

Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 1

Mental Health Medications:

1. What is an important teaching point when your client is first prescribed Fluoxetine? **Monitor for suicidal ideation/serotonin syndrome**
2. What should you teach your patient who is prescribed Phenelzine? **It's an MAOI which frequently has adverse rxns with other drugs, & avoid foods high in tyramines because it can cause a hypertensive crisis**
3. What is the main adverse effect of Venlafaxine? **Weight loss**
4. What antidepressant aids in smoking cessation? **Bupropion (Wellbutrin)**
5. What is the therapeutic window for lithium? What are S/S of lithium toxicity? What are expected side effects of lithium? **0.6-1.0 = therapeutic window
toxicity = >1.5, marked tremor, nausea, diarrhea, blurred vision, vertigo, confusion
SE = fatigue, HA, confusion, muscle weakness, memory impairment, fine hand tremors**
6. What is the difference between first generation and second-generation antipsychotics? What do you need to teach your patients? **1st generation (conventional) = target only positive sx of schizophrenia & produce extrapyramidal side effects
2nd generation = target both positive & negative sx of schizophrenia & produce less extrapyramidal side effects
Teach that 1st generation may cause: anticholinergic effects = dry mouth, constipation, urinary retention, tachycardia, also photosensitivity, decreased sexual drive, ED. Extrapyramidal side effects = akathisia, parkinsonism, acute dystonia (require immediate medical attention), tardive dyskinesia. Neuroleptic malignant syndrome (stop med immediately). 2nd generation may cause: metabolic side effects (alter glucose metabolism, HLD), tachycardia, sedation, dizziness, HA, weight gain, sexual dysfunction. Also may produce extrapyramidal side effects when administered in higher doses.**

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
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Neurological Medications:

1. What is Carbidopa/ Levodopa prescribed to treat? **Parkinson's**
 - a. What is important to teach your client who is taking this drug? **Take with food, watch for orthostatic hypotension, teach to change position slowly**

2. Why are anticholinergic drugs prescribed for Parkinson's disease? **They block acetylcholine → maintain balance between dopamine & Ach receptors in brain, used to reduce motor sx**

3. What is a common drug used to decrease spasticity when treating MS? **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 IV 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. **Constipation**
 3. **Nausea**
 4. **Pruritis**

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? **Educate that onset of transdermal patch takes 12-24 hrs & will last up to 72 hrs, provide non-pharmacological techniques for pain relief, administer adjunct analgesic**

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

A. Hydrochlorothiazide ___3___ Class: Thiazide Diuretic _____	1. Monitor for Angioedema
B. Digoxin ___5___ Class: Cardiac Glycoside _____	2. Check blood pressure before taking medication and monitor for ankle swelling
C. Metoprolol ___4___ Class: Beta Blocker _____	3. Increases urination

D. Amlodipine <u> 2 </u> Class: <u> Ca Channel Blocker </u>	4. Monitor heart rate for bradycardia
E. Enalapril <u> 1 </u> Class: <u> ACE Inhibitor </u>	5. Toxicity includes visual hallucinations (halos) and anorexia in the elderly