

N322 Drug Card Template

Brand/Generic	Sudafed (pseudoephedrine)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Reduces tissue hyperemia, edema, and nasal congestion; increases nasal airway patency.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Temporary relief of stuffy nose and sinus pain/pressure caused by an infection or other breathing illnesses.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seizures • Hallucinations • SOB
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess congestion before and periodically during therapy. • Instruct patient to take medication as directed and not take more than recommended.

Brand/Generic	Neo-Synephrine (Phenylephrine)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Increases BP and heart rate without affecting heart rhythm.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To manage mild to moderate hypotension.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of appetite • Warmth, tingling, or redness under your skin • Restlessness or excitability
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor BP every 2-3min until stabilized and every 5min during IV administration • Assess for signs and symptoms of angina, arrhythmias, and hypertension

Brand/Generic	Delsym (dextromethorphan)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Suppresses the cough reflex.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Relieve cough caused by the common cold, the flu, or other conditions.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blurred vision • Confusion • Drowsiness or dizziness
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess frequency and nature of cough, lung sounds, and amount and type of sputum produced. • Instruct patient to cough effectively: Sit upright and take several deep breaths before attempting to cough.

Brand/Generic	Tessalon Pearles (benzonatate)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Suppress coughs.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To relieve cough.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drowsiness • Constipation • Dizziness
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capsules should be swallowed whole. • Caution patient to avoid taking alcohol or other CNS depressants concurrently with this medication.

Brand/Generic	Cheratussin (guaifenesin with codein)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Thinning and increasing mucus volume.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Temporarily treat coughing and chest congestion symptoms.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constipation • Drowsiness • Stomach cramps
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not give to anyone under 18 • Do not breast-feed

Brand/Generic	Tussionex (chlorpheniramine, guaifenesin with hydrocodone)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Reduces the production of mucus and relieves pain and cough.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To treat respiratory symptoms, such as coughs, related to allergies or colds.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lightheadedness, dizziness, or fainting • Weakness • Feeling sluggish
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise the patients to read the FDA approved patient labeling. • Inform patients that medication should be measured with an accurate measuring device.

Brand/Generic	Robitusson, Mucinex (guaifenesin)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Thinning and loosening mucus in the airways, clearing congestion, and making breathing easier.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Temporarily relieve cough from minor throat irritation or a cold.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty sleeping • Headache • Nausea
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess lung sounds • Maintain adequate fluid intake

Brand/Generic	Acetadote (acetylcysteine)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Reduce extent of liver injury following acetaminophen overdoses. Protects the liver.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To prevent or lessen hepatic injury.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drowsiness • Nausea • Vomiting
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess patient for nausea, vomiting, and urticaria. Notify health care provider if these occur. • Assess respiratory function and color, amount, and consistency of secretions before and immediately following treatment.

Brand/Generic	Benadryl (diphenhydramine) Claritin (loratadine) Zyrtec (cetirizine)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Bind to central and peripheral H1 receptors, competing with histamine for these sites and preventing it from reaching its site of action.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To treat hypersensitivity reactions To prevent motion sickness or treat vertigo
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drowsiness • Thrombocytopenia • Confusion
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise patient to take drug with food to minimize GI distress. • Instruct patient to use sunscreen to prevent photosensitivity reaction.

Brand/Generic	Allegra (fexofenadine)
Mechanism of Action (brief description uses your own words)	Blocks a certain natural substance like histamine that body makes during an allergic reaction
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To relieve allergy symptoms such as watery eyes, runny nose, itching eyes/nose, sneezing, hives.

