

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Amoxicillin trihydrate (Amoxil)
Typical Prescribed Dose	250 mg
Typical Frequency	Q8H
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	Antibiotic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	bacteria killing that binds/inactivates penicillin - weakens bacterial cell wall + causes it to lyse
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Tx ear, nose, throat Tx GI tract, skin, tissue infection by gram neg. + gram pos. bacteria
Contraindications (3 most important)	- hypersensitivity to drug
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	- agitation - diarrhea - allergic reactions
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	- cautious use in pt. w/ hepatic issues - stop ASAP if pt. develops allergic rxn
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	- monitor vitals for allergic rxn
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	- refrigerate / shake well before use (liquid)

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Cephalexin (Keflex)
Typical Prescribed Dose	500mg
Typical Frequency	Q12H (7-14 days)
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	Antibiotic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Interacts w/ bacterial cell wall synthesis by inhibiting the final step in cross-linking, makes cells protective - helpful w/ bacteria developing rapidly
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Tx streptococcal pharyngitis Tx skin infections
Contraindications (3 most important)	- hypersensitivity to cephalexin or cephalosporins
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	- eosinophilia - chills - dyspnea
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	- cautious use in patients hypersensitivity to penicillin
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	- elevated BUN monitoring
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	- complete drug as prescribed - report bloody stools ASAP

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Azithromycin (Zithromax)
Typical Prescribed Dose	500 mg ^{single dose} day 1 of pack, 250 mg ^{once} day 2-3
Typical Frequency	1x daily for one time or 5 days
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	Antibiotic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Binds onto ribosomes of the open bacteria — thus blocks peptide-P inhibits RNA-dependent protein synthesis
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Tx Comm. acquired pneumonia Tx otitis media, tonsillitis / pharyngitis
Contraindications (3 most important)	-cholestatic jaundice history -hepatic dysfunction w/ prior use -hypersensitivity to drug
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	-arrhythmias -cholestatic jaundice -hyperglycemia
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	-don't use in pt. w/ QT prolonging -pt. w/ bradyarrhythmias shouldn't get
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	-assess liver function
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	-take 1 hr prior to eating or 2-3 hrs after

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	doxycycline (Vibramycin)
Typical Prescribed Dose	200mg — day 1 \ ÷ into 2 doses every 12hrs 100mg Q12H
Typical Frequency	QD
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	Antibiotic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Starts a bacteriostatic effect against many +l-gram organisms - this passes easily through the lipid bilayer
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Tx cutaneous, GI, inhalation anthrax
Contraindications (3 most important)	- hypersensitivity to doxycycline
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	- hairy tongue (black) - anorexia
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	- pregnancy / breastfeeding - don't administer - No to kids 8 or younger
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	- Monitor for elevated BUN - Assess for GI dist.
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	- don't take before going to sleep - avoid dairy + foods high in iron + calcium

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Vancomycin (Vanocin)
Typical Prescribed Dose	500mg
Typical Frequency	Q6h
Route (most common)	IV
Classification	Antibiotic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Inhibits bacterial RNA + cell wall infections synthesis - cell lysis + cell death (bacteria)
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Tx bacterial septicemia Tx bone/joint infections Tx Staph. infections
Contraindications (3 most important)	- hypersensitivity to Vancomycin - hypersensitivity to corn/corn products
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	- chills - anaphylaxis - back pain - hypotension - diarrhea (c. diff.)
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	- look for extravasation @ IV site - Monitor for C. diff.
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	- Monitor vitals - Assess stool for C. diff.
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	- Notify PCP if there isn't improvement after 2-3 days

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Bactrim (sulfa methoxazole)
Typical Prescribed Dose	400mg
Typical Frequency	QD
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	Antibiotics
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Inhibits the bacterial synthesis of dihydrofolic acid by competing w/ para-aminobenzoic acid, blocks the production of tetrahydrofolic acid → reversibly inhibiting the enzyme required
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Tx UTI Tx MRSA
Contraindications (3 most important)	-renal failure -sensitivity to sun
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	-vomiting/nausea/diarrhea -muscle weakness -blurred vision
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	-be aware of therapeutic response
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	-Monitor pH of urine -Monitor vitals
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	-Stopping early may relapse infection -8oz of water

