

Emily Konrad

Exam 3 Drug Cards

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| Brand/Generic | Penicillin ampicillin |
| 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) | Bacterial infections caused by susceptible organism, more useful against gram -, respiratory infections, GI & GU infections, prophylaxis of infective endocarditis, skin/soft tissue infection |
| Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common) | Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, rash, stomatitis |
| Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2) | Best absorbed on an empty stomach, look at the solution for IV forms → it may contain dextrose → rotate IV site |

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| Brand/Generic | Cephalosporin cefazolin (Ancef) |
| Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words) | Inhibits the last step of bacterial wall synthesis |
| Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed) | Respiratory tract infections, skin and soft tissue infections, biliary tract infections, bone & joint infections, genital infections, septicemia |
| Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common) | Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, gastritis, |
| Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2) | Drug interactions with NSAID's and anticoagulants → include INR, avoid ETOH → will result in cramps |

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| Brand/Generic | Macrolide erythromycin (Erythrocin) |
| Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words) | Widely distributed into body tissues and fluid, bacteriostatic and bactericidal, effective against gram + cocci |
| Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed) | Respiratory tract & soft tissue infections, substitute for penicillin, prophylaxis, treatment for other infections |
| Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common) | Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, tinnitus, hepatitis, and severe allergic reaction |
| Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2) | Shouldn't use if there is preexisting liver disease, don't use if there is hypersensitivity, don't use during breastfeeding |

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|--|---|
| Brand/Generic | tetracycline (Sumycin) doxycycline (Vibramycin) |
| 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) | drug of choice in specific infections (cholera, rocky mountain spotted fever, syphilis, typhus, H. pylori), Lyme's disease and MRSA infections, chlamydia infections, adjunct in STD treatment, prophylaxis/treatment of anthrax, long term acne treatment, substitute for penicillin in hypersensitivity |
| Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common) | Hypersensitivity reactions, intracranial hypertension GI effects, Superinfections |
| Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2) | avoid dairy products, wear sun protection, take on empty stomach and with 8 oz of water |

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| Brand/Generic | vancomycin (Vancocin) |
| Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words) | Prevents bacterial RNA and cell wall synthesis, alters permeability of bacterial membranes causing cell wall lysis and cell death |
| Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed) | C.diff, STAPH (especially the bowel) → oral vancomycin works ONLY in the intestines, injectible forms treat serious infections (STAPH, MRSA → drug of choice) |
| Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common) | Nausea, diarrhea, tinnitus, kidney problems, low potassium |
| Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2) | Potential risk for Red Mans Syndrome, monitor blood levels to ensure therapeutic effect |

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| Brand/Generic | Sulfonamides Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (Bactrim) |
| Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words) | Halt multiplication of new bacteria, does not kill mature, fully formed bacteria |
| Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed) | UTI (caused by E. coli, proteus, Klebsiella organisms), MRSA infections, ulcerative colitis, topically for burn wound infections and soft tissue infections |
| Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common) | |
| Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2) | take with 8 oz of water, protect skin from sun exposure, use back up method with oral contraceptive |

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| Brand/Generic | Fluoroquinolones ciprofloxacin (Cipro) levofloxacin |
| Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words) | Bactericidal, interferes with enzymes required for bacterial DNA. Prevents growth and replication |
| Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which) | Bactericidals active against gram - & + organisms, respiratory, GI, GU, bones, joints, skins and soft tissue infections. First |

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| this drug is usually prescribed | line for anthrax |
| Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common) | Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, drowsiness, photosensitivity, BLACK BOX = tendon rupture/tendonitis, peripheral neuropathy, CNS, & cardiac effects |
| Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2) | Separate by 2 hours from antacids, iron, coats stomach |

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|--|---|
| Brand/Generic | Opiates morphine sulfate (MS Contin) |
| Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words) | Binds to opioid receptors in brain, spinal cord, and peripheral tissues resulting in decreased transmission of pain impulses. Activates endogenous analgesia system |
| Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed) | Acute or chronic sever pain, relief of dyspnea from acute left ventricular failure and pulmonary edema, GI problems, manage lung problems |
| Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common) | Respiratory depression, drowsiness, unconsciousness, nausea, vomiting, constipation, bradycardia |
| Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2) | Monitor respiratory status closely, monitor pain around the clock |

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| Brand/Generic | NSAID Naproxen (Aleve) |
| Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words) | blocks enzymes from synthesizing prostaglandins that mediate the inflammatory response and cause local pain, swelling, and vasodilation. Reduces symptoms of inflammation and relieves pain |
| Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed) | Relives mild to moderate musculoskeletal inflammation (ankylosing spondylitis, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis) |
| Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common) | GI bleeding and ulceration, nausea, diarrhea |
| Nursing Considerations or | Should be avoided in patients with recent MI because risk of reinfarction increases, risk of heart failure increases → do not |

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| Teaching (1 or 2) | use in patients with severe heart failure, monitor closely for thrombotic events especially if used in higher doses. |
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| Brand/Generic | Opioid antagonist Naloxone (Narcan) |
| Mechanism of Action (brief description use your own words) | Reverses analgesia, CNS, and respiratory depression caused by agonists. It competes with the opioids for receptor sites in the brain. |
| Reasons Prescribed (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed) | Drug of choice to treat respiratory depression cause by overdose of opioids. Post op resp depression. Also given for adverse effects of opioids → EMS now carries it and it is a state reported med used in the ED |
| Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions (3 most common) | Nausea & vomiting, tremors, increased sweating, triggers withdraw in addicts, may have severe pain again, hypertension |
| Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1 or 2) | IV onset → 1 min. (may need repeated dose), wears off faster than opioids, drip can be hung, will trigger withdrawal, given IV or subQ, watch for mixed OD's → doesn't reverse other meds |