

Ezetimibe (Zetia)	
Classification:	Indication:
Non-statin/cholesterol-lowering medication	High blood pressure, hypercholesterolemia, and homozygous sitosterolemia
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
<p>Side Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abdominal pain - Increased flatulence - Fatigue - Diarrhea <p>Adverse Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can cause severe unexplained muscle pain and weakness. (rhabdomyolysis) - Risk to mix with certain medications - Can cause anaphylaxis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do not take if you have moderate or severe liver problems. - Should not be used for children under 10 years old. - Take drug as directed

Nitroglycerin (Nitrostat)	
Classification:	Indication:
Nitrates, vasodilator	Prevents angina from coronary artery disease and relieves an attack that is occurring.
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Headache - Dizziness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Must be aware of patients allergies and medical history. - Patient should not drive when taking this medication.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lightheadedness - Nausea - Flushing - Anaphylaxis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Must check patient progress if taking for a long time. - May need to stop medicine before certain procedures.
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clopidogrel (Plavix)	
Classification:	Indication:
Antiplatelet medication	Lessens chance of heart attack or stroke, usually to patients who have acute coronary syndrome (ACS), patients who had a heart attack, severe angina, stroke, or patients who have circulatory problems.
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
<p>Side Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection of blood under the skin - Deep, dark purple bruise - Itching, pain, redness, or swelling. - Angioedema - anaphylaxis <p>Adverse Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can increase risk of serious bleeding during medical procedures and must be stopped at least 5. Days before the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Must check patients progress regularly. - Check blood test for unwanted effects. - Doctor may need to do genetic test to check for liver enzyme deficiency CYP2C19 because may not be effective if present. - Inform patient to not pick nose.

<p>procedure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Increases amount of bleeding, risk of bleeding or bruising especially when paired for blood thinners, NSAIDs, or other antiplatelet medicines.- Educate patient that if they notice unusual bleeding, bruising, black tarry stools, blood in urine, pinpoint red spots on skin, change in mental status, seizures, yellow eyes, paleness, or weakness to notify doctor immediately.	
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Atorvastatin (Lipitor)

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Classification:	Indication:
HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors (statins)	Prevents medical problems caused by fat clogging blood vessels. Can also prevent certain types of heart and blood vessel problems.
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
<p>Side Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Headache - Hoarseness - Lower back or side pain - Pain or tenderness around the eyes and cheekbones - Painful or difficult urination - Stuffy or runny nose <p>Adverse effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unexplained muscle cramps or spasms, muscle pain or stiffness - Unusual fatigue or weakness - Dark-colored urine, loss of appetite, weight loss, light-colored stools, upper right stomach pain, yellow eyes or skin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Must check patients progress regularly - Blood tests may be necessary to check for unwanted effects - Can harm pregnant women's unborn baby. - Can cause liver damage - Can cause Rhabdomyolysis

Aspirin (Ascriptin, Aspergum, Aspirtab, Bayer, Easprin, Ecotrin, Ecpirin, Entercote, Genacote, Halfprin, Ninoprin, Norwich Aspirin)

Classification:	Indication:	
Salicylate, NSAID (nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug)	Reduces risk of heart attack in people who have heart disease, lowers risk of recurrent stroke episodes in patients who had an ischemic stroke or transient ischemic attack.	
Side effects/ adverse reactions:		Nursing Considerations:
<p>Side effects:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Stomach aches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nausea - Vomiting - Heart burn <p>Adverse effects:</p> <p>Black tarry stools Severe or continuous stomach pain Unusal bleeding Bruising Weakness Vomiting blood or what looks to be coffee grounds</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Take with full glass of water at same time every day. - Do not crush break or chew extended release tablet. - Check patients progress - CANNOT treat heart attack if this happens then use an immediate release aspirin. - Do not use in later stages of pregnancy unless directed by doctor. - Increases risk for bleeding problems like ulcers.

Heparin (Lipo-Hepin, Liquaemin, Panheparin)

Classification:	Indication:	
Anticoagulant	Treats and diagnoses disseminated intravascular coagulation. Prevents blood clots in people who have certain medical conditions or are undergoing specific procedures that increase the risk of clot formation. Stops growth of clots that have formed in blood vessels, but does not decrease their size.	
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:	
<p>Side effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bleeding and bruising easily - Bleeding that takes longer to stop - Irritation, pain, redness, or sores at injection site - Allergic reactions like hives, chills and fever - Increase of liver enzymes on liver function test results. <p>Adverse effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anaphylaxis - Formation of new blood clots for those taking medicine or stopping it. - Chest pain, groin pain or leg pain. - Difficulty breathing - Sudden severe headache - Slurred speech loss of coordination - Vision changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can be administered at home by patient - Intramuscular injection - Blood tests needed to check for unwanted effects - Do not take with NSAIDS, ibuprofen or any anti-inflammatory medicines. - Patient must avoid rough sports and picking nose, any razors or sharp objects. - Use a gentle toothbrush and carefully floss teeth or find alternative ways to ensure no bleeding occurs. 	

