856-860 Methotrexate	Methotrexate uses the effects of immunosuppressants effects by preventing functions and replications of T and maybe B lymphocytes (Jones & Bartlett, 2023)	The nurse needs to increase the patient's fluid intake to reduce the risk of reactions to the GU tract (Jones & Bartlett, 2023)
Mifepristone	Mifepristone prevents the activity of progesterone (*Mifepristone*, *2024)*	Monitor the patient for heavy vaginal bleeding and cramping (*Mifepristone*, *2024)*
Rhogam	Rhogam halts the antibody response during incompatible pregnancy. It quickens the phagocytosis of red blood cells (*Human Rho (D) immune globulin*, 2024).	Monitor the patients for dizziness, pain at the injection site, nausea, headache, and malaise (*Human Rho (D) immune globulin*, 2024).
Promethazine 1117	Promethazine helps prevent nausea, motion sickness, and vertigo by lowering vestibular stimulation in the inner ear (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).	Use promethazine carefully in the elderly and children because they are more sensitive to its effects. Promethazine may also lower seizure threshold (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).
Pyridoxine and Doxylamine 1514t	Pyridoxine forms pyridoxal 5- 5-phosphate and is complicated in biochemical actions like hemoglobulin and serotonin synthesis (*Pyridoxine*, *2024)*.	Closely monitor the patient's uric acid levels while taking this drug (*Pyridoxine*, *2024)*.
1013 Ondansetron	Ondansetron works by reducing vomiting and nausea by blocking serotonin release in the small intestines (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).	Monitor the patient for restlessness, chills, agitation, diaphoresis, confusion, fever, tremors, and twitching, as these could be signs of serotonin syndrome (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).
Betamethasone 1486	Betamethasone hinders neutrophil cell death and other inflammatory reactions, leading to lower formation of arachidonic acid derivatives (*Betamethasone*, 2024).	Assess for signs of personality changes such as euphoria, restlessness, psychosis, and depression (*Betamethasone*, 2024).
Indomethacin 697	Indomethacin blocks the activity of cyclooxygenase, which resolves inflammatory responses. It also helps to reduce pain (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).	Because indomethacin is an NSAID, the patient’s risk of heart failure will increase (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).

Magnesium Sulfate 823	When used as an antacid, magnesium sulfate, it reacts with water converting magnesium oxide to hydroxide. This will help lower the stomach's pH (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).	Access cardiac function and status frequently for patients taking medications to help lower their heart rate (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).
Terbutaline Sulfate 1311	The squalene accumulation declines cell membranes and creates a deficiency of ergosterol (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).	Before terbutaline sulfate therapy is begun, check to ensure the patients liver enzymes have been checked (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).
Glyburide 631	Glyburide excites insulin release from beta cells in the pancreas (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).	Check the patient's blood glucose level three times a day before mealtimes when they switch from insulin to glyburide (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).
Insulin 705	Stimulates glucose uptakes by skeletal muscle and far and inhibiting glucose production resulting in lowering blood glucose levels (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).	Monitor the patient after administering insulin for hypoglycemia (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).
Hydralazine hydrochloride 650	Hydralazine hydrochloride dilates arteries which can help decrease orthostatic hypotension and will increase cardiac output and cerebral blood flow (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).	Monitor pulse and blood pressure regularly along with weighing the patient daily during the treatment of the medication (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).
Labetalol 739	Labetalol blocks beta 2 and alpha 1 receptor in vascular smooth muscle to help lower blood pressure and peripheral vascular resistance (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).	Labetalol might hide hypoglycemia in diabetic patients, so monitor the patients' blood glucose levels closely (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).
Nifedipine 967	Prevents viral replication by inhibiting the activity of SARS-Co V2 main protease (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).	Nifedipine is not recommended in patients with severe renal or hepatic impairment (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).
Calcium gluconate 191	Increases levels of extracellular and intracellular calcium (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).	Calcium gluconate cause necrosis so monitor the IV site regularly for infiltration (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).
Misoprostol 1465	Misoprostol excites prostaglandin receptors in the stomach to aid reduce gastric acid secretions. It can also bind	Monitor the patient for an overdose of misoprostol which can present as diarrhea, fever, dyspnea, tremor, bradycardia, and hypotension

