

Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 1

Mental Health Medications:

1. What is an important teaching point when your client is first prescribed Fluoxetine?
Do NOT take fluoxetine (SSRI) with an MAOI.
Can take 4-6 weeks or longer to begin working.
2. What should you teach your patient who is prescribed Phelzine?
Change positions slowly due to the side effect of orthostatic hypotension.
3. What is the main adverse effect of Venlafaxine?
The risk for serotonin syndrome is a big adverse effect along with withdrawal symptoms if stopped abruptly.
4. What antidepressant aids in smoking cessation?
Bupropion (atypical antidepressant)
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 is 0.6-1 mEq/L and the side effects are fine hand tremor, polyuria, mild thirst, mild nausea, and weight gain.
***must have adequate intake of sodium AND water.**
6. What is the difference between first generation and second-generation antipsychotics? What do you need to teach your patients?
The difference between first generation and second-generation antipsychotics is that first gens target positive symptoms only and second gens target both the positive and negative symptoms.
Teaching 1st gens: take benztropine to combat extrapyramidal symptoms.
Teaching 2nd gens: higher risk for weight gain and other metabolic syndromes. (monitor BG)

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

Neurological Medications:

1. What is Carbidopa/ Levodopa prescribed to treat?
 - a. What is important to teach your client who is taking this drug?
It is used to treat Parkinson's and it is important to teach the pt to change positions slowly due to common orthostatic hypotension.
2. Why are anticholinergic drugs prescribed for Parkinson's disease?
Anticholinergic drugs for Parkinson's disease decrease activity of acetylcholine (which play a HUGE role in learning and memory) and maintains the balance between dopamine and acetylcholine receptors in the brain.
3. What is a common drug used to decrease spasticity when treating MS?
Baclofen is used for spasticity when treating MS.

Chemotherapy Medications:

1. List three common side effects of cytotoxic chemotherapy:
 - a. **Nausea/Vomiting**
 - b. **Alopecia**
 - c. **Bone Marrow Suppression**
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. Drowsiness**
 - 3. Sedation**
 - 4. Nausea/Vomiting**
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?
Teach the patient that it takes 12-24 hours for the transdermal patch to work.

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

A. Hydrochlorothiazide <u>3</u> Class: Thiazide Diuretic	1. Monitor for Angioedema
B. Digoxin <u>5</u> Class: Loop Diuretic	2. Check blood pressure before taking medication and monitor for ankle swelling
C. Metoprolol <u>4</u> Class: Beta Blocker	3. Increases urination

D. Amlodipine ___2___ Class: Calcium Channel Blocker	4. Monitor heart rate for bradycardia
E. Enalapril ___1___ Class: Ace Inhibitor	5. Toxicity includes visual hallucinations (halos) and anorexia in the elderly