Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 1

Mental Health Medications:

1. What is an important teaching point when your client is first prescribed Fluoxetine?
- Nausea, HA
- Take with food, same time each day, take in the AM
- Can take up to 4 weeks to produce therapeutic level
2. What should you teach your patient who is prescribed Phenelzine?
- MAOI-2-4 weeks to reach therapeutic level
- Interacts with tyramine, TCAs, SSRI's, antihypertensive meds
3. What is one of the most serious side effects of Venlafaxine?
   -SNRI: withdrawal syndrome, serotonin syndrome, HTN, tachycardia, hyponatremia, HA

4. What antidepressant aids in smoking cessation?
   Wellbutrin (Bupropion)

5. What is the therapeutic window for lithium? What are S/S of lithium toxicity? What are expected side effects of lithium?
   0.6-1mEq/L
   Marked tremor, nausea, diarrhea, blurred vision, vertigo, confusion
   Normal reactions- fatigue, HA, confusion, muscle weakness

6. What is the difference between first generation and second-generation antipsychotics? What do you need to teach your patients?
   1st gen- target positive symptoms which result in EPS
   2nd gen- targets both positive and negative symptoms

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 __3_____	4. Chronic use can decrease the effects of medications for TB, HIV, and cancer
E. Feverfew ___1____	5. Increases effects of antihypertensive meds, estrogen substitute

Neurological Medications:

1. What is Carbidopa/ Levodopa prescribed to treat? Parkinsons
   a. What is important to teach your client who is taking this drug?
      Orthostatic hyportension- stand up slowly, dyskinesias common during initial phase

2. Why are anticholinergic drugs prescribed for Parkinson's disease?
   Maintains balance between dopamine and ach receptors in the brain

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 infusion

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.constapation
   2. decrease rr drive
   3. sedation/ 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?

Educate on time- takes 12hours to kick in- encourage nonpharm methods.

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: _Inotropic-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