

N322 Drug Card Template- exam 2

Brand/Generic	Calcium channel blockers- Verapamil, diltiazem, Amlodipine, nifedipine.
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Slows down the influx of calcium decreasing the PVR, dilating coronary arteries and prolonging AV node refractory period.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Hypertension Coronary artery disease
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headache • Drowsiness • Edema of the extremities
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor blood pressure • Monitor for side effects like drowsiness

Brand/Generic	ACE inhibitors- Prils. Captopril, Lisinopril, benazepril.
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Blocks the enzyme that converts the potent vasoconstrictors angiotensin I & II.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Prevents or reverses heart and vessel remodeling. *does not work in African Americans*
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angioedema • Persistent cough • hypotension
Nursing Considerations or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor blood pressure • Monitor cough and potassium levels.

Teaching (1 or 2)	
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Brand/Generic	Angiotensin receptor blockers- ARB'S. Sartans. Losartan, Olmesartan, Valsartan.
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Blocks angiotensin II at the receptor site.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Hypertension—drug of choice for African Americans who are hypertensive.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dizziness • Muscle cramps • Weakness
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor blood pressure and renal function • Monitor patient for muscle pain

Brand/Generic	Beta blockers-olol. Propranolol, Metoprolol, Atenolol.
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Antagonizes Beta 1 and or beta 2 which slows down heart rate.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Hypertension Angina Acute MI Cardiovascular event prevention
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fatigue • Dizziness • Congestive heart failure

(3 most common)	
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate about abrupt withdrawal (angina, dysrhythmias, MI's). • Use in conjunction with diuretics

Brand/Generic	Nitrates- Nitroglycerine, Isordil, Imdur.
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Relaxes smooth muscle in the blood vessels.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Acute angina and prophylaxis.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headache • Dizziness • Hemodynamic changes
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nitro ointment is squeezed and measured on paper, place on a non-hairy area, and leave paper over it. • Monitor Blood pressure and pain.

Brand/Generic	Digoxin/ Cardoxin
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Increases the force and velocity of the heart. This helps the heart contract better.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To treat heart failure

Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrhythmias • Heart block • Electrolyte imbalances
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check apical pulse for 1 minute before administering. • Be aware of digoxin toxicity—headache, nausea, vomiting.

Brand/Generic	Beta 2 agonists- Bronchodilators. Albuterol, formoterol, Ventolin.
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Interacts with B receptors in bronchial muscle to stimulate the release of AMP which relaxes the muscle. The airway is opened up.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Asthma, COPD.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nausea • Anxiety • Tachycardia
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teach patient how to use inhaler • Be aware that drug tolerance can develop with prolonged use

Brand/Generic	Anticholinergics- Atrovent (ipratropium), Diphenhydramine.
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Constriction of bronchial tubes is prevented.
Reasons	COPD

Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Asthma Allergic reactions bronchitis
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bradycardia • Atrial fibrillation • Supraventricular tachycardia
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caution patient not to use to treat acute bronchospasm. • Inform patients that although some people feel relief within 24 hours of drug use, maximum effect may take up to 2 weeks.

Brand/Generic	Glucocorticoids- prednisone, beclomethasone, betamethasone, triamcinolone.
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Suppresses inflammatory responses by binding to intracellular glucocorticoid receptors.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Adrenal insufficiency Chronic inflammatory disorders Chronic immunosuppressive disorders
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seizures • Heart failure • Adrenal insufficiency
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess for signs and symptoms of adverse reactions like heart failure and hypertension. • Instruct patient to take with food to decrease GI distress and to take once-daily dose in the morning.