

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Coumadin (warfarin)
Typical Prescribed Dose	2-10 mg Tablet
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-dependent clotting factors.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Prevention or treatment of PE, recurrent MI or thromboembolic complications
Contraindications (3 most important)	Bleeding, sever liver or kidney disease, uncontrolled hypertension.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Easy bruising and bleeding, nausea, and vomitting
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Ensure women are not pregnant. Push slowly over 1-2 min through IV. Avoid IM injections.
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor INR, weekly follow up appointments until stable PT and INR levels.
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Explain what the medication is for and inform pt. to be aware of bleeding easily. Use an electric shaver and soft bristle toothbrush.

Brand/Generic	methotrexate
Typical Prescribed Dose	10 to 25 mg
Typical Frequency	Weekly
Route (most common)	IM
Classification	Antiarthritic, antipsoriatic, antirheumatic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Exerts immunosuppressive effects by inhibiting replication and function of T and possible B lymphocytes.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Treat severe rheumatoid arthritis unresponsive to other therapy
Contraindications (3 most important)	Breastfeeding, pregnancy
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Dizziness, Acne, Chest pain
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Administer subcutaneous injection into pt abdomen or thigh.
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor CBC, chest x-ray, liver and renal function tests, and urinalysis before and after treatment.
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Prepare a calendar of treatment days for pt. and emphasize importance of following instructions exactly.

Brand/Generic	Lovenox (enoxaparin)
Typical Prescribed Dose	30 mg
Typical Frequency	Every 12 hours
Route (most common)	SubQ
Classification	Low-molecular-weight heparin, Antithrombotic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Stops coagulation inhibitors by binding with and inactivates clotting factors.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To prevent an formation of deep vein thrombosis for those with thromboembolic risk factors
Contraindications (3 most important)	Active Major bleeding, thrombocytopenia, and positive antiplatelet antibody test
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Nausea, Diarrhea, and Fever
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Use caution with patients that have a history of heparin-induced thrombocytopenia. Do not give this drug by I.M. injection
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the	Watch for patient bleeding and notify prescriber if platelet count drops below 100,000/mm ³ .

medications effect)	
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Notify patient is at risk for bleeding and inform them to notify the prescriber if any adverse reactions occur.

Brand/Generic	Eliquis (apixaban)
Typical Prescribed Dose	5 mg
Typical Frequency	Twice daily
Route (most common)	Oral tablet
Classification	Antithrombolytic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Decreases thrombin generation and thrombus development.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To reduce the risk of stroke and systemic embolism for pt with afib. Prevention or treatment of PE and DVT
Contraindications (3 most important)	Active pathological bleeding, severe hypersensitivity to apixaban or its components.
Common Side Effects/Adverse	Bleeding, Headache, Dizziness

Reactions (3 most common)	
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Crush tablet and mix with apple juice or water if Pt is unable to swallow whole tablets. Should not be given to Pt with sever hepatic dysfunction.
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor INR
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Emphasize importance of taking apixaban exactly as prescribed. Notify provider if you become pregnant.

Brand/Generic	Plavix (clopidogrel)
Typical Prescribed Dose	75 mg
Typical Frequency	Daily
Route (most common)	Oral tablet
Classification	Platelet aggregation inhibitor
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Binds to adenosine diphosphate receptors on the surface of activated platelets not allowing clotting.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is)	To reduce thrombotic events, such as MI and stroke, in patients with antherosclerosis documented by recent MI, peripheral artery disease, or stroke.

usually prescribed	
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)	Headache, dizziness, nausea, diarrhea or constipation.
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Expect to give aspirin with clopidogrel in pt with acute coronary syndrome. Use cautiously with pts with severe hepatic or renal disease, risk of bleeding from surgery or trauma or conditions that predispose to bleeding
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Obtain and monitor CBC
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Discourage use of NSAIDs, notify provider if you become pregnant, notify provider if pt. experiences extreme skin paleness, fever, neurologic changes, or weakness.

