

Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 1

Mental Health Medications:

1. What is an important teaching point when your client is first prescribed Fluoxetine?
There will be weight loss in early therapy but followed by weight gain with long-term treatment. Serotonin syndrome can begin 2-72 hours after starting treatment that you can treat with cooling blankets, anticonvulsants, and artificial ventilation.
Do not take within 14 days of taking an MAOI
2. What should you teach your patient who is prescribed Phenelzine?
Monitor for orthostatic BP, start at low dose, and titrate up slowly, taper slowly when discontinuing to avoid rebound effects (HA, increased depression)
Avoid foods containing tyramine and TCA's
3. What is the main adverse effect of Venlafaxine?
Weight loss
4. What antidepressant aids in smoking cessation?
Bupropion
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 mEq/L
S/sx of lithium toxicity- seizures, coarse tremors, coma, cardiac dysrhythmia, and permanent neuro impairment
Expected side effects- 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?

First generation (conventional) antipsychotics target the positive symptoms, like hallucinations and delusions. Second generation (atypical) antipsychotics can treat the symptoms of schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and autism. They can control positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia and there is less EPS than 1st generation.

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. It is prescribed to treat Parkinson's disease
 - b. What is important to teach your client who is taking this drug?
Take with food, watch for orthostatic hypotension

2. Why are anticholinergic drugs prescribed for Parkinson's disease?
They are prescribed to decrease the activity of acetylcholine and maintain a balance of dopamine and acetylcholine receptors in the brain.

3. What is a common drug used to decrease spasticity when treating MS?
Interferon beta-1a (Avonex)

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? _Discontinue the medication, the medication is a vesicant.

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. drowsiness
 4. N/V

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?
The onset of the patch will take 12-24 hours to be effective in decreasing pain.

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
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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 __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