

Bio 2004

SAULT COLLEGE - HEALTH SCIENCES DIVISION

GLOSSARY FOR INTRODUCTION TO ILLNESS

APRIL 1981

1. ACUTE ILLNESS - a problem having severe symptoms and a short course.
2. ADAPTATION - the process of change and the positive end results that occur when the individual responds to an internal or external stressor in an effort to maintain his integrity.
3. CHRONIC ILLNESS - a problem which persists for a long time, often for the lifetime of the individual.
4. DISABILITY - a condition (problem?) that prevents an individual's doing something - a legal disqualification.
5. HANDICAP - a characteristic (problem?) that prevents an individual from taking part freely in activities appropriate for his age.
6. IATROGENIC - resulting from treatment.
7. PATHOLOGY - the study of the nature and cause of disease which involves changes in structure and function.
8. REHABILITATION - process of restoring an individual's abilities to as normal as possible.
9. STRESSOR - a stimulus or situation arising from within the individual or from the external environment which imposes a demand upon the person to utilize energy in order to maintain his integrity.

An agent or factor which challenges the adaptive capacities of an individual.



SAULT COLLEGE - HEALTH SCIENCES DIVISION

D R U G L I S T

The drugs on the attached list are the most commonly used in Nursing of Children, Psychiatric Nursing, Medical-Surgical Nursing and Maternity Nursing. You should aim to have knowledge of these drugs by completion of this program.

THE DRUGS PRINTED IN CAPITAL LETTERS ARE CONSIDERED TO BE CORE DRUGS. Following completion of the courses, the CORE DRUGS are considered testable material and you are expected to be able to verbalize clinically the following information about them:

- drug group or action
- usual dosage
- common side effect
- implications for nursing actions eg., "give after meals" or "amount needed to be checked by two RN's"



DRUG LIST  
NURSING OF CHILDREN

<u>GENERIC NAME OF DRUG</u>	<u>TRADE NAME OF DRUG</u>
Vitamin A	Aquasol A
Ferrous Sulfate	Fer-in-Sol
Vitamins A-D-C Fluoride	Tri-vi-flor
Vitamin B Compound with Vitamin C	Surbex with C
Prochlorperazine	Stemetil
Triprolidine Pseudoephedrine	Actifed
HYDROXYZINE HCl	ATARAX
Chlorpheniramine Maleate	Chlortripolon
Brompheniramine-Phenylephrine	Dimetapp
Chlorpheniramine	Coricidin Pediatric gtts.
Pheniramine Compound	Triaminic
Phenylephrine Diphenylpyraline	Novahistine
Diphenhydramine Compounds	Benylin
ORCIPRENALINE SULFATE	ALUPENT
Guaifenesin Preparations	Robitussin
Antipyrine & Benzocaine Solution	Auralgan gtts.
PHENYLEPHRINE HCl	NEOSYNEPHRINE GTTS.
Xylometazoline HCl	Otrivin gtts.
Betamethasone Valerate	Betnovate
Iodochlorhydroxyquin	Vioform
Gamma Benzene Hexachloride	Kwellada
Piperazine	Antepar
Theophylline	Elixophyllin
DELTAHYDROCORTISONE	PREDNISON
Pancreatin	Viokase
Pancrelipase	Cotazym
Nystatin	Mycostatin oral susp (Nil sta
PHENYLETHYLAMALONYLUREA	PHENOBARBITAL
PHENYTOIN	DILANTIN
Promethazine HCl	Phenergan
Kaolin Pectin Neomycin	Kaomycin
Kaolin Pectin Compound	Kaopectate

