Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 1

Mental Health Medications:

1. What is an important teaching point when your client is first prescribed Fluoxetine?
   May take 2-4 weeks to see full therapeutic effects. Do not stop medication abruptly.

2. What should you teach your patient who is prescribed Phenelzine?
   Avoid foods containing tyramine, like aged cheese and wine (this prevents hypertensive crisis).

3. What is one of the most serious side effects of Venlafaxine?
   Hypertension (increases BP).

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?
   No more than 1.0 mEq/L. Toxicity includes N/V/D, tremors, confusion, ataxia, and severely seizures. Expected side effects include mild tremor, polydipsia, polyuria, weight gain, and mild nausea.

6. What is the difference between first generation and second-generation antipsychotics? What do you need to teach your patients?
   First Gen (Typical): Includes Haloperidol and can cause EPS (extrapyramidal side effects).
   Second Gen (Atypical): Higher risk for metabolic syndrome (weight gain and diabetes).
   Teach to report muscle stiffness, monitor weight and blood sugar, avoid alcohol, and do not stop abruptly.

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 ___3.____	4. Chronic use can decrease the effects of medications for TB, HIV, and cancer
E. Feverfew ___1.____	5. Increases effects of antihypertensive meds, estrogen substitute

Neurological Medications:

1. What is Carbidopa/ Levodopa prescribed to treat? Parkinson's Disease.
   a. What is important to teach your client who is taking this drug? May cause harmless dark urine or sweat, change positions slowly to prevent orthostatic hypotension. Avoid high-protein meals as they reduce effectiveness.

2. Why are anticholinergic drugs prescribed for Parkinson's disease?
   They restore balance between acetylcholine and dopamine and reduce muscle tremors and 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. Bone marrow suppression

b. N/V
c. Hair loss (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? Probably extravasation – STOP INFUSION IMMEDIATELY!

Pain Medications:

1. Opioid/ Narcotic Medications
   a. 1 mg Dilaudid = __7___mg morphine
2. Name 4 side effects of morphine you should teach your client:
   1. Resp. Depression
   2. Constipation
   3. Sedation/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?

Administer short-acting pain meds for breakthrough pain. (patch usually takes 12-24 hours to take effect).

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.____ Class: ___Cardiac Glycoside_____	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: _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