

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: **Medication**

STUDENT NAME Suliana Flores (Mylanta)
MEDICATION aluminum hydroxide - magnesium hydroxide - simethicone mixture REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____
CATEGORY CLASS Antacid

PURPOSE OF MEDICATION

Expected Pharmacological Action
reacts with hydrochloric acid to neutralize acid
prevents pepsinogen from becoming pepsin

Therapeutic Use
- tx and prev. peptic ulcer disease
- GERD
- esophagitis
- heartburn, gastritis, GI bleed

Complications
mg = diarrhea
al = constipation
hypophosphatemia
osteomalacia
neuromuscular effects (elderly)

Medication Administration
oral - 1-3 hr after meals
liquid

Contraindications/Precautions
- renal impairment = mg accumulation
- appendicitis SIS
- abd pain

Nursing Interventions
- do not give within 2 hr of other drugs
- pH testing of gastric acid
- assess for bowel changes

Interactions
atropine = increased effects of antacid
cholinergic drugs = decrease antacid effects
prev. absorption of: benzos, corticosteroids
phenytoin, fluoroquinolones

Client Education
- increase fluids to prev. constipation
- take as prescribed
- take 2 hr apart from other drugs

Evaluation of Medication Effectiveness
- decreased epigastric pain
- decreased GI bleeding
- ulcer healing (endoscopic evidence)

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: **Medication**

STUDENT NAME J. Flores

MEDICATION docusate sodium

REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

CATEGORY CLASS laxative, stool softener

PURPOSE OF MEDICATION

Expected Pharmacological Action

decreases surface tension between oil and water in feces, allows fluid to soften stool

Therapeutic Use

to relieve constipation

Complications

Stomach pain rectal bleeding
diarrhea
cramping
worsening constipation

Medication Administration

liquid
PO
enema

Contraindications/Precautions

- fecal impaction - abd pain
- intestinal obstruction
- N/V
- SIS of appendicitis

Nursing Interventions

- increase client's fluids
- assess for Adverse effects
- monitor electrolytes
- monitor stools for fat malabsorption

Interactions

mineral oil - increased mineral oil absorption, ↑ risk for toxicity

Client Education

- do not take w/ mineral oil
- takes 1-3 days to work
- avoid prolonged use
- take pill w/ full glass of water

Evaluation of Medication Effectiveness

- client has bowel movement within 1-3 days

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: **Medication**

STUDENT NAME J. Flores

MEDICATION Mannitol REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

CATEGORY CLASS Diuretic

PURPOSE OF MEDICATION

Expected Pharmacological Action
pulls water from tubules
by osmosis

Therapeutic Use
intracranial pressure, cerebral
edema, drug overdose, acute
renal failure (restart kidneys)

Complications
headache
N/V
dry mouth
IV site irritation

Medication Administration
IV over 30-60 min

Contraindications/Precautions
- intracranial bleeding
- anuria (renal insufficiency)
- congestion or pulmonary edema
- severe hypovolemia

Nursing Interventions
- test dose over 3-5 min,
if urine output ↑ hang
drip
- use pump
- vital signs
- CVP
- BP
- Foley catheter

Interactions
- digoxin - prolongs QT interval
- lithium (↑ lithium toxicity)
- aminoglycosides = CNS toxicity

Client Education
- may experience dry
mouth + thirst
- report chest pain,
SOB, IV site pain, and
new adverse reaction

Evaluation of Medication Effectiveness
- BUN and creatinine decrease
- decreased intracranial pressure
- decreased fluid accumulation

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: **Medication**

STUDENT NAME J. Flores

REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

MEDICATION Cimetidine

CATEGORY CLASS antiulcer agent (H₂ antag)

PURPOSE OF MEDICATION

Expected Pharmacological Action
Inhibits gastric acid secreted by H₂ receptors decreasing amount, acidity, and concentration

Therapeutic Use
prev. + tx peptic ulcers, GERD, esophagitis, GI bleeding

Complications
- diarrhea
- dizziness
- headache, confusion
- gynecomastia

Medication Administration
PO - with meals or bedtime
IV - over 5 min

Contraindications/Precautions
- lactation
- pregnancy
- renal/hepatic impairment

Nursing Interventions
- assess for bowel changes
- give w/ food / bedtime
- monitor liver and kidney labs
- monitor for CVS effects in elderly

Interactions
antacids - prev. absorp.
anti-dysrhythmics (lidocaine)
warfarin
anti-convulsant (phenytoin)
caffeine

Client Education
- use measuring spoon for oral solution
- avoid alcohol
- smoking worsens acid reflux
- do not take more than 14 days

Evaluation of Medication Effectiveness
decreased epigastric pain
decreased heartburn

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: **Medication**

STUDENT NAME J. Flores

MEDICATION Omeprazole REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

CATEGORY CLASS Anticulcer - PPI

PURPOSE OF MEDICATION

Expected Pharmacological Action

Strong inhibitor of gastric acid secretion from parietal cells

Therapeutic Use

- peptic ulcer disease
- GERD
- gastritis
- H. pylori

Complications

- N/D
- headache
- ↑ risk of bone fractures in elderly (inhibits calcium absorp.)