Nursing of Children  
Drug List

GENERIC NAME OF DRUG

ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID

ACETAMINOPHEN

Keflex

ERYTHROMYCIN

AMPICILLIN

HYDROCORTISONE SODIUM SUCCINATE

Triamcinolone Acetonide

Triamcinolone-Neomycin-Nystatin

TRADE NAME OF DRUG

ASPIRIN

TEMPRA, TYLENOL

Cephalosporin

ILOSONE, PEDIAMYCIN, ERYTHROCIN

PENBRITIN

SOLU-CORTEF

Kenalog

Kenacomb

DRUG LIST  
PSYCHIATRIC NURSING

	<u>GENERIC NAME OF DRUG</u>	<u>TRADE NAME OF DRUG</u>
Major Tranquilizer (Antipsychotics)	CHLORPROMAZINE	LARGACTIL
	Methotrimephrazine	Nozinan
	Perphenzaine	Trilafon
	Stelazine	Trifluoperazine
	Mellaril	Thioridazine
	MODITEN	Fluphenazine Decanoate Injection
Minor Tranquilizers	CHLORDIAZAPOXIDE	LIBRIUM
	DIAZEPAM	VALIUM
Antidepressants	AMITRIPTYLINE	ELAVIL
	DESIPRAMINE	PERTOFRANE
	Imipramine	Tofranil
Antimanic Agent	LITHIUM CARBONATE	LITHANE
Antiparkinsonian Agents	BENZTROPINE MESYLATE	COGENTIN
	Trihexyphenidyl HCl	Artane
Antialcoholic	Disulfiram	Antabuse



DRUG LIST  
MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING

	<u>GENERIC NAME OF DRUG</u>	<u>TRADE NAME OF DRUG</u>
<u>Drugs used for shock</u>	EPINEPHRINE HCl	ADRENALIN
<u>Drugs used for pain</u> (analgesics)	MEPERIDINE HCl	MORPHINE
	Pentazocine	DEMEROL
	Propoxyphene Napsylate	Talwin
	METHYLMORPHINE	Darvon Compound
		CODEINE
		FROSST 22, 282, 292
<u>Drugs used in induce sleep</u>	FLURAZEPAM HCl	DALMANE
	Chloralex	Chloral hydrate
	Methyprylon	Noludar
<u>Drugs used as anti-bacterial agents</u>		Penicillin
	Chloramphenicol	Chloromycetin
	Polymyxin B - Neomycin	Neosporin
	Methoxamine HCl	
		Neomycin
		Tetracycline
<u>Drugs related to disorders of the Endocrine System</u>		
a) Hypoglycemics	Semi lente	
i) Insulin	LENTE	
	Ultralente	
	(core) NPH (neutral Protaminehagedorn)	
	(core) PZI (Protamine Zinc)	
	TORONTO INSULIN (REGULAR)	
	Crystalline Zinc	
ii) Oral hypoglycemic	Glyburide	Diabeta
	CHLORPROPAMIDE	DIABINESE
b) Thyroid Preparations		Thyroxine
c) Anti Thyroid Solution		
d) Corticoids	Corticotropin	(core) ACTH

Medical-Surgical Nursing  
Drug List

GENERIC NAME OF DRUG

TRADE NAME OF DRUG

Drugs used in treatment of  
Cancer (Anti-Neoplastic  
Agents)

a) Alkylating Agents	CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE	CYTOXAN
b) Antimetabolites	AMETHOPTERIN	METHOTREXATE 5-FLUOROURACIL (5-FU) FLUOROURACIL
c) Antibiotics	DOXORUBICIN HCl	ADRIAMYCIN
d) Plant Alkaloids	VINCRISTINE	ONCOVIN
e) Hormones		

Drugs related to  
Respiratory Disorders

a) Bronchodilators	Isoproterenol HCl	Isuprel
	Beclomethasone Dipropionate	Beclovent
	Sodium Cromoglycate	Intal
	Theophylline-Ephedrine- Phenobarbital	Tedral
b) Antihistamine	DIPHENHYDRAMINE HCl	BENADRYL
	Tripelennamine HCl	Pyribenzamine
c) Mucolytic Agent	Acetylcysteine	Mucomyst
d) Smooth Muscle Relaxant	THEOPHYLLINE ETHYLENEDIAMINE	AMINOPHYLLINE
e) Adrenergic		
f) Expectorants		

Drugs related to problems  
of special senses

- Ocular Medications		
a) Miotics	Parasympathomimetic	Pilocarpine HCl
b) Mydriatics	Adrenaline B.P.	Epinephrine 1-2%
c) Cycloplegics		
d) Carbonic Anhydrase Inhibitor	Acetazolamide	Diamox
e) Dyes		
f) Local Anesthetics	Lidocaine	Xylocaine 2%
g) Antibiotics and Antimicrobials (ophthalmic preparations)		