<p>Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions</p> <p>(3 most common)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cough • Dyspepsia • Myalgia
<p>Nursing Considerations or Teaching</p> <p>(1 or 2)</p>	<p>Use fexofenadine with caution during pregnancy if benefits outweigh risks. This medication passes into breast milk.</p>

<p>Brand/Generic</p>	<p>Clor-Trimeton (Chlorpheniramine)</p>
<p>Mechanism of Action</p> <p>(brief description use your own words)</p>	<p>Blocks a certain natural substance (histamine) that body makes during reaction</p>
<p>Reasons Prescribed</p> <p>(conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)</p>	<p>To relieve symptoms such as watery eyes and runny nose</p>
<p>Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions</p> <p>(3 most common)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thrombocytopenia • Drowsiness • Impaired coordination
<p>Nursing Considerations or Teaching</p> <p>(1 or 2)</p>	<p>Don't use this medication if you are breast-feeding a baby</p>

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Brand/Generic	Vistaril (hydroxazine)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Competes with histamine on the effector cell surface
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To treat anxiety, nausea, vomiting, allergies, skin rash, hives, and itching. Also be used with anesthesia before medical procedures
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drowsiness • Blurred vision • Constipation
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	May cause over-sedation and confusion in elderly patients; start on lower doses and monitor closely.

Brand/Generic	Proventil, Ventolin, ProAir (albuterol)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Attaches to beta receptor on bronchial cell membranes, which stimulates the intracellular enzyme
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually	To treat bronchospasm

prescribed	
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Throat irritation • Cough • Dizziness
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor serum potassium level because it may cause transient hypokalemia. • Be aware that drug tolerance can develop with prolonged use.

Brand/Generic	Racemic epi (epinephrine), Bronchaid Mist, SusPhrine
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Acts on alpha and beta receptors which constricts arteries and may decrease bronchial secretions
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To treat anaphylaxis To treat cardiac arrest
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dysuria • Anxiety • Dyspnea
Nursing Considerations or Teaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shake suspension thoroughly before withdrawing dose; refrigerate it between uses. • Monitor patient for potassium imbalance

(1 or 2)	
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Brand/Generic	Xopenex (levalbuterol)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Relaxes the smooth muscles of all airways, from the trachea to the terminal bronchioles.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To prevent or treat bronchospasm
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dizziness • Chest pain • Leg cramps
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor blood pressure and pulse rate before and after nebulizer treatment. • Urge patient to consult prescriber before using OTC or other drugs

Brand/Generic	Foradil (formoterol)
Mechanism of Action	Long-acting bronchodilator on the smooth muscles.

(brief description use your own words)	
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Used for asthma, COPD, exercise induced asthma
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chest pain • Diarrhea • Xerostomia
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instruct patient on proper inhalation technique • Report worsening of symptoms, decreased effectiveness, or need for more inhalations than usual of inhaled

Brand/Generic	Atrovent (ipratropium)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Antisecretory properties prevent serous secretions in the nose
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Used for COPD, asthma, nasal discharge
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry nasal mucosa • Bronchitis • Xerostomia
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tell patient to avoid activities requiring mental alertness or coordination, i.e. driving • Avoid medication contact with eyes

Brand/Generic	Oral- Deltasone (prednisone) Medrol dose pack (methylprednisolone)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use	A synthetic glucocorticoid analog, mainly used for anti-inflammatory effects in different disorders of many organ systems

your own words)	
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Used for adrenal insufficiency, allergic conditions, asthma, cerebral edema, disorders of: respiratory, GI, eye, endocrine
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hypertension • Body fluid retention • Increased appetite/weight gain
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult physician before receiving vaccines due to drug induced immunosuppression • Avoid exposure to chicken pox or measles

Brand/Generic	Vanceril (beclomethasone), Aerobid (fluticasone)-Inhalers
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	A corticosteroid with anti-allergic activity that helps reduce the frequency and severity of asthma attacks
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Used for asthma, perennial allergic rhinitis, seasonal allergic rhinitis
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abnormal taste in mouth • Diarrhea • Upset stomach
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inhaled form may cause hypercortisolism • Nasal spray may cause burning and stinging

Brand/Generic	IV – Solucortef, Solumedrol (methylprednisolone)
Mechanism of	

Action (brief description use your own words)	Potent steroid with greater anti-inflammatory activity than prednisolone and lesser tendency to induce sodium and water retention
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Used for acute lymphoid leukemia, allergic condition, asthma, collagen disease, Crohn's disease, disorder of endocrine system, disorder of the eye
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hypertension • Impaired wound healing • Body fluid retention
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May cause atrophy of skin • Report signs and symptoms of adrenal cortical insufficiency i.e. fatigue, muscle weakness, loss of appetite

