

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?
Consuming alcohol while taking this drug may decrease its effectiveness and cause more side effects and adverse reactions.
2. What should you teach your patient who is prescribed Phenelzine?
Ways to prevent orthostatic hypotension, so changing positions slowly.
3. What is the main adverse effect of Venlafaxine?
Serotonin syndrome
4. What antidepressant aids in smoking cessation?
Chantix
5. What is the therapeutic window for lithium? What are S/S of lithium toxicity? What are expected side effects of lithium?
Lithium levels between 0.8 – 1.4 mEq/L
Lithium toxicity=coarse hand tremors, confusion/change in mentation, severe GI distress, sedation
Expected SEs=fine hand tremors, weight gain, polydipsia
6. What is the difference between first generation and second-generation antipsychotics? What do you need to teach your patients?
1st generation=target positive symptoms
2nd generation=target both positive and negative symptoms

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?
Therapeutic effects have a duration of about 5 years.
2. Why are anticholinergic drugs prescribed for Parkinson's disease?
Reduction of acetylcholine therefore restoring balance within acetylcholine and dopamine, helps to reduce muscle stiffness and tremors.

3. What is a common drug used to decrease spasticity when treating MS?
Baclofen

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. **Respiratory depression (dec. rate)**
 2. **Nausea**
 3. **Drowsiness**
 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?
Control the clients pain, but ensure patch is on, in a different spot than previous patch and educate other way to help decrease pain.

Chemotherapy Medications:

1. List three common side effects of cytotoxic chemotherapy:
 - a. **Nausea/Vomiting**
 - b. **Alopecia**
 - c. **Increased sensitivity to temperature changes**
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 infusion and observe site for any erythema, edema, pain, pallor, or drainage.