

## Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 1

### Mental Health Medications:

1. What is an important teaching point when your client is first prescribed Fluoxetine?  
Take with food, take at the same time every day and take medication in the morning.
2. What should you teach your patient who is prescribed Phenelzine?  
It takes 2-4 weeks to reach therapeutic effect.
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 (Wellbutrin)
5. What is the therapeutic window for lithium? What are S/S of lithium toxicity? What are expected side effects of lithium?  
Therapeutic range is (0.6 - 1 mEq/L). Expected side effects are fatigue, HA, Confusion, muscle weakness, memory impairment and fine hand tremors. Signs and symptoms of toxicity are coarse hand tremors, seizures and cardiac arrhythmias.
6. What is the difference between first generation and second-generation antipsychotics? What do you need to teach your patients?  
First generation antipsychotics only treat positive symptoms. Second generation antipsychotics treat positive and negative. I would educate them on EPS symptoms.

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

### 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?  
They want to avoid MAOIs because if taken together within 2 weeks of each other they can cause a hypertensive crisis.
2. Why are anticholinergic drugs prescribed for Parkinson's disease?  
They are given because it blocks acetylcholine.
3. What is a common drug used to decrease spasticity when treating MS?  
Baclofen is given to decrease spasticity.

Chemotherapy Medications:

1. List three common side effects of cytotoxic chemotherapy:
  - a. Hairloss
  - b. Nausea
  - c. Vomiting
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 notify the healthcare provider.

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. Hypotension
  2. Vomiting
  3. Constipation
  4. Dizziness
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?  
Reassess patient and verify the placement of the transdermal patch.

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

A. Hydrochlorothiazide <u>3</u> Class: <u>Diuretic</u>	<u>1.</u> Monitor for Angioedema
B. Digoxin <u>5</u> Class: <u>Antiarrhythmic</u>	<u>2.</u> Check blood pressure before taking medication and monitor for ankle swelling
C. Metoprolol <u>4</u> Class: <u>Beta Blocker</u>	<u>3.</u> Increases urination
D. Amlodipine <u>2</u> Class: <u>Calcium Channel Blocker</u>	<u>4.</u> Monitor heart rate for bradycardia
E. Enalapril <u>1</u> Class: <u>Ace inhibitor</u>	<u>5.</u> Toxicity includes visual hallucinations (halos) and anorexia in the elderly