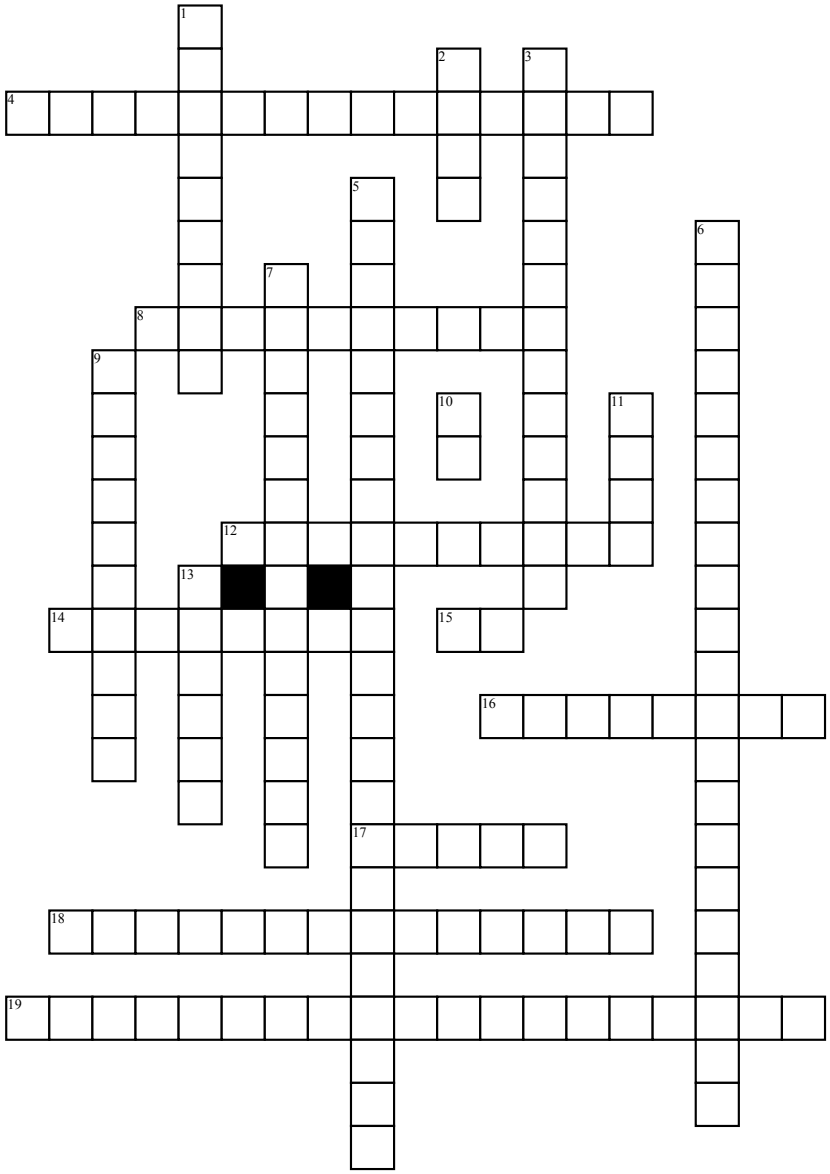
Name: _____ Date: _____

Case Study



Across

4. What would a stage 4 pressure injury be called with reassessment shows no further exposed bone/tendon/muscle?

8. Pharmacology, cardiac. Mechanism of Action is: inhibits angiotensin converting enzyme, it is a peptidyl dipeptidase that catalyzes the conversion of angiotension I to the vasconstrictor subustance, Angiotensin II. Preventing angiotensin II from stimulating aldosterone from the adrenal cortex(stopping reabsorption of sodium)

12. Pharmacology, cardiac. Mechanism of Action is: inhibits the luminal Na-K-Cl cotransporter in the thick ascending limb of the loop of Henle, by binding to the chloride transport channel, thus causing sodium, chloride, and potassium loss in the urine.

14. A Braden Scale score of 13 would indicate what level of risk?

15. Medication Calcuation: Apixaban 12.5mg by mouth twice daily related to history of DVT. 5mg tablets are available, how many are needed for one dose.

16. Pharmacology, pain management. Mechanism of action is: Known to act on the mu receptors located in the brain, binding to receptors that are important for transmitting the sensation of pain. Schedule IV.

17. Metformin can only be given to which type of diabetic?

18. Most common skin infections are caused by what bacteria?

19. Pharmacology, cardiac. Mechanism of Action is: exerts its action by acting at central dilating segment of early distal tubule in the loop of Henle by binding to Na+ and Cl- symporter and inhibits Na+Cl- symport causing them to be excreted

Down

1. Pathophysiology. An acute infection of the lung varying in severity and causing fluid accumulation. Can be caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi, and protozoan.

2. Lab: Urinary Culture; Postivie for multiple isolates. What antibiotic is required?

3. Pharmacology, antibiotic. Mechanism of action is: like other fluoroquinolones inhibit the enzyme bacterial DNA gyrase that produce cuts in the double stranded DNA, leading to negative supercoiling and then religation of the cut ends effectively stopping the bacteria from replicating.

5. With a Braden Scale of 13 what is the key intervention for any patient?

6. When a patient has too many opioids in a given time frame they are at risk for?

7. Pharmacology, antibiotics. Mechanism of action: bactericidal in urine at theraputic doses, reduced by bacterial flavoproteins to reactive intermediates which inactive or alter bacterial ribosomal proteins and other macromolecules. Prevents further replication.

9. Pharmacology, cardiac. Mechanism of Action is: blocks beta 1 adrenergic receptors in the heart muscle cells, thereby decreasing the nodal action potential(reducing Na+ uptake) and prolonging repolarization of phase 3(slowing down K+ release).

10. Medication Calculation: Vitamin D 7,500units by mouth once daily related to nutrional deficiency. 1,000unit tablets available, how many tablets are needed?

11. A urine sample can be obtained from a 13 day old catheter bag when assessing for urinary tract infection.

13. Pathophysiology: Elevated heart rate, reduced urine output, fever/chills, decreased platelet count, difficulty breathing, mental confusion