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	levofloxacin (Levaquin)
Typical Prescribed Dose	500mg - 2 days - infusion over 1hr (IV)
Typical Frequency	QD
Route (most common)	PO/IV
Classification	Antibiotic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	This causes issues w/ cell replication by inhibiting the enzyme DNA gyrase - essential for repair & replication for bacteria
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Tx CAP
Contraindications (3 most important)	-hypersensitivity to levofloxacin
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	-anxiousness -hyperglycemia -acute renal failure -arrhythmias
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	-cautious use in patients w/ renal insufficiency -be aware w/ pt. that is diabetic
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	-Monitor glucose levels
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	-complete as prescribed

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Morphine sulfate (Morphine)
Typical Prescribed Dose	5-30mg
Typical Frequency	PRN, Q4H
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	Analgesic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Binds + activates opioid receptors in brain to produce euphoria + analgesia
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Tx pain relief that is moderate/severe
Contraindications (3 most important)	- severe bronchial asthma - respiratory depression
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	- bradycardia - agitation - adrenal insufficiency - abdominal cramps - MI
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	- don't administer if pt. is pregnant - cautious use in pt. w/ CO ₂ retention
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	- monitor vitals - assess pt. airways
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	- take exactly as prescribed - milk/food if GI upset occurs

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Naproxen (Aleve)
Typical Prescribed Dose	250-500 mg (1500mg max. daily)
Typical Frequency	BID
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	analgesic, anti-inflammatory
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	blocks the enzyme needed to synthesize prostaglandins - these mediate inflamm. response - swelling, pain, vasodilation
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Tx mild/moderate musculoskeletal inflammation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • osteoarthritis • RA
Contraindications (3 most important)	- asthma - nasal polyps - angioedema - bronchospasms
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	- hyperglycemia - heart failure - aseptic meningitis
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	- RTI patients → no NSAIDs - HF ↑ w/ use of NSAIDs
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	- assess for increased creatinine
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	- don't exceed recommended dosage - do not crush

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Naloxone hydrochloride (Narcan)
Typical Prescribed Dose	0.4 - 2 mg (every 2-3 minutes)
Typical Frequency	1x (overdose)
Route (most common)	IV / IM / SQ
Classification	Opioid antagonist
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Briefly antagonizes Mu, Kappa + Sigma receptors in CNS + reverses: hypotension, resp. depression, analgesia, sedation caused by opioid
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Tx overdose
Contraindications (3 most important)	- hypersensitivity to naloxone
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	- Symptoms of withdrawal - Nausea/vomiting - chills
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	- keep crash cart near - IV route when possible
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	- Monitor vitals for adverse effects
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	- Urge pt. to seek Rehab. help

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Nix (permethrin)
Typical Prescribed Dose	0.25, 0.5, 1 + 5% solution
Typical Frequency	QD for 14 days - wear time 8-14 hrs
Route (most common)	Topical
Classification	Anti-parasitic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	It acts on nerve cell membranes to tamper w/ the Na channel current - this regulates the polarization of the membrane
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Tx lice, tick, flea, mites or other arthropods
Contraindications (3 most important)	-hypersensitivity to permethrin
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	-burning/stinging of site applied to - skin redness - skin irritation/itch
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	-can be used during pregnancy
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	-assess the skin or site following application
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	- Shake before applying - for external use only

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Lindane
Typical Prescribed Dose	1% Solution
Typical Frequency	QD for 7 days
Route (most common)	Topical (8-12 hrs / 100% - 100%)
Classification	Anti-parasitic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	This is a CNS stimulant when absorbed systemically. Following the absorption through the chitinous exoskeleton of arthropods - Lindane is presumed to stimulate NS = death
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Tx scabies Tx lice
Contraindications (3 most important)	- convulsive disorders - hypersensitivity to lindane
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	- dizziness - convulsions - tachycardia
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	- Be aware of CNS toxicity
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	- Monitor for adverse effects - monitor for adverse effects
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	- educate pt. on application

