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<b>Captopril (Capoten)</b>	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indication:</b>
Antihypertensive	Hypertension, diabetic nephropathy, left ventricular dysfunction after Myocardial infarction.
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Lightheadedness</li><li>-Fever, chills</li><li>-Shortness of breath</li><li>-Pain when swallowing</li><li>-Painful mouth sores</li><li>Loss of movement</li><li>-Slow or unusual heart rate</li><li>-Chest pain or pressure</li><li>-Pounding heartbeats</li><li>-Cold or flu symptoms</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Medications should be administered one hour before meals.</li><li>-Patients should not stop with the medication only if the doctor authorize.</li><li>-Discontinue if pregnancy is detected.</li><li>Don't breastfeed.</li><li>-Missed doses should be taken immediately and should not take doubles doses</li></ul>

## Losartan (Cozaar)

<b>Losartan (Cozaar)</b>	
Classification:	Indication:
Antihypertensive	Hypertension, diabetic nephropathy, CHF
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-High blood pressure</li><li>-Back pain</li><li>-Skin infection</li><li>-Chest pain, weakness, diarrhea, cough</li><li>-Upper respiratory</li><li>-Abdominal pain</li><li>-Dizziness, headache</li><li>-Fatigue, nausea, low blood glucose, anemia</li><li>-High potassium levels</li><li>-Worsening renal failure</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Monitor daily weight with CHF</li><li>-Monitor renal and liver</li><li>-Assess fluid levels</li><li>-Educate the patient on how to take blood pressure</li><li>-May increase digoxin levels</li><li>-Assess patient blood pressure and heart rate</li><li>-Cause hypotension, tachycardia, hyperkalemia</li></ul>

## Diltiazem (Cardizem CD, Taztia XT)

Classification:	Indication:
Calcium channel blocker	Hypertension, tachycardia, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, migraine,
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Bradycardia, constipation, hypotension</li><li>- feeling tired, weak, and generally unwell</li><li>-Stomach pain, indigestion, and constipation</li><li>- Headache</li><li>-Edema</li><li>-Paresthesia</li><li>-Depression</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Monitor ECG of the patient</li><li>- Regular monitor the pulse and heartbeat of the patient</li><li>- Measure the blood pressure of the patient before prescribing the drug</li></ul>

## Nitroprusside (Nitropress)

<b>Classification:</b>		<b>Indication:</b>	
Vasodilators		Treatment of the symptoms of acute heart failure	
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>		<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Restlessness and fatigue</li><li>- Nausea, vomiting and abdominal discomfort, chest pain, severe shortness of breath</li><li>- Pain in the muscles or twitching and muscle movement problems</li><li>-Lips, fingers, or toes becomes blue colored</li><li>-Ringing in the ears, confusion, headaches, sweating and pounding of the heart or irregular heartbeat</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Assess for history of allergic reactions in the past</li><li>- Monitoring or observing for side effects closely</li><li>- Monitor the blood pressure daily</li><li>- Ensure monitoring of venous oxygen concentration and acid base balance is done during therapy. because these tests may indicate cyanide toxicity</li><li>-Take comprehensive medical history of liver disease and other health problems</li></ul>	

## Atenolol (Tenormin)

<b>Atenolol (Tenormin)</b>	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indication:</b>
Antihypertensive, antianginal	-Hypertensive as a first line drug, given alone or in combination with diuretics and calcium channel blocker -Prevention of migraine -Alcohol withdrawal syndrome - Given for patients with coronary artery disease (angina pectoris)
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
-Bronchospasm, cough, allergic reaction, respiratory discomfort, dyspnea, fever - Sleep disturbance, dizziness, vertigo, hallucination, disorientation - Bradycardia, hypotension, CHF, cardiac arrhythmias, sinoatrial or AV node block - Peripheral vascular insufficiency, pulmonary edema	-Previous history of bradycardia, history of second-and-third degree heart block - Congestive cardiac failure history -History of bronchial asthma

