

Labor & Delivery Medication Worksheet

Medication	Mechanism of Action	Maternal Effects	Fetal Effects	Nursing Management
Oxytocin (Pitocin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > produces uterine contractions > contracts uterus to squeeze closed attachment sites of placenta - stops excess post partum bleeding > stimulates mammary gland smooth muscle > vasopressor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > coma, seizures > hypotension > hypochloremia > hyponatremia > rare: water intoxication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Intracranial hemorrhage > asphyxia > hypoxia > arrhythmias 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Assess character, frequency & duration of uterine contractions resting uterine tone, FTR frequently * teach expect contractions to become more severe & last longer
Misoprostol (Cytotec) prostaglandin	prostaglandin analogue - decreases gastric acid and ↑ production of protective mucus. causes also uterine contractions	Cx: miscarriage • N/V/D • Severe HTN • HA/FEVER • abdominal pain • pulmonary edema	causes spontaneous abortion. Contraception must be used throughout therapy	Assess Pt routinely for abdominal pain or blood in stool or emesis. * Assess women of child bearing age for pg. Misoprostol is usually began on 2nd or 3rd day of menstrual pro following act-5 pg test result
Turbutaline (Bricanyl) bronchodilator/ adrenergic agent	Relaxes smooth muscles in the airways, vessels, & uterus	nervousness/restless tremor, HA, Insomnia Cx: Angina, arrhythmias HTN, tachycardia N/B; hypoglycemia	- Fetal tachycardia - hyperinsulinemia - hyper gly - myocardial and septal	- Contact HCP immediately if SOB is not relieved if chest pain occurs - observe for paradoxical bronchospasm (wheezing) Hold dose for heart rate of >120
Magnesium Sulfate	- Quiets uterine activity - inhibits preterm labor (suppresses) - to help prevent seizures due to HTN - Short term tocolytic Not for long term	Lethargy and Sedation	NA	- urine out put at least 30 mL/hr - presence of deep tendon reflex - at least 12 breaths/min Assess and Lung sounds with vital signs & fluid overload and electrolyte imbalance

	MOA	mom effects	baby effects	Nursing mgmt
Carboprost Tromethamine (hemabate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * stimulates uterine muscle contractions * treats hemorrhage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/V/D • Severe HTN • HA • pulmonary edema * Fever/chills 	NA	educate on - painful cramping - diarrhea is commonly experienced makes uterus stay firm - explain that the medicine is making the uterine muscle clamp down to stop bleeding you may feel like you have a stomach bug - you may feel hot or cold as fever is a side effect from medication.
Dinoprostone prostaglandin E2 (Cervidil, Prepidil, and prostin E2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stimulates cervical ripening • stimulate the muscles of uterus to contract • Labor induction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N/V - frequent contractions = BACK PAIN • fever 	* Requires cont. Fetal monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * contraindications * > cephalopelvic disproportion; head too large to fit through birth canal or prolonged contractions is unsafe.