N322 Drug Card Template – Ashlynn McConaha

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| **Brand/Generic** | Salicylates (aspirin) |
| **Mechanism of Action** (brief description use your own words) | Inhibit synthesis and release of prostaglandins in periphery which then helps with pain relief |
| **Reasons Prescribed** (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed | Prevents MI and CVA, used for pain relief with headaches. |
| **Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions** (3 most common) | • GI bleed<br>• Hearing loss<br>• Wheezing |
| **Nursing Considerations or Teaching** (1 or 2) | • Give with food, milk or plenty of water.<br>• Tinnitus concern with high doses. |

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| **Brand/Generic** | NSAIDS (ibuprofen)<br>-oxicam's<br>acedic acid derivatives<br>COX2's |
| **Mechanism of Action**<br>(brief description use your own words) | Inhibit enzymes needed to make PGs to decrease pain and inflammation. |
| **Reasons Prescribed**<br>(conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed | OA, headache, fever, bone pain. |
| **Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions**<br>(3 most common) | • Dizziness<br>• Constipation<br>• Prolonged PT |
| **Nursing Considerations or Teaching**<br>(1 or 2) | • Anti-inflammatory effect not full until 7 days.<br>• Prolonged daily use can lead to kidney damage. |

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| **Brand/Generic** | Gout Medications (colchicine, allopurinol) |
| **Mechanism of Action** (brief description use your own words) | Inhibits the migration of white blood cells into the body tissues containing urate crystals. |
| **Reasons Prescribed** (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed | Gout, uric acid buildup in the body. |
| **Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions** (3 most common) | • GI upset<br>• Hepatotoxicity<br>• GI upset |
| **Nursing Considerations or Teaching** (1 or 2) | • Monitor lab levels of uric acid. |

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| **Brand/Generic** | Opioids |
| **Mechanism of Action** (brief description use your own words) | They relieve pain by binding to opioid receptors in the brain, spinal cord, and peripheral tissues. |
| **Reasons Prescribed** (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed | Acute or chronic pain. Acute MI. Biliary or renal colic. Burns, Postoperative states. Cancer |
| **Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions** (3 most common) | • Respiratory depression<br>• Consipation<br>• Dry mouth |
| **Nursing Considerations or Teaching** (1 or 2) | • Promote rest and relaxation.<br>• Assess pain on a regular schedule. |

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| **Brand/Generic** | Naloxone |
| **Mechanism of Action** (brief description use your own words) | Knocks narcotic off receptor and keeps narcotic from binding. |
| **Reasons Prescribed** (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed | Detoxification of opioid addicts. Treats respiratory depression on medical floors. |
| **Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions** (3 most common) | • Tremors<br>• Nausea<br>• Increased sweating |
| **Nursing Considerations or Teaching** (1 or 2) | • Has a short action may need repeated doses.<br>• Wears off faster than opioids. |

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| **Brand/Generic** | Penicillins |
| **Mechanism of Action** (brief description use your own words) | Inhibits synthesis of bacteria's cell wall. |
| **Reasons Prescribed** (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed | Used against gram + organisms. Skin infections, strep/staph throat, and UTI's. |
| **Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions** (3 most common) | • Rash<br>• Stomatitis<br>• Edema |
| **Nursing Considerations or Teaching** (1 or 2) | • Best absorbed on an empty stomach.<br>• Space doses and take per schedule. |

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|---|---|
| **Brand/Generic** | Cephalosporins |
| **Mechanism of Action** (brief description use your own words) | Breakdown bacteria cell wall. |
| **Reasons Prescribed** (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed | Most useful against gram + organisms. Skin infections, strep/staph throat, and UTI's. |
| **Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions** (3 most common) | • Diarrhea<br>• Psudomenbrous colitis<br>• Rash |
| **Nursing Considerations or Teaching** (1 or 2) | • Avoid ETOH.<br>• IV is usually given over 30 minutes. |

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|---|---|
| **Brand/Generic** | Aminoglycosides (vancomycin, gentamycin) |
| **Mechanism of Action** (brief description use your own words) | Penetrate bacterial walls, preventing bacterial synthesis of proteins necessary for function. |
| **Reasons Prescribed** (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed | Treat gram (-) infections. |
| **Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions** (3 most common) | • Nephrotoxicity<br>• Ototoxicity<br>• Accumulate in high concentrations. |
| **Nursing Considerations or Teaching** (1 or 2) | • If the peak is too low, it's not effective.<br>• If the trough is too high, toxicity occurs. |

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| **Brand/Generic** | Fluoroquinolones (ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin) |
| **Mechanism of Action** (brief description use your own words) | Inhibits bacterial DNA from relaxing and promotes its breakdown. |
| **Reasons Prescribed** (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed | Infections of respiratory, GI and GU tract, bone, joints, skin and soft tissues. |
| **Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions** (3 most common) | • Drowsiness<br>• Photosensitivity<br>• Diarrhea |
| **Nursing Considerations or Teaching** (1 or 2) | • Separate by 2 hours from antacids and iron.<br>• Avoid caffeine. |