Brand/Generic	Leukotriene modifier drugs - Singular (montelukast), Accolate (zakirlukast), Zyflo (zileuton)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Prevents airway edema, smooth muscle contraction and other respiratory inflammation
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Used for asthma, exercise induced asthma, perennial allergic rhinitis, seasonal allergic rhinitis
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headache • Abdominal pain • Diarrhea
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not indicated for acute asthma attacks • May cause aggressive behavior, agitation, dream disorder, or hallucinations

Brand/Generic	Intal (cromolyn), Tilade (nedrocomil)-Mast Cell Stabilizers
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Prevents bronchoconstriction, blocks release of histamine
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Used for asthma, allergic rhinitis, keratitis, systemic mast cell disease
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad taste in mouth • Headache • Burning sensation in eye
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patients using inhaled form of drug may not see improvements for 1 to 2 weeks • Take oral formulation 30 minutes before meal or bedtime

Brand/Generic	Theo-24, Uniphyll (theophylline)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Bronchodilation through smooth muscle relaxation and suppression of airway stimuli
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Used for asthma and COPD
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nausea • Vomiting • Headache
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report S&S of theophylline toxicity (vomiting, arrhythmia, seizures) • There are multiple significant drug-drug interactions for this drug

Calcium Channel Blockers – dipine

Brand/Generic	Cardizem (diltiazem), Norvasc (amlodipine), Procardia (nifedipine), Calan (verapamil)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Block the entry of calcium into the muscle cells of the heart and arteries.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Treating high BP, angina, and abnormal heart rhythms.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headache • Constipation • Rash
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise pt to take medication as directed at the same time each day, even if feeling well. • Advise pt to notify health care professional if rash, irregular hearbeats, dyspnea, swelling of hands and feet, pronounced fizziness, nausea, constipation, or hypotension occurs or if headache is severe/persistent.

Ace Inhibitors - prils

Brand/Generic	Capoten (captopril), Zestril (lisinopril), Lotensin (benazepril)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Slow the activity of the enzyme ACE, BP is reduced.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Controlling acute & chronic high BP, treating left ventricular dysfunction & HF, preventing strokes, preventing & treating kidney disease in people with hypertension or diabetes.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cough • Hypotension • Elevated potassium levels
Nursing Considerations or Teaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor pt's vital signs regularly and WBC count and serum electrolytes, especially potassium level periodically.

(1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give potassium supplements & potassium-sparing diuretics cautiously, can cause retention & hyperkalemia.
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Angiotensin Receptor Blockers - sartans

Brand/Generic	Cozaar (losartan), Benicar (Olmesartan), Diovan (valsartan)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Blood vessels dilate & BP is reduced.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Controlling high BP, treating HF, and preventing kidney failure in people with diabetes or high BP. Prevent recurrence of atrial fibrillation.
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cough • Hyperkalemia • Low BP
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess BP & pulse routinely (watch for hypotension) • Monitor potassium level, elevated BUN & creatinine, increased liver enzymes

Beta Blockers – lolol

Brand/Generic	Lopressor (metoprolol), Tenormin (atenolol), Inderal (propranolol) Non-selective – Coreg (carvedilol), Betapace (sotalol) Selective – Brevibloc (esmolol)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Allows the heart to relax and beat more slowly by reducing the amount of blood that the heart must pump. Improves the pumping mechanism of the heart.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Manage cardiac arrhythmias, HF, CAD risk, diabetes, post hear attack, angina pectoris, and hypertension
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diarrhea • Stomach cramps • Nausea/vomiting

Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contraindicated in CHF, pulmonary edema, cardiogenic shock, bradycardia, heart block • Advice to change positions slowly to prevent orthostatic hypotension
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Brand/Generic	Alpha 2 Agonist: Catapres (Clonidine)
Mechanism of Action (brief description uses your own words)	Produce analgesia by preventing transmission of pain signals to the brain
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To manage hypertension To relieve severe pain
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hypotension • Syncope • Bradycardia
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	Use this drug cautiously in elderly patients, who may be more sensitive to its hypotensive effect. Monitor patient with sinus node dysfunction and AV block closely.