Medical-Surgical Nursing  
Drug List

	<u>GENERIC NAME OF DRUG</u>	<u>TRADE NAME OF DRUG</u>
<u>Cardiac Core Drugs</u>		
a) Cardiotonic Agents	DIGOXIN	LANOXIN Digitoxin
b) Coronary vasodilators	GLYCERYL TRINITRATE Isosorbide Dinitrate	NITROGLYCERIN Isordil
c) Antiarrhythmic Agents	Lidocaine Procainamide HCl Propranolol Disopyramide Isoproterenol HCl	Xylocaine Pronestyl Inderal Rythmodan Isuprel
d) Anticoagulants	WARFARIN SODIUM SOLUABLE HEPARIN SPRIONOLACTONE-HYDROCHLOROTHLAZIDE	COUMADIN HEPARIN ALDACTAZIDE
e) Antihypertensive Agents	Hydralazine HCl Reserpine	Apresoline Serpasil
f) Agents for management of Congestive Failure and Pulmonary Edema		
g) Anti-infectious Agents		
<u>Drugs used for treatment of problems with Reproduction</u>		
a) Infectious and Inflammatory Problems	NYSTATIN Metronidazole	MYCOSTATIN MYSTATIN Flagyl
b) Hormones (contraceptives)		
c) Antineoplastic agents		
<u>Drugs related to Disorders in Nutrition</u>		
a) Antiemetic	DIMENHYDRINATE Prochlorperazine	GRAVOL Stemetil
b) Antacid	Aluminum Hydroxide Magnesium & Aluminum hydroxides Magnesium-Aluminum Gel	MYLENTA Amphojel Maalox Gelusil
c) Anti-infective		

Medical-Surgical Nursing  
Drug List

	<u>GENERIC NAME OF DRUG</u>	<u>TRADE NAME OF DRUG</u>	
d) Antispasmodic &/or anticholinergic	Belladonna Alkaloids	Donnatal	
	Phenobarbital		
	Chlordiazepoxide HCl & Clidinium Bromide	Librax	
	dl-HYOSCYAMINE	ATROPINE	
	Propantheline Bromide	Probanthine	
	Isopropamide-Trifluoperazine	Stelabid	
	METOCLOPRAMIDE HCl	MAXERAN	
	CIMETIDINE	TAGAMET	
	<u>Drugs used in Treatment of Orthopedic Problems</u>		
	SALICYLATES	Anacin	
Indomethacin	Indocid		
Phenylbutazone	Butazolidin		
	Tetanus antitoxin		
<u>Required List of Core Drugs for Elimination</u>			
a) Colon and Rectum			
- Cathartics		Cascara Elixir	
	Bisacodyl	Dulcolax	
		MILK OF MAGNESIA	
		Mineral Oil	
	Magnesium Hydroxide-Mineral Oil	Magnolax	
- Anti-infectives			
- Antispasmodic- Sedative	Belladonna Alkaloids- Phenobarbital	Donnatal	
	Paregoric-Pectin-Kaolin	Parepectolin	
- Glucocorticoid (Hydrocortisone Enema)	Hydrocortisone Enema USP	Cortenema	
	DIETHYL CALCIUM SULFOSUCCIN-	SURFAK	
	Danthron Compound	Doxidan	
	Psyllium Hydrophilic Mucilloid	Metamucil	
	Paregoric	Camphorated Opium Ticture	



