

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	LOVENOX (enoxaparin)
Typical Prescribed Dose	30-40mg
Typical Frequency	once or twice daily
Route (most common)	SQ
Classification	Anticoagulant
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	blood thinner containing a low molecular heparin. the drug binds and accelerates the activity of antithrombin III, an enzyme which causes blood to clot by acting on a blood protein called fibrinogen
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	used to treat and prevent a type of blood clot called deep vein thrombosis (DVT), which can lead to blood clots in the lungs (pulmonary embolism)
Contraindications (3 most important)	active major bleeding, thrombocytopenia
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	active major bleeding, hypersensitivity to benzyl alcohol, pork products
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	use enoxaparin with extreme caution in patients with a history of heparin induced thrombocytopenia or an increased risk of hemorrhage
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	monitor Xa inhibition factor
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	drug and the importance for preventions of DVT'S, prevent bleeding

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Heparin (Heparin)
Typical Prescribed Dose	15-20u/kg/hr and boluses
Typical Frequency	Fast acting (20-30 min)
Route (most common)	IV drip / SQ
Classification	Anticoagulant
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	binds with antithrombin III, enhancing antithrombin III inactivation of the coagulation enzymes thrombin (factor IIa) 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 a.fib, and venous thrombosis and its extension
Contraindications (3 most important)	breastfeeding; infants, neonates, or pregnant woman (heparin sodium injection, USP) / GI
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Chills, Chest pain, thrombosis, Anaphylaxis
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Give heparin only by subcutaneous or i.v. route; IM use cause hematoma, irritation, pain
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	PTT: 1.5-2.5 times normal (45-70 seconds)
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	prevent bleeding

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Coumadin (warfarin)
Typical Prescribed Dose	2 to 5 mg
Typical Frequency	daily
Route (most common)	P.O.
Classification	Anti coagulant
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Interferes with the liver's ability to synthesize Vitamin K-dependent clotting factors II (prothrombin), V, IX, and X. This interferes with the clotting cascade
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	prevent blood clots from forming or growing larger in your blood and blood vessels. & also for people with irregular heartbeats, people with prosth
Contraindications (3 most important)	bleeding or bleeding tendencies; blood dyscrasias; cerebral or dissecting aneurysm
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	easy bruising & bleeding • nausea • swelling
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Avoid I.M. injections during warfarin therapy, if possible, because they can result in bleeding, bruising, hematoma.
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medication's effect)	monitor PT/INR
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	explain warfarin therapy aims to prevent thrombosis by decreasing clotting ability while avoiding the risk of spontaneous bleeding

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Xarelto (rivaroxaban)
Typical Prescribed Dose	10-20 mg
Typical Frequency	Daily
Route (most common)	P.O.
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. Without Xa, blood clotting is impaired.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	used to prevent blood clots from forming due to a certain irregular heartbeat (A. fib) or after hip or knee replacement surgery. used to treat blood clots (DVT/PE) and from clots forming again.
Contraindications (3 most important)	active pathological bleeding, hypersensitivity to rivaroxaban or its components
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	cerebral hemorrhage, cholestasis, excessive bleeding
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	monitor patients hepatic and renal function, as ordered, throughout rivaroxaban therapy
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	monitor Xa factors
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	emphasize the importance of taking rivaroxaban as prescribed. Instruct patient taking 20 mg tablets to take with food

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Eliquis (apixaban)
Typical Prescribed Dose	2.5- 5 mg
Typical Frequency	twice a day
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	Antithrombotic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Inhibits free and clot-bound factor Xa and prothrombinase activity. By inhibiting factor Xa, apixaban decreases thrombin generation and thrombus development.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	used to reduce the risk of stroke and blood clots in people who have a-fib, a type of irregular heartbeat
Contraindications (3 most important)	active pathological bleeding, severe hypersensitivity to apixaban or its components
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	hemorrhagic stroke, syncope, GI bleeding
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	know that apixaban should not be given to patients with severe hepatic dysfunction
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	look at Xa inhibitors
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	tell patient unable to swallow whole tablets to crush tablets and mix with apple juice or water or mix with applesauce and take immediately

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Plavix (clopidogrel)
Typical Prescribed Dose	75 mg
Typical Frequency	Daily
Route (most common)	P.O.
Classification	Platelet aggregation inhibitor
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	binds to adenosine diphosphate (ADP) receptors on the surface of activated platelets. This blocks ADP, which deactivates nearby glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptors and prevents fibrinogen from attaching to receptors
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	reduce thrombotic events, such as MI and stroke, in patients with atherosclerosis documented by recent MI, peripheral artery disease, stroke
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)	Chest pain, confusion, depression, fatal intracranial bleeding
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	use clopidogrel cautiously in patients 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)	check for blood in urine, black/bloody stools, vomit that looks like ground coffee
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	discourage use of NSAIDs, including OTC preparations, during clopidogrel therapy because of potential bleeding.

