

Medication	Mechanism of Action/Use in OB	Nursing Considerations
Methotrexate	It inhibits the synthesis of folic acid, which is essential for the growth and division of cells. It is used to end an ectopic pregnancy and to treat autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis that may affect a pregnancy.	Monitor for signs of infection or bleeding. Monitor liver and kidney function and blood counts. Monitor for N/V and diarrhea
Mifepristone	Blocks the hormone progesterone, which maintains a pregnancy. It is used in OB as a medical abortion regimen to terminate an early pregnancy. It can also be used in a combination of medications to help prepare the cervix for labor induction or to manage uterine fibroids.	Monitor for signs of infection and bleeding, vital signs, and adverse reactions. Nurse shall also provide emotional support due to it being a difficult and emotional experience.
Rhogam	Binds to fetal blood cells that have entered maternal circulation. It helps prevent the mother's immune system from producing antibodies against the fetus.	Verify the mother's Rh status, the baby's Rh status, and the timing of Rhogam administration.
Betamethasone	Binds to glucocorticoid receptors in the body, reducing inflammation and swelling. It is important in OB because preterm infants may have underdeveloped lungs. Betamethasone can help accelerate fetal lung maturation.	Monitor the mother and the fetus for adverse effects such as hyperglycemia, HTN, or fetal distress. Give education on full course of treatment. Monitor the mother's blood glucose level if she has diabetes.
Indomethacin	Inhibits the production of prostaglandins. Indomethacin can help reduce inflammation, pain, and fever. In OB is believed to work by reducing uterine contractions, which can help prevent preterm labor.	Monitor for gastrointestinal irritation, headache, dizziness, or rash. Monitor BP and renal function, Indomethacin may cause HTN and renal impairment. Provide mother education on contraindications while on Indomethacin.
Magnesium Sulfate	Blocks the neuromuscular transmission in the body, which helps reduce muscle contractions and relax smooth	Monitor vital signs, deep tendon reflexes, and magnesium toxicity such as hypotension, respiratory depression, and loss of deep tendon

	muscle. It is used in OB to prevent seizures in women with preeclampsia or eclampsia. It can also be used to prevent preterm labor in women who are at high risk of delivering prematurely.	reflexes. Monitor fetal heart rate and uterine contractions, mothers output and electrolyte levels.
Terbutaline Sulfate	Stimulates beta-2 receptors in the body, which relaxes smooth muscle in the airways and uterus. It is used in OB to prevent preterm labor in women who are high at risk of delivering prematurely.	Monitoring vitals, terbutaline toxicity such as chest pain, palpitations, and tremors. Monitor fetal heart rate and uterine contractions Provide education on Terbutaline Sulfate. Monitor onset of labor.
Hydralazine hydrochloride	Is a vasodilator that relaxes smooth muscle in the blood vessels causing them to widen. It can help lower BP and increase blood flow to the placenta and fetus. It can be used to treat severe preeclampsia .	Monitor vitals, signs of hypotension, N/V, and headache Medication education Monitor fetal heart rate and uterine contractions, as well as mother's output and electrolyte levels.
Labetalol	Helps lower high BP in pregnant women by blocking certain chemicals in the body that cause blood vessels to narrow and raise BP. It can help improve blood flow to the baby.	Monitor mother's blood pressure, HR, baby's HR, and side effects like dizziness and nausea. Give right dose and education on taking medication
Nifedipine	Helps lower high BP in pregnant women by relaxing and widening the blood vessels. It can help improve blood flow to the baby.	Monitor mother's blood pressure, HR, baby's HR, and side effects like dizziness and nausea. Give right dose and education on taking medication
Calcium gluconate	Increases the amount of calcium in the blood. It helps improve muscle and heart function, and to treat high BP during pregnancy.	Monitor vitals, baby's vitals Give right dose and education on taking medication
Misoprostol	Used in OB to induce labor, manage postpartum hemorrhage, and treat incomplete abortion. Binds to specific receptors in the uterus, causing smooth muscle to contract. This helps expel the fetus or placenta.	Monitor vitals, mother's contractions, cervical dilation, fetal HR, signs of uterine hyperstimulation, vaginal bleeding, and other side effects like chills, N/V, and diarrhea.
	Helps induce labor, containing	Monitor vitals, mother's

Cervidil	prostaglandin E2, which helps soften and thin the cervix. This helps stimulate contractions and initiate labor.	contractions, cervical dilation, fetal HR, and uterine hyperstimulation. Prostaglandin E2 can cause serious side effects such as uterine rupture or fetal distress.
Methylergonovine	Helps manage postpartum hemorrhage by causing the smooth muscle in the uterus to contract, to help reduce bleeding. Mainly used as an injection.	Monitor vitals, baby's vitals Give right dose and education on taking medication
Hepatitis B vaccine	The vaccine is safe for the mother and the baby.	Educate the mother about the importance about the vaccine, monitor for adverse reactions, advise the mother to receive all 3 injections. Mother's healthcare provider must be aware of vaccination.
Erythromycin eye ointment	Helps prevent neonatal conjunctivitis and contraction of STD's	Apply correctly to both eyes, monitor for adverse reactions, educate parents on importance of medication, and newborn receives follow-up care after discharge.
Phytonadione	Helps prevent bleeding disorders in newborns. Works by helping the blood clot properly, which can prevent bleeding. Given to newborn shortly after birth.	Give medication correctly, monitor for adverse reactions, parent education on medication, monitor for side effects such as jaundice or liver damage.
Prenatal vitamins	Provides nutrients specially formulated to provide the nutrients that both the mother and the developing fetus need to grow and develop properly.	Educate mother on importance of taking vitamins as directed, monitor adverse reactions, take vitamins regularly, and healthcare provider is aware of prenatal vitamin use.
MMR vaccine	Protects against measles, mumps, and rubella.	Pregnant women cannot receive an MMR vaccine while pregnant due to an increase in risk of complications. Mother should comply with follow-up care after receiving vaccine.