Warfarin (Jantoven, Coumadin)	
Classification:	Indication:
Anticoagulant	Treats blood clots, deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism. Used for blood clots that may be caused by certain heart conditions, open heart surgery, or after a heart attack.
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
<p>Side effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gas - Abdominal pain - Bloating - Change in the way things taste - Loss of hair - Feeling cold or having chills <p>Adverse effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diarrhea, fever or signs of infection. - Necrosis - Gangrene - Color change in body or temperature changes in areas of body. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dosages may need to change depending on patients reaction and need. - Do not drink grapefruit juice while on warfarin because can interfere with amount absorbed in body. - Check patient progress regularly - INR blood test may be needed to check for proper dosage and certain side effects. - Harmful to pregnant women and can harm unborn child.

Epoetin Alfa (Epogen, Procrit)	
Classification:	Indication:
Erythropoiesis-stimulating agents (ESAs)	Treats or prevents anemia caused by surgery or medicines that are used for conditions like HIV or cancer.
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
<p>Side effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chest pain - Fever - Headache - Increased blood pressure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Must monitor patients progress regularly. - Patient may need to monitor blood pressure at home and if there are any changes, notify doctor ASAP.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Swelling of the face, fingers, ankles, feet, or lower legs. - Weight gain <p>Adverse effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seizures especially in first 90 days of treatment. - Can cause patients with anemia to feel very tired and sick but after 6 weeks patients symptoms should improve. - Can increase risk of serious heart and blood vessel problem (CHF, heart attacks, or stroke) - Fainting spells - Severe tiredness - Swelling in arms - Blood clots at site of access port for CKD patients. - Can shorten survival time in patients with certain types of cancer. - Anaphylaxis - Serious skin reactions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If patient or their child has an albumin allergy, it should not be used. - The benzyl alcohol can cause a serious reaction to newborn or premature infants. - Patient should avoid use of driving, activities that will put patient at risk or injury for 90 days due to risk of seizures. - Patient must not miss dialysis appointments regardless of state of health. - Patients with kidney problems need to be on a special diet or additional medicine to keep blood pressure at certain level. - Patient may need supplements
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<p>Ferrous Sulfate (US BRAND NAME: Accrufer, Auryxia, BeefIron Wine, Bifera, Elite Iron, Femiron, Feosol, Fergon, Ferrex 150, Hemocyte. CANADIAN BRAND NAME: Fer-In-Sol, Palafer, Pms-Ferrous Sulfate)</p>	
<p>Classification:</p> <p>Iron supplement</p>	<p>Indication:</p> <p>Treats lack of iron in situations that include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bleeding problems - Burns - Hemodialysis - Intestinal diseases - Stomach problems

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stomach removal - Use of medicines that increase RBC count - Infants who receive breast milk or low iron formulas
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
<p>Side effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chest pain - Fever - Headache - Increased blood pressure - Swelling of the face, fingers, ankles, feet, or lower legs. - Weight gain <p>Adverse effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seizures especially in first 90 days of treatment. - Can cause patients with anemia to feel very tired and sick but after 6 weeks patients symptoms should improve. - Can increase risk of serious heart and blood vessel problem (CHF, heart attacks, or stroke) - Fainting spells - Severe tiredness - Swelling in arms - Blood clots at site of access port for CKD patients. - Can shorten survival time in patients with certain types of cancer. - Anaphylaxis - Serious skin reactions - May change stool to greenish or grayish black 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Blood tests may be necessary to monitor level of iron in blood. - Best to take iron on an empty stomach with water or fruit juice an hour before meals or 2 hours after meals. - If concerned of upset stomach, may be taken with food or immediately after meals. - If patient needs to take supplement for more than 1-2 months, must be re-evaluated. - Liquid form should be mixed in water, fruit juice or tomato juice. - If taken with certain foods can lose its effectiveness - These foods should be avoided, taken seldomly, or an hour or two before taking iron: cheeses and yogurt, eggs, milk, spinach, tea or coffee, whole-grain breads and cereals and bran. - Cannot be taken at the same time as antacids or calcium - Should not take if receiving iron injections or in large amounts for longer than 6 months without checking with doctor.

Enoxaparin (Lovenox)

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Classification:	Indication:
Low Molecular Weight Heparin (LMWH)	Treats acute deep vein thrombosis with warfarin, acute heart attacks, and Prevents deep venous thrombosis, especially for patients who had hip or knee replacement, abdominal or stomach surgery, bed bound patients due to serious illness.
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
<p>Side effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bleeding gums - Coughing up blood - Difficulty breathing or swallowing - Dizziness - Headache - Increased menstrual flow or vaginal bleeding - Nosebleeds - Paralysis - Prolonged bleeding from cuts - Red or black tarry stools - Red or dark brown urine - Trouble breathing <p>Adverse effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bleeding problems especially in those who have a catheter in back for pain meds or anesthesia (epidural), or in patients with kidney problems. - Unusal bleeding, bruising, black tarry stools, bleeding gums, blood in urine or stools, tingling, numbness, or weakness of the lower legs, or pinpoint red spots on skin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medicine usually given in hospital via injection - Can possibly be injected at home but must educate patient on how to do it and the specific injection sites to prevent problems. - Cannot be injected in areas with bruising or scars - Vial or prefilled syringe should be clear and colorless or pale yellow. - Should not be used if cloudy or discolored. - Patient must have regular visits - Blood tests may be done to detect unwanted effects. -