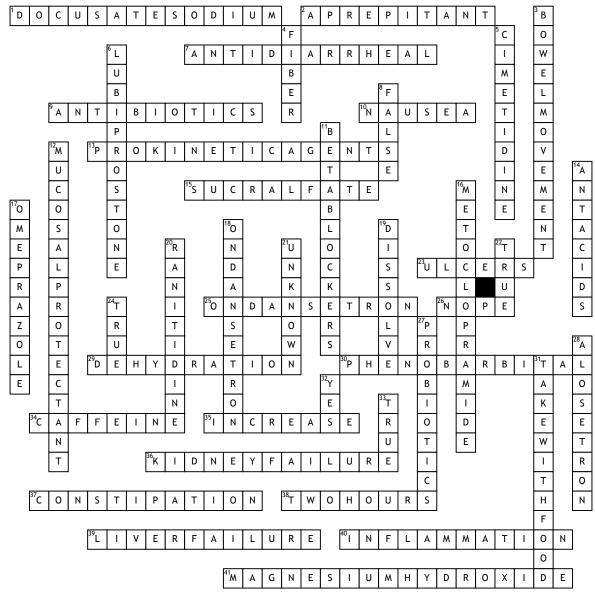
GI medications



- 1. MOA: Lowers surface tension of the stool to allow penetration of water
- 2. Should be used in combination with a glucocorticoid or a serotonin antagonist to prevent postoperative nausea and
- 7. This is the MOA for what drug class: Activates opioid receptors to decrease intestinal motility and to increase the
- absorption of fluid and sodium in the intestine
- 10. Which of these is not a use for 5-aminosalicyates? nausea, IBS, Crohn's disease, ulcerative cholitis
 13. The MOA of to expel gastric contents and causes increase of upper Gi motility, increasing peristalsis.
- 15. This is the prototype for mucosal protectants
- 23. Therapeutic use of Misoprostal in relation to GI: is prevention $_{ extstyle }$ in $\dot{ extstyle p}$ atients taking long term NSAIDS
- 25. Which med can cause prolonged QT interval and can lead to serious dysrhythmia?
- 26. Is Aprepitant safe for children?
- 29. OSMOTIC diuretics can cause_
- **30.** What would you not want to give with Alosetron because it will decrease the levels and therapeutic effects?
- **34.** For Administration of Antidiarrheals: nurses should educate patient to drink something with electrolytes and no
- 35. Would digoxin levels increase or decrease with omeprazole?

- 36. You would not give mucosal protectants in what patients: liver failure, diabetics, pregnancy, and kidney failure
 37. What is the therapeutic use of Docusate Sodium?
- **38.** With a patient taking a probiotic and an antibiotic; how long should the nurse instruct her patient to take these apart?
- **39.** Which patient would you not want to give Aprepitant: pt with seizures, diabetic, or liver failure
- **40.** 5-Amino Salicylates MOA is it decreases inhibiting prostaglandin synthesis?
- 41. For this drug, we use low dose for painful elimination of stool, and large doses for colon surgery or diagnostic testing Down
- 3. How would you know the laxative was effective? The patient had a
- 4. In addition to stool softeners/laxatives, the nurse should encourage the patient to eat a diet high in ______.
- 5. This Histamine receptor antagonist drug can be given PO or IV: IV is given in acute situations; Cimetidine, Verapamil, and Labetalol
- 6. What is the drug of choice for women who struggle daily with IBS/C?
- 8. True or False: Administration of Magnesium Hydroxide can lead deficient levels of magnesium
- 11. Which of these is not a contraindication for 5-Aminosalicylates? pregnancy, sensitivity to sulfanomides, thiazide diuretics, beta blockers, and salicylates,
- 12. This is used for a patient suffering from acute duodenal

- 14. MOA: neutralized gastric acid by producing neutral salts and inactivated pepsin
- 16. Which drug is a prokinetic agent? Metoclopramide,
 Ondansetron, Docusate
 17. A proton pump inhibitor that works by blocking basal and
 stimulated acid production and inhibits the enzyme that produces
 gastric acid
- 18. This drug can be adminstered PO, IM, or IV and is primarily used for nausea and vomiting related to surgery or other treatments.
- **19.** Do not crush or chew tablets of sucralfate, you should _______- in water.
- 20. Histamine 2 recpetor antagonized that works by blocking H2 receptors to reduce gastric acid and hydrogen ions in the stomach
- 21. What is the pharmacological action of dexamethasone? 22. True or False: Ranitidine can be taken with or without food?
- 24. True or False: Metoclopramide is contraindicated in GI bleed.
- seizures, and those at risk EPS(such as elderly and young children)
- 27. Which drug class helps restore the normal flora in the gut?
- 28. This drug is approved only for female clients who suffer from IBS/D that has lasted more than 6 months
 31. As a nurse, what should instruct your patient to do when taking the medication, Lubiprostone to decrease nausea?
- 32. Antidiarrheal medications are pregnancy category C. Would they contraindicated?
- 33. True or FAlse:Inform client they can have pneumonia, osteoporosis, rebound acid hypersecretion, and hypomagnesemia when taking Omeprazole