Study Guidelines for Quiz #1

Theory and Principles of Psychopharmacology, Classifications and Neurotransmitters, Anxiolytics/Antianxiety/Minor Tranquilizers, Stimulants, Nursing Responsibilities

Required reading:
- Lecture (Section J in packet)
- Davis’s Drug Guide,
- Townsend, Mary C., Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing, 4th ed.
- Townsend, Mary C., Nursing Diagnoses in Psychiatric Nursing, 6th ed.

The Student Will:

1. Know the different general categories of psychotherapeutic medications, to include knowing the various names used for different categories.
   a. Antipsychotics
   b. Antiparkinsonians
   c. Antidepressants
   d. Anxiolytics
   e. Mood stabilizers
   f. Stimulants

2. Be able to name the prototypes within each classification of drugs by both the trade and generic names.

3. Know which of the general psychiatric theories supports the use of psychotropic medications and the role of psychotropic medications in the treatment of psychiatric illnesses in the United States today.

4. Know how neurotransmitters work, which neurotransmitters are currently thought to be involved in psychiatric disease and which neurotransmitter is associated with which disorder. Also, know how different classes of psychotropic drugs work to alter the action of specific neurotransmitters.

5. Know the role of the nurse in relation to psychotherapeutic medications.
   a. Assessment of patient symptoms
   b. Coordination of all modalities
   c. Administration
   d. Assessment for expected effects
   e. Assessment for side effects
   f. Education of patient
   g. Education of and involvement of family
6. Understand how psychopharmacological medications affect different categories of individuals.
   a. Adults
   b. Newborns
   c. Pregnant women
   d. Elderly

7. Understand the concepts regarding polypharmacy.

8. Be prepared to utilize the following information for the medications listed in #9:
   a. Generic and trade names
   b. Therapeutic action
   c. Mode of action
   d. Classification
   e. Side effects
   f. Drug interactions
   g. Nursing implications, to include teaching points
   h. Onset of action and when to evaluate the action for PO medications

9. Know the information in #8 for the following list of medications:
   a. Benzodiazepines
      i. Alprazolam (Xanax)
      ii. Chlordiazepoxide (Librium)
      iii. Clonazepam (Klonopin)
      iv. *Diazepam (Valium)
      v. Lorazepam
   b. Azaspirodecanediones
      i. Buspirone
   c. Barbiturates
      i. Phenobarbital
   d. Beta-blockers (nonselective)
      i. Propranolol
   
   e. Amphetamines
      i. Amphetamine/dextroamphetamine (Adderall)
      ii. Dextroamphetamine (Dexedrine)
   f. Anorexiants
   g. Miscellaneous
      i. Methylphenidate
Guidelines for Examination #2
Theory and Principles of Psychopharmacology: Neuroleptic/Antipsychotics
Antiparkinsonians
Nursing Responsibilities

Required reading:
- Lecture (Section J in packet)
- Davis’s Drug Guide, 8th Ed.
- Townsend, Mary C., Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing, 4th ed.
- Townsend, Mary C., Nursing Diagnoses in Psychiatric Nursing, 6th ed.

The Student Will:

1. Know why antipsychotic drugs are utilized and which drugs are used for which types of symptoms.

2. Know how the traditional and atypical antipsychotic drugs vary in their actions.

3. Know the causes for, the description of, the symptoms of, and the treatment of tardive dyskinesia, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, parkinsonian reactions, akathisia, and akinesia.

4. Know the following information for the medications listed in #5:
   a. Generic and trade names
   b. Mode of action
   c. Classification
   d. Side effects
   e. Drug interactions
   f. Nursing implications
   g. Onset of action and when to evaluate the action for PO medications

5. Drugs:
   a. Anticholinergics
      i. Benztropine (Cogentin)
      ii. *Diphenhydramine (Benadryl)
      iii. Trihexyphenidyl (Artane)
   b. Phenothiazines
      i. *Chlorpromazine (Thorazine)
      ii. Prochlorperazine (Compazine)
      iii. Fluphenazine (Prolixin)
   c. Benzisoxazole
      i. Risperidone (Risperdal)
   d. Butyrophene
i. Haloperidol (Haldol)
e. Dibenzodiazepine
  i. Clozapine (Clozaril)
f. Dibenzothiazepine
  i. Quetiapine (Seroquel)
g. Dihydrocarbostyril
  i. Aripiprazole (Abilify)
h. Thienobenzodiazepine
  i. Olanzapine (Zyprexa)
i. Thioxanthene
  i. Thiothixene (Navane)
j. Benzothiazolylpiperazine
  i. Ziprasidone (Geodon)
Guidelines for Examination #3
Theory and Principles of Psychopharmacology: Antidepressants and Antimania Drugs
Nursing Responsibilities

Required reading:
- Lecture (Section J in packet)
- Davis’s Drug Guide, 8th Ed.
- Townsend, Mary C., Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing, 4th ed.
- Townsend, Mary C., Nursing Diagnoses in Psychiatric Nursing, 6th ed.

The Student Will:

1. Be knowledgeable regarding the mode of action of SSRIs, MAOIs, and TCAs.
2. Know the side effects of the classes of drugs SSRIs, MAOIs, and TCAs.
3. Know the following information about the medications listed in #4:
   a. Generic and trade names
   b. Therapeutic action
   c. Mode of action
   d. Classification
   e. Side effects
   f. Drug interactions
   g. Nursing implications, to include teaching points
   h. Onset of action and when to evaluate the action for PO medications

4. Know the information in #3 for the following list of medications:
   a. Tricyclics
      i. *Elavil
      ii. Amoxapine (Asendin)
      iii. Clomipramine (Anafranil)
      iv. Desipramine (Norpramin)
      v. Imipramine (Tofranil)
      vi. Nortriptyline (Aventyl)
   b. Heterocyclics
      i. Bupropion (Wellbutrin, Zyban)
      ii. Mirtazapine (Remeron)
   c. Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs)
      i. Citalopram (Celexa)
      ii. Escitalopram (Lexapro)
      iii. *Fluoxetine (Prozac)
      iv. Paroxetine (Paxil)
      v. Sertraline (Zoloft)
   d. Nonselective Reuptake Inhibitors
i. Nefazodone (Serzone)
ii. Venlafaxine (Effexor)

e. Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitor
   i. Atomoxetine (Strattera)

f. Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors (MAOIs)
   i. Phenelzine (Nardil)
   ii. Tranylcypromine (Parnate)

g. Antimanics
   i. Lithium carbonate (Lithane, Lithobid)

h. Anticonvulsants
   i. Carbamazepine (Tegretol)
   ii. Clonazepam (Klonopin)
   iii. Valproic Acid (Depakene, Depakote)
   iv. Gabapentin (Neurontin)
   v. Topiramate (Topamax)

i. Calcium Channel Blockers
   i. Verapamil (Calan, Isoptin)

j. Thienobenzodiazepine
   i. Olanzapine (Zyprexa)

5. Analyze and be able to use the information of drug-drug interaction associated with MAOIs.

6. Be sure to review the symptoms of lithium toxicity, normal serum level, and nursing implications for lithium toxicity.

Quiz #4
Comprehensive Quiz

* Indicates prototype drug

NOTE: Drug calculation questions will be on all 4 quizzes.