

Methotrexate	<p>Transforms inactive folic acid into an active form of folic acid which is necessary for DNA synthesis.</p> <p>Used during ectopic pregnancy to keep cells from growing and the body can absorb the cells.</p>	<p>Methotrexate cannot be used in all situations for ectopic pregnancy treatment. Side effects may include mild abdominal pain, cramping, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea, blurred vision, difficulty speaking, infertility. Report black tarry stools or unusual bleeding.</p> <p>Leucovorin should be readily available in the event of an overdose.</p>
Mifepristone	<p>antiprogestosterone and antiglucocorticosteroid, mifepristone is used in combination with misoprostol that results in termination of pregnancy</p>	<p>Cramping and vaginal bleeding are a common effect of the drug, but surgical intervention could be necessary to stop heavy bleeding. Not recommended for women that have had ectopic pregnancy</p>
Rhogam	<p>Suppresses the immune response of Rh negative to Rh positive blood cells. Given in the third trimester of pregnancy and after childbirth if the newborn is Rh-positive. To prevent blood incompatibility</p>	<p>Do not use if the mother is Rh-positive, has IgA deficiency or hemolytic anemia. Rhogam can lead to blood clots or organ failure</p>
Promethazine	<p>Blocks the action of acetylcholine, and reduces nausea and motion sickness</p> <p>Antiemetic</p> <p>Used to help with morning sickness</p>	<p>may interact with vitamins, instruct patient to disclose all vitamins they are taking prior to taking promethazine</p>
Pyridoxine and Doxylamine	<p>Doxylamine- Antihistamine</p> <p>Pyridoxine- Vitamin</p> <p>To treat nausea and vomiting because of lack of pyridoxine may cause nausea and vomiting</p>	<p>Do not breastfeed while on this medication.</p> <p>Inform doctor of any vitamins taken while on the medication to receive appropriate dose.</p>
Ondansetron	<p>Selective Serotonin receptor agonist</p> <p>Antiemetic</p> <p>Used to prevent nausea and vomiting.</p>	<p>Talk with the doctor before breastfeeding while taking this medication.</p>
Betamethasone	<p>binds to specific intracellular glucocorticoid receptors and subsequently binds to DNA to modify gene expression. Used to speed up lung development in preterm infants.</p>	<p>Given to women at risk of giving birth at gestational weeks 34-37 if they have not already received a dose of betamethasone.</p> <p>Betamethasone is most effective if given between two and seven days prior to the baby's birth</p>

Indomethacin	Inhibits prostaglandin synthesis. Used to treat preterm labor before 30 weeks or preterm labor associated with polyhydramnios.	Monitor for headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting or diarrhea. Assess for s/s of bleeding Contraindicated in the last trimester of pregnancy NSAIDs should be avoided at 20 weeks gestation and later
Magnesium Sulfate	Reduces muscle contractions and blocks peripheral neuromuscular transmission by reducing acetylcholine release at the myoneural junction. Used to prevent seizures in worsening preeclampsia and to slow or stop preterm labor	Side effects such as nausea, vomiting, dizziness, lethargy, and muscle weakness could result in a cesarean section.
Terbutaline Sulfate	Selectively binds to and activates beta-2 adrenergic receptors, Betamimetic Used to slow or stop contractions of the uterus	The medication needs 12-72 hours to work and should not be used more than 2 days at a time. Monitor heart continuously, monitor maternal/fetal vital signs, monitor for hypoglycemia, may cause decreased potassium levels
Glyburide	Sulfonylurea Antidiabetic Stimulates B cells of the pancreas to release insulin. Used to help control type 2 diabetes mellitus and hyperglycemia during pregnancy	Take a single dose before first meal of the day and monitor blood glucose levels. Monitor serum glucose levels to determine drug effectiveness and dosage
Insulin	Antidiabetic Regulates glucose metabolism Helps control blood sugar during pregnancy.	Does not cross the placenta and is safe for the baby. Notify physician of reaction at injection site
Hydralazine hydrochloride	Antihypertensive Exact mechanism of action is unknown Used to treat severe hypertension during pregnancy.	Use should be avoided during the first two trimesters of pregnancy. Can pass into breast milk. Side effects include headache, nausea, and vomiting.
Labetalol	Beta blocker alpha- and beta-adrenergic antagonist Used to treat high blood pressure during pregnancy	When taken during pregnancy can cause low birth weight. Monitor blood pressure and pulse
Nifedipine	Calcium channel blocker Antihypertensive Used to treat hypertension	Monitor fetal heart rate during contractions and the mother should be on continuous blood pressure