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| **Brand/Generic** | Tetracyclines (doxycycline, tetracycline) |
| **Mechanism of Action** (brief description use your own words) | Penetrate microbial cells, inhibiting protein synthesis. |
| **Reasons Prescribed** (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed | Effective against wide range of gram (+) and gram (−) microbes. Lyme's disease, MRSA infections. |
| **Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions** (3 most common) | • Throat irritation<br>• Chest pain<br>• Little to no urination |
| **Nursing Considerations or Teaching** (1 or 2) | • Avoid dairy products.<br>• Wear sunscreen. |

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| **Brand/Generic** | Sulfonamides (Bactrim DS aka trimethoprim sulfamethxazole) |
| **Mechanism of Action** (brief description use your own words) | Halt multiplication of new bacteria and do not kill mature, fully formed bacteria |
| **Reasons Prescribed** (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed | Ear infections, UTIs, bronchitis, traveler's diarrhea, shigellosis, and pneumonia. |
| **Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions** (3 most common) | • Severe stomach pain<br>• Skin rash<br>• Increased thirst |
| **Nursing Considerations or Teaching** (1 or 2) | • Take with 8 oz. of water.<br>• Use a back-up method with oral contraceptives. |

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| **Brand/Generic** | Macrolides (azithromycin, clarithromycin, erythromycin) |
| **Mechanism of Action** (brief description use your own words) | Keeps bacteria in the stationary phase of growth. |
| **Reasons Prescribed** (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed | Respiratory tract and soft tissue infections. Used for prevention of gonorrhea, syphilis, pertussis etc. |
| **Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions** (3 most common) | • Tinnitus<br>• Serious hepatitis<br>• Nausea / Vomiting |
| **Nursing Considerations or Teaching** (1 or 2) | • Macrolides can cause liver injury.<br>• Macrolides have been proven to exacerbate the symptoms of Myasthenia Gravis. |

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| **Brand/Generic** | Clindamycin |
| **Mechanism of Action** (brief description use your own words) | Stops the growth of harmful bacteria. |
| **Reasons Prescribed** (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed | Lung, skin, and blood infections. Female infections. |
| **Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions** (3 most common) | • Joint pain<br>• Vaginal itching / discharge<br>• Severe - colitis |
| **Nursing Considerations or Teaching** (1 or 2) | • Avoid grapefruit juice<br>• Decreases effect of several types of birth control. |

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| **Brand/Generic** | Metronidazole |
| **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, certain STDs, Crohn's disease, surgical infections, and c. difficile. |
| **Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions** (3 most common) | • Candida infection<br>• Metallic taste in mouth<br>• Headache |
| **Nursing Considerations or Teaching** (1 or 2) | • Educate patient to avoid alcohol.<br>• Take full course of meds. |

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| **Brand/Generic** | HAART Drugs |
| **Mechanism of Action** (brief description use your own words) | Prevent the virus from replicating and reduce viral load |
| **Reasons Prescribed** (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed | HIV, helps restore immune function. |
| **Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions** (3 most common) | • Fatigue<br>• Rash<br>• Hepatotoxicity |
| **Nursing Considerations or Teaching** (1 or 2) | • Watch for potentially serious drug interactions.<br>• Monitor liver and kidney function. |

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| **Brand/Generic** | Antivirals (-cyclovir's) |
| **Mechanism of Action** (brief description use your own words) | Stops herpes virus DNA polymerase. |
| **Reasons Prescribed** (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed | Oral herpes simplex virus, genital herpes simplex virus, shingles, and varicella zoster virus. |
| **Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions** (3 most common) | • General malaise<br>• Muscle / joint aches<br>• Visual changes |
| **Nursing Considerations or Teaching** (1 or 2) | • Teach patients to stay hydrated.<br>• Use cautiously in renal and liver failure patients. |

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| **Brand/Generic** | Tamiflu |
| **Mechanism of Action** (brief description use your own words) | It is an antiviral drug that acts against the influenza virus. |
| **Reasons Prescribed** (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed | Used to treat flu symptoms caused by influenza virus. |
| **Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions** (3 most common) | • Sudden confusion<br>• Tremors<br>• Hallucinations |
| **Nursing Considerations or Teaching** (1 or 2) | • It may be taken with food if it upsets your stomach.<br>• Take with a glass of water. |

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| **Brand/Generic** | Antipyretics (acetaminophen) |
| **Mechanism of Action** (brief description use your own words) | Due to activations of descending serotonergic inhibitory pathways in the CNS. |
| **Reasons Prescribed** (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed | Headaches, muscle aches, arthritis, back aches, colds, and fevers. |
| **Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions** (3 most common) | • Upper stomach pain<br>• Itching<br>• Loss of appetite |
| **Nursing Considerations or Teaching** (1 or 2) | • May be administered without food.<br>• Do not exceed recommended dosage |