DRUG LIST  
MATERNITY NURSING

	<u>GENERIC NAME OF DRUG</u>	<u>TRADE NAME OF DRUG</u>
Hematinic Agents	FERROUS GLUCONATE	FERGON
	MULTIVITAMINS-MINERALS	NUTRIFER PLUS
Oxytocics	SYNTHETIC OXYTOCIN	SYNTOCINON
	METHERGOMETRINE MALEATE	METHYLERGOBASINE
Androgens	TESTOSTERONE ENANTHATE - ESTRADIOL VALERATE	DELADUMONE
Estrogens	DIETHYLSTILBESTROL (DES) CHLOROTRIANISENE	STILBOESTROL TACE
Analgesics	PROMAZINE HCl	SPARINE
Narcotic Antagonist	LEVALLORPHAN TARTRATE	LORFAN
Tranquilizer	HYDROXYZINE HCl	ATARAX
Vitamin	MENADIOL SODIUM DIPHOSPHATE	SYNKAVITE
Prolactin Inhibitor	BROMOCRIPTINE MESYLATE	PARLODEL
Immunity	MERUVAX 11 M.S.D.	RUBELLA VIRUS, VACCINE, LIVE, ATTENUATED
Immunoglobulin	ANTI-D GLOBULIN	RHOGAM, RHO (D) IMMUNE, GLOBULIN



Medical-Surgical Nursing  
Drug List

	<u>GENERIC NAME OF DRUG</u>	<u>TRADE NAME OF DRUG</u>
b) Kidney and Bladder		
- Urinary Analgesics	PHENAZOPYRIDINE HCl	PYRIDIUM
- Diuretics	FUROSEMIDE	LASIX
	Hydrochlorothiazide	Esidrix Diuril
	Hydrochlorothiazide	Hydrodiuril
- Anticholinergic	Bethanechol Chloride	Urecholine
- Anti-infectives	Sulfisoxazole	Gantrisin
<u>Core Drugs Related to Neurological Disorders</u>		
a) Anticephalalgic	Ergotamine-Caffeine	Cafergot
	ASA-Caffeine-Butalbital	Fiorinal
b) Skeletal Muscle Relaxant	Levodopa	Larodopa
c) Anti parkinsonian		
d) Antihypertensives		
e) Anticonvulsants	Tridione	
- Barbiturates		
<u>Drugs used in treating the Patient with Burns</u>	Silver Nitrate Solution	
	MAFENIDE	SULFAMYLON
	SILVER SULFADIAZINE	FLAMAZINE
<u>Drugs used in Emergency and Disaster Nursing</u>	Antitoxins	
	Specific antidotes for poisons	





SAULT COLLEGE OF APPLIED ARTS & TECHNOLOGY  
 DIPLOMA NURSING PROGRAM  
 PATHOLOGY & THERAPEUTICS  
 INTRODUCTION

OBJECTIVES	CONTENT GUIDE	LEARNING ACTIVITIES
<p>4. Describe the stimuli which commonly results in adaptive and/or ineffective responses.</p> <p>5. Explain the relationship of the stimuli to the adaptive &amp; ineffective responses in common health problems of Canadians.</p> <p>6. Explain the diagnostic measures commonly employed in identifying adaptive &amp; ineffective responses.</p>	<p>Shock            Inflammation            Allergy</p> <p>Auto immunity</p> <p>Ischemia and Infarction            Healing process</p> <p>Overview of stimuli and specifically</p> <p>Trauma - surgery            Allergens            Microorganisms            Genetic stimuli            Immobility</p> <p>Environmental stimuli            Iatrogenic stimuli</p> <p>Relate to Objectives #1,3 &amp; 4</p> <p>Blood tests            CBC            Coagulation            Differential</p>	<p>Brunner, p. 364-368</p> <p>Brunner, p. 1102-1107            1111-1119</p> <p>Review immune responses from            Biology            Brunner, p. 153-162            See Objective #5</p> <p>Kozier &amp; Erb, p. 480-487, stop            at "Safety Precautions"            See Objective #5</p> <p>Review Year I material on            Immobility            Kozier &amp; Erb, p. 563-567</p> <p>Kozier &amp; Erb, p. 830            Brunner, p. 148            Brunner, p. 1111-1112</p> <p>Kozier &amp; Erb, p. 442-443 "Skin            and Mucous Membrane"            Brunner, p. 358-361</p> <p>Refer to Diagnostics Text,            Review "Complete Blood Count" and            "Coagulation" from Year I Biology.            Kozier &amp; Erb, p. 669, top of page.            Brunner, p. 150, Table 9-9.</p>



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 PATHOLOGY & THERAPEUTICS  
 INTRODUCTION