	during pregnancy and can help stop preterm labor.	monitoring.
Calcium gluconate	Antidote Calcium Salt Used to provide extra calcium during pregnancy if calcium levels are low.	Should only be given to pregnant woman if necessary. Unknown whether it will cause harm to fetus. Take at the same time every day. May enter breast milk so talk to a physician about breastfeeding while on this medication.
Misoprostol	Synthetic prostaglandin. Used with mifepristone to terminate pregnancy. Used to induce labor.	If taken to terminate pregnancy patient should take the medication exactly as prescribed. Incomplete abortion may occur so follow up care is very important. Patient should also be given emergency contact numbers in the event of significant discomfort or excessive bleeding
Cervidil	Prostaglandin Used to relax the muscles of the cervix in preparation for inducing labor at the end of pregnancy.	Educate patient that very strong contractions close together could be uterine overstimulation and to consult a physician. Contraindicated depending on what cervidil is used for. Can be used to terminate pregnancy as well as softening the cervix to induce labor at delivery
Penicillin G	Antibiotic Kills bacteria by binding the beta-lactam ring to the DD-transpeptidase, inhibiting new cell formation Given during delivery to protect the baby from Group B Streptococcus if the mother has tested positive for the bacteria.	The best time for treatment is during labor. Penicillin G can be passed through breastmilk
Methylergonovine	Ergot Alkaloid Increases the rate and strength of contractions and the stiffness of the uterus muscles and shortens the third stage of labor. Helps decrease bleeding.	Monitor for blood pressure, heart rate, uterine response and uterine bleeding. Take medication at the same time every day. If condition worsens notify physician and inform them of any pregnancy complications.
Nalbuphine (Nubain)	Opioid Analgesic Agonist at opioid receptors Analgesic used during labor and delivery.	This medication does cross the placenta. May cause respiratory issues in a newborn. This medication passes through breast milk

Naloxone--	Opioid Antagonist Blocks the action of opioid medications treats opioid dependence during pregnancy.	This drug may not be appropriate during labor and delivery. This medication does cross the placenta.
Fentanyl	Opiate Analgesic Selectively bind and activates receptor in the CNS Used to relieve pain during labor.	Inform patient they will still feel contractions, but they will not be as painful. This drug should not be used unless the benefit outweighs the risk
Ibuprofen	Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug Non-selective inhibitor of C1 and C2 enzymes which are involved in prostaglandin synthesis Used to treat pain and inflammation	Ibuprofen is contraindicated during the last trimester of pregnancy. Use the lowest effective dose if necessary.
acetaminophen	Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug. Pain reliever/ Fever reducer Used to treat aches and pains.	Acetaminophen is a first line choice during pregnancy to relieve aches and pains. Low doses can be found in breast milk.
oxycodone	Narcotic Analgesic May involve stimulation of opioid receptors in the brain. Used to treat pain usually after surgery or injury.	Not recommended during pregnancy because of neonatal dependency. Does cross the placenta and can cause respiratory depression.
hydrocodone	Opioid Pain Medication Binds to multiple opioid receptors throughout the brain and CNS. Used to treat pain.	Not recommended during pregnancy but, if necessary, benefits should outweigh the risks. Can result in neonatal dependency.
ketorolac	Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug that exhibits analgesic activity Reduces hormones that cause pain and inflammation.	Should not be taken in the third trimester of pregnancy. If necessary, from 20-30 weeks take the lowest possible dose for the shortest possible time. Ketorolac is contraindicated during breastfeeding
Hepatitis B vaccine	Vaccine Provides immunity from the liver damaging hepatitis b virus by injecting immunoglobulins to create immunity and prevent spread.	The vaccine is safe for expecting mothers so they should receive the vaccine to prevent spreading it to the newborn.
Erythromycin eye ointment	Macrolide Antibiotic It is used to treat bacterial infections of the eyes in	The hospital usually treats babies following delivery to prevent eye infections. The infant's eyes should

	newborns by killing bacteria.	be cleaned before applying the ointment
Phytonadione	Vitamin Used to treat vitamin K deficiency and bleeding disorders.	All babies receive one shot of vitamin K to help prevent bleeding disorders. Observe for ecchymosis, and bleeding. Parental education should be provided. This medication helps produce the clotting factor for the baby and is important for the baby's liver.
Prenatal vitamins	Vitamin Used to give women enough vitamins to support a healthy pregnancy and baby.	Folic acid is essential in development and pregnancy. Women should take a supplement before pregnancy to help promote good health and nutrition.
MMR vaccine	Vaccine Used to protect against measles, mumps, and rubella.	Contraindicated during pregnancy because of the live virus in the vaccine. This vaccine could cause spontaneous abortion and risk to the fetus.
Tetanus & reduced diphtheria toxoids/acellular pertussis vaccine	Vaccine Provides immune response to fight against tetanus diphtheria and pertussis.	Optimal vaccination is between 27 and 36 weeks of pregnancy to provide maternal and immune response to tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis that will provide passive immunity to the infant.
Lidocaine mucosal gel	Local Anesthetic Used to relieve pain caused by an inflamed urethra	Should only be used during pregnancy when clearly need and discuss the risks and benefits with the physician first. It is sometimes used before urinary catheter insertion.

