

## DRUG CARDS FOR EXAM 1

<b>Brand/Generic</b>	Lovenox (enoxaparin)
<b>Mechanism of Action</b> (brief description use your own words)	Increases the inhibiting effect of the antithrombin
<b>Reasons Prescribed</b> (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Prevention of DVT and PE after abdominal, knee or hip surgery or replacement
<b>Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions</b> (3 most common)	Diarrhea, Swelling, Pain at injection sight
<b>Nursing Considerations or Teaching</b> (1 or 2)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Educate patient and family to look for red, pain bruises.</li> <li>2. Don't give drug by IM injection</li> </ol>

<b>Brand/Generic</b>	Heparin
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	(Blood thinner)
<b>Mechanism of Action</b> (brief description use your own words)	Anticoagulant, used to decrease the clotting ability of the blood,
<b>Reasons Prescribed</b> (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To prevent blood clots, to treat and diagnose disseminated intravascular coagulation
<b>Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions</b> (3 most common)	Thrombocytopenia, Peripheral Neuropathy, Elevated liver enzymes
<b>Nursing Considerations or Teaching (1-2)</b> (1 or 2)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Teach patient/family to look for blood in stool or blood in urine, use a soft tooth brush</li> <li>2. Use cautiously with alcoholics</li> </ol>

<b>Brand/Generic</b>	Coumadin (warfarin)
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<b>Mechanism of Action</b> (brief description use your own words)	Depletes vitamin K-dependent clotting factor, prevents coagulation
<b>Reasons Prescribed</b> (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	Prevent or treat PE, reoccurring MI, complications from a-fib, heart valve replacement,
<b>Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions</b> (3 most common)	Pink or brown urine, bleeding gums, nosebleeds
<b>Nursing Considerations or Teaching</b> (1 or 2)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Educate the patient and family on bleeding precautions</li> <li>2. Educate the patient and family on consuming no leafy greens</li> </ol>

<b>Brand/Generic</b>	Xarelto (rivaroxaban)
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<p><b>Mechanism of Action</b></p> <p>(brief description use your own words)</p>	<p>Inhibits free and clot bound factor Xa, which plays an important role in blood coagulation</p>
<p><b>Reasons Prescribed</b></p> <p>(conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)</p>	<p>Prevention and treatment of DVT, PE and stroke</p>
<p><b>Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions</b></p> <p>(3 most common)</p>	<p>Insomnia, Hypotension, Purpura</p>
<p><b>Nursing Considerations or Teaching</b></p> <p>(1 or 2)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Educate the family and patient not to take aspirin or NSAIDs without consulting HCP during therapy</li> <li>2. Educate on bleeding precautions</li> </ol>
<p><b>Brand/Generic</b></p>	<p>Eliquis (apixaban)</p>

<p><b>Mechanism of Action</b></p> <p>(brief description use your own words)</p>	<p>XA inhibitor, decreases thrombin generation and thrombus development</p>
<p><b>Reasons Prescribed</b></p> <p>(conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)</p>	<p>To reduce stroke, prevent DVT</p>
<p><b>Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions</b></p> <p>(3 most common)</p>	<p>Hemorrhagic stroke, GI bleed, rash</p>
<p><b>Nursing Considerations or Teaching</b></p> <p>(1 or 2)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not to be given to a patient with severe hepatic dysfunction</li> <li>2. Advise female patients to notify prescriber immediately if pregnancy is suspected or known.</li> </ol>

<p><b>Brand/Generic</b></p>	<p>Plavix (clopidogrel)</p>
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<b>Mechanism of Action</b> (brief description use your own words)	Blocks ADP which than causes plates to not from thrombi
<b>Reasons Prescribed</b> (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	To reduce MI and stroke in patients with acute coronary syndrome
<b>Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions</b> (3 most common)	GI bleed, Peptic Ulcer, Pancreatitis
<b>Nursing Considerations or Teaching</b> (1 or 2)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitor patient who takes aspirin, that increases the chance of bleeding</li> <li>2. Be aware that clopidogrel prolongs bleeding time, this med needs to be stopped 5 days before surgery</li> </ol>
<b>Brand/Generic</b>	Aspirin

