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 is that St. John's wort, MAOI's, and TCA may produce Serotonin Syndrome.

2. What should you teach your patient who is prescribed Phenelzine?
   You should teach to avoid tyramine to prevent a hypertensive crisis.

3. What is one of the most serious side effects of Venlafaxine?
   Hyponatremia is a serious side effect that can cause electrolyte imbalance.

4. What antidepressant aids in smoking cessation?
   Bupropion also helps aid 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. S/sx of lithium toxicity are tremors, nausea, diarrhea, blurred vision, vertigo, confusion. Expected side effects of lithium are fatigue, tremors, weight gain, headache, and confusion.

6. What is the difference between first generation and second-generation antipsychotics? What do you need to teach your patients?

First generation antipsychotics only treat positive symptoms of schizophrenia and have side effects of EPS. Second generation antipsychotics treat positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia and may alter glucose metabolism. You need to teach that EPS symptoms need to be treated when noticed.

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. Black Cohosh ____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. Increases effects of antihypertensive meds, estrogen substitute

Neurological Medications:

1. What is Carbidopa/ Levodopa prescribed to treat?

a. What is important to teach your client who is taking this drug?

Used to treat Parkinson's Disease, An important teaching point is to tell them that dyskinesia is common during the initial phase of treatment and the dosage may be lowered if experiencing these symptoms.

2. Why are anticholinergic drugs prescribed for Parkinson's disease?
   Anticholinergics are given for Parkinson's because it can decrease the activity of acetylcholine and maintains balance between dopamine and acetylcholine receptors in the brain.
3. What is a common drug used to decrease spasticity when treating MS?

A common drug used to decrease spasticity when treating MS is Baclofen.

Chemotherapy Medications:

1. List three common side effects of cytotoxic chemotherapy:
   a. Nausea/vomiting
   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 infusion and start another IV. _____

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. Drowsiness
   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?

Ask the provider for a right now dose of PO or IV pain medication for right now up until the 24 hr mark when the transdermal patch will be working.

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

A. Hydrochlorothiazide _3_____ Class: __Diuretic_____	1. Monitor for Angioedema
B. Digoxin __5_____ Class: _Antiarrhythmic_____	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