

Labor & Delivery Medication Worksheet

Medication	Mechanism of Action	Maternal Effects	Fetal Effects	Nursing Management
Oxytocin	Causes uterus to contract to start or strengthen labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - more frequent and stronger Contractions - nausea - headache 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fetal distress: when mom is Contracting, baby does not get Good blood flow/O₂ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitor contractions - monitor FHR - may delay/prolong delivery - assess pain - STOP IF TACHYSYSTOLE
Misoprostol	Softens cervix and causes Uterine contractions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cramping - nausea - diarrhea - fever 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fetal distress: during contractions - Baby does not get O₂ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitor contractions - monitor FHR in relation to Contractions - assess for tachysystole
Turbutaline	Relaxes uterine muscles to Stop contractions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increased HR - Tremors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increased FHR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor materna/fetall HR - Monitor maternal BP - will hold if maternal HR is too high - used to treat tachysystole
Magnesium Sulfate	Relaxes muscles / uterus and Prevent preeclampsia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - flushing - lethargy - weakness - decreased reflexes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - decreased muscle tone - Decreased RR at birth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitor reflexes - monitor RR & Urine O/P - Check Mg levels - keep Ca Gluconate available

<p>Carboprost Tromethamine</p>	<p>Causes strong uterine contractions to control RR Hemorrhage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N/V/D - Fever 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not used during labor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assess bleeding - assess uterine tone - monitor VS - contraindicated asthma
<p>Dinoprostone</p>	<p>Ripens cervix & stimulates contractions for labor induction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cramping - nausea - fever 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fetal distress to uterine hyperstim - decrease blood flow - decreased O2 - abnormal PFM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continues FHR monitoring - stop if tachysystole - call when getting up

Mom & Baby Medication Worksheet

Medication	Mechanism of Action	Maternal Effects	Nursing Management
Methylergonovine Maleate	Stimulates uterine smooth muscle, causing contraction Controlling post PP Hemorrhage & uterine Antony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N/V - Hypertension - Cramps - Tachycardia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - if have a hx/active hypotension, do not give - check BP and HR before and after - watch for LOC - Avoid grapefruit
Prenatal Vitamin	Supplements essential Vitamins and minerals To fill nutritional gaps and Support increased demand Of pregnancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nausea so take with food - Constipation so increase fiber and Water intake - Helps with anemia - Lower preclampsia risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - encourage intake of fiber to reduce constipation - ensure correct dosage - take with food - take with with to prevent nausea
Hydromorphone	Blocks pain signals from Body by changing how The brain perceives and Responds to pain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - poor fetal growth/preterm/stillbirth - NOWS - Gut Microbiome - potential decrease fertility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assess pain and RR before and after giving - drink a lot of water to prevent constipation - check BP and HR before and after giving - use call light when getting up d/t potential dizziness
Keterolac	Block to production of Prostaglandins that signal Pain, fever, and Inflammation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fetal kidney problems - fetal lung/limb problem - bleeding risk - can delay labor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitoring for bleeding: GI, Nosebleeds - use soft bristle toothbrush - avoid NSAID - assess pain before and after
Colace	Lowering surface tension In intestines allowing water And fats to mix with stool Making it softer and easier To pass without straining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mild stomach cramps - nausea - diarrhea - allows for softer stools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assessing cause of constipation - drink fluids! - take with fiber - if start having rectal bleeding, let a nurse know

<p>Hydralazine</p>	<p>Direct acting Vasodilator that Relaxes smooth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hypertension - increased HR - flushing - headaches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - check BP before & after giving - monitor HR - Call if having joint pain/fever - Tell when standing & dizziness
<p>Labetolol</p>	<p>Blocks both Alpha 1 Beta adrenergic Receptors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dizziness - headache - Fatigue - Orthostatic Hypotension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - check BP/HR before/after giving - call when getting up - watch for s/s of fluid overload - Report if unable to eat/drink