

Brand/Generic	Lovenox (enoxaparin)
Typical Prescribed Dose	30mg
Typical Frequency	Q12
Route (most common)	sub-q
Classification	Antithrombotic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Potentiates the action of antithrombin III, a coagulation inhibitor. By binding with antithrombin III, enoxaprin rapidly binds with and inactivates clotting factors. Without thrombin fibrinogen can convert to fibrin in clots form.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	to prevent DVT
Contraindications (3 most important)	Active major bleeding, History of Heparin induced thrombocytopenia or immune-mediated Heparin induced thrombocytopenia within the past a hundred days.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	confusion, anaphylaxis, hyperkalemia
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Be cautious with patients of History of ulcerative colitis
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medication's effect)	No DVT
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	advise patient to notify prescriber about adverse reactions, especially bleeding.

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Brand/Generic	Heparin
Typical Prescribed Dose	5000 units by IV injection followed by 20,000 to 40000 units infused
Typical Frequency	for 24 hour
Route (most common)	IV
Classification	anticoagulant
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	binds with antithrombin III, enhancing antithrombin III's inactivation of the coagulation enzymes thrombin and factors Xa and XIa
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	to prevent and treat Peripheral arterial embolism, pulmonary embolism, thromboembolic complications associated with atrial fibrillation, and Venous Thrombosis and its extension
Contraindications (3 most important)	breastfeeding, infants, history of Heparin induced thrombocytopenia Peoria
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	chills, dizziness, headache
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	use Heparin cautiously in Alcoholics
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	PTT within range
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	inform patient about increased risk of bleeding.

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Brand/Generic	Coumadin (warfarin)
Typical Prescribed Dose	2-5 mg
Typical Frequency	daily
Route (most common)	oral
Classification	anticoagulant
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	interferes with the liver's ability to synthesize vitamin K
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	to prevent or treat pulmonary embolism, recurrent MI, thromboembolic complications from atrial fibrillation, heart valve replacement, or MI, and Venous Thrombosis
Contraindications (3 most important)	bleeding tendencies, cerebral or dissecting aneurysm, cerebrovascular hemorrhage.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	coma, intracranial Hemorrhage, loss of consciousness.
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Ensure that women of childbearing age has a negative pregnancy test result before Warfarin therapy is initiated
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	PT and INR levels within range
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most)	best therapy aims to prevent thrombosis by decreasing clotting ability

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Brand/Generic	Xarelto (rivaroxaban)
Typical Prescribed Dose	20 mg
Typical Frequency	daily
Route (most common)	oral
Classification	anti thrombolytic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Selectively blocks the active site of factor Xa, which plays a central role in the Cascade of blood coagulation.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	to reduce the risk of stroke and systemic embolism in patients with nonvalvular atrial fibrillation
Contraindications (3 most important)	active pathological bleeding, hypersensitivity to rivaroxaban or its components
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	anxiety, cerebral hemorrhage, depression
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	monitor patient closely for signs and symptoms of hypersensitivity reaction
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	No DVT
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	emphasize the importance of taking Xarelto exactly as prescribed

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Brand/Generic	Eliquis (apixaban)
Typical Prescribed Dose	2.5 mg
Typical Frequency	two times a day
Route (most common)	oral
Classification	anti thrombolytic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	inhibits free and clot bound Factor Xa and prothrombinase activity
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	to reduce the risk of stroke and systemic embolism in patients with nonvascular atrial fibrillation
Contraindications (3 most important)	
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	active pathological bleeding, severe hypertensive to apixaban or its components
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	should not be given to patients with severe hepatic dysfunction
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	no stroke or embolism
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most)	emphasize the importance of taking the medication exactly as prescribed

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Brand/Generic	Plavix (clopidogrel)
Typical Prescribed Dose	75mg
Typical Frequency	daily
Route (most common)	oral
Classification	platelet aggregation inhibitor
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	binds to adenosine diphosphate receptors on the surface of activated platelets
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	in order to reduce thrombotic events, such as MI and stroke, and patients with acute coronary syndrome
Contraindications (3 most important)	active pathological bleeding, including peptic ulcer and intracranial hemorrhage, hypersensitivity to Clopidogrel or its components
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	confusion, depression, dizziness
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Determine if patient has a history of hypersensitivity that may have included a hematologic reaction
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Blood cell count
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most)	discourage use of NSAIDs

