

## Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 1

### Mental Health Medications:

1. What is an important teaching point when your client is first prescribed Fluoxetine?  
Monitor for increased suicidal thoughts and actions, do not take within 14 days of MAOI, serotonin syndrome can occur w/in 2-27 hrs of starting med, can take 4-6 weeks before action of med fully works
2. What should you teach your patient who is prescribed Phenelzine?  
Med take 2-4 weeks to fully work, avoid tyramine in foods and other meds [can cause hypertensive crisis]
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?  
Therapeutic window: 0.6-1  
S/Sx of toxicity: Tremor, N/D, blurred vision, confusion, seizures, coarse tremors, coma, dysrhythmias  
Expected SE of lithium: Fatigue, HA, muscle weakness, 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 antipsychotics Tx positive Sx only, second gen antipsychotics Tx positive and negative Sx  
First gen teaching: EP SEs such as akathisia, parkinsonism, acute dystonia, TD, Neuroleptic malignant syndrome [Sudden high grade fever, BP fluctuations, muscle rigidity, diaphoresis, changes in LOC, coma]  
Second gen teaching: May increase glucose, cause weight gain

### Herbal Therapies: Match the herbal medication with the appropriate drug interaction:

A. St. John's Wort <u>2</u>	1. Can increase hypoglycemia effects of diabetic medications
B. Black Cohosh <u>5</u>	2. Decreases effectiveness of oral contraceptives
C. Echinacea <u>4</u>	3. Increased Risk for Bleeding
D. Ginger Root <u>1</u>	4. Chronic use can decrease the effects of medications for TB, HIV, and cancer

E. Feverfew <u>3</u>	5. Increases effects of antihypertensive meds, estrogen substitute
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Neurological Medications:

1. What is Carbidopa/ Levodopa prescribed to treat?
  - a. What is important to teach your client who is taking this drug?  
Change positions slowly can cause orthostatic hypotension, take with food, may take 6 months for full response
  
2. Why are anticholinergic drugs prescribed for Parkinson's disease?  
Maintains balance between dopamine and acetylcholine receptors in the brain, used as an adjunct to reduce motor Sx
  
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 to 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. Respiratory depression
  2. Sedation
  3. 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 that patch takes 12-24 hours to work, contact provider for addition med

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

A. Hydrochlorothiazide <u>3</u> Class: <u>Thiazide diuretic</u>	1. Monitor for Angioedema
B. Digoxin <u>5</u> Class: <u>Inotrope</u>	2. Check blood pressure before taking medication and monitor for ankle swelling

C. Metoprolol <u>4</u> Class: <u>Beta blocker</u>	3. Increases urination
D. Amlodipine <u>2</u> Class: <u>Calcium channel blocker</u>	4. Monitor heart rate for bradycardia
E. Enalapril <u>1</u> Class: <u>ACE inhibitor</u>	5. Toxicity includes visual hallucinations (halos) and anorexia in the elderly