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Aspirin (Aspirin)
Typical Prescribed Dose	325-650 mg & also 81 mg
Typical Frequency	Daily or PRN
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	Anti-Inflammatory, antiplatelet, ^{nonopioid} analgesic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Blocks the activity of cyclooxygenase, the enzyme needed for prostaglandin synthesis. Prostaglandins, are important in the inflammatory response
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	to relieve mild to moderate pain from inflammation, as in rheumatoid arthritis or osteoarthritis
Contraindications (3 most important)	Allergy to tartrazine dye, asthma, bleeding problems
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Hearing loss, Angioedema, Bronchospasm
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Don't crush timed-release or controlled-release aspirin tablets unless directed. ASK about Tinnitus.
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor with platelet function analyzer
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Advise adult patient take low-dose aspirin not to also take ibuprofen because it may reduce the cardioprotective and stroke preventive effects of aspirin

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Persantine (dipyridamole)
Typical Prescribed Dose	75 to 100 mg
Typical Frequency	4x daily with warfarin
Route (most common)	PO/IV
Classification	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 (I.V.), hypersensitivity to dipyridamole or its components, hypotension, unstable angina pectoris
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Angia, abdominal pain
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Protect I.V. form of dipyridamole from direct light and freezing
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	notify provider if you're feeling nausea/vomiting
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Inform patient that drug commonly is taken with other anticoagulants

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Alteplase
Typical Prescribed Dose	0.9 mg/kg
Typical Frequency	Initial bolus - 1 min infused over 60 min
Route (most common)	IV bolus/ IV infusion
Classification	Thrombolytic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	latches on to fibrin during a clot & changes trapped plasminogen to plasmin. plasmin then breaks down fibrin & other clotting factors.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	acute ischemic stroke PE acute MI
Contraindications (3 most important)	active internal bleeding hypersensitivity to alteplase severe uncontrolled hypertension.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Cerebral edema GI bleeding arrhythmias
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	apply pressure for 30 mins then put dressing on after administration monitor BP, HR, rhythms
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	DVT → Homan's sign
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	report bleeding ASAP limit physical activity

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Protamine Sulfate
Typical Prescribed Dose	1mg / 100 units of heparin
Typical Frequency	< 30 min
Route (most common)	IV
Classification	Heparin antagonist
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	neutralizer for an anticoagulant
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	heparin toxicity or hemorrhage due to heparin therapy
Contraindications (3 most important)	previous vasectomy allergy to fish hypersensitivity to protamine
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	dyspnea bradycardia weakness
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	insert 5mg over a min rapid delivery can cause hypotension
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	monitor PTT after admin.
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	tell patient to report all side effects once they start happening

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Vitamin K (phytonadise)
Typical Prescribed Dose	neonates: 2 mcg/day men (19 & older): 120 mcg/day women (19 & older): 90 mcg/day
Typical Frequency	1x daily
Route (most common)	IM injection/SQ/PO
Classification	vitamins
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	blood-clotting vitamin → essential piece in the enzymatic sequence
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	hypoprothrombemia prevention of hemorrhagic disease in neonates and treatment for hemorrhagic disease
Contraindications (3 most important)	Jaudice hepatic disease biliary tract disease
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Anaphylaxis cardiac arrest hypersensitivity to vitamin
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Keep out of exposure to light PO before I.M. or SQ
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	PT monitoring
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Increase vitamin K with greens ↓ (spinach/broccoli)

