

Ezetimibe (Zetia)

Classification:	Indication:
Cardiovascular agent, Antilipemic	Reduce elevated total- C, LDL-C, Apo B, and non-HDL-C in patients with primary hyperlipidemia, alone or combination with an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor (statin)
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fatigue, arthralgia, back pain, myalgia, angioedema, myopathy• Dizziness, headache• Abdominal pain, diarrhea• Pharyngitis, sinusitis, cough• Thrombocytopenia• Rash	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Monitor baseline and periodic lipid profile; periodic Hgb & Hct and platelet count.-Monitor baseline LFTs and when used with a statin, monitor periodic LFTs in accordance with the monitoring schedule for that statin.-Assess for and report unexplained muscle pain, especially when used in combination with a statin drug.-Monitor closely patients who take both ezetimibe and cyclosporine

Nitroglycerin (Nitrostat)

Classification:		Indication:	
Vasodilator, Anti-anginal drug		Anginal chest pain, acute relief of an attack or acute prophylaxis of angina pectoris secondary to coronary artery disease	
Side effects/ adverse reactions:		Nursing Considerations:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dizziness• Weakness• Palpitations• Vertigo• Headaches• Nausea and Vomiting• Diaphoresis• syncope		<p>-Check vital signs especially blood pressure and pulse rate before each administration of nitroglycerin.</p> <p>-Instruct the patient to store the drug in a light- resistant container in a cool environment (not the refrigerator).</p> <p>-Instruct patient how to take Nitroglycerin sublingual tablets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• it should not chewed, crushed, or swallowed• place the tablet under the tongue or between the cheek and gum, and let it dissolve. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or use chewing tobacco while a tablet is dissolving.	

Clopidogrel (Plavix)

Classification:		Indication:	
Antiplatelet medications		-Prevent platelets from clumping together in the blood. -Prevent stroke or transient ischemic attacks. -Prevent heart attack or stroke for those with Peripheral arterial disease. -Acute coronary syndrome.	
Side effects/ adverse reactions:		Nursing Considerations:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nausea, Diarrhea, Stomach pain• Rash/pruritus• Upper respiratory tract infection• Runny or stuffy nose• Chest pain• Headache, dizziness• Joint pain• Depression• Urinary tract infection• Bruising		-Aspirin, NSAIDs, heparin, enoxaparin, and other anti-clotting drugs can increase the risk of bleeding. -Omeprazole and other proton pump inhibitors can decrease the efficacy of clopidogrel. -Feverfew, garlic, ginger, and ginkgo can increase the risk of bleeding. -Drug may cause GI bleeding, neutropenia, hypercholesterolemia. -Evaluate patients with unexplained fever or infection for myelotoxicity.	

Atorvastatin (medicine Lipitor)

Classification:		Indication:	
Belong to a drug class known as lipid lowering, