Chapter 7 Study Questions

1. What are the different classes of drugs in these chapters?
2. What are the uses of penicillins?
3. How are the type of drugs to use identified?
4. Understand the relation of sensitivity and resistance.
5. What are the 10 commandments of antibiotic use?
6. What are the different groups of penicillin?
7. Understand the definition of penicillinase, beta-lactamases.
8. Understand the difference between narrow and broad-spectrum antibiotics.
9. What is the advantage of the combination of penicillin and beta-lactamase inhibitors? Be aware of those drugs.
10. How are cephalosporins related to penicillins?
11. What are the drug actions of each of the classes?
12. What does prophylaxis mean?
13. What adverse reactions might be seen with penicillins?
14. What are the signs and symptoms of hypersensitivity reactions?
15. What is anaphylactic reaction and the signs and symptoms of?
16. What is meant by cross sensitivity?
17. What is a cephalosporins and the different generations?
18. What are the different actions of cephalosporins?
19. What are the uses of cephalosporins?
20. What are adverse reactions of cephalosporins?
21. Define pseudomembranous colitis and signs and symptoms?
22. What is a disulfiram-like reaction and signs and symptoms?
23. What are the actions of carbapenems, vancomycin, and monobactam drugs?
24. What are the different uses of these class of drugs?
25. Distinguish important preadministration and ongoing assessment activities the nurse should perform on the client taking an antibacterial drug that disrupts bacterial cell walls.
26. What are the different nursing diagnoses particular to a client taking an antibacterial drug that disrupts bacterial cell walls?
27. What are the different ways to promote optimal response to therapy, nursing actions to minimize adverse effects, and important points to keep in mind when educating clients about the use of antibacterial drugs that disrupt bacterial cell walls.

28. **Drugs to be aware of penicillin G different forms, oxacillin, amoxicillin, ampicillin, combination drugs, cefazolin, cephalexin, cefaclor, cefoxitin, cefdinir, cefixime, meropenem, aztreonam, vancomycin, ceftazidime**