

Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 1

Ava Moroz

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 carefully monitor for increased suicidal thoughts and that it may take 4-6wks before benefits take effect.
2. What should you teach your patient who is prescribed Phenezine?
Avoid foods w/ tyramine.
3. What is the main adverse effect of Venlafaxine?
Anticholinergic effects
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 mEq/L
Expected side effects = GI distress, fine hand tremors, increased thirst, wt gain
Toxicity = coarse tremors, sedation, confusion, polyuria, involuntary extremity movements
6. What is the difference between first generation and second-generation antipsychotics? What do you need to teach your patients?
1st generation antipsychotics ONLY target positive symptoms, while 2nd generation antipsychotics target positive + negative symptoms.

Educate on metabolic SE of 2nd generation antipsychotics + EPS of 1st generations

Neurological Medications:

1. What is Carbidopa/ Levodopa prescribed to treat? - **Parkinson's disease**
 - a. What is important to teach your client who is taking this drug? – **it may take up to 6 months for full response and it has “on-off” periods of effectiveness.**
2. Why are anticholinergic drugs prescribed for Parkinson's disease?
Decreases activity of acetylcholine, maintains balance between dopamine + acetylcholine receptors in the brain; used as an adjunct to reduce motor symptoms.
3. What is a common drug used to decrease spasticity when treating MS?
Back often (Lioresal).

Pain Medications:

1. Opioid/ Narcotic Medications
 - a. 1 mg Dilaudid = **7-11mg** 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? **Assess placement of the transdermal patch to ensure it is intact + educate that the onset of the patch is 12-24h and that this is normal.**

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 + monitor IV site**