Adult/Geriatric Medication Worksheet – Current Medications & PRN from 12pm prior day to 12pm current day

Allergies: No allergies

Primary IV fluid and rate: No active fluids

Patient specific reasoning for IV fluids (including type isotonic, hypotonic, hypertonic): N/A

Generic Name	Dosage with route and schedule	IVP-List diluent solution, volume, and rate of administration IVPB- List concentration and rate of administration	Patient specific therapeutic reasoning	Patient specific teaching with reasoning
Amlodipine	5mg PO Daily		Helps lower blood pressure effectively even with impaired renal function	1. Take once daily, with or without food, and do not stop abruptly. Taking this medication consistently ensures steady blood pressure levels. Stopping the medication suddenly can cause rebound Hypertension 2. Since this medication can lower blood pressure and cause symptoms such as lightheadness or dizziness, avoid tasks that require alertness and coordination until you know how this medication affects you 3. Report immediately if you notice severe swelling, shortness of breath, chest pain or low BP. This could indicate fluid overload, heart strain, or kidney dysfunction which are high risk for patients with renal conditions
Docusate sodium	100mg PO 2x Daily		Administered to prevent constipation from pain medications and post-op immobility	1. Take with a full glass of water and take this medication consistently. This medication

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				works by drawing water into stool, without adequate hydration, the effect is reduced and constipation risk remains high 2. Eat foods high in fiber. Fiber can help constipation naturally which can help reduce the need for stronger laxatives 3. Report severe abdominal pain, cramping or no bowel movement after several days of use. These symptoms may indicate bowel obstruction or that constipation needs more aggressive treatment
Furosemide	20mg PO Daily		Prescribed to help lower blood pressure and remove extra fluid caused by kidney neoplasm	1. Take in the morning to prevent nighttime urination. This medication increases urine output; Taking this medication at night could disturb rest and increase fall risk 2. Rise slowly from sitting/lying positions. This medication can lower blood pressure and cause dizziness. Be sure to call before getting up if this medication causes dizziness 3. Report immediately if you have

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				muscle cramps, extreme weakness, irregular heartbeat, severe heartbeat, or hearing changes. These symptoms could indicate an electrolyte imbalance, excessive fluid loss, or damage to the ear which need immediate medical attention
Gabapentin	300mg PO 3X Daily		Given to manage nerve-related pain caused by the kidney neoplasm pressing on nerves	1. Take exactly as prescribed with or without food. Do not stop abruptly. This medication works best when blood levels are consistent. Stopping this med suddenly can cause rebound pain or seizures 2. Pain should gradually decrease over days to weeks. You may feel relief in sharp or burning sensations first. Neuropathic pain relief develops gradually. Early improvements may be subtle. 3. Common side effects like dizziness and sedation can increase fall risk. Rise slowly from sitting/lying position to prevent dizziness and avoid driving or operating machinery until you know how this medication affects

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Ketoralac	30mg IVP Daily	30mg/ml IVP over 15 seconds	Prescribed for short-term relief of moderate to severe pain caused by kidney neoplasm	1. Be sure to report Dark or bloody stools, Severe stomach pain or heartburn, reduced urine output or swelling, dizziness or unusual fatigue. This type of medication can cause GI bleeding, toxicity of the kidneys and fluid retention. Early detection can prevent more serious complications 2. Avoid other NSAIDS and alcohol. Stay hydrated. Combining NSAIDS can increase risk of kidney injury or bleeding. Maintaining hydration helps protect kidney function. 3. This medication is short term use only. Prolonged use can worsen kidney function or cause stomach/intestinal bleeding.
Pantoprazole	40mg PO Daily before breakfast		Administered to protect the stomach from irritation and bleeding potential from NSAIDS or stress from illness	1. Take once daily 30-60 minutes before breakfast. Swallow the tablet whole, do not crush or chew. Timing the med before meals maximizes acid suppression and crushing tablets can reduce the effectiveness.

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				2. Report persistent stomach pain, vomiting blood, black/tarry stools, or severe diarrhea. These symptoms may indicate, ulceration, GI bleeding, or infection(C.diff) which will require immediate attention 3. Avoid alcohol or smoking. Alcohol and smoking can increase stomach irritation and reduce protective effects on the stomach. They may also interfere with healing or acid suppression
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Medication reference: Saunders, Nursing Drug handbook, 2024. Drugs.com