<p><b>Mechanism of Action</b></p> <p>(brief description use your own words)</p>	<p>Anti-platelet drug,</p>
<p><b>Reasons Prescribed</b></p> <p>(conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)</p>	<p>To relieve mild pain, fever, inflammation</p> <p>To reduce ischemic attacks or strokes,</p>
<p><b>Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions</b></p> <p>(3 most common)</p>	<p>Confusion, hearing loss, stomach pain</p>
<p><b>Nursing Considerations or Teaching</b></p> <p>(1 or 2)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Educate patients to take med with food or after food, may cause GI upset when taken with no food</li> <li>2. Educate patients not to take med if it has a vinegar like smell</li> </ol>

<p><b>Brand/Generic</b></p>	<p>Persantine (dipyridamole)</p>
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<p><b>Mechanism of Action</b></p> <p>(brief description use your own words)</p>	<p>Can increase the intraplatelet level of adenosine, which causes coronary vasodilation and inhibits platelet aggregation</p>
<p><b>Reasons Prescribed</b></p> <p>(conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)</p>	<p>Prevent thromboembolic complications of cardiac valve replacement</p> <p>Aid in diagnosis during thallium perfusion imaging of myocardium</p>
<p><b>Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions</b></p> <p>(3 most common)</p>	<p>Angina, abdominal pain, flushing of the skin</p>
<p><b>Nursing Considerations or Teaching</b></p> <p>(1 or 2)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Nursing consideration: monitor bp, pulse rate and rhythm, and breath sounds every 10-15 mins during IV infusion</b></li> <li>2. <b>Advise patient to take drug at evenly spaced intervals</b></li> </ol>

<p><b>Brand/Generic</b></p>	<p>Alteplase</p>
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<p><b>Mechanism of Action</b> (brief description use your own words)</p>	<p>Alteplase is a serine protease that assists fibrin in the conversion of plasminogen to plasmin. When in the systemic circulation, alteplase binds to fibrin in a thrombus and initiates fibrinolysis</p>
<p><b>Reasons Prescribed</b> (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)</p>	<p>To treat acute MI</p>
<p><b>Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions</b> (3 most common)</p>	<p>GI bleed, Cerebral edema, Pleural effusion</p>
<p><b>Nursing Considerations or Teaching</b> (1 or 2)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Apply pressure for at least 30 minutes followed by a pressure dressing after administering alteplase</li> <li>2. Educate patient to immediately report bleeding, including from the nose or gums</li> </ol>

<p><b>Brand/Generic</b></p>	<p>Protamine Sulfate</p>
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<p><b>Mechanism of Action</b></p> <p>(brief description use your own words)</p>	<p>Neutralizes anticoagulant activity.</p>
<p><b>Reasons Prescribed</b></p> <p>(conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)</p>	<p>To treat heparin toxicity or hemorrhage associated with heparin therapy</p>
<p><b>Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions</b></p> <p>(3 most common)</p>	<p>Weakness, bradycardia, unusual bleeding or bruising</p>
<p><b>Nursing Considerations or Teaching</b></p> <p>(1 or 2)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inject drug slowly at 5mg/min, administer no more than 50mg in 10 minutes or 100mg in 2 hours</li> <li>2. Monitor intake and output</li> </ol>

<p><b>Brand/Generic</b></p>	<p>Vitamin K</p>
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<p><b>Mechanism of Action</b></p> <p>(brief description use your own words)</p>	<p>Required for hepatic synthesis of blood coagulation</p>
<p><b>Reasons Prescribed</b></p> <p>(conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)</p>	<p>Used for blood clotting problems or for reversing the blood thinning effects of warfarin</p>
<p><b>Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions</b></p> <p>(3 most common)</p>	<p>GI upset, Hemolytic anemia, pain at injection site</p>
<p><b>Nursing Considerations or Teaching</b></p> <p>(1 or 2)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Educate the patient to watch and report any symptoms or signs of unusual bleeding or bruising</li> <li>2. Educate the patient that frequent laboratory tests will be required to monitor coagulation factors</li> </ol>