Medication Administration

PO = onset 1 hr
* before meals

Contraindications/Precautions

hypersensitivity to omeprazole or other PPIs

Nursing Interventions

- assess for adverse effects
- monitor liver enzymes
- give before meals
- monitor CBC for anemia
- watch for C. diff
- I/O

Interactions

- increases blood levels of benzos, phenytoin, and warfarin
- clopidogrel - decreased effects

Client Education

- Swallow pill whole
- take before meals
- notify provider if you experience abd. pain or diarrhea
- report decreased urine output

Evaluation of Medication Effectiveness

- decreased epigastric pain
- decreased heartburn

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: **Medication**

STUDENT NAME J. Flores

MEDICATION hydrochlorothiazide REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

CATEGORY CLASS Diuretic

PURPOSE OF MEDICATION

Expected Pharmacological Action

works on loop of Henle and distal tubule to remove water Na⁺, K⁺, Cl⁻ and keeps Ca²⁺

Therapeutic Use

HTN
CHF
edema

Complications

hyponatremia hypercalcemia
hypokalemia cramping
weakness
tingling) muscles

Medication Administration

PO - daily dose
works in kidneys
has ceiling threshold
(ideal dose for clients)

Contraindications/Precautions

Sens. to thiazides + sulfonamides (sulfas)
anuria (no urine)
renal decompensation (GFR <15)

Nursing Interventions

- I/O
- daily weight
- monitor electrolytes
- monitor for allergic reaction
- monitor glucose

Interactions

ACE inhibitors = increased ACE effects
increases effects of HTN agents
lithium = increased effects

Client Education

- monitor BP
- monitor glucose
- report allergic reaction
- take in the early morning
- weigh daily
- eat potassium rich foods

Evaluation of Medication Effectiveness

- BP returns to acceptable level
- reduced edema

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: **Medication**

STUDENT NAME J. Flores

MEDICATION Sucralfate REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

CATEGORY CLASS antiulcer

PURPOSE OF MEDICATION

Expected Pharmacological Action

binds to ulcer and protects stomach lining by neutralizing acid and forming a barrier

Therapeutic Use

Prev. and tx Peptic ulcers

Complications

constipation
dry mouth
dizziness
headache
vertigo

Medication Administration

PO - 4x daily
before meals/bedtime

Contraindications/Precautions

caution in renal failure (al. toxicity)

Nursing Interventions

- do not give w/ antacid (wait 30 min)
- give on empty stomach
- monitor glucose

Interactions

aluminum containing drugs = al. toxicity decreased bioavailability of cimetidine, cipro, digoxin, tetracycline

Client Education

- requires 4-8 weeks to work
- take on empty stomach and at bedtime
- do not take other drugs within 2 hr of sucralfate

Evaluation of Medication Effectiveness

- reduced heartburn
- reduced pain
- improved appetite
- ulcers improve/ heal

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: **Medication**

STUDENT NAME J. Flores

REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

MEDICATION furosemide

CATEGORY CLASS diuretic (loop); antihypertensive

PURPOSE OF MEDICATION

Expected Pharmacological Action

inhibits reabsorption of Na and Cl in loop of Henle to eliminate water, decrease plasma, decrease pressure

Therapeutic Use

HTN
CHF
Edema
nephrotic syndrome

Complications

loss of Na, K, Cl, Ca
weakness, tingling, muscle twitching
ototoxicity if pushed too fast
dehydration

Medication Administration

oral - 600 mg max
IV - over 2 min

Contraindications/Precautions

Sulfa allergy
anuria
sensitivity to furosemide
pregnancy

Nursing Interventions

monitor BP
monitor electrolytes
monitor hearing
I/O (dehydration)
daily weight

Interactions

aminoglycosides - increased risk for kidney damage
Corticosteroids + digoxin = hyperkalemia
Ibuprofen = decreased effects of furosemide

Client Education

↑ fluid in hot climate
avoid alcohol
daily weight
monitor BP
eat potassium rich foods

Evaluation of Medication Effectiveness

decreased/absent edema
increased urine output
decreased BP
decreased heart failure symptoms

