

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	amoxicillin trihydrate (Amoxil)
Typical Prescribed Dose	250 mg
Typical Frequency	Every 8 hr (daily)
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	Antibiotic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Kills bacteria by binding to and inactivating penicillin-binding proteins on the inner bacterial cell wall and weakens the bacterial cell wall and causing lysis.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To treat ear, nose, throat GU tract infections caused by susceptible gram-positive and gram-negative organisms
Contraindications (3 most important)	Hypersensitivity to amoxicillin, hypersensitivity to other beta-lactam antibiotics
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Diarrhea, agitation, allergic reaction
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Use drug cautiously in patients who have a hepatic impairment Stop immediately if having an allergic reaction
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medication's effect)	Monitor for allergic reactions or other adverse effects
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Refrigerate and shake well before use Report adverse effects to the patient's provider if it doesn't improve in 72 hrs.

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	cephalexin (Keflex)
Typical Prescribed Dose	500 mg
Typical Frequency	Daily for 7 to 14 days taking it every 12 hrs
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	Antibiotic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Interacts with bacterial cell wall synthesis by inhibiting the final step in the cross-linking of peptidoglycan (makes cell wall rigid) this helps with bacteria that can develop rapidly
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To treat streptococcal pharyngitis, and skin structure infections
Contraindications (3 most important)	Hypersensitivity to cephalexin and cephalosporins
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Elevated BUN Dyspnea Chills Eosinophilia
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Use cautiously in patients with hypersensitivity to penicillin Obtain a culture and sensitivity before administration
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor BUN and creatinine levels
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Complete as prescribed urge patient to report watery, blood stools to prescriber immediately

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	azithromycin (Zithromax)
Typical Prescribed Dose	500 mg (single dose, day 1) 250mg (once, day 2-5)
Typical Frequency	Taken for 5 days daily
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	Antibiotic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Binds to a ribosomal subunit of susceptible bacteria blocking the peptide translocation and inhibiting RNA-dependent protein synthesis
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To treat mild community- acquired pneumonia, otitis media, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, and uncomplicated skin and soft tissue infections caused by a bacterium
Contraindications (3 most important)	History of cholestatic jaundice, hypersensitivity to azithromycin, hepatic dysfunction
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Hyperglycemia Arrhythmias Cholestatic jaundice
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Not to be used in patients with QT prolongation, bradyarrhythmia's, congenital long QT syndrome and uncompensated HF
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Water liver function
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Take 1 hr before eating, or 2-3 hrs after food Report signs and symptoms of an allergic reaction

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	doxycycline (Vibramycin)
Typical Prescribed Dose	200 mg (day 1, divided into 2 doses every 12 hours, then 100 mg every 12 hrs)
Typical Frequency	Daily
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	Antibiotic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Exerts bacteriostatic effect against a wide variety of gram-positive and gram-negative organisms. Since its lipophilic it passes easily through the lipid bilayer
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To treat cutaneous, GI, or inhalation anthrax
Contraindications (3 most important)	Hypersensitivity to doxycycline other tetracyclines or their components
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Black "harry" tongue Anorexia Elevated BUN
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Should not be given to women breastfeeding Avoid giving drug to kids 8 and under
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor BUN and adverse effects
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Do not take before bed Avoid dairy products, food high in calcium/iron

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Plaquenil (hydroxychloroquine)
Typical Prescribed Dose	400 mg
Typical Frequency	Daily
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	Antiprotozoal
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Mildly suppresses the immune system inhibiting the production of rheumatoid factors and acute phase reactants.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Prevents malaria
Contraindications (3 most important)	Hypersensitivity to hydroxychloroquine, retinal vision changes
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Bronchospasm, abdominal pain, hypoglycemia
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Monitor closely for adverse reactions, use cautiously in patients with GGPD deficiency
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor vital signs such as blood sugar
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Take with food or milk, take medication as prescribed

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Aralen (chlorquine)
Typical Prescribed Dose	500 mg
Typical Frequency	Once a week
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	Anti-malaria
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Inhibits the nerve polymerase activity resulting in an accumulation of free nerves which is toxic to parasites.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Prevents malaria
Contraindications (3 most important)	Hypersensitivity to the drug and its components
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Tinnitus, nausea, retinal damage
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Educate patient to stick to the prescription, monitor for adverse reactions
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor liver function and electrolytes
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Stick to medication schedule, report adverse reactions

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Pin-X (pyrantel)
Typical Prescribed Dose	11mg/kg
Typical Frequency	Three times daily
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	antiparasitic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Causes sudden muscle contractions followed by paralysis that causes the worm to let go of the intestinal wall
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Pin worm and round worm
Contraindications (3 most important)	Hypersensitivity to pyrantel
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Headache, nausea, dizziness
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Take medication as prescribed and educate patient on adverse reactions
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor vital signs
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Do not breast feed while taking this drug

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Albenza (albendazole)
Typical Prescribed Dose	200 mg
Typical Frequency	daily
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	Antiparasitic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	It has an inhibitory effect on tubulin polymerization which results in the loss of cytoplasmic microtubules.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	tapeworm
Contraindications (3 most important)	Bone marrow suppression, liver problems, infection
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Teach adverse reactions, monitor liver functions
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Assess liver functions
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Take medication with food to avoid GI upset

