

## Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 1

### Mental Health Medications:

1. What is an important teaching point when your client is first prescribed Fluoxetine?  
**An important teaching point for a client taking fluoxetine (SSRI) is to do not discontinue abruptly and how to recognize signs of serotonin withdrawal symptoms.**
2. What should you teach your patient who is prescribed Phenelzine?  
**I would teach my patient to avoid foods with tyramine and how to recognize a hypertensive crisis if they were taking phenelzine (MAOI).**
3. What is the main adverse effect of Venlafaxine?  
**The main adverse effect of venlafaxine is weight loss and signs of serotonin syndrome.**
4. What antidepressant aids in smoking cessation?  
**Bupropion 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?  
**The therapeutic window for lithium is 0.6-1.0. Lithium toxicity is 1.5-2.5. Signs of toxicity include N/V/D, thirst, polyuria, slurred speech, muscle weakness, coarse hand tremors, confusion, ataxia, blurred vision, seizures, clonic movements, hypotension, coma, and death. Expected signs include fine hand tremor, polyuria, mild thirst, nausea, and weight gain.**
6. What is the difference between first generation and second-generation antipsychotics? What do you need to teach your patients?  
**First generation antipsychotics (conventional) treat only positive symptoms of schizophrenia and include EPS symptoms, and second-generation (atypical) treat negative and positive symptoms of schizophrenia with lower EPS symptoms but risk for metabolic syndrome.**

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

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

### Neurological Medications:

1. What is Carbidopa/ Levodopa prescribed to treat? **Parkinsons**
  - a. What is important to teach your client who is taking this drug?  
**Carbidopa/levodopa causes darkening of urine and sweat, hypotension which we would want to teach patients to make slow position changes and dangle on the side of the bed before getting up, and to take this medication with food.**
2. Why are anticholinergic drugs prescribed for Parkinson's disease?  
**Parkinsons is a imbalance between dopamine and acetylcholine(causes secretions) the anticholinergic helps dry up the secretions.**
3. What is a common drug used to decrease spasticity when treating MS?  
**Baclofen is a common drug used to decrease spasticity and treat muscle spasms.**

Chemotherapy Medications:

1. List three common side effects of cytotoxic chemotherapy:
  - a. **N/V**
  - 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? **My priority intervention is to stop the pump because doxorubicin is a vesicant and can cause further damage if not stopped and treated.**

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. **pruritus**
  3. **constipation**
  4. **respiratory depression**
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 to the patient that the fentanyl patch takes 12 hours to start relieving pain and see what other actions you can do in aiding to relieve pain.**

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

A. Hydrochlorothiazide 3 Class: <b>diuretic</b>	1. <del>Monitor for Angioedema</del>
B. Digoxin 5 Class: <b>antiarrhythmic</b>	2. <del>Check blood pressure before taking medication and monitor for ankle</del>

	<del>swelling</del>
C. Metoprolol 4 Class: <b>beta blocker</b>	<del>3. Increases urination</del>
D. Amlodipine 2 Class: <b>calcium channel blocker</b>	<del>4. Monitor heart rate for bradycardia</del>
E. Enalapril 1 Class: <b>ace inhibitor</b>	<del>5. Toxicity includes visual hallucinations (halos) and anorexia in the elderly</del>