

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Penicillin—Amoxicillin/ Amoxil
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Binds to penicillin’s bacterial cell wall and kills bacteria.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Infections that are caused by gram positive and gram negative bacteria.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seizures • C.Diff • Anaphylaxis
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tell patient to refrigerate reconstituted suspension and to shake well before each use. • Tell patient to chew or crush chewable tablets and not to swallow them whole.

Brand/Generic	Cephalosporin—Cephalexin/Keflex
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Interferes with the bacterial cell wall by inhibiting the final step.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To treat bone infections To treat Otis media To treat genitourinary infections To treat respiratory infections
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seizures • Hepatic failure • Renal failure
Nursing Considerations or Teaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise patient to complete prescribed course of therapy • Urge patient to report watery, bloody stools to

(1 or 2)	prescriber immediately, even if they occur up to 2 months after therapy has ended.
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Brand/Generic	Macrolide—Azithromycin/ Zithromax
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Blocks peptide translocation and inhibiting RNA-dependent protein synthesis.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To treat bacterial infections—pneumonia, Otis media, etc.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seizures • Arrhythmias • Acute renal failure
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tell patient to take capsules 1 hour before or 2-3 hours after food. • Tell patient to report signs and symptoms (rash, itching, hives, chest tightness, and trouble breathing).

Brand/Generic	Tetracycline—Doxycycline/ Oracea
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Prevents the growth of bacteria against gram-positive and gram-negative organisms.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To treat inflammatory lesions, inhalation of anthrax, chlamydia caused infections, or other infections caused by susceptible organisms.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intracranial hypertension • Pericarditis • Hepatotoxicity

Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise patient to avoid antacids containing aluminum, calcium, or magnesium. • Tell patient to notify prescriber if skin adverse reactions occur, because reactions may become severe and drug may have to be discontinued.
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Brand/Generic	Vancomycin/ Firvanq
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Inhibits cell wall & RNA synthesis.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To treat C.diff and other bacterial infections.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hypotension • Acute kidney injury • Neutropenia
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instruct patient to use calibrated measuring device to measure accurate doses of oral solution. • Advise patient to notify prescriber if no improvement occurs after a few days.

Brand/Generic	Bactrim/ Trimethoprim
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Inhibits the metabolism of folic acid in bacteria.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Treats bronchitis, Otis media, UTI'S, and traveler's diarrhea.
Common Side Effects/Adverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hyperkalemia • Hypoglycemia

Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nausea/vomiting
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess for infection at beginning and during therapy. • Inspect IV site frequently because phlebitis is common.

Brand/Generic	Fluoroquinolones—Levaquin/ Levofloxacin
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Interferes with bacterial cell replication.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To treat bacterial infections—antibiotic.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encephalopathy • Increased intracranial pressure • Suicidal ideation
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Levofloxacin cautiously in patients with renal insufficiency • Expect to obtain culture and sensitivity tests before levofloxacin treatment begins.

Brand/Generic	Opiates—Morphine/ Roxanol
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Binds with Opioid receptors in brain and spinal cords to produce analgesia and euphoria.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To relieve severe pain.

Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coma • Increased intracranial pressure • Seizures
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tell patients to change position slowly to minimize orthostatic hypotension • Instruct patient to notify prescriber about worsening or breakthrough pain.

Brand/Generic	NSAID- Naproxen/ Aleve
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Reduces inflammation, swelling, and vasodilation.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To relieve mild to moderate pain and inflammation. Can be used for Gouty arthritis and other inflammatory diseases.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aseptic meningitis • Heart failure • GI bleeding
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should be avoided in patients with a recent MI because risk of reinfarction increases with NSAID therapy. • Know that the risk of heart failure increases with the use of NSAIDS.

Brand/Generic	Opiate Antagonist—Narcan/ Naloxone
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Antagonizes receptors in the CNS and this reverses analgesia, hypotension, respiratory depression, and sedation.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To treat known or suspected opioid overdose.

Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seizures• Cardiac arrest• Pulmonary edema
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Keep resuscitation equipment available during naloxone administration.• Administer parenteral narcan brand by IV route whenever possible.