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Vermox (mebendazole)
Typical Prescribed Dose	100 mg
Typical Frequency	Three times daily
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	antiparasitic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Inhibits effect on tubulin polymerization which results in less cytoplasmic microtubules
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Hookworm, roundworm, whipworm
Contraindications (3 most important)	Hypersensitivity to vermoz
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Flatulence, vomiting, nausea
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Educate the patient that the pill is chewable
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor vital signs
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Report an adverse reactions to the doctor

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Flagyl (metronidazole)
Typical Prescribed Dose	Max 1,000 mg daily
Typical Frequency	daily
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	antibiotic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Stops the growth of bacteria and certain parasites
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Bacterial vaginosis, STD's, crohns disease, Cdiff
Contraindications (3 most important)	Breast feeding
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Candida infection, diarrhea, steven johnsons syndrome
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Monitor patients with liver diseases
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor for adverse reactions
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Avoid alcohol when taking the drug because it can cause vomiting

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Ovide (malathion)
Typical Prescribed Dose	0.5%
Typical Frequency	daily
Route (most common)	lotion
Classification	antiparasitic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Blocks the activity of enzymes that breaks down and inactivates acetylcholine in head lice.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Head lice
Contraindications (3 most important)	Hypersensitivity to ovide
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Conjunctivitis, stinging sensation, skin irritation
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Teach application of the medicine
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Asses patient to see if they still have lice after each use
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Teach patient that the medication is flammable

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Nix (permethin)
Typical Prescribed Dose	0.25% solution
Typical Frequency	daily
Route (most common)	Cream (topical)
Classification	antiparasitic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Disrupts sodium channels currents that regulate the polarization of the membrane
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Lice, ticks, fleas, mites
Contraindications (3 most important)	Hypersensitivity to permethin
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Skin redness, burning, rash
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Teach how to apply
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Assess skin after application
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Shake before applying

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Bactrim (methoxazole)
Typical Prescribed Dose	400 mg
Typical Frequency	daily
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	antibiotic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Inhibits bacterial synthesis by competing with para-aminobenzoic acid and blocks the production of hydrofolic acid
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	UTI, MRSA
Contraindications (3 most important)	Renal failures, hypersensitivity to the sun
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Muscle weakness, blurred vision, nausea
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Evaluate the therapeutic response
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor urine PH
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Take with water and don't stop medication abruptly

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Naloxone hydrochloride (narcan)
Typical Prescribed Dose	0.4- 2 mg
Typical Frequency	Once
Route (most common)	IV/IM/SQ
Classification	Opioid antagonist
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Antagonizes mu, kappa, and sigma receptors in the CNS reversing analgesia hypotension and respiratory depression.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Opioid overdose
Contraindications (3 most important)	Hypersensitivity to narcan
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Withdrawl symptoms, nausea, vomiting
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Administer IV when possible
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor for withdrawel symptoms
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Teach client that they may experience withdrawel after administration of the drug

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Naproxen (alere)
Typical Prescribed Dose	250-500 mg
Typical Frequency	Twice daily
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	Analgesic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Mediates the inflammatory response that causes local pain, swelling and vasodilation
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Relieve musculoskeletal inflammation, arthritis
Contraindications (3 most important)	Asthma, nasal polyps, bronchospasms
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Edema, hyperglycemia, heart failure
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	NSAIDS should be avoided in patients with MI's
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor creatinine
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Swallow pills whole and report adverse reactions

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Morphine sulfate
Typical Prescribed Dose	5-30 mg
Typical Frequency	daily
Route (most common)	PO
Classification	analgesic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Binds with opioid receptors in the brain and spinal cord
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Relieve severe pain
Contraindications (3 most important)	Asthma, respiratory depression
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Anemia, abdominal cramps, cardiac arrest
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	If used during pregnancy can result in opioid withdrawal syndrome
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor airway
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Take as prescribed

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Levofloxacin (levaquin)
Typical Prescribed Dose	500 mg
Typical Frequency	daily
Route (most common)	PO/IV
Classification	antibiotic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Interferes with bacterial cells replication by inhibiting the bacterial enzyme.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Community acquired pneumonia, influenza
Contraindications (3 most important)	Hypersensitivity to levaquin
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Arrhythmias, anxiety, hyperglycemia
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Use cautiously in patients with renal failure
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor glucose levels
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Teach diabetic patients to monitor blood glucose levels when taking this drug

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Vancomycin (vancocin)
Typical Prescribed Dose	500 mg
Typical Frequency	daily
Route (most common)	IV
Classification	antibiotic
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Inhibits bacterial RNA and cell wall synthesis.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Bacterial septicemia, bone or joint infections, skin and soft tissue infections, stapholococcus resistant strains
Contraindications (3 most important)	Hypersensitivity to corn products
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	Hypotension, chills, anaphylaxis
Nursing Considerations (1 or 2)	Monitor closely for diarrhea and IV site
Patient Assessment (how you are monitoring the medications effect)	Monitor vital signs such as blood pressure
Client Teaching needs (1 or 2 most important)	Notify the provider if there are no improvements after the prescribed dose

