

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 within 14 day of stopping MAOI and the increased r/f suicide because of new energy from taking SSRI
2. What should you teach your patient who is prescribed Phenelzine?
This is an MAOI. Avoid tyramine containing foods to not have a hypertensive crisis.
3. What is the main adverse effect of Venlafaxine?
SNRI. This causes N/V
4. What antidepressant aids in smoking cessation?
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 Toxicity is > 1.5. Symptoms include tremors, blurred vision, seizures, coma. Memory impairment, fine hand tremors, and upset stomach
6. What is the difference between first generation and second-generation antipsychotics? What do you need to teach your patients?
First generation targets positive symptoms and second generation targets positive and negative symptoms. Second generation may develop metabolic syndrome. First generation have extrapyramidal side effects

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

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| 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?
Parkinsons and may have orthostatic hypotension and doesn't raise the level of levodopa but allows more to get into the CNS
2. Why are anticholinergic drugs prescribed for Parkinson's disease?
Acetylcholine helps and promotes motor movement
3. What is a common drug used to decrease spasticity when treating MS?
Baclofen

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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? Check to make sure site is not infiltrated

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. May have n/v
 2. Resp. depression
 3. My get sleepy/drowsy
 4. Constipation so stay hydrated and use stool softeners
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?
Give IV or PO med to address pain now because transdermal patch will take a while to absorb.

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

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| A. Hydrochlorothiazide <u>3</u> Class: <u>Thiazide Diuretic</u> | 1. Monitor for Angioedema |
| B. Digoxin <u>5</u> Class: <u>Positive Inotrope</u> | 2. Check blood pressure before taking medication and monitor for ankle swelling |
| C. Metoprolol <u>4</u> Class: <u>Beta Blocker</u> | 3. Increases urination |
| D. Amlodipine <u>2</u> Class: <u>Calcium Channel Blocker</u> | 4. Monitor heart rate for bradycardia |
| E. Enalapril <u>1</u> Class: <u>ACE</u> | 5. Toxicity includes visual hallucinations (halos) and anorexia in the elderly |