	to uterine smooth muscles to upsurge the strength of contractions (*Misoprostol*, 2024).	(*Misoprostol*, 2024).
Cervidil	Dinoprostone excites the uterus to contract by directive of cellular membrane calcium transport (*Dinoprostone*, 2024).	Monitor the patient for symptoms of warm sensation in the vagina (*Dinoprostone*, 2024).
Penicillin G 1064	Penicillin G inhibits the growth of bacteria in the final stage of the cell wall synthesis by binding to penicillin-binding proteins inside of the cell wall (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).	Monitor the patient closely for signs of a secondary infection (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).
Methylergonovine	Methylergonovine directly acts the uterus and raises the rate tone of contractions through binding of antagonism of the dopamine D1 receptor *(Methylergonovine*, 2024).	Monitor the patient for uterine bleeding. Monitor the patient for cramps, nausea, dyspnea, and hypertension *(Methylergonovine*, 2024).
Nalbuphine (Nubain) 935	Nalbuphine encourages and binds kappa and mu opiate receptors in the CNS and spinal cord (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).	Monitor the patient's intake of to help prevent over use of nalbuphine can that may lead to addictions, abuse, misuse, and overdose that may result in death so monitor the patients (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).
Naloxone-- 941	Naloxone provokes kappa, mu, and sigma receptors in the CNS, reversing hypotension, respiratory depression, analgesia, and sedation that is caused by most opioids (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).	Expect patient with renal and hepatic dysfunction to have increase circulation blood naloxone levels (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).
Fentanyl 539	Alters perceptions of emotional pain response by binding to opioid receptors in the CNS and inhibits ascending pain pathways (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).	Be aware that the 100mcg is equal to in potency to 10mg of morphine (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).
Ibuprofen 674	This NSAID will decrease the inflammatory response and helps relieves pain by blocking the activity of cyclooxygenase (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).	Since risk of infarction goes up when this drug is used, be aware that close monitoring will be needed in the patients with a recent MI (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).
Acetaminophen 9	Acetaminophen inhibits cyclooxygenase that blocks the prostaglandin production interfering in pain impulses	Use acetaminophen with caution in patients that have hepatic impairment (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).

	(Jones & Bartlett, 2023).	
Oxycodone1033	Oxycodone alters perception of pain and emotional response at the spinal cord and the CNS by blocking neurotransmitters (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).	Understand that it can cause sleep-related beathing issues such as sleep apnea (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).
Hydrocodone 654	Produces pain relief by binding to opioid receptors to periventricular gray matter and the spinal cord (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).	Do not administer in patients that have had a fentanyl patch on within 18 hours of removal (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).
Ketorolac 735	Inhibits cyclooxygenase and prostaglandins and reduces inflammation and relieves pain (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).	The risk of heart failure increases because the drug is an NSAID (Jones & Bartlett, 2023).
Hepatitis B vaccine	Hepatitis B vaccine recombinant causes the body to produce its' own antibody against the disease after the vaccine is administered (Mayo Clinic Staff, 2024).	It can rise of infection with those who have kidney disease, blood clotting disorder, and those who are on dialysis (Mayo Clinic Staff, 2024).
Erythromycin eye ointment	Erythromycin eye ointment prevents RNA-duplication protein combination at the chain phase (*Erythromycin (Ophthalmic), 2020).*	When administering the ointment, avoid touching the tip to the eye to prevent the spread of the infection (*Erythromycin (Ophthalmic), 2020).*
Phytonadione	Gamma carboxylase joins carboxylic acid functional groups to glutamate. This allows precursors to bind calcium ions (*Phytonadione*, 2024).	Advise patient of the consequences if they are on an anticoagulant (*Phytonadione*, 2024).
Prenatal vitamins	A pregnant mother is recommended to take prenatal to fill any vitamins that she may be lacking in order to help the baby grow properly (Mayo Clinic Staff, 2022).	Advise the mother to take prenatal with more dietary intake of fiber because prenatal may cause constipation (Mayo Clinic Staff, 2022).
MMR vaccine	This vaccine excites the immune system to defend against mumps, measles, and rubella (Sapra, 2022).	Monitor the patient for anaphylaxis and seizures after administering the vaccine (Sapra, 2022).
Tetanus & reduced diptheria toxoids/acellular pertussis vaccine	This is a combination vaccine that produces an immune response by the body making antitoxins and antibodies (Ogden et al., 2022).	Educate the patient on this vaccine and how this vaccine is a series of shots (Ogden et al., 2022)
Lidocaine mucosal gel	Lidocaine prevents the ionic	Monitor your patient closely

	fluxes that are need the conductions and initiation of impulses, which in return effects local anesthetic action (*Lidocaine*, 2024)	because they will have a risk of falls because of diminished muscle tone of lidocaine is used for labor and delivery (*Lidocaine*, 2024).

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