Direct Vasodilators

Brand/Generic	Nipride (nitroprusside) IV and Apresoline (hydralazine)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	May interact with nitrate receptors in vascular smooth-muscle cell membranes

Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To treat hypertensive crisis
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hypotension • Diaphoresis • Abdominal pain
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep patient supine when starting drug or titrating dose up or down. • Advise patient to change position slowly to minimize dizziness from sudden, severe hypotension

Diuretics

Brand/Generic	HCTZ (hydrochlorothiazide), Lasix (furosemide), Aldactone (spironolactone)
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Inhibits sodium and water reabsorption in the loop of Henle and increase urine formation
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To manage mild to moderate hypertension To treat edema caused by cirrhosis, heart failure and renal disease
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hypokalemia • Hypoglycemia • Thrombocytopenia

<p>Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain patient’s weight before and periodically during furosemide therapy to monitor fluid loss • Instruct patient to take this drug at the same time each day to maintain therapeutic effects.
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Sodium channel blockers

<p>Brand/Generic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1a = Quinidex (quinidine), Norpace (disopyramide), Pronestyl (procainamide) • 1B = Xylocaine (lidocaine) • 1C = Tambocor (flecainide), Rhythmol (propafenone)
<p>Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)</p>	<p>Inhibiting sodium influx through myocardial cell membranes.</p>
<p>Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)</p>	<p>To treat life-threatening ventricular arrhythmias</p>
<p>Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prolonged QT interval • Neutropenia • Thrombocytopenia
<p>Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place patient in a supine position before giving procainamide • Advise patient to notify prescriber immediately about bruising, chills, diarrhea, fever, or rash

Potassium channel blockers

<p>Brand/Generic</p>	<p>Codarone (amiodarone), Bretylol (bretylum), Covert (ibutilide)</p>
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Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Acts on cardiac cell membranes, prolonging repolarization and the refractory period and raising ventricular fibrillation threshold.
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To treat life-threatening, recurrent ventricular fibrillation and hemodynamically unstable ventricular tachycardia
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bradycardia • AV block • QT prolongation
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor vital signs and oxygen often during and after giving amiodarone. • Assess thyroid hormone levels • Monitor liver enzymes as ordered

Brand/Generic	Atropine, Adenocard (adenosine), Adrenalin (epinephrine) Misc Rhythm drugs
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Coronary vasodilation allows for myocardial blood flow
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Used for cardiac arrest, brady systolic, toxic effect from eating mushrooms, hypotension – septic shock

Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palpitations • Pale complexion • Sweating
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report symptoms of angina or arrhythmias • Instruct patient to report symptoms of an injection site infection

Brand/Generic	Nitrostat (nitroglycerine), Isordil (isosorbide dinitrate), Imdur (isosorbide mononitrate) Nitrates
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Vasodilator that relieves tension on vascular smooth muscle and dilates peripheral veins and arteries
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Used for angina pectoris, anal fissure, congestive heart failure, hypertension
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hypotension • Flushing of skin • Dizziness
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report severe hypotension • Side effects may include headaches, flushing, rash, and paresthesia

Brand/Generic	Digoxin / Digitek
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	Inhibits sodium-potassium ATPase, which increases intracellular sodium concentration leading to increased intracellular calcium concentration
Reasons Prescribed	

(conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Used for atrial fibrillation, heart failure
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nausea • Vomiting • Dizziness
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report S&S of toxicity (arrhythmias, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, halo effect) • Drug may cause, green-yellow color disturbances

Brand/Generic	Ranexa (ranolazine) Metabolic Modulators
Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words)	It's anti-anginal and anti-ischemic
Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Used for angina pectoris, atrial fibrillation
Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constipation • Nausea • Dizziness
Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient should avoid activities requiring mental alertness or coordination, drug may cause dizziness • Advise patient that drug is not indicated for acute angina