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Ovide (malathion)
Typical Prescribed Dose	0.5%
Typical Frequency	QD for 7-9 days
Route (most common)	Topical (8-12 hrs leave-on time)
Classification	Anti-parasitic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	An acetylcholinesterase inhibitor. - upon uptake into target organisms - binds irreversibly to random residues on the cholinesterase enzyme
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Tx lice
Contraindications (3 most important)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hypersensitivity to Ovide - Neonates
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stinging / burning - conjunctivitis - Skin / scalp redness / irritation
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	- watch for adverse effects
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	- assess pt. for lice after each application
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - educate pt. about how the med. is flammable - educate pt. on application

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Flagyl (metronidazole)
Typical Prescribed Dose	7.5mg/kg - up to 1,000 mg max - 4,000 mg daily
Typical Frequency	QD
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	Antibiotic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Bacteriostatic; stops growth of bacteria + even certain parasites
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Tx BV Tx STDs (some) Tx Chron's disease Tx surgical infections Tx c. diff.
Contraindications (3 most important)	- breastfeeding - hypersensitivity to drug
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	- nausea - headache - diarrhea
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	- Use cautiously in patients w/ CNS diseases - Monitor pt. w/ severe liver disease
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	- monitor for adverse effects - Monitor CBC / Culture + sensitivity test
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	- No alcohol on this med. - Make provider aware if pregnant or breastfeeding

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Vermox (mebendazole)
Typical Prescribed Dose	100 mg
Typical Frequency	QD
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	Antiparasitic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Inhibits the effect on tubulin polymerization, results in the loss of cytoplasmic microtubules
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Tx GI infections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hookworms • roundworms • whipworms
Contraindications (3 most important)	- hypersensitivity to Vermox or its components
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	- abnormal pain - vomiting/nausea - flatulence
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	- make sure pt. chews pill thoroughly
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	- monitor for adverse effects
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	- finish full medication

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Albenza (albendazole)
Typical Prescribed Dose	200 mg
Typical Frequency	QD
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	Antiparasitic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Causes degenerative actions in the intestinal cells of the worm binding to the colchicine-selective site of β tubulin + inhibits assembly into microtubules
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Tx tapeworms
Contraindications (3 most important)	- liver issues - low levels of neutrophils - bone marrow failure that causes low blood count
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	- nausea - abdominal pain - vomiting
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	- assess liver function - assess abdomen
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	- monitor liver function
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	- take w/ food - frequent blood tests

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Pin-X (pyrantel)
Typical Prescribed Dose	11mg/kg - max of 1g
Typical Frequency	QD TID
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	Antiparasitic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	This is a depolarizing neuromuscular blocking agent - it causes sudden contraction + paralysis of helminths + worm then lets go of intestinal wall
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Tx pinworm Tx roundworm
Contraindications (3 most important)	-hypersensitivity to pyrantel
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	-headache -dizziness or syncope -nausea
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	-make sure pt isn't breastfeeding
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	-monitor AST + ALT labs
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	-Don't drive on this med. -educate pt. on adverse effects

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Aralen (chlorquine)
Typical Prescribed Dose	500 mg
Typical Frequency	1 x weekly (same day every week)
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	Anti-malaria
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	There is an accumulation of free heme - this is toxic to parasites
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Tx malaria + prevention
Contraindications (3 most important)	-hypersensitivity to chlorquine
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	-Tinnitus -Retina damage (irreversible) -Nausea
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	-be aware of pt. allergies
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	-Monitor liver function + electrolytes
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	-make list of dates -tell provider when/if adverse effects occur

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Plaquenil (hydroxychloroquine)
Typical Prescribed Dose	400mg
Typical Frequency	QD
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	Anti-protozoal
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Suppresses immune system - inhibits production of Rheumatoid factor + acute phase reactants
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Tx prevention of malaria
Contraindications (3 most important)	-hypersensitivity to hydroxychloroquine
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	-hypoglycemia -abdominal nerve conduction -bronchospasms
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	-Monitor kids closely for adverse effects
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	-monitor VS + adverse effects
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	-take w/ food or milk -take as prescribed