

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?
Important teaching for your client when they are first prescribed Fluoxetine is to watch out for serotonin syndrome. This begins within 2-72 hours after starting the medication.
2. What should you teach your patient who is prescribed Phenelzine?
A patient who is prescribed Phenelzine should be taught that the medication is an MAOI and does not have a good reaction with other medications. If the patient consumes too much tyramine while taking this medication it can lead to a hypertensive crisis.
3. What is the main adverse effect of Venlafaxine?
The main adverse effect of Venlafaxine is serotonin syndrome.
4. What antidepressant aids in smoking cessation?
The antidepressant that aids in smoking cessation is Bupropion.
5. What is the therapeutic window for lithium? What are S/S of lithium toxicity? What are expected side effects of lithium?
The therapeutic window for lithium is 0.8-1.4 mEq/L. S/Sx of lithium toxicity include GI distress, poor coordination, coarse tremors, and sedation. Expected side effects include wt gain, GI distress, and fine hand tremors.
6. What is the difference between first generation and second-generation antipsychotics? What do you need to teach your patients?
First-generation antipsychotics target only the positive symptoms and second-generation target both the positive and negative symptoms. You need to teach your patients that first-generation antipsychotics produce more EPS symptoms compared to second-generation. Second-generation antipsychotics produce more metabolic disturbances.

Neurological Medications:

1. __ What is Carbidopa/ Levodopa prescribed to treat?

a. __ What is important to teach your client who is taking this drug?

Carbidopa/levodopa is prescribed to treat Parkinson's disease. Important to teach your client that the medication should be taken with food and that orthostatic hypotension is a common side effect.

2. __ Why are anticholinergic drugs prescribed for Parkinson's disease?

Anticholinergic drugs are prescribed for Parkinson's disease because it helps decrease the activity of acetylcholine. This helps maintain a balance between dopamine and acetylcholine receptors in the brain.

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

A common drug used to decrease spasticity when treating MS is Baclofen (Lioresal) which is a muscle relaxer.

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:

Respiratory depression

Nausea

Itching

Constipation

3. A client has been 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?

My priority intervention following this interaction with a patient would be to educate them that the patch takes 12-24 hours to reach its peak of action and that they will not receive immediate pain relief.

Chemotherapy Medications:

1. List three common side effects of cytotoxic chemotherapy:

a. **Nausea and vomiting**

b. **Alopecia**

c. **Myelosuppression**

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? **Priority intervention would be to stop the medication right away.**