

Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 1

Mental Health Medications:

1. What is an important teaching point when your client is first prescribed Fluoxetine?
Fluoxetine may not take full therapeutic effect until about 4 weeks after starting the antidepressant therapy.
2. What should you teach your patient who is prescribed Phenelzine?
Avoid eating foods that are high in tyramine content to avoid HTN crisis.
3. What is one of the most serious side effects of Venlafaxine?
Serotonin syndrome is one of the most serious side effects of venlafaxine.
4. What antidepressant aids in smoking cessation?
Bupropion is an antidepressant that also aids 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 range for lithium is 0.8-1.2 mEq/L. The S/Sx of lithium toxicity include severe n/v, severe hand tremors, confusion, and blurred vision. The expected side effects of lithium are h/a, n/v, drowsiness, diarrhea, dry mouth, and increased thirst and urination.
6. What is the difference between first generation and second-generation antipsychotics? What do you need to teach your patients?
First-generation antipsychotics are effective in treating positive symptoms of schizophrenia while second-generation antipsychotics are effective in treating both positive and negative symptoms. You need to teach that first-generation antipsychotics can lead to significant neuromuscular side effects, including extrapyramidal symptoms like Parkinsonism, akathisia, tardive dyskinesia, and dystonia. Second-generation antipsychotics can lead to significant metabolic side effects, including weight gain, hyperlipidemia, hyperglycemia, and insulin resistance.

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? **Symptoms of Parkinson's disease**
 - a. What is important to teach your client who is taking this drug?
It may take 2-3 weeks to see therapeutic effects; take the medication as prescribed and do not abruptly stop taking the medication; and encourage the patient to report S/Sx of depression or psychosis.
2. Why are anticholinergic drugs prescribed for Parkinson's disease?
Anticholinergic medications block the action of acetylcholine, which is a neurotransmitter that influences movement.
3. What common drug is used to decrease spasticity when treating MS?
Baclofen is a common medication used to decrease spasticity when treating multiple sclerosis.

Chemotherapy Medications:

1. List three common side effects of cytotoxic chemotherapy:
 - a. **Nausea and vomiting**
 - b. **Hair loss**
 - c. **Bone marrow suppression**
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 IV doxorubicin infusion immediately.**

Pain Medications:

1. Opioid/ Narcotic Medications
 - a. 1 mg Dilaudid = 5 mg morphine
2. Name 4 side effects of morphine you should teach your client:
 1. **Drowsiness or sleepiness**
 2. **Constipation**
 3. **Nausea and vomiting**
 4. **Slowed breathing**
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 the patient that the transdermal fentanyl patch takes time (about 12-24 hrs) to reach therapeutic levels. The patient may take their prescribed pain medication for breakthrough pain during the initial period of transdermal patch application.

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	2. Check blood pressure before taking

Class: Cardiac glycoside	medication and monitor for ankle swelling
C. Metoprolol 4 Class: Beta-1 selective 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