## metoprolol (Lopressor, Toprol XL)

<b>metoprolol (Lopressor, Toprol XL)</b>	
Classification:	Indication:
Beta adrenergic blocking agent	Treatment of angina, heart failure, myocardial infarction, atrial flutter, and hypertensive. Some off-label uses of metoprolol include supraventricular tachycardia and thyroid storm.
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Allergic reactions, thrombocytopenia, and agranulocytosis</li> <li>-Nausea, vomiting, constipation</li> <li>-Cold extremities and absent pulses</li> <li>-Sudden hypotension, bradycardia leading to Cardiac asystole</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Monitor BP, ECG, and pulse frequently during dose adjustment and periodically during therapy</li> <li>- Monitor frequency of prescription refills to determine compliance</li> <li>-Monitor vital signs and ECG every 5-15min during and for several hrs</li> </ul>

## Furosemide (Fumide, Furomide, Lasix)

<b>Furosemide (Fumide, Furomide, Lasix)</b>	
Classification:	Indication:
Loop Diuretic	-Treatment of edema associated with congestive heart Failure, cirrhosis of the liver, and renal disease -May be used for management of hypertension
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
-Paresthesia -Nausea, vomiting, oral and gastric burning, Anorexia, diarrhea, constipation, abdominal Cramping, acute pancreatitis jaundice -Hypovolemia, dehydration, hyponatremia, Hypokalemia, elevated BUN -Increased perspiration	-Monitor daily weight, intake and output, lung sounds, skin turgor, and mucus membranes -Administer diuretics in the monitor to prevent nocturia -Advise patient to contact health care professional if weight gain is more than 3lbs in 1day. -Monitor BP and pulse before and during administration

## **Norepinephrine (Levarterenol, Noradrenaline)**

<b>Norepinephrine (Levarterenol, Noradrenaline)</b>	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indication:</b>
Adrenergic	Cardiogenic shock, Neurogenic shock, shock with systolic Blood pressure less than 70mmHg
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
-Headache, nausea, weakness, dizziness -Bradycardia -Hypertension -Palpitations -Dyspnea -Vomiting -Metabolic acidosis -Tachycardia	-Monitor vital signs especially BP and pulse before starting the medication and adjust flow rate to maintain BP at normal low - Monitor intake output chart -Assess for symptoms of headache, vomiting, palpitation, arrhythmias, chest pain, and blurred vision as possible symptoms of overdose -Monitor for symptoms and angina due to increase in O <sub>2</sub> demand and vasoconstriction

## Simvastatin (Zocor)

<b>Simvastatin (Zocor)</b>	
Classification:	Indication:
HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors (statins)	Hypercholesterolemia
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
-Headache, cognitive impairment - Nausea, constipation, diarrhea, dyspepsia, Flatus, abnormal pain, liver dysfunction, Pancreatitis, hyperglycemia -Rash, pruritus' -Muscle cramps, Myalgia, myositis, Rhabdomyolysis, myopathy	-During the first year of treatment, have your function tested - If rhabdomyolysis is present, along with increasing muscle soreness and elevated creatine phosphokinase, treatment should stop -After six weeks, check your cholesterol -Perform a lipid profile

## Amlodipine (Norvasc, Katerzia)

<b>Amlodipine (Norvasc, Katerzia)</b>	
Classification:	Indication:
Antihypertensive, calcium channel blocker, Antianginal	Angina pectoris, vasospastic angina, hypertension
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Hyperplasia, gingival and nausea</li> <li>- Rash, flushing</li> <li>- Fatigue, headache, lethargy, asthenia</li> <li>Light-headedness and dizziness</li> <li>-Angina, hypotension, bradycardia,</li> <li>Hypotension, peripheral edema and palpitations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Teach patient intervention for hypertension and how to take blood pressure</li> <li>-Monitor the patient blood pressure and pulse prior to and during therapy</li> <li>-Grapefruit juice can increase the drug level in the system</li> <li>-Monitor intake and output</li> <li>-Assess the characteristics of angina</li> <li>-Assess for signs of CHF</li> </ul>