

Adult/Geriatric Medication Worksheet – Current Medications & PRN from 0700-1400 current day

Generic Name	Dosage with route and schedule	IVP-List diluent solution, volume, and rate of administration IVPB- List concentration and rate of administration	Therapeutic reasoning	Teaching with reasoning
Ondansetron	Oral, IM, IV,	N/A	Antiemetic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use caution when driving for the first taking Ondansetron as some people have reported dizziness. 2. Only take exactly as prescribed, too much of this medication in your system can cause unwanted symptoms such as tachycardia and seizures 3. Be aware of serotonin syndrome especially if you are taking a medication that produces serotonin with your ondansetron such as antidepressants. Some things to look out for in this case would be tremors, fever, hallucinations etc. 4. If prescribed Ondansetron ODT (common) do not chew or crush. Allow tablets to dissolve fully <p>BBW: Ondansetron has a black box warning for QT interval prolongation. may increase the risk of serious arrhythmias, particularly in patients with certain conditions like electrolyte imbalances or those on medications that also prolong the QT interval.</p>
Metoprolol	Oral or IV	N/A	Beta-blocker <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. treatment of hypertension 2. chronic angina 3. post MI treatment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If you miss a dose take as soon as you remember unless your next dose is due. Do not double dose as this can lower your blood pressure dangerously. 2. Stand up cautiously as Metoprolol can make you dizzy (Orthostatic hypotension). 3. DO NOT stop this medication abruptly, this can cause rebound hypertension, always consult your HCP first. 4. Diabetics should closely monitor blood sugars as Metoprolol can mask the symptoms of hypoglycemia

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Levofloxacin	Oral or IV	N/A	<p>Antibiotic</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Respiratory infections 2. UTIs 3. Skin and soft tissue infections 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Try to take at the same time daily so that you have a consistent amount of the antibiotic in your body 2. This can be taken with or without food 3. If GI upset occurs take with light meal 4. Levofloxacin is contraindicated for pregnancy <p>BBW: tendinitis and tendon rupture, particularly in older adults, those on corticosteroids, and those with kidney, heart, or lung transplants.</p>
Vancomycin	Oral or IV	N/A	<p>Antibiotic</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MRSA 2. Endocarditis 3. Pneumonia 4. C. diff;l 5. Other antibiotic-resistant infections 6. Works best on gram + bacteria 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Finish the entire prescribed amount to avoid antibiotic resistance and recurrence of infection 2. Vancomycin can be nephrotoxic so it's important to stay hydrated to help your body flush it out 3. Be aware of the signs of an allergic reaction such as rash, hives, swelling of the throat etc. 4. Severe skin reactions may occur while taking this medication, SJS or TEN. Obtain medical help if you notice sensitivity to touch with skin peeling, sores, SOB, etc.
Prednisone	Oral, IV, or IM	N/A	<p>Corticosteroid</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Used to treat various conditions by reducing inflammation and suppressing the immune system 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be aware that your immune system is being suppressed and you are more prone to illness. Practice hand hygiene. 2. Take with food or milk as this medication can cause stomach irritation 3. Long-term use can cause bones to weaken, ask your doctor about vitamin D or calcium supplementation 4. If you are a diabetic routinely check blood glucose levels as steroids can increase your blood sugar

Medication reference: Cleveland Clinic, UpToDate