms)

Chapter 36

Nutrition: process of ingestion, digestion, absorption and use of food/fluids by the body