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Brand/Generic	Asprin
Typical Prescribed Dose	325 to 650 mg
Typical Frequency	Q4
Route (most common)	oral
Classification	anti-inflammatory, antiplatelet, antipyretic, nonopioid Analgesic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	blocks the activity of cyclooxygenase, the enzyme needed for prostaglandin
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	to relieve mild pain or fever
Contraindications (3 most important)	asthma, bleeding problems, hypersensitivity to aspirin
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	confusion, CNS depression, hearing loss
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	don't crush timed release or controlled release aspirin tablets
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	reduced pain and fever
Client Teaching	instruct patient to take aspirin with food or after meals

needs (1 or 2 most important)	
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Brand/Generic	Persantine (dipyridamole)
Typical Prescribed Dose	300mg
Typical Frequency	6hours
Route (most common)	oral
Classification	antiarrhythmic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	inhibits sodium influx through fast channels of myocardial cell membranes, thus increasing recovery period after repolarization
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	too rapidly control ventricular arrhythmias
Contraindications (3 most important)	cardiogenic shock, congestion all QT interval prolongation, hypersensitivity to disopyramide
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	depression, dizziness, fatigue
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	monitor heart rate and Rhythm by continuous ECG
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	no signs of arrhythmia
Client Teaching needs	warn patient not to stop taking this medication abruptly

(1 or 2 most important)	
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Brand/Generic	Alteplase
Typical Prescribed Dose	0.25 to 0.5 mg
Typical Frequency	Three times a day
Route (most common)	oral
Classification	Thrombolytic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	binds to fibrin and a thrombus and converts trapped plasminogen to plasmin
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	to treat acute MI
Contraindications (3 most important)	active internal bleeding, arteriovenous malformation, bleeding diathesis
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	cerebral edema, cerebral herniation, fever
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	minimize bleeding
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	no recurring MI
Client Teaching needs	patients should immediately report bleeding

(1 or 2 most important)	
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Brand/Generic	Protamine sulfate
Typical Prescribed Dose	1 mg for each 100 units of Heparin
Typical Frequency	once
Route (most common)	IV
Classification	Heparin antagonist
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	neutralizes anticoagulant activity
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	to treat Heparin toxicity or Hemorrhage associated with Heparin therapy
Contraindications (3 most important)	allergy to fish, hypersensitivity to protamine or its components
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	weakness, bradycardia, hypertension
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	inject drugs slowly
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	no signs of toxicity
Client Teaching needs	instruct patient to report adverse reactions immediately

(1 or 2 most important)	
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Brand/Generic	Vitamin K
Typical Prescribed Dose	120 mcg for men 90 mcg for women
Typical Frequency	everyday
Route (most common)	oral
Classification	vitamin K deficiency
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	vitamin K deficiency
Contraindications (3 most important)	
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	
Client Teaching needs	

(1 or 2 most important)	
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Brand/Generic	Epoetin alfa
Typical Prescribed Dose	50-100 units per kilogram
Typical Frequency	three times a week
Route (most common)	IV or Sub-Q
Classification	anti anemic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	stimulates the release of reticulocytes from the bone marrow into the bloodstream, where they develop into mature rbc's
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	to treat anemia from renal failure
Contraindications (3 most important)	breastfeeding, hypersensitivity to human albumin, uncontrolled hypertension
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	anxiety, dizziness, fatigue
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	this medication should not be given to cancer patients
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	serum iron level in correct range
Client Teaching needs	encourage patient to eat iron-rich foods

(1 or 2 most important)	
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Brand/Generic	Neupogen
Typical Prescribed Dose	5 mcg per kilogram
Typical Frequency	daily
Route (most common)	IV
Classification	anti neutropenic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	induces formation of neutrophils progenitor cells by binding directly to receptors on the surface of granulocytes
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	reduce infection in patients with nonmyeloid chemotherapy
Contraindications (3 most important)	hypersensitivity to filgrastim, Proteins from E coli
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	fever headache tachycardia
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	was draw only one dose from a vial
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	no signs of infection
Client Teaching	review serious possible side effects with patient

needs (1 or 2 most important)	
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Brand/Generic	statin family
Typical Prescribed Dose	
Typical Frequency	
Route (most common)	
Classification	
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	
Contraindications (3 most important)	
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	

Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	
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Brand/Generic	Zetia (ezetimibe)
Typical Prescribed Dose	10 mg
Typical Frequency	daily
Route (most common)	oral
Classification	antihypercholesterolemic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	reduces blood cholesterol by inhibiting its absorption through the small intestine
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	to treat hypercholesterolemia
Contraindications (3 most important)	active hepatic dysfunction, hypersensitivity to medication
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	depression, dizziness, fatigue
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	monitor liver enzymes before and during therapy
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	decrease cholesterol

Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	direct patient to follow and low cholesterol diet
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Brand/Generic	Welchol (colesevelam)
Typical Prescribed Dose	3.75 G
Typical Frequency	daily
Route (most common)	oral
Classification	bile acid sequestrant
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	binds with bile acid in intestine, preventing their absorption and forming an insoluble complex that excreted in feces
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	improve glycemic control in type 2 diabetes
Contraindications (3 most important)	history of bowel obstruction or pancreatitis induced by hypertriglyceridemia, hypersensitivity, serum triglyceride level greater than 500 mg per deciliter
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	hypertension, pharyngitis, oral blistering
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	evaluate patients lipid levels
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the	improved glycemic control

medications effect)	
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	instruct patient to take drug with meals and drink plenty of liquids when taking it

Brand/Generic	Fibrates (gemfibrozil)
Typical Prescribed Dose	600 mg
Typical Frequency	Twice a day
Route (most common)	oral
Classification	antihyperlipidemic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	decrease hepatic triglyceride production
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	treating hyperlipidemia types
Contraindications (3 most important)	gallbladder disease, hepatic dysfunction, hypersensitivity
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	chills, fatigue, headache
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	monitor serum triglyceride and cholesterol
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	lipids with a normal range

Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	advise patient to take missed dose as soon as he remembers
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Brand/Generic	Remicade (infliximab)
Typical Prescribed Dose	5 mg per kilogram
Typical Frequency	over 2 hours
Route (most common)	IV
Classification	anti-inflammatory
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	binds with cytokine tumor necrosis Factor Alpha preventing it from binding with its receptors
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	control moderate-to-severe Crohn's disease long-term
Contraindications (3 most important)	breastfeeding, moderate to severe heart failure, hypersensitivity
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	chills, dizziness, fatigue
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	this medication should not be started on a patient with an active infection
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the	reduced signs Crohn's disease

medications effect)	
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	medication to take effect within 1 to 2 weeks

Brand/Generic	Adalimumab (Humira)
Typical Prescribed Dose	40 mg
Typical Frequency	every other week
Route (most common)	Sub-Q
Classification	tumor necrosis Factor blocker
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	binds to tumor necrosis factors to block interaction
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	reducing signs and symptoms induced major clinical response inhibiting progression of structural damage and improve physical function in patients with moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis cometary do signs and symptoms in hitting progression of structural damage and improve physical function in patients with psoriatic arthritis to reduce signs and symptoms in patient with active ankylosing spondylitis
Contraindications (3 most important)	active infection, breastfeeding, hypersensitivity
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	confusion, CVA, arrhythmias
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Fashion with patience with recurrent infections

Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	reduce symptoms
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	first injection must take place within a healthcare professional presents

Brand/Generic	Etanercept (Enbrel)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Reduces joint inflammation from rheumatoid arthritis
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	chills, chest pain, congestive heart failure
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	screen patient for TB

Brand/Generic	Methotrexate
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	flows rapidly growing cells such as epithelial skin cells in psoriasis
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	chest pain, deep vein thrombosis, hypertension
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	monitor results of CBC, chest x-ray, liver and renal function

Brand/Generic	Cyclosporine (Sandimmune)
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Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	immunosuppression by inhibiting the proliferation of T lymphocytes, the production and release of lymphokines
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	altered level of Consciousness, headache, hypertension
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	administer IVslowly

Brand/Generic	Tacrolimus (Prograf)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	inhibits T lymphocytes activation, possibly by binding to an intracellular protein
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	dizziness, fever, headache
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	should not be given to patients with congenital Long QT syndrome

Brand/Generic	Adrucil (cytarabine)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	
Nursing Considerations	

(1 or 2)	
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Brand/Generic	rubicin anthracyclines
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	

Brand/Generic	Cyclophosphamide
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	

Brand/Generic	Topotecan
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions	

(3 most common)	
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	

Brand/Generic	Leuprolide/Flutamide
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	

Brand/Generic	Tamoxifen
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	

Brand/Generic	Anastrozole
Mechanism of Action	

(brief description use your own words)	
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	

Brand/Generic	Trastuzumab
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	

Brand/Generic	Interferon Alpha-2B
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	

Brand/Generic	Keytruda (pembrolizumab)
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Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	