

**STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
CANTON, NEW YORK**



COURSE OUTLINE

NURS 200 Pharmacology III

Prepared By: John Conklin

**SCHOOL OF SCIENCE, HEALTH AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
Nursing Department
April 2015**

- A. **TITLE:** Pharmacology III
- B. **COURSE NUMBER:** NURS 200
- C. **CREDIT HOURS:** 1
- D. **WRITING INTENSIVE COURSE:** No
- E. **COURSE LENGTH:** 15 weeks
- F. **SEMESTER(S) OFFERED:** Spring
- G. **HOURS OF LECTURE, LABORATORY, RECITATION, TUTORIAL, ACTIVITY:** 1
hours of lecture each week

1 credit= 1 hour lecture or 3 hours lab or 3 hours of clinical per week

H. **CATALOG DESCRIPTION:**

This course explores classifications of drugs used to treat fluid and electrolyte imbalances, infection and cancer. Additionally, drugs used in the treatment of respiratory gastro-intestinal, and endocrine disorders will be discussed.

I. **PRE-REQUISITES/CO-REQUISITES:**

PRE/CO-REQUISITES:

- NURS 104: Pharmacology II
- NURS 106 Maternal Child Nursing
- NURS 107 Mental Health Nursing

J. **GOALS (STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES):**

By the end of this course, the student will be able to:

<u>Course Student Learning Objective (SLO)</u>	<u>Institutional SLO</u>
a. Apply the nursing process to case studies involving patients receiving drugs used to treat skin, neuromuscular, cancer, respiratory, gastrointestinal, fluid and electrolyte, and blood disorders, antibiotics, antivirals, and other drugs impacting the human immune system.	Communication Critical Thinking. Professional Competence Inter/Intrapersonal Skills
b. Discuss major classifications of pharmacotherapeutics by prototypes as used in the treatment of commonly occurring health challenges for each major classification of drugs.	Communication Critical Thinking. Professional Competence Inter/Intrapersonal Skills

c. Analyze various medications for drug-drug, drug-food, and drug-herbal interactions that may contribute to negative patient outcomes.	Communication Critical Thinking. Professional Competence Inter/Intrapersonal Skills
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A. **TEXTS:**

Frandsen, G. & Pennington Smith, S. (2014). *Abrams' clinical drug therapy rationales for nursing practice*, (10th ed.). Philadelphia: Wolters Kluwer/Lippincott, Williams, & Wilkins.

Frandsen, G. (2014). *PrepU for Frandsen's Abrams' Clinical Drug Therapy*. (11th Ed.). Philadelphia, PA: Wolters Kluwer/Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

B. **REFERENCES:** None

C. **EQUIPMENT:** Portable computer with internet access

D. **GRADING METHOD:** A-F

E. **MEASUREMENT CRITERIA/METHODS:**

- Quizzes
- Exams
- Case Studies

P. **DETAILED COURSE OUTLINE:**

- I. Drugs Affecting the Neuromuscular System
 - A. Centrally Acting Muscle Relaxants
 - B. Antispasmodics
- II. Diuretics
 - A. Loop diuretics
 - B. K⁺ sparing diuretics
 - C. Thiazide diuretics
 - D. Misc. diuretics
- III. Chemotherapeutics
 - A. Alkylating agents
 - B. Antimetabolites
 - C. Antitumor antibiotics
 - D. Plant extracts
 - E. Hormones and hormone antagonists
 - F. Glucocorticoids
 - G. Gonadal hormones
 - H. Biologic response modifiers
- IV. Drugs used Allergic Rhinitis and the Common Cold
 - A. H₁- Receptor antagonists
 - B. Antihistamines
 - C. Intranasal glucocorticoids
 - D. Decongestants

- E. Antitussives
- F. Expectorants/mucolytics
- V. Drugs used for Asthma and other Pulmonary Disorders
 - A. Beta-adrenergic agonists
 - B. Anticholinergic
 - C. Methylxanthines
 - D. Glucocorticoids
 - E. Leukotriene modifiers
 - F. Mast cell stabilizers
- VI. Drugs for Peptic Ulcer Disease
 - A. H₂-Receptor Antagonists
 - B. Proton Pump inhibitors
 - C. Antacids
 - D. Antibiotics for H. Pylori
- VII. Drugs for Bowel and other GI Conditions
 - A. Laxatives
 - B. Antidiarrheal
 - C. Antiemetic
 - D. Anorexiant
 - E. Pancreatic enzymes
- VIII. Drugs used for Bacterial Infections
 - A. Penicillin
 - B. Cephalosporin
 - C. Tetracycline
 - D. Macrolides
 - E. Aminoglycosides
 - F. Fluoroquinolones
 - G. Sulfonamides
 - H. Antituberculosis Agents
- IX. Drugs used for Viral Infections
 - A. Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors
 - B. Protease inhibitors
 - C. Drugs used to treat Influenza
 - D. Drugs used to treat Herpes
- X. Drugs used for Fungal, Protozoal, and Helminthic Infections
 - A. Azoles
 - B. Antimalarial agents
 - C. Drugs for helminthic infections
- XI. Drugs used for F&E, Acid-Base Imbalances
 - A. Fluid Replacement Agents
 - B. Electrolytes
 - C. Acid-Base Balance Restoring Agents
 - D. Diuretics
- Q. **LABORATORY OUTLINE:** NA