

Antibiotics Affecting Protein Synthesis

- Tetracyclines- bacteriostatic, not for children under 8 and pregnant women
- Macrolides- bacteriostatic, treats infection for those allergic to penicillin
- Aminoglycosides- bacteriocidal to treat germ negative bacteria

Antibiotics Affecting the Bacterial Cell Wall

- Penicillins- monitor allergy, I&O, hyperkalemia
- Cephalosporins- monitor allergy, 5 generations to treat a variety of bacteria
- Carbapenems- broad spectrum for serious infection

Peptic Ulcer Disease: Teaching About Ranitidine 28

- Suppresses secretion of gastric acid
- Treats ulcers caused by H. pylori
- Causes constipation, diarrhea, nausea

Antilipemic Agents: Assessment Prior to Starting Therapy With Lovastatin

- Obtain baseline liver function
- Observe for indications of liver dysfunction
- Avoid alcohol

Endocrine Disorders: Identifying Need for Dosage Adjustment of Methimazole

- Monitor blood counts at baseline and periodically
- Monitor CBC for leukopenia and thrombocytopenia
- Administer filgrastim for agranulocytosis

Medications Affecting Coagulation: Treatment for Deep-Vein Thrombosis

- Heparin- prevents clotting by activating antithrombin
- Enoxaparin- prevent DVT post-op
- Warfarin- antagonizes vitamin K

Complications of Diabetes Mellitus: Priority Intervention for Diabetic Ketoacidosis

- Insulin to correct acidosis
- Fluids to correct hyperkalemia
- Monitor fatigue, malaise, respirations, muscle weakness, paralytic ileus

Growth Factors: Preparing to Administer Epoetin Alfa

- Obtain baseline blood pressure
- For those that have renal insufficiency- control hypertension first
- Do not agitate the vial prior to administration

Medications Affecting Coagulation: heparin

- Heparin- inhibits thrombin formation
- Prevent DVT, PE, stroke
- Also used to treat DIC

Medications Affecting Coagulation: Self-Administration of Enoxaparin

- Enoxaparin= low molecular weight heparin
- Prevent DVT for post-op patients
- Prevent complications of angina, non-Q wave MI, and ST-elevation MI

Vitamins and Minerals: Administration of Ferrous Sulfate Elixir

- P.O.

- Take on an empty stomach
- Increase fiber and water intake

Gastrointestinal Therapeutic Procedures: Preparing to Administer Total Parenteral Nutrition

- TPN administration is usually through a central line
- A high concentration of dextrose, fatty acids, proteins, electrolytes, vitamins, and trace elements
- Obtain daily lab values and electrolytes

Individual Considerations of Medication Administration: Risk Factors for Adverse Reactions in Older Adult Clients

- Increased gastric pH
- Decreased gastric motility and gastric emptying
- Decreased renal perfusion and GFR

Opioid Agonists and Antagonists: Administering Pain Medication to a Client Who Has Moderate Pain

- Assess pain level on a regular basis
- Administer opioids iv over 4-5 minutes
- Have naloxone ready for overdose or adverse reactions

Vitamins and Minerals: Alternative Therapy for Benign Prostate Hypertrophy

- Saw palmetto can be used as an alternative to treat BPH