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: **Medication**

STUDENT NAME J. Flores

MEDICATION alendronate REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

CATEGORY CLASS bone resorption inhibitor

PURPOSE OF MEDICATION

Expected Pharmacological Action

Reduces osteoclast activity so that bone loss does not occur

Therapeutic Use

osteoporosis in men and women

Complications

headache
edema
dizziness

Medication Administration

PO

Contraindications/Precautions

problems with esophagus that slow down emptying

Nursing Interventions

- monitor serum calcium before, during, and after tx
- monitor vit D levels during therapy
- give drug as soon as client wakes

Interactions

- antacids
- calcium
- iron

Client Education

- take w/ full glass of water
- do not eat for 30 min
- sit/stand for 30 min after tx
- Increase calcium + vit D in diet

Evaluation of Medication Effectiveness

- decreased bone loss seen on bone scan

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: **Medication**

STUDENT NAME J. Flores

MEDICATION diphenoxylate w/ atropine sulfate REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

CATEGORY CLASS antidiarrheal

PURPOSE OF MEDICATION

Expected Pharmacological Action
Slows down peristalsis by acting on smooth muscle in the intestines

Therapeutic Use
to treat diarrhea

Complications
tachycardia
dizziness
dry skin
resp. depression

Medication Administration
PO

Contraindications/Precautions
- hepatic + renal impairment
- diarrhea caused by microorganisms

Nursing Interventions
- do not give to children under 2
- increase fluids

Interactions
aspirin
furosemide
duloxetine

Client Education
- do not drink alcohol
it increases sedative effects
- only use while experiencing diarrhea
- increase fluids

Evaluation of Medication Effectiveness
more formed stools
- monitor I/O
- electrolytes in normal range

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: **Medication**

STUDENT NAME J. Flores

MEDICATION promethazine REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

CATEGORY CLASS antiemetic

PURPOSE OF MEDICATION

Expected Pharmacological Action
blocks dopamine receptors in brain

Therapeutic Use
Prevent and treat N/V (motion sickness, radiation, dressing changes)

Complications
- blurred vision
- urinary retention
- drowsiness
- confusion

Medication Administration
IV
PO
IM

Contraindications/Precautions
- children under 2
- SC injection
- BPH
- angle-closure glaucoma

Nursing Interventions
- no SC administration
- do not give under 2
- help w/ ambulating
- monitor resp. status
- monitor injection site for tissue injury

Interactions
- anticholinergics
- anticonvulsant
- amphetamines

Client Education
- use measuring device to administer
- take 30-60 min before nausea causing event
- drink plenty of fluids

Evaluation of Medication Effectiveness
- pt states they are less nauseous
- pt is not vomiting
- less motion sickness

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: **Medication**

STUDENT NAME Ji Flores
MEDICATION ondansetron hydrochloride REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____
CATEGORY CLASS antiemetic

PURPOSE OF MEDICATION

Expected Pharmacological Action
blocks serotonin receptors in the brain

Therapeutic Use
tx and prev N/V r/t chemo, post-op

Complications
- arrhythmias diarrhea
- serotonin syndrome headache
- hypotension constipation

Medication Administration
IM
IV
PO

Contraindications/Precautions
- hepatic impairment
- hypersensitivity to ondansetron
- congenital long QT syndrome

Nursing Interventions
- monitor injection site
- monitor liver enzymes
- monitor for AE
- help client ambulate
- monitor ECG

Interactions
alcohol
drugs that increase QT interval
cisplatin
cyclophosphamide

Client Education
- use caution when driving or operating heavy machinery
- increase fluids
- report sigs of allergic rxn

Evaluation of Medication Effectiveness
- pt experiences less N/V
- pt is able to eat/drink normally

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: **Medication**

STUDENT NAME J. Flores

MEDICATION spironolactone

REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

CATEGORY CLASS diuretic

PURPOSE OF MEDICATION

Expected Pharmacological Action

Causes sodium and water excretion from distal tubule

Therapeutic Use

edema, HTN, CHF
hyperaldosteronism

Complications

GI bleeding
cough, dyspnea
Steven-Johnson's syndrome
drowsiness
hypotension

Medication Administration

PO

Contraindications/Precautions

- renal insufficiency
- Addison's disease
- hyperkalemia
- anuria

Nursing Interventions

- Monitor potassium level
- Monitor BP
- Monitor + record edema
- Monitor for renal impairment

Interactions

ACE inhibitors
aldosterone blockers
cyclosporine
heparin
NSAIDs

Client Education

- take w/ meal
- avoid driving until effects are known
- measure BP
- drink fluids

Evaluation of Medication Effectiveness

- less edema
- lower BP
- improved urinary output