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| **Brand/Generic** | Corticosteroids (prednisone, methylprednisolone, triamcinolone) |
| **Mechanism of Action** (brief description use your own words) | Decreases inflammation by suppression of leukocytes, and suppresses the immune system by reducing activity and volume of the lymphatic system. |
| **Reasons Prescribed** (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed | Allergic disorders, skin conditions, ulcerative colitis, arthritis, lupus, psoriasis, and breathing disorders. |
| **Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions** (3 most common) | • Blurred vision<br>• Shortness of breath<br>• Bloody or tarry stools |
| **Nursing Considerations or Teaching** (1 or 2) | • Don’t take for a fungal infection.<br>• Avoid being near people who are sick or have infections because steroid medications can weaken the immune system. |

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| **Brand/Generic** | Pyridium |

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| **Mechanism of Action** (brief description use your own words) | It is excreted in the urine where it exerts a topical analgesic effect on the mucosa of the urinary tract. |
| **Reasons Prescribed** (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed | Used to treat urinary symptoms that can be caused by infections, injury, surgery or catheter. |
| **Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions** (3 most common) | • Rapid weight gain<br>• Confusion<br>• Loss of appetite |
| **Nursing Considerations or Teaching** (1 or 2) | • Do not use this medication while wearing soft contact lenses.<br>• Inform doctors when taking because this medication can cause unusual urine test results. |

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| **Brand/Generic** | Nitrofurantoin |

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| **Mechanism of Action** (brief description use your own words) | Fights bacteria in the body. |
| **Reasons Prescribed** (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed | UTI's |
| **Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions** (3 most common) | • Watery or bloody diarrhea<br>• Sudden chest pain<br>• Body aches |
| **Nursing Considerations or Teaching** (1 or 2) | • Don't take if you have kidney disease or a history of liver problems.<br>• When using long-term, you may need frequent medical tests. |

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| **Brand/Generic** | -azoles (fluconazole, clotrimazole) |

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| **Mechanism of Action** (brief description use your own words) | Decreases principal sterol in fungal cell membrane and inhibits cell membrane formation. |
| **Reasons Prescribed** (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed | Used to treat fungal infections which can invade any part of the body. Also used to prevent fungal infections in people with a weak immune system caused by cancer treatment, bone marrow transplant, or AIDS. |
| **Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions** (3 most common) | • Fluttering in the chest<br>• Chills<br>• Easy bruising or bleeding |
| **Nursing Considerations or Teaching** (1 or 2) | • Avoid driving or hazardous activities until you know how it will affect you.<br>• Use for full prescribed length of time, even in symptoms go away. |

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| **Brand/Generic** | Nystatin |

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| **Mechanism of Action** (brief description use your own words) | Fights infection caused by fungus. |
| **Reasons Prescribed** (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed | Yeast infections in the mouth or stomach. Fungal infections. |
| **Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions** (3 most common) | • Fast heart rate<br>• Trouble breathing<br>• Sore throat |
| **Nursing Considerations or Teaching** (1 or 2) | • Usually give up to 48 hours after lab tests show infection is clear.<br>• Take medication with fluids. |

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| **Brand/Generic** | Griseofulvin |

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| **Mechanism of Action** (brief description use your own words) | Fights infections caused by fungus. |
| **Reasons Prescribed** (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed | Ringworm, athlete's foot, jock itch, and fungal infections of the scalp, fingernails, or toes. |
| **Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions** (3 most common) | • Numbness<br>• Confusion<br>• White patches in mouth |
| **Nursing Considerations or Teaching** (1 or 2) | • Use for the full prescribed length of time.<br>• It may take several weeks before symptoms improve. |

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| **Brand/Generic** | Mebendazole, albendazole (tricky, this one is an -azole, but it's not the same as the other -azole's) |

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| **Mechanism of Action** (brief description use your own words) | It prevents newly hatched worms from growing or multiplying in your body. |
| **Reasons Prescribed** (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed | Tapeworm. |
| **Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions** (3 most common) | • Sore throat<br>• Seizure<br>• Severe headaches |
| **Nursing Considerations or Teaching** (1 or 2) | • Safety - It can increase the risk of bleeding or infection.<br>• Liver function tests every 2 weeks. |

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| **Brand/Generic** | Betalactams (augmentin, cephalosporins, macrolides) |

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| **Mechanism of Action** (brief description use your own words) | Fights bacteria in the body. |
| **Reasons Prescribed** (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed | Sinusitis, pneumonia, ear infections, bronchitis, UTIs, and skin infections. |
| **Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions** (3 most common) | • Pale or yellowed skin<br>• Dark colored urine<br>• Watery or bloody diarrhea |
| **Nursing Considerations or Teaching** (1 or 2) | • Do not crush or chew ER tablets.<br>• Tell your doctor about current medications especially any birth control pills or blood thinners. |

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| **Brand/Generic** | Permethrin |
| **Mechanism of Action** (brief description use your own words) | It works by paralyzing and killing lice and their eggs. |

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| **Reasons Prescribed** (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed | Head lice, pubic lice. |
| **Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions** (3 most common) | • Burning or stinging<br>• Itching<br>• Skin redness or swelling |
| **Nursing Considerations or Teaching** (1 or 2) | • When applying for head lice, apply to washed hair and leave on for 10 minutes. |