

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: Medication

STUDENT NAME _____

MEDICATION _____ REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

CATEGORY CLASS _____

PURPOSE OF MEDICATION

Expected Pharmacological Action

Increase excretion of sodium and water by inhibiting sodium reabsorption in the distal tubule.
Promotes excretion of chloride, kcl, hydorgen, mag, phosphate, calcium, and bicarbonate
May produce arteriole dilation.

Therapeutic Use

Lowering BP in hypertensive patients and diuresis with mobilization of edema

Complications

Dizziness, drowsiness, lethargy, weakness, hypotension, Skin cancer, stevens johnson syndrome, photosensitivity, acute angle closure glaucoma, acute myopia, hyperglycemia, hypokalemia, dehydration, hypercalcemia, hypochloremic, alkalosis, hypomagnesemia, hyponatremia, hypophosphatemia, hypovolemia, pancreatitis, anorexia, cramping, hepatitis, nausea, vomiting, blood dyscrasias, hyperuricemia, hypercholesterolemia, muscle cramps.

Medication Administration

Adults PO: 12.5-100 mg/day in 1-2 doses. Up to 200mg/day not to exceed 50mg/day for hypertension. Doses above 25mg daily increase risk of electrolyte imbalances.
Children PO: >6 months- 2mg/kg in 2 divided doses not to exceed 200mg/day
Children PO: <6 months- Up to 2-4mg/kg/day in 2 divided doses not to exceed 37.5mg/day.

Contraindications/Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity with other thiazides or sulfonamides, some products containing tartrazine should be avoided with known intolerance, anuria, lactation.

Precautions: Renal/Hepatic impairment. OB- Safety not established in pregnancy.

Nursing Interventions

Monitor BP, intake, output, and daily weight.
Assess feet, legs and sacral area for edema
Assess for digoxin toxicity if pt taking digoxin.
Assess for allergy to sulfonamides
Assess for skin rash during therapy and discontinue if one develops.

Interactions

Additive hypotension with other antihypertensives, acute ingestion of ETOH or nitrates.
Additive hypokalemia with corticosteroids, zoysn
May increase lithium levels
Decrease absorption when using chloestyramine or colestipol.
Hypokalemia increase risk of digoxin toxicity.
NSAIDS may decrease effectiveness.

Client Education

Take medication same time everyday. Take missed doses as soon as possible and do not double up doses.
Monitor weight weekly/biweekly.
Use Sunscreen
Undergo skin cancer screenings
Discuss dietary potassium requirements.
Notify provider of any s/sx of electrolyte imbalances
Encourage routine follow up and their importance.
Notify provider of all OTC/RX meds being taken.

Evaluation of Medication Effectiveness

Decrease in BP
Decrease in Edema