Rachel Dietz 3/11/25

Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 1

Mental Health Medications:

1. What is an important teaching point when your client is first prescribed Fluoxetine?
   This medication may take 1-2 weeks to see any results, do not abruptly stop medication use.

2. What should you teach your patient who is prescribed Phenelzine?
   You will need to have your blood pressure measured before starting this medicine and while you are using it.

3. What is one of the most serious side effects of Venlafaxine?
   Serotonin syndrome

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? **THEREPUATIC LEVELS**: 0.8 and 1.2 mEq/L
   Lithium toxicity > 1.5: N/V, drowsiness, confusion, COARSE hand tremor, muscle twitching, ataxia blurred vision, seizures, coma, death
   EXPECTED S/E: fine hand tremors, polydipsia, polyuria, mild nausea

6. What is the difference between first generation and second-generation antipsychotics? What do you need to teach your patients?
   - **1st Gen (typical)** target only dopamine receptors, which is treats the positive symptoms of schizophrenia. **2nd Gen (Atypical)** target dopamine and serotonin receptors, so it treats positive and negative symptoms.
   - Do not stop abruptly taking medication, and **FGA** have increased risk of **EPS** (tremors, rigidity, and restlessness.) and **SGA** have increased risk of **metabolic** symptoms (weight gain, increased cholesterol, and DM)

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 1	~~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 5	~~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?
    Continue to take even when you feel well, don't stop abruptly
2. Why are anticholinergic drugs prescribed for Parkinson's disease?
    It blocks the action of acetylcholine which helps reduce tremors/rigidity
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. Hair Loss
    c. Fatigue
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 pump and remove from patient.**

Pain Medications:

1. Opioid/ Narcotic Medications
    a. 1 mg Dilaudid = **8 mg** morphine
2. Name 4 side effects of morphine you should teach your client:
    1. Respiratory Depression
    2. Use call bell, do not get up on your own
    3. Can cause constipation
    4. Do not stop abruptly, can cause opioid withdrawal
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?
    A certain amount of the medicine must build up in the skin before it is absorbed into the body, Contact provider about alternative medications for pain.

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: Inotropic Agent	~~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: Calium Channel Blockers	~~4. Monitor heart rate for bradycardia~~
E. Enalapril 1 Class: ACE inhibitor	~~5. Toxicity includes visual hallucinations (halos) and anorexia in the elderly~~