

Name	Ezetimibe (Ezetrol and Inegy)
Classification	Non-statin lipid lowering(Cholesterol lowering medication)
Indication	Reduce elevated total C, LDL C, apolipoprotein B, non-HDL C
Side Effects/ Adverse Reactions	Cough, diarrhea, fatigue, headache, increased liver transaminases, light colored stool, have-like swelling, dark stool, blood in urine, abdominal discomfort, gassy abdominal pain, prone to influenza infections, stuffy nose, joint pain
Nursing Considerations	Single dose a day without regard to food. Do not crush or break or dissolve or chew tablets. Do not double up on missed doses. Avoid drinking grapefruit juice and alcohol. With low cholesterol diet restrictions.

Name	Nitroglycerin
Classification	Antianginal and Nitrate
Indication	Sublingual, translingual preparations; acute angina; prophylaxis of angina; perioperative hypertension; produce controlled hypertension during surgery; reduce cardiac workload
Side Effects/ Adverse Reactions	Headache, restlessness, weakness, dizziness, faintness, tachycardia, retrosternal discomfort, palpitations, hypotension, syncope, angina, rash, nausea, vomit, constipation, abdominal pain
Nursing Considerations	Often confused with Nicotral or nitroprusside

Name	Clopidogrel (Plavix)
Classification	Anticoagulant (Prevents platelet Coagulation)
Indication	Coagulation or possible coagulation. Use during percutaneous coronary intervention. For preventing atrial fibrillation and thromboembolism. Used when patient has symptomatic carotid artery stenosis
Side Effects/ Adverse Reactions	Nosebleeds; black, bloody, or tarry stools; chest pain; nausea; sudden numbness or weakness; headache; confusion; fever; more urination
Nursing Considerations	Assess the skin for possible bruising. Patients should not take this drug before surgery. Avoid taking it with alcohol and aspirin.

Name	Atorvastatin (Lipitor)
Classification	Antihyperlipidemic, HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor
Indication	Treatment of elevated cholesterol, triglycerides, and LDL cholesterol in hypercholesterol patients. Increase HDL-C in patients.
Side Effects/ Adverse Reactions	Headache, asthenia, flatulence, abdominal pain, cramps, constipation, nausea, dyspepsia, heartburn, liver failure, sinusitis, pharyngitis, rhabdomyolysis with acute renal failure, arthralgia, myalgia, reduced muscle strength.
Nursing Considerations	May be taken with food. Take it once a day. Appropriate dietary changes (low cholesterol diets). periodic blood tests. Not for pregnant patients. Patients with hepatic disease should avoid it.

Name	Aspirin (Easprin, Ecotrin, Empirin, Enthropen, Genprin, Hearline, Norwichm Novasen, ZORprin, Alka-Seltzer, Ascriptin, Asprimox, Bufferin, Buffex, Magnaprin)
Classification	Antipyretic, Analgesic, Anti-inflammatory, Antirheumatic, Antiplatelet, Salicylate
Indication	Pain reliever, fever, inflammation, reduce risk of stroke or death, MI prophylaxis
Side Effects/ Adverse Reactions	Respiratory alkalosis, hyperpnea, tachypnea, hemorrhage, excitement, confusion, asterixis, pulmonary edema, seizures, tetany, metabolic acidosis, fever, coma, renal failure, respiratory failure, aspirin tolerance, nausea, dyspepsia, heartburn, anorexia, hepatotoxicity, dizziness, difficulty hearing, vomit, diarrhea, mental confusion
Nursing Considerations	Not for chickenpox or flu symptoms. Do not give patients with Reye's syndrome. With food or a glass of water. Do not crush. Do not use it if the aspirin has a vinegary odor. Can be overdosed. Prices don't reflect effectiveness.

Name	Heparin (Unfractionated Heparin or Hep-Lock)
Classification	Glycosaminoglycan
Indication	Anticoagulant for deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, atrial fibrillation and post surgery medication.
Side Effects/ Adverse Reactions	Bruising, hard to stop bleeding, allergic reactions, increased liver enzymes on test results, sores and redness at injection site, and heparin-induced thrombocytopenia
Nursing Considerations	Should be looking for any bruises or bleeding. Heparin can also cause excessive anticoagulation. Monitor signs of allergy and pulmonary symptoms. Nurses should also consider if the patient had recent surgery and have the patient take peripheral perfusion, PTT, and other test of blood coagulation, platelet count, and renal function tests

Name	Warfarin (Apo–Warfarin, Coumadin)
Classification	Oral anticoagulation, Coumarin derivative
Indication	Venous thrombosis, prophylaxis, pulmonary embolism, thromboembolic complications of atrial fibrillation and cardiac valve replacement, prevent recurring TIAs and MI
Side Effects/ Adverse Reactions	Hypersensitivity, rash, alopecia, diarrhea, drop in hematocrit levels, purple toes, skin necrosis, jaundice, nausea, vomiting, hepatic dysfunction, pancreatitis, increased LFT, stomach bloating, cramps, loss of hair, rashes, urine discoloration
Nursing Considerations	Do not use it on pregnant women. Check on patients regularly for signs of blood loss (bruises, bleeding gums, dark feces and urine). Potential drug interactions (anticoagulants). Have Vitamin K ready in case of overdose.

Name	Epoetin Alfa (Epogen/Procrit)
Classification	Erythropoietin
Indication	Treating disorders caused by RBC formation deficiency, during chemotherapy to counteract anemia, prior to blood fusion and surgery, treat anemic patients infected with HIV
Side Effects/ Adverse Reactions	Headache, fever, nausea, edema, diarrhea, increased risk of serious cardiovascular and thromboembolic events. Transient Ischemic attacks, MIs, strokes. Tumor growth
Nursing Considerations	Do not shake the drug vial because it will deactivate it. Blood Pressure, reticulocyte, hemoglobin, and electrolyte count needs to be monitored. Stop treatment if these become uncontrollable

Name	Ferrous Sulfate (Feosol)
Classification	Antianemic, iron supplement
Indication	Prevention and treatment of iron-deficiency anemia
Side Effects/ Adverse Reactions	Seizures, hypotension, constipation, epigastric pain, diarrhea, skin staining, anaphylaxis (allergy), elevated liver enzymes
Nursing Considerations	Take with an empty stomach to increase absorption and vitamin C can be taken with it for better absorption. Do not crush the tablet. Do not give 1 hour before bedtime. Do not take calcium supplements and antacids.

Name	Enoxaparin (lovenox)
Classification	Low molecular weight Heparin, Glycosaminoglycan
Indication	Prophylaxis of ischemic complications of unstable angina. Administered with aspirin for MI. Prevent harmful blood clots and treat it. Reduce risk of stroke and heart attack. Keeps blood flowing by lowering activity of blood clotting proteins
Side Effects/ Adverse Reactions	Bleeding, Anemia, increased liver enzymes, edema, constipation, urinary retention, thrombocytopenia
Nursing Considerations	Assess for signs of bleeding and bruising. Check platelet count before administering. Check stool. Blood count