<p><b>Brand/Generic</b></p>	<p>Epoetin Alfa</p>
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<p><b>Mechanism of Action</b></p> <p>(brief description use your own words)</p>	<p>Stimulates the production of red blood cells</p>
<p><b>Reasons Prescribed</b></p> <p>(conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)</p>	<p>anemia</p>
<p><b>Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions</b></p> <p>(3 most common)</p>	<p>Anxiety, dizziness, fatigue</p>
<p><b>Nursing Considerations or Teaching</b></p> <p>(1 or 2)</p>	<p>Evaluate the patient's iron level before and during the treatment.</p> <p>Use the lowest possible dose in cancer patients as the drug has a shortened survival rate and increases tumor progression in patients with certain types of cancer.</p>

<p><b>Brand/Generic</b></p>	<p>Lipitor, Mevacor, Zocor, Crestor, Pravacheol, (statin family)</p>
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<p><b>Mechanism of Action</b></p> <p>(brief description use your own words)</p>	<p>Lipid lowering agent</p>
<p><b>Reasons Prescribed</b></p> <p>(conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)</p>	<p>Reduce total LDL</p>
<p><b>Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions</b></p> <p>(3 most common)</p>	<p>Infection, headache, abdominal pain</p>
<p><b>Nursing Considerations or Teaching</b></p> <p>(1 or 2)</p>	<p>Contraindicated in patients with liver disease</p> <p>Monitor renal function</p>

<p><b>Brand/Generic</b></p>	<p>Zetia (Ezetimibe)</p>
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<p><b>Mechanism of Action</b> (brief description use your own words)</p>	<p>Reduces blood cholesterol by inhibiting its absorption through the small intestine.</p>
<p><b>Reasons Prescribed</b> (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)</p>	<p>High blood cholesterol</p>
<p><b>Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions</b> (3 most common)</p>	<p>Dizziness, fatigue, headache</p>
<p><b>Nursing Considerations or Teaching</b> (1 or 2)</p>	<p>Monitor liver enzymes  Know that you should give ezetimibe 2 hours before or 4 hours after giving bile acid sequestrant, cholestyramine, or colestipol.</p>

<p><b>Brand/Generic</b></p>	<p>Welchol (Colesevelam)</p>
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<p><b>Mechanism of Action</b></p> <p>(brief description use your own words)</p>	<p>Binds with bile acids in intestine, preventing their absorption, then they are excreted in the feces.</p>
<p><b>Reasons Prescribed</b></p> <p>(conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)</p>	<p>Type 2 DM and hypercholesterolemia</p>
<p><b>Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions</b></p> <p>(3 most common)</p>	<p>Hypertension, oral blistering, abdominal pain</p>
<p><b>Nursing Considerations or Teaching</b></p> <p>(1 or 2)</p>	<p>Make sure that the patient drinks enough fluid when taking this drug.</p> <p>Monitor diabetic's glucose levels while on this drug.</p>

<p><b>Brand/Generic</b></p>	<p>Fibrates (Gemfibrozil)</p>
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<b>Mechanism of Action</b>  (brief description use your own words)	Makes the liver produce less triglycerides
<b>Reasons Prescribed</b>  (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)	hyperlipidemia
<b>Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions</b>  (3 most common)	Chills, fatigue, headache
<b>Nursing Considerations or Teaching</b>  (1 or 2)	Monitor serum triglyceride and cholesterol levels, as appropriate.  Switch to different drug if levels do not improve within three months.

<p><b>Brand/Generic</b></p>	<p>Oncovin/Vincristine (chemotherapy agent) aka leurocristine</p>
<p><b>Mechanism of Action</b> (brief description use your own words)</p>	<p>to primarily inhibit mitosis of the cancer cell and is given by IV route only for treatment.</p>
<p><b>Reasons Prescribed</b> (conditions in which this drug is usually prescribed)</p>	<p><b>cancer</b></p>
<p><b>Common Side Effects/Adverse Reactions</b> (3 most common)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persistent or severe constipation.</li> <li>• Abdominal (stomach) pain, cramping, fullness, or bloating.</li> <li>• Feelings of numbness, tingling, pain, burning, or other unusual sensations of the hands or feet.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nursing Considerations or Teaching</b> (1 or 2)</p>	<p>Nursing considerations in caring for the child with vincristine-induced neurotoxicities. Conditions such as liver dysfunction can increase the risk for vincristine neurotoxicity. The only treatment for severe toxicity is to decrease the drug dose or to discontinue the drug</p>