<p>6. Continued</p>	<p>Urinalysis          Specific gravity</p> <p>X-Rays          Concept of radioactivity</p> <p>Chest          Fractures</p> <p>Electrocardiogram as a screening measure.</p> <p>Radionuclide Imaging          Tomography          Arterial and Venous studies          Endoscopy          Ultrasound</p>	<p>Review Year I Biology material on normal components of urine. Kozier &amp; Erb, p. 637-638, stop at "Common Urinary Problems", p. 710-711 "Urine Assessment". Brunner, p. 280-291, stop at "Radiation Therapy", p. 294-295, stop at "Specific Tissue Scanning".</p> <p>Kozier &amp; Erb, p. 903-908, "Examinations", stop at "Lumbar Puncture".</p> <p>Will cover ECG more specifically in the Unit on Oxygen and Circulation.</p>
<p>7. Describe the use of dietary therapy to promote adaptation of Canadians with common health problems.</p>	<p>Overview and specifically,          NPO          Fluid diet          Soft diet          DAT          Allergies</p>	<p>Brunner, p. 109-111</p>
<p>8. Describe therapeutic approaches to the management of allergic response.</p> <p>9. Describe therapeutic approaches to the prevention &amp; management of shock</p>		



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 PATHOLOGY & THERAPEUTICS  
 INTRODUCTION

10. Describe the use, actions and side effects of medications which promote adaptation of Canadians with common health problems.

Analgesics  
 Anticholinergics as pre-operative medications.  
 Antihistamines  
 Anti-inflammatory drugs

Brunner, p. 248, "Drug Preferences", p. 318

Will cover anticholinergics to promote adaptation in nutrition in the Unit on Nutrition.  
 Kozier & Erb, p. 822-832 (Review)

Brunner, p. 1107-1109

Refer to Loebel & Spratts & "Drug List" as needed

11. Describe the concepts of medical and surgical asepsis as they relate to the promote of adaptation of Canadians with common health problems.

Review "Microbiology" from Biology.

Kozier & Erb, p. 320-334, stop at "Medical Asepsis Techniques".  
 p. 346-351

Brunner, p. 339-340  
 p. 360, pink chart

12. Describe the use of anesthesia as a therapeutic measure to promote adaptation.

Types of anesthesia  
 Methods of administration  
 Stages of anesthesia

Kozier & Erb, p. 894  
 Brunner, p. 322-333

13. Describe surgery as a therapeutic intervention to promote adaptation.

Reasons for  
 Legal Aspects  
 Risks  
 Positions for surgery  
 Common sites of surgery  
 Types of sutures  
 Dressings

Kozier & Erb, p. 878-880  
 Brunner, p. 310-311, 317 Table 17-1,  
 p. 333-335

Kozier & Erb, p. 368 Figure 17-10  
 Brunner p. 361

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 PATHOLOGY & THERAPEUTICS  
 INTRODUCTION

14. Describe potential ineffective responses to surgical interventions.

Malignant Hyperthermia during anesthesia.  
 Vomiting - aspiration  
 Abdominal distention  
 Thirst  
 Hiccup  
 Constipation  
 Diarrhea  
 Infection  
 Shock  
 Hemorrhage  
 Thrombosis  
 Embolism  
 Respiratory Complications  
 Wound disruptions

Brunner, p. 333  
 355-358

See Objective #3  
 Hemorrhage, thrombosis, embolism, and respiratory complications are covered more specifically in the Unit on Oxygen & Circulation.  
 Brunner, p. 376

15. Explain the scientific principles related to the therapeutic use of tubings.

Examples of tubings  
 Gravity  
 Patency  
 Portable wound suction

Kozier & Erb, p. 366 "Drains", paragraph one

Brunner, p. 364

16. Explain the concept of rehabilitation related to common Canadian health problems.

Definitions of rehabilitation  
 When should it start?  
 Goals

Kozier & Erb, p. 567  
 Brunner, p. 179-180

17. Discuss current research related to pain relief.

Pain clinics  
 Acupuncture  
 Neurosurgical Treatment of Pain

Brunner, p. 248 "Special Facilities"

Brunner, p. 1203-1206



