

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Phenergan/ promethazine
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Competes with histamine receptor sites → reduces allergy signs and symptoms. Also acts of medullary receptors to prevent nausea and motion sickness.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Treat and prevent motion sickness Treat and prevent N/V Treat S&S of allergic reaction
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Drowsiness ringing in the ears Double vision
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	Monitor respiratory function. Monitor for neuroleptic malignant syndrome (fever, hypertension/hypotension, mental changes, tachycardia).

Brand/Generic	Zofran/ ondansetron
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Blocks serotonin receptors. This reduces nausea and vomiting.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Prevent N/V in surgical and chemo patients.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Headache* Diarrhea or constipation Drowsiness Tired
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	Tell patients to seek medical help if they have severe, persistent, and worsening symptoms. Use calibrated container or oral syringe.

Brand/Generic	Lomotil/ atropine and diphenoxylate
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Atropine inhibits muscle spasms. Diphenoxylate treats diarrhea.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Lomotil treats diarrhea in adults and children at least 13 years of age.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Drowsiness Headache Numbness in hands and feet
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	Use a dose-measuring device, not a kitchen spoon. Drink lots of fluids and electrolytes to

Brand/Generic	Carafate/ sucralfate
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Reacts with hydrochloric acid in the stomach that buffers the acid. It adheres to the ulcers surface and coats it.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To treat an active stomach or duodenal ulcer.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Constipation/ diarrhea N/V Headache Back pain
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	Administer on an empty stomach. Monitor blood glucose in diabetic patients due to hyperglycemia.

Brand/Generic	Prilosec/ omeprazole
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Interferes with gastric acid secretion by inhibiting the proton pump system.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To treat GERD
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Stomach pain Gas N/V/D Headache
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	Give in the morning before meals. Encourage patient to avoid alcohol, aspirin, and foods that increase gastric secretions.

Brand/Generic	Zantac/ ranitidine
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Inhibits histamine at receptors which inhibits gastric acid and pepsin. This reduces total gastric juices → decreases GI irritation.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Treats GERD and conditions in which too much stomach acid is produced (Zollinger-Ellison syndrome). Treats and prevents stomach ulcers.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	N/V/D Constipation Stomach pain
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	Ulcers can take 4 to 8 weeks to completely heal. Don't chew effervescent tablets, you should dissolve or swallow.

Brand/Generic	Colace/ docusate
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Decreases surface tension in feces. Allows more fluid to penetrate stool, making it softer.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Used to treat constipation. Used in patient with hemorrhoids, episiotomy.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Gas, bloating Diarrhea Mild nausea
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	Take with full glass of water or milk. Use short-term. Long-term use can cause dependence.

Brand/Generic	Protonix/ pantoprazole
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Inhibits gastric acid in the stomach.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Treat erosive esophagitis due to GERD. Treat Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Headache N/V/D Joint pain
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	Give delayed release 30 minutes before a meal. Patient can expect relief within 2 weeks of starting therapy.

Brand/Generic	Reglan/ metoclopramide
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Causes gastric contraction → promotes gastric emptying by inhibiting dopamine on smooth muscle.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Used for 4 to 12 weeks to treat heartburn and GERD. Used to treat slow stomach emptying in people with diabetes.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Restlessness Drowsiness N/V Headache
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	This medication should not be used in patients that have depression due to increased risk of suicide. Use cautiously in patients with hypertension and monitor frequently.

Brand/Generic	Lasix/ furosemide
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Inhibits sodium and water from being reabsorbed.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Treat fluid retention in patients with CHF, liver disease, and kidney issues. Treats high blood pressure.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Diarrhea Constipation Headache Numbness/ Tingling
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	Patients allergic to sulfonamides may be allergic to furosemide. Obtain daily weights. Administer slowly over 1 to 2 minutes to prevent ototoxicity.

Brand/Generic	Microzide/ hydrochlorothiazide
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Promotes sodium, chloride, and water to move from blood into kidneys where it is excreted and not reabsorbed.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Treat fluid retention in patients with CHF, liver disease, and kidney issues. Treats high blood pressure.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Diarrhea Stomach pain Constipation Blurred vision
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	Monitor creatinine and BUN often. Can increase gouty arthritis attacks in patients with history of gout. Give in the morning.

Brand/Generic	Aldactone/ spironolactone
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Sparses potassium. Competes with aldosterone receptors → prevents sodium and water from being reabsorbed.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Treats heart failure, high blood pressure, and hypokalemia. Treats edema. Used to treat conditions in which the body has too much aldosterone.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Breast swelling/tenderness Electrolyte imbalances Light-headedness
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	Evaluate serum potassium level 1 week after therapy begins. Take with meals or milk Teach patient that takes for high BP to check BP regularly.

