

Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 1

Mental Health Medications:

1. What is an important teaching point when your client is first prescribed Fluoxetine?
 - a. Serotonin syndrome can be in 2-72hr
 - b. Can take 4-6wks before pharmacological benefit take effect
 - c. Do not take within 14d of taking MAOIs
 - d. Will have more energy to carry out suicide

2. What should you teach your patient who is prescribed Phenelzine?
 - a. Avoid tyramines
 - b. s/sx of hypertensive crisis

3. What is the main adverse effect of Venlafaxine?
 - a. Hypertension and tachycardia
 - b. Hyponatremia

4. What antidepressant aids in smoking cessation?
 - a. bupropion

5. What is the therapeutic window for lithium? What are S/S of lithium toxicity? What are expected side effects of lithium?
 - a. 0.6-1.0
 - b. Tremors, nausea, tremors, blurred vision, vertigo, confusion
 - c. Fatigue, HA, fine hand tremors

6. What is the difference between first generation and second-generation antipsychotics? What do you need to teach your patients?
 - a. 2nd gen – Less EPS, control + and – symptoms of schizophrenia
 - b. 1st gen – neuroleptic malignant syndrome s/sx (sudden high grade fever, muscle rigidity, change in LOC), EPS (akathisia, parkinsonism, acute dystonia); 2nd gen – alter metabolic fx (increased blood glucose, triglycerides, weight gain)

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

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| A. St. John's Wort ___5___ | 1. Can increase hypoglycemia effects of diabetic medications |
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| B. Ma Huang ___2___ | 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 |

Neurological Medications:

1. What is Carbidopa/ Levodopa prescribed to treat?
 - a. Parkinson's
 - b. What is important to teach your client who is taking this drug?
 - i. Take with food, watch for orthostatic hypotension, Observe urine, may take up to 6mon for full response, "on-off" episodes

2. Why are anticholinergic drugs prescribed for Parkinson's disease?
 - a. adjunct to reduce symptoms

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

Chemotherapy Medications:

1. List three common side effects of cytotoxic chemotherapy:
 - a. n/v
 - 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 pump_____

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.respiratory depression
 2. sedation
 3. n/v
 4. drowsiness

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?
 - a. Give PO opioid (morphine)
 - b. Ensure the area is shaved

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

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| <p>A. Hydrochlorothiazide ___3___ Class: _____thiazide diuretic_____</p> | <p>1. Monitor for Angioedema</p> |
| <p>B. Digoxin _5_____ Class: __positive inotrope_____</p> | <p>2. Check blood pressure before taking medication and monitor for ankle swelling</p> |
| <p>C. Metoprolol ___4_____ Class: _____beta blocker_____</p> | <p>3. Increases urination</p> |
| <p>D. Amlodipine ___CCB_____ Class: _____2_____</p> | <p>4. Monitor heart rate for bradycardia</p> |
| <p>E. Enalapril ___ACE inhibitor_____ Class: _____1_____</p> | <p>5. Toxicity includes visual hallucinations (halos) and anorexia in the elderly</p> |