Brand/Generic	Welchol (colesevelam)
Typical Prescribed Dose	3.75 g once daily or 1.875 g twice daily with a meal and beverage
Typical Frequency	Daily
Route (most common)	Oral tablet

Classification	Bile acid sequestrant
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Binds with bile acids in the intestine causing a cascade of effects ultimately lowering LDL levels in the blood.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To reduce LDL cholesterol levels
Contraindications (3 most important)	History of bowel obstruction, pancreatitis induced by hypertriglyceridemia, serum triglyceride level greater than 500 mg/dl
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Hypertension, abdominal distention, flu-like symptoms
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Do not give to Pt with GI motility disorders or previous GI surgery.
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor frequency of bowel movements and consistency of stools in pt with coronary artery disease or hemorrhoids.
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Instruct Pt to take medication with meals and drink plenty of liquids when taking it.
Brand/Generic	Sandimmune (cyclosporine)
Typical Prescribed	12 to 15 mg/kg

Dose	
Typical Frequency	Divided doses every 12 hours
Route (most common)	Oral
Classification	Immunosuppressant
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Causes immunosuppression by inhibiting the proliferation to T lymphocytes, the production and release of lymphokines, and the release of interleukin-2.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To prevent or treat organ rejection in heart, kidney, and liver allogenic transplantation.
Contraindications (3 most important)	Abnormal renal function, neoplastic diseases, and uncontrolled hypertension in patients with psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Diarrhea, vomiting, lower extremity pain
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Discard diluted solution after 24 hours.
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor blood pressure, liver and renal function tests, be aware that BUN and creatinine levels may be high during tests.
Client Teaching	Instruct Pt to take medication at the same

needs (1 or 2 most important)	time each day and in the same relation to type and timing of food intake to help increase compliance and maintain steady blood level.
-----------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Brand/Generic	Persantine (dipyridamole)
Typical Prescribed Dose	75- 100 mg
Typical Frequency	4 times daily with warfarin
Route (most common)	Oral tablets
Classification	Coronary vasodilator, diagnostic aid, platelet aggregation inhibitor
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	May increase the intraplatelet level of adenosine, which causes coronary vasodilation and inhibits platelet aggregation.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To prevent thromboembolic complications of cardiac valve replacement
Contraindications (3 most important)	Asthma, hypotension, unstable angina pectoris
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Headache, Dizziness, Abdominal pain
Nursing Considerations	Keep parenteral aminophylline available to relieve adverse reactions.

(1 or 2)	
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor vital signs, breath sounds and pulse.
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Encourage Pt to take medication at least 1 hour before meals or 2 hours after meals for faster absorption.

Brand/Generic	Zetia (ezetimibe)
Typical Prescribed Dose	10mg
Typical Frequency	Daily
Route (most common)	Oral tablet
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)	Treat heterozygous familial and nonfamilial hypercholesterolemia or homozygous sitosterolemia
Contraindications (3 most)	Active hepatic dysfunction, hypersensitivity to ezetimibe or its components

important)	
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Muscle pain, tenderness, or weakness
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Monitor liver enzymes before and during ezetimibe therapy
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor CMP
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Direct patient to follow a low-cholesterol diet as an adjunct to ezetimibe therapy.

Brand/Generic	Neupogen (filgrastim)
Typical Prescribed Dose	5mcg/kg
Typical Frequency	Daily over 15- 30 min or as continuous infusion for up to 2 weeks beginning 24 hr or more after cytotoxic chemotherapy.
Route (most common)	IV
Classification	Antineutropenic, hematopoietic stimulator
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Reduces fever and the risk of infection raised by severe neutropenia.
Reasons	To reduce infection in pt with nonmyeloid

Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	malignancies after myelosuppressive chemotherapy
Contraindications (3 most important)	Hypersensitivity to filgrastim
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Fever, headache, Leukocytosis, thrombocytopenia
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Withdraw only one dose from a vial; do not repuncture the vial.
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor CBC, Hematocrit and platelet count 2-3 times a week.
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Emphasize the importance of returning for follow-up laboratory tests.

Brand/Generic	Fibrates (gemfibrozil)
Typical Prescribed Dose	600 mg
Typical Frequency	Twice a day (with morning and evening meals)
Route (most common)	Oral capsules

Classification	Antihyperlipidemic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	May decrease hepatic triglyceride production resulting a decrease in total cholesterol, triglyceride, and VLDL levels and increasing HDL levels.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Treatment of hyperlipidemia
Contraindications (3 most important)	Concurrent therapy with dasabuvir, repaglinide or simvastatin, gallbladder disease hepatic or severe renal dysfunction
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Headache, Cough, Abdominal or epigastric pain
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Monitor serum triglyceride and cholesterol levels. Monitor CBC and liver enzymes
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor serum triglyceride and cholesterol levels. Monitor CBC and liver enzymes.
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Instruct Pt to take medication 30 minutes before meals (breakfast and dinner).
Brand/Generic	Heparin
Typical	5,000 units

