

Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 1

Mental Health Medications:

1. What is an important teaching point when your client is first prescribed Fluoxetine?
2. What should you teach your patient who is prescribed Phenelzine?
3. What is the main adverse effect of Venlafaxine?
4. What antidepressant aids in smoking cessation?
5. What is the therapeutic window for lithium? What are S/S of lithium toxicity? What are expected side effects of lithium?
6. What is the difference between first generation and second-generation antipsychotics? What do you need to teach your patients?

Herbal Therapies: Match the herbal medication with the appropriate drug interaction:

A. St. John's Wort _____	1. Can increase hypoglycemia effects of diabetic medications
B. Ma Huang _____	2. Decreases effectiveness of oral contraceptives
C. Echinacea _____	3. Increased Risk for Bleeding
D. Ginger Root _____	4. Chronic use can decrease the effects of medications for TB, HIV, and cancer
E. Feverfew _____	5. When combined with a MAOI can cause severe HTN

Neurological Medications:

1. What is Carbidopa/ Levodopa prescribed to treat?
 - a. What is important to teach your client who is taking this drug?
2. Why are anticholinergic drugs prescribed for Parkinson's disease?
3. What is a common drug used to decrease spasticity when treating MS?

Chemotherapy Medications:

1. List three common side effects of cytotoxic chemotherapy:
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
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? _____

Pain Medications:

1. Opioid/ Narcotic Medications
 - a. 1 mg Dilaudid = _____mg morphine
2. Name 4 side effects of morphine you should teach your client:
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
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?

Cardiac Medications: Match the Drug with the correct patient teaching and **identify the drug classification.**

A. Hydrochlorothiazide _____ Class: _____	1. Monitor for Angioedema
B. Digoxin _____ Class: _____	2. Check blood pressure before taking medication and monitor for ankle swelling
C. Metoprolol _____ Class: _____	3. Increases urination
D. Amlodipine _____ Class: _____	4. Monitor heart rate for bradycardia
E. Enalapril _____ Class: _____	5. Toxicity includes visual hallucinations (halos) and anorexia in the elderly