*clears airway of mucus

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: Medication

STUDENT NAME Layla Espinola-Keel

MEDICATION Guaifenesin : Altarussin

REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER

CATEGORY CLASS Expectorant *

PURPOSE OF MEDICATION

Expected Pharmacological Action

- ↑ effective hydration of respiratory tract
- maintains sol layer, ↓ viscosity of mucus to help w/ removal
- may inhibit cough reflex sensitivity for those w/ UR infections

Therapeutic Use

aids in expelling mucus by thinning mucus & thin bronchial secretions to facilitate removal of mucus during coughing & natural process

- does not suppress cough

Complications

CNS: Dizziness, drowsiness, headache
Derm: Rash
Endocrine/metabolic: Hypouricemia
GI: nausea, stomach pain, vomiting

Medication Administration

- Adequate hydration: full glass water

Adult:
Immediate release (IM): 2.4g max
200-400 mg q4 as needed
Extended release (ER): 2.4g max
600-1.2g q12 as needed

- adequate hydration!

Contraindications/Precautions

- do not extended release for children <12yr
- Pre-Cautions: OTC use: discont. & alert provider if symtoms dont improve
- persisent cough or headache, excessive phlegm, fever, rash, chronic cough
- may disrupt cough sensitivity in those w/ UR infections

Nursing Interventions

monitor for rash, fever, headache dizziness, stomach pain, vomit
- fever: tachycardia
- uric acid urine test
- encourage hydration

Interactions

Avoid: Disulfiram: may ↑ adverse/toxic effect in contain ethanol
Avoid: Methotrimeprazine: may ↑ CNS depressant effects if contain ethanol
Avoid: Metronidazole (systemic) & monitor topical form
Avoid Secnidazole

- Ethanol is problematic

Client Education

- thins mucus to be expelled from body
- report fever, GI pain, nausea
- hydrate
- take w/ glass of water
- cough & do not swallow secretions

Evaluation of Medication Effectiveness

↓ mucus or phlegm
clear lung sounds
- mucus secretion

high alert

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: Medication

STUDENT NAME Leysta Espinola Mel

MEDICATION Oxycodone : Oxycotin, Oxaydo, Roxicodone

REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER

CATEGORY CLASS Analgesic , Opiod

PURPOSE OF MEDICATION

Expected Pharmacological Action

- Binds to opiate receptors in CNS
- alters perception & respone to pain stimuli
- while depressing CNS

Therapeutic Use

- ↓ pain (chronic or acute)
- helps severe pain
- used when other meds are inadequate

Complications

CV: ortho hypotension
Derm: flushing, sweating
GU: urinary retention
GI: constipation, obstruction
nerv: confusion, sedation, dizziness, hallucination
!Resp: respiratory depression sleep apnea & sleep hypoxia!

Contraindications/Precautions

- respiratory depression
- hypoxia (sleep-related)
- OB: lactation
- hypersensitivity: products w/ alchol/bisulfites avoid w/pt. w/ known tolerance or hypersensitivity
- paralytic ileus
- acute/chronic bronchial asthma

Interactions

drug-drug: caution w/ MAO inhibitors ! = ↓ 25% intial dose reaction unpredictable
- mixed agonist/antagonist analgesic may ↓ analgesic effect
- CYP2D6 inhibitors may ↑ lvl/risk for toxicity
- drugs that affect serotonergic NT system may ↑ risk of serotonin syndrome (SSRI, SNRI, MAO, etc. antidepressant)

Evaluation of Medication Effectiveness

↓ in severity of pain w/o significant alteration in levels of consciousness or respiratory status

Medication Administration

- larger doses may be needed for chronic therapy
- PO Adults: ≥ 50 kg:
  - 5-10 mg q 3-4 hr
  - once pain ↓ chronic pain pt may move to 1 ER tablets q12
  - ≤ 50kg: 0.2 mg/kg q 3-4 hr initial prn
  - rect adult: 10-40 mg 3-4 times daily prn initial
- hepatic impairment: PO adult
  - ↓ initial dose 50-66%

opoid tolerant ↓ ER tablet 288mg daily max dose

Nursing Interventions

- fall risk assessment
- monitor O2 & vitals & RR
- monitor pain levels
- if altering or discont. monitor for toxicity
- monitor older pt more
- asses dizziness, memory, breathing
- bowel function
- toxicity
- labs: may ↑ lipase & amylase

Client Education

- go to provider if: tachycardic, ↓ blg like headache, weak, shaky confusion, syncope, severe bowel pain or constipation, dyspnea, bradypnea, hallucination, chest pain dysphasia, memory problems etc.
- respiratory depression
- may avoid CNS depressants may = overdose
- move position slowly
- breathe deeply
- agressive prevention of constipation