Prescribed Dose	
Typical Frequency	20,000 to 40,000 units infused per 24 hours
Route (most common)	IV
Classification	Anticoagulant
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Prevention of thrombin activation for clotting.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To prevent and treat peripheral arterial embolism, PE, thromboembolic complications
Contraindications (3 most important)	Breastfeeding, Pregnancy, sever thrombocytopenia
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Bleeding easily, pain, itching of your feet.
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Use with caution with alcoholics, pregnant women, and pts. over the age of 60. Read label carefully.
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Obtain aPTT after 8 hours of therapy and monitor blood test results.

Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Inform Pt. the increase of bleeding. Avoid use of aspirin and ibuprofen.
Brand/Generic	Remicade (infliximab)
Typical Prescribed Dose	5mg/kg
Typical Frequency	Over 2 hours repeated 2 and 6 weeks after first infusion.
Route (most common)	IV
Classification	Anti-inflammatory
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Binds with cytokine tumor necrosis factor-alpha leading to the infiltration or inflammatory cells into inflamed intestine and joints.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To treat chronic sever plaque psoriasis in PT
Contraindications (3 most important)	Breastfeeding, Heart failure
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Dizziness, fever, Facial flushing.
Nursing Considerations	Do not start IV with a Pt who has an active infection or if they are at a high risk of

(1 or 2)	acquiring an infection.
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor liver function
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Inform pt that medication should take effect within 1 to 2 weeks.

Brand/Generic	protamine sulfate
Typical Prescribed Dose	1 mg for each 100 units of heparin
Typical Frequency	Max 100 mg within 2 hour period
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)	Treat heparin toxicity or hemorrhage associated with heparin therapy
Contraindications (3 most)	Allergy to fish

important)	
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Bleeding, Weakness, Bradycardia
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Expect to administer undiluted. Inject slowly (5 mg/min)
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor vital signs. Monitor with aPTT
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Instruct Pt to report adverse reactions immediately.

Brand/Generic	Xarelto (rivaroxaban)
Typical Prescribed Dose	20 mg
Typical Frequency	Daily with meal
Route (most common)	Oral (tablet)
Classification	Antithrombolytic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Selectively blocks the active site of factor Xa stopping the blood coagulation.
Reasons	To reduce the risk of stroke and systemic

Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	embolism in patients with nonvalvular afib, prevent and treat DVT or PE.
Contraindications (3 most important)	Active pathological bleeding, hypersensitivity to rivaroxaban or its components
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Back pain, Muscle spasm, Dizziness
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Should not be given to Pt with prosthetic heart valves. Use with caution during pregnancy.
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor INR
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Emphasize the importance of taking rivaroxaban exactly as prescribed. Inform pt. to stop taking over the counter medications and notify provider if needing to take these medications.

Brand/Generic	Prograf (tacrolimus)
Typical Prescribed Dose	0.03 to 0.05 mg/kg
Typical Frequency	Daily
Route (most common)	Oral

Classification	Immunosuppressant
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Inhibits T lymphocyte activation by binding to an intracellular protein resulting in inhibition of T lymphocyte activation, which produces immunosuppression.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To prevent organ rejection in pt undergoing allogeneic or heart, kidney, or liver transplant.
Contraindications (3 most important)	Breastfeeding
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Fever, Headache, back pain
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Know that tacrolimus therapy should not be started within 24 hours of cyclosporine, and vice versa.
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor blood tacrolimus trough levels regularly, blood pressure, blood glucose levels, and serum potassium level.
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Advise pt to avoid consumption of alcohol or grapefruit juice while on medication.

Brand/Generic	Vitamin K
----------------------	------------------

Typical Prescribed Dose	2.5 to 25 mg
Typical Frequency	Daily
Route (most common)	Oral
Classification	coagulant
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	New carbanion model that mimics the proton abstraction from the gamma position of protein-bound glutamate activating blood-clotting proteins.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Assist with clotting and bleeding problems.
Contraindications (3 most important)	Diarrhea, Liver disease, Cystic fibrosis
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Decreased appetite, paleness, muscle stiffness
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Use electric shavers
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor CBC levels.

Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Inform all primary physicians use of this medication.