Across
2. Vitamin B12/cyanocobalamin- coverts folic acid from inactive to active form- all cells rely on this for DNA _________.
3. The main side effect of Vitamin B12 is _________.
5. Question clients about concurrent use with NSAIDS, heparin, and ________ when taking ginger root.
6. MOA of black cohosh is _________.
8. ________ supplements are contraindicated in those with AV block or rectal bleeding, nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain.
11. Echinacea stimulates the immune system and decreases _________.
13. When evaluating effectiveness of Vitamin B12 there should be an ________ in hematocrit, reticulocyte count, disappearance of megaloblasts.
17. Educate patient about ________ discoloration when taking iron supplements.
18. MOA: IRON: Provides iron needed for RBC development and oxygen ________ to cells.
21. Patient should take potassium with ________, or at least 8 oz of water to minimize GI discomfort or ulcers.
22. Folic acid is often used for supplement in those suffering from ________ use disorder.
24. The oral form of iron is _________.
25. When evaluating for effectiveness the nurse should find that pallor and fatigue should subside and the client should report increased ________ level.
27. Vitamin B12 is often simply used for vitamin b12 _________.
29. With chronic use, this med can decrease positive effects of medications for TB, HIV, and cancer.
31. Echinacea is available in many forms including: dried roots, plants, extracts, and _________.
32. Garlic adverse effects include GI _________.
33. Black Cohosh ________ antihypertensive medication, and chances of hypoglycemia.

Down
1. Vitamin C increases absorption of iron but increases risk of GI _________.
4. MOA: this drug works by activating many intracellular enzymes, regulates skeletal contractibility, and blood coagulation.
7. MOA of Folic Acid: essential in the production of DNA and _________.
9. Ginger root should be used cautiously in pregnant women because it can cause uterine _________.
10. Potassium is CONTRAINDICATED if you have severe kidney disease or _________.
12. Supplement used for prolonged diarrhea, vomiting, excessive use of laxatives, GI fistula, and intestinal drainage.
14. Ginger root is used for GI ________ and used to treat morning sickness, motion sickness, and nausea from surgery.
15. The parental form of iron is _________.
16. ________ works by conducting nerve impulses, maintaining electrical excitability of muscles, and regulation of acid/base balance.
19. To avoid teeth ________, instruct patients to dilute liquid iron with water of juice, drink with a straw, and rinse mouth after swallowing.
20. When taking iron, patients should avoid caffeine and ________ intake.
23. When giving IM injection of iron, you should use the ________ method.
26. St. Johns wort is used orally as an ________ to relieve pain and inflammation.
28. Saw palmetto has few adverse effects but can cause mild GI _________.
30. Increase in hemoglobin of 2g/dL is expected ________ after beginning iron supplement therapy.