

Medication	Mechanism of Action/Use	Nursing Considerations
Methotrexate	Used for miscarriage	The patient will need white blood cells, red blood cells, platelets, and liver function tests regularly.
Mifepristone	Used for cervical ripening.	Breastfeeding should be avoided during long-term use.
Rhogam	Treat Rh incompatibility during pregnancy.	Do a crossmatch of mother and newborns to verify blood type.
Betamethasone	Preterm labor or at risk for preterm labor. This medication helps mature the baby's lungs.	Give dose before 9 a.m. to mimic normal peak corticosteroid blood levels. Increase dose if the patient is likely to get stressed. Do not give live virus vaccines.
Indomethacin	Used for preterm labor.	Women who are more than 32 weeks, bleeding disorders, kidney, or liver disease should avoid taking this medication.

Magnesium Sulfate	Used for preterm labor.	May cause decreased respiratory rate. Also use with caution with renal insufficiency.
Terbutaline Sulfate	Stop or prevent premature labor.	Patients with diabetes mellitus should check blood glucose levels frequently.
Hydralazine hydrochloride	Used to help control high blood pressure in a mother during pregnancy.	Monitor the fetal heart rate and mother's vital signs for potential hypotension.
Labetalol	Used to treat high blood pressure in pregnant women.	Watch for possible side effects.
Nifedipine	Used to treat high blood pressure and chest pain. Could also be used to stop labor.	Monitor the patient while the drug is being adjusted to make it therapeutic.

Calcium gluconate	Given for hypocalcemia because of rapid growth or pregnancy.	Use with caution when mother's are breastfeeding. When IV injection is done watch for burning sensations and peripheral vasodilation with moderate decrease in blood pressure.
Misoprostol	Helps to soften the cervix and induce contractions to begin labor.	Could cause birth defects, abortion, premature births, or uterine rupture.
Cervidil	To help prepare the body for labor and delivery.	It is not recommended for mothers that are breastfeeding.
Methylergonovine	To prevent or control bleeding from the uterus that happens after childbirth.	This is not recommended for breast feeding mothers and at least 12 hours after the last dose.
Hepatitis B vaccine	To help prevent the transmission of Hepatitis B mother-to-infant.	N/A
Erythromycin eye ointment	To treat bacterial infections of the eye.	Should be administered within one hour after birth to allow time for bonding and breastfeeding.
	Used for blood to clot normally in the body.	It could cause jaundice and other problems for the baby,

Phytonadione		monitoring when in use would be appropriate.
Prenatal vitamins	It helps to make sure the baby also receives the vitamins it needs.	Continue taking prenatal multivitamins when breastfeeding the baby.
MMR vaccine	Will help protect the mother against rubella, measles, and mumps.	MMR vaccine should not be given to pregnant mothers due to possible harm to the baby.