

Mental Health Medications:

1. What is an important teaching point when your client is first prescribed Fluoxetine?
  - a. The medication will not take full effect for 4-6 weeks, so it will slightly increase your energy before increasing your daily mood. It is important to notify us of any suicidal thoughts.
  
2. What should you teach your patient who is prescribed Phenelzine?
  - a. Avoid foods containing tyramine, such as, processed meats, wine, aged cheeses.
  
3. What is one of the most serious side effects of Venlafaxine?
  - a. Serotonin syndrome
  
4. What antidepressant aids in smoking cessation?
  - a. Wellbutrin (generic: bupropion)
  
5. What is the therapeutic window for lithium? What are S/S of lithium toxicity? What are expected side effects of lithium?
  - a. 0.5-1.5 / 0.6-1.2
  - b. Toxicity: N/V/D, slurred speech, lightheaded, ↓ coordination, drowsiness, muscle weakness, tremor, twitching
  - c. Expected SEs: abd. pain, anorexia, bloating, h/a
  
6. What is the difference between first generation and second-generation antipsychotics? What do you need to teach your patients?
  - a. 1<sup>st</sup> gen: only impact + symptoms. High r/f extrapyramidal SEs (acute dystonia, akathisia, parkinsonism, TD & anticholinergic effects, more sedative)
  - b. 2<sup>nd</sup> gen: treat + & - symptoms. Higher r/f metabolic syndrome & lower r/f EPS SEs

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

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

E. Feverfew        3  

~~5. Increases effects of antihypertensive meds, estrogen substitute~~

Neurological Medications:

1. What is Carbidopa/ Levodopa prescribed to treat?
  - a. What is important to teach your client who is taking this drug?
    - i. For Parkinson's Disease
    - ii. Do not use w/ MAOI, monitor for GI bleeds
    - iii. Monitor & notify of S/Sx of toxicity:
      1. Involuntary muscle twitching, facial grimacing, spasmodic eye winking, exaggerated tongue protrusions, behavioral changes
2. Why are anticholinergic drugs prescribed for Parkinson's disease?
  - a. Usually 2<sup>nd</sup> line for tremors & rigidity
3. What is a common drug used to decrease spasticity when treating MS?
  - a. baclofen

Chemotherapy Medications:

1. List three common side effects of cytotoxic chemotherapy:
  - a. Bone marrow suppression
  - b. stomatitis
  - 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
  - a. Stop infusion. Leave cannula in place w/o flushing to try to aspirate the med out, then remove cannula. Elevate extremity & dress w/ dry, cold compress. Give antidote: dexrazoxane or topical dimethyl sulfoxide. Allow site to air dry & do not cover w/ dsg.

Pain Medications:

1. Opioid/ Narcotic Medications
  - a. 1 mg Dilaudid =   0.67  mg morphine
2. Name 4 side effects of morphine you should teach your client:
  1. constipation
  2. respiratory depression
  3. sedation
  4. d/c gradually
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?
  - a. If ordered, administer supplemental doses of short-acting opioid analgesics until pain relief obtained (being mindful of respiratory depression)
  - b. If happens w/ each dose, consider bringing it to the providers attention to increase dose and/or convert to another opioid analgesic (not start until 12-18hr after taken off.

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

<p>A. Hydrochlorothiazide <u>  3  </u>          Class: <u>  thiazide diuretic  </u></p>	<p>1. Monitor for Angioedema</p>
<p>B. Digoxin <u>  5  </u>          Class: <u>  digitalis glycoside  </u></p>	<p>2. Check blood pressure before taking medication and monitor for ankle swelling</p>
<p>C. Metoprolol <u>  4  </u>          Class: <u>  beta-blocker  </u></p>	<p>3. Increases urination</p>
<p>D. Amlodipine <u>  2  </u>          Class: <u>  Ca channel blocker  </u></p>	<p>4. Monitor heart rate for bradycardia</p>
<p>E. Enalapril <u>  1  </u>          Class: <u>  ACE inhibitor  </u></p>	<p>5. Toxicity includes visual hallucinations (halos) and anorexia in the elderly</p>