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?
   - Fluoxetine can cause weight loss early in treatment, followed by weight gain with long term use

2. What should you teach your patient who is prescribed Phenelzine?
   - Teach patients who are prescribed Phenelzine to avoid foods with tyramine

3. What is the main adverse effect of Venlafaxine?
   - Headache, insomnia, anxiety

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?
   - 0.8-1.4
   - Signs of lithium toxicity: GI distress, confusion, poor coordination, course tremors, sedation
   - Expected side effects: 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 (conventional) antipsychotics control positive symptoms of schizophrenia, and second generation (atypical) antipsychotics control positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia. First generation antipsychotics can cause tardive dyskinesia so it is important to teach patients that TD is a late EPS and can occur months/ years after the start of therapy. Second generation antipsychotics produce less EPS but can cause Metabolic side effects such as tachycardia, sedation, dizziness, headache, weight gain, sexual dysfunction. Additionally, they may alter glucose metabolism causing Type 2 diabetes.

Neurological Medications:

1. What is Carbidopa/ Levodopa prescribed to treat?
   - Parkinson's disease
2. What is important to teach your client who is taking this drug?
   - Take with food, watch for orthostatic hypotension.

3. Why are anticholinergic drugs prescribed for Parkinson's disease?
   - Decreases activity of acetylcholine and maintains a balance between dopamine and acetylcholine receptors in the brain to reduce motor symptoms

4. 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. respiratory 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 the patient that it takes 12-24 for onset of action

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? Immediately stop the infusion