

## Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 1

### Mental Health Medications:

1. What is an important teaching point when your client is first prescribed Fluoxetine?  
Will take some time to feel full effects, do not stop medication if desired effects are not felt within a short amount of time. SE may include nausea, HA, changes in weight.
2. What should you teach your patient who is prescribed Phenelzine?  
This medication is not tolerated well with other medications. Consult provider prior to taking other medications with it. Might take 2-4 weeks to feel effects.
3. What is one of the most serious side effects of Venlafaxine?  
Withdrawal syndrome and serotonin syndrome.
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?  
Therapeutic window- 0.6-1 mEq/L, s/sx of toxicity- tremor, nausea, diarrhea, seizures, coma, dysrhythmia. SE: HA, 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 gen antipsychotic agents target positive symptoms and can cause extrapyramidal SE including akathisia and parkinsonism  
Second gen antipsychotic agents will treat both positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia

### 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?

Parkinson's

- a. What is important to teach your client who is taking this drug?  
This will darken sweat and urine. Can cause orthostatic hypotension
- 2. Why are anticholinergic drugs prescribed for Parkinson's disease?  
Because it will maintain balance between dopamine and acetylcholine receptors in the brain
- 3. What is a common drug used to decrease spasticity when treating MS?  
Baclofen (lioresal)

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 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. constipation
  - 2. hypotension
  - 3. decreased respiratory drive
  - 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 them on the onset of a patch. It will likely take several hours to feel peak effects. Encourage non-pharmacological pain management techniques in the meantime.

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

A. Hydrochlorothiazide <u>_3_</u> Class: thiazide diuretic	1. Monitor for Angioedema
B. Digoxin <u>__5__</u> Class: antiarrhythmic, inotrope agent	2. Check blood pressure before taking medication and monitor for ankle swelling
C. Metoprolol <u>___4___</u> Class: beta blocker	3. Increases urination
D. Amlodipine <u>__2__</u> Class: CCB	4. Monitor heart rate for bradycardia

E. Enalapril ____1____ Class: ACE inhibitor	5. Toxicity includes visual hallucinations (halos) and anorexia in the elderly
--	--