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Epoetin alfa (EPO)
Typical Prescribed Dose	50-100 units/kg
Typical Frequency	3x/week
Route (most common)	IV or subQ
Classification	antianemic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	produces reticulocytes → mature RBCs
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Anemia due to: kidney failure, HIV patients, chemotherapy reduce need for blood transfusion in anemic patients preparing for surgery
Contraindications (3 most important)	breastfeeding pregnancy uncontrolled hypertension
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	CHF Chest pain Anxiety
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	this shouldn't be given to cancer patients (non terminal) may decrease the survival rate
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Hgb levels serum iron levels
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	educate on adverse effects before therapy educate on how to administer

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Neupogen (Filgrastim)
Typical Prescribed Dose	5-10 mcg
Typical Frequency	daily (for up to two weeks)
Route (most common)	I.V. / Sub Q
Classification	Antineutropenic, hematopoietic stimulator
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Identical to granulocyte colony → stimulates hormone reduces fever & risk for infection
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	reduce length of neutropenia after transplantation of bone marrow collection of leukopheresis
Contraindications (3 most important)	hypersensitivity to filgrastim, other colony-stim factors or proteins in E. coli
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	fever leukocytosis anaphylaxis
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	don't mix with normal saline warm to room temp
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	monitor renal function monitor CBC, hct, platelets (2-3/week)
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	review side effects educate on administration process

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	-statin family
Typical Prescribed Dose	10-80 mg
Typical Frequency	1x daily
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	Anti hyperlipidemic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	boosts LDL production + breakdown
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	control lipid levels reduce risk of acute angina, CVA, MI
Contraindications (3 most important)	active hepatic disease hypersensitivity to breastfeeding/pregnancy atorvastatin
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	amnesia ache arrhythmias
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	use cautiously in patients who suffer from alcoholism/liver disease
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	measure lipid levels after 2-4 weeks monitor glucose for diabetics
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	educate on how patient should take it at the same time every day. patients with diabetes to watch blood glucose

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Zetia (ezetimibe)
Typical Prescribed Dose	10 mg tablets
Typical Frequency	1x daily
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	Anti hyper cholesterol emic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	lower blood cholesterol by starting absorption in small intestine
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	hypercholesterolemia
Contraindications (3 most important)	active hepatic dysfunction hypersensitivity to ezetimibe
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	depression pharyngitis Chest pain
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	monitor liver enzymes before & during
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	CMP
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Follow low cholesterol diet report pain in muscles

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Welchol (colesevelam)
Typical Prescribed Dose	3.75g or 1.875g
Typical Frequency	1x or 2x daily
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	Bile acid sequestrant
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	binds bile acid in the intestine, stopping it from forming into insoluble contents excreted in stool
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	type 2 diabetes reduce LDL levels
Contraindications (3 most important)	history of bowel obstruction serum triglyceride level greater than 500mg/dL
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	hypertension oral blistering abdominal distention/pain
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	don't give to gastroparesis patients use caution with patients that have dyspnea → large tablets
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	monitor CBC
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	blood tests every 3 months notify provider if stomach pain, nausea, vomiting

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Fibrates (gemfibrozil)
Typical Prescribed Dose	600 mg before breakfast & dinner
Typical Frequency	BID
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	Antihyperlipidemic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Decreases hepatic triglyceride production. Accelerates removal of total cholesterol from liver.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	↑ triglyceride & ↑ cholesterol levels
Contraindications (3 most important)	gallbladder disease, hepatic dysfunction, renal dysfunction
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	numbness blurred vision stomach pain
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	monitor serum triglycerides and cholesterol levels.
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	review patients liver enzymes & CBC
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Instruct patient on taking before breakfast & dinner

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Remicade (infliximab)
Typical Prescribed Dose	5 mg/kg over 2 hours
Typical Frequency	every 8 weeks
Route (most common)	IV infusion
Classification	Anti-inflammatory
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	TNF-alpha can't produce proinflammatory cytokines and endothelial permeability.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	used for arthritis & chrons disease
Contraindications (3 most important)	murine proteins breast feeding & hypersensitivity to infliximab
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	chills stomach/chest cough runny nose
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	know it shouldn't be started with an active infection
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	monitor liver function
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	advise patient to have regular skin examinations

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	A dalimumab (humaria)
Typical Prescribed Dose	40 mg
Typical Frequency	every week
Route (most common)	SQ inj.
Classification	TNF blocker
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	binds to TNF to block interaction of the P55 and the P75 cell surface TNF receptors
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	used for Crohns disease, arthritis, and ulcerative colitis.
Contraindications (3 most important)	active infections, breast feeding, hypersensitivity to a dalimumab
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	humbness /tingling chest pain vision problems
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	use with caution with patients who often experience infection.
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	watch closely for evidence of CHF
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Inform patient the first injection needs to be done with a provider present

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Enbrel (etanercept)
Typical Prescribed Dose	50 mg
Typical Frequency	once a week
Route (most common)	SQ inj
Classification	Antirheumatoid drug
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	reduces joint inflammation by binding with TNF
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	rheumatoid arthritis
Contraindications (3 most important)	sepsis hypersensitivity to etanercept
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	vomiting weight changes heart burn
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	screen for TB
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	monitor for infection
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	teaching patient proper injection/ where to inject

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Methotrexate (amethopterin)
Typical Prescribed Dose	2.5 mg
Typical Frequency	WEEKLY
Route (most common)	IV, IM injection
Classification	antiarthritic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Inhibits the replication of T& B lymphocytes
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Cancer
Contraindications (3 most important)	breast feeding, pregnancy, hypersensitivity to amethopterin
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	vomiting hair loss dizziness
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	administer SQ
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	monitor CBC / liver function
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Prepare a calendar of treatment days

N322 Chemo and Immune Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Sandimmune (cyclosporine)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	inhibits the proliferation of T lymphocytes
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	hypertension Kidney damage cramps
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	instruct patient to take it at the same time everyday

N322 Chemo and Immune Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Prograf (tacrolimus)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	It also the inhibition of T-lymphocytes
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	fever tremors ↑ blood sugar
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	tell patient they shouldn't drink alcohol while on this medication

N322 Chemo and Immune Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Adrucil (cytarabine)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	This can halt cell division
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	headache nausea mouth sores
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	let patient know they shouldn't be around people who are sick

N322 Chemo and Immune Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Rubicin (doxorubicin)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Interacts with DNA by intercalation and inhibition of molecular biosynthesis. This inhibits the progression of topoisomerase II.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	loss of appetite nausea/vomiting missed menstrual periods
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	make sure its given through central catheter line (continuous infusion)

N322 Chemo and Immune Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Cyclophosphamide
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	• Specific to site • Kills rapid growing cells by DNA/RNA synthesis
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	alopecia, nausea/vomiting, GI discomfort
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Bruising, monitor patients labs, hair loss

N322 Chemo and Immune Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	tamoxifen
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	blocks estrogen on breast tissue by ^{effects} competing with the receptors binding sites, it stimulates the growth of cancer cells.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	↑ liver enzymes, bone or tumor pain, edema
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• patients should know the life-threatening effects• if patient is premenopausal, you should begin in middle of menstruation

N322 Chemo and Immune Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	leuprolide + flutamide
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Stimulates FSH and LH, the therapeutic dose suppresses secretion of gonadotropin - this allows for releasing of hormones, ↓ of estradiol & testosterone levels.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	leukopenia, alopecia, arrhythmias
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • congestive heart failure (prolonged QT intervals) • Drug should be at room temp.

N322 Chemo and Immune Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Hycamtin (topotecan)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	kills cancer cells → disrupts DNA synthesis
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Alpecia, GI discomfort, immunosuppression
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Monitor labs, encourage intake of fluids

N322 Chemo and Immune Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Anastrozole
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	treats breast cancer after menopause can decrease the amount of estrogen in the body (slows cancer growth)
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	bone pain hot flashes head ache
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	notify patients on medications side effects notify doctor on PMH, heart disease, liver disease, heart attack & bone loss

N322 Chemo and Immune Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Trastuzumab
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	treats metastatic breast cancer by treating lymph node positive.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	nausea body pain weakness
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• this can be used with pregnant women• patient should drink 3 quarts of fluid every 24 hrs.

N322 Chemo and Immune Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	interferon alpha-2B
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	used to treat leukemia, melanoma, Kaposi's sarcoma. We the protein (interferon) made in the body to fight off cancer cells.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	• flu-like symptoms • upset stomach • headaches
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	• monitor for tachycardia numbness • monitor for mood changes

N322 Chemo and Immune Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Keytruda (pembrolizumab)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Cancer specific antibody using monoclonal antibodies to target specific cells. -Antigen should be previously identified
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• hyperglycemia• fatigue• anemia
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• monitor side effects and the patients response to therapy• patient should not conceive on this medication