

Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 1

Herbal Therapies: Match the herbal medication with the appropriate drug interaction:

A. St. John's Wort	2	1. Can increase hypoglycemia effects of diabetic medications
B. Ma Huang	5	2. Decreases effectiveness of oral contraceptives
C. Echinacea	4	3. Increased Risk for Bleeding
D. Ginger Root	1	4. Chronic use can decrease the effects of medications for TB, HIV, and cancer
E. Feverfew	3	5. When combined with a MAOI can cause severe HTN

Mental Health Medications:

1. What is an important teaching point when your client is first prescribed Fluoxetine?
To monitor for suicidal thinking and to report/get help right away if they have it.
2. What should you teach your patient who is prescribed Phenelzine?
To not take this medication with a SSRI
3. What is the main adverse effect of Venlafaxine?
Adverse effects: headache, insomnia, anxiety, anorexia, hypertension
4. What antidepressant aids in smoking cessation?
Bupropion
5. What is the therapeutic window for lithium? What are S/S of lithium toxicity? What are expected side effects of lithium?
Therapeutic range is 0.8-1.4. Toxicity S/S are GI distress, confusion, poor coordination, coarse tremors, sedation. Expected S/E are GI distress, fine hand tremors, increased thirst, weight gain
6. What is the difference between first generation and second-generation antipsychotics? What do you need to teach your patients?
First generation antipsychotics target positive symptoms and second generation targets positive and negative symptoms.
Teaching for first generation: EPS side effects, when to notify the provider, TD is a late EPS and can be permanent.
Teaching for second generation: metabolic side effects

Neurological Medications:

1. What is Carbidopa/ Levodopa prescribed to treat? Parkinson's
 - a. What is important to teach your client who is taking this drug? "on-off" periods of effectiveness. Gradually increasing the dose. May take up to 6 months for full response

2. Why are anticholinergic drugs prescribed for Parkinson's disease?
Decreases the activity of acetylcholine, maintain the balance between dopamine and acetylcholine receptors in the brain.
3. What is a common drug used to decrease spasticity when treating MS?
Baclofen (Lioresal)

Pain Medications:

1. Opioid/ Narcotic Medications
 - a. 1 mg Dilaudid = 7-11 mg morphine
2. Name 4 side effects of morphine you should teach your client:
 1. Nausea
 2. Itching
 3. Resp depression
 4. Constipation
3. A client is prescribed a transdermal Fentanyl patch Q72 hours. You applied the patch 30 minutes ago and your patient is still complaining of pain. What would be your priority action? Educate that a transdermal patch onset of action is 12-24 hours. Administer a pain medication in a different form.

Chemotherapy Medications:

1. List three common side effects of cytotoxic chemotherapy:
 - a. Nausea/vomiting
 - b. Myelosuppression
 - c. Alopecia
2. Your client is receiving IV doxorubicin to treat her breast cancer and complains of burning at the IV site. What is your priority intervention? Stop the infusion