70 Diseases NCLEX Cheat Sheet

with NURSE Chioma

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Before You Get Started

Hey there so before you dive right into the cheat sheet, just want to tell you what it's going to be covering and give you a few pointers on how to study.

First is I created a pharmacology table. I listed all the suffices of every medication as well as their rationale and common side effects. What I want you to do is continue studying in detail all the most common drugs that you've been taught will be on the NCLEX exam but also memorize these suffices so that way you know which rationale and side effects to associate them with. The NCLEX is not going to test you on the most common drugs, it's going to test you on the least common drugs so unless you can memorize every single medication with their rationale and side effects, I suggest at least knowing all the suffices.

Next thing is I'll be covering all the most common tested illnesses, diseases and conditions. The exam is not going to ask you questions such as, "What is Pneumonia?" It's going to ask you to APPLY what you know about these conditions in typical nursing scenarios. So don't just memorize the signs and symptoms, understand them well enough to know how it is managed in the clinical setting.

Additional things we will go over:

- Nursing Procedures You Must Know
- Standard Precautions and More
- Fluid & Electrolyte Balance
- IV Fluids
- Rules (Nursing Wise)

- ABGs
- Key Nurse Role Differences
- Restraints
- Developmental Stages of Transition
- Maternal Nursing
- Mental Health
- Therapeutic Communication

Let's Get Started!

Pharmacology Table

Origin	Example	Rationale	Common Side Effects
Ase pain	Streptase	Thrombol ytic-dissolves clots	Severe bleeding & abdominal
Azole	Miconazole	Antifungal-treat fungal infections	Rash burning
Caine	Lidocaine	Anesthetic	Nausea orthostatic hypotension
Cef / Ceph	Cephalos porin	Treat bacterial infections	Rash stomach cramps
Cillin	Penicillin	Treat bacterial infections	Nausea/vomiting diarrhea
Floxacin	Fluoroquinolone	Treats bacterial infections	Nausea anaphylaxiss
Cycline	Tetracycline	Antibiotic	Toxicity in pregnancy discolors teeth
Dazole	Nitroimidazole	Treats bacterial/s kin infections	Skin irritation dryness
Dipine	Nifidepine (CCBs)	Dilates arteries	Low blood pressure & edema
Prazole	Pantaprzole (PPIs)	Reduces acid in stomach	Headache & diarrhea
Profen	Ibuprofren (NSAID)	Decrease inflammation	Increase bleeding stomach upset
Pheny toin	Dilantin	Prevents seizures	Increase hair growth, stomach pain
Mycin / Micin	Gentamicin	Treat bacterial infections	Ototoxicity flank pain

Origin	Example	Rationale	Common Side Effects
Olol	Beta blocker	Lowers BP	Lowers HR, SOB in respiratory pts
Cort	Cortisone	Anti-inflammatory	Increased blood sugar, edema
Arin	Warfarin	Prevent blood clots	Bleeding, bruises
Pril	ACE inhibitor	Treat high blood pressure	Nonproductive cough, dizziness
Sartan	Cozaar (ARBs)	treat high BP	Angioedema hyperkalemia
Statin	Simvastatin (C10AA)	Lowers cholesterol level	Headache weakness
Semide	Loop diuretic	Removes water from body	Increased urination hyponatremia, hypokalemia
Thiazide	Thiazide diuretic	Removes water from body	Increased urination hypokalemia
Actone	Potassium sparing	Removes water from body	Increased urination hyperkalemia
Setron	Ondansetron(5-HT)	Prevents nausea	Diarrhea, fatigue
Terol	Salmeterol-(B2)	Relieve breathing problems	Irregular heartbeat headache
Vir	Acyclovir	Treat viral infections	Nausea/vomiting diarrhea
Zepam / Zolam	Lorazepam	Treats anxiety/ seizures	Confusion sleepiness

CCBs= Calcium channel blockers **PPIs**= Proton Pump Inhibitors

ARBs= Angiotensin II receptor antagonist **C10AA**= HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor

5**-HT**= Serotonin receptor antagonist

B2= Beta agonist