

Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 1

Mental Health Medications:

1. What is an important teaching point when your client is first prescribed Fluoxetine?
Report any thoughts of harming yourself or others and suicidal ideations.
2. What should you teach your patient who is prescribed Phenelzine?
Avoid foods high in tyramine while taking this medication. This includes foods that are fermented, aged, and processed meats.
3. What is one of the most serious side effects of Venlafaxine?
The most serious side effect is 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? **The therapeutic window is 0.8-1.2 mEq/L. S/S of lithium toxicity include nausea/vomiting, ataxia, coarse hand tremor, and confusion.**
6. What is the difference between first generation and second-generation antipsychotics? What do you need to teach your patients? **First-generation antipsychotics treat the positive symptoms of schizophrenia. These medications commonly have EPS side effects, so the patient should watch for restlessness and muscle movement abnormalities. Second-generation antipsychotics treat the positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia. These medications had metabolic side effects like weight gain.**

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 Disease**
 - a. What is important to teach your client who is taking this drug?
This medication should be taken on an empty stomach, at least an hour before meals.

2. Why are anticholinergic drugs prescribed for Parkinson's disease? **Anticholinergic drugs work by blocking the actions of acetylcholine, which decreases the symptoms of Parkinson's disease.**

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. **Loss of appetite**
 - b. **Nausea/vomiting**
 - c. **Hair loss**
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 and disconnect it from the 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. **Constipation**
 2. **hypotension**
 3. **drowsiness**
 4. **decreased respiratory drive**
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 on the absorption process of transdermal medication. Offer PRN pain meds for mild pain and contact the provider for further consideration.**

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

A. Hydrochlorothiazide <u>3</u> Class: <u>Diuretic</u>	1. Monitor for Angioedema
B. Digoxin <u>5</u> Class: <u>Inotropic Agent</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>CCB</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