

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?
Contraindicated for those taking MAOI's. Use caution in older adults, diabetes, & hyponatremia. Avoid concurrent use with St. Johns Wart. Educate make take up to 4 weeks to achieve therapeutic effects, taking medication same time daily promotes therapeutic levels, and taking the medication in the morning can prevent sleep disturbances.
2. What should you teach your patient who is prescribed Phenezine?
Avoid foods with thramine
3. What is the main adverse effect of Venlafaxine?
Serotonin Syndrome
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 level 0.8-1.4 mEq/L
Toxicity - GI distress, confusion, poor coordination coarse tremors, sedation
Severe toxicity - Extreme polyuria, involuntary extremity movements, blurred vision
Expected SE - 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?
1st generation produce more EPS side effects
2nd generation lower risk of EPS side effects, target negative and positive symptoms of schizophrenia, risk of metabolic syndrome

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?
Take with low protein foods, high protein foods delay absorption, watch for orthostatic hypotension, take same time every day, do not discontinue abruptly, monitor for "off" times and notify provider
2. Why are anticholinergic drugs prescribed for Parkinson's disease?
Used as adjunct to reduce motor symptoms
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. **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?
Explain that the patch can take up to 12 hours before the onset of relief is felt. Assess level of pain. Ask patient pain level 0-10, type of pain, what makes pain worse or better, location of pain, and check chart for any other type of analgesic patient can take in the meantime until effects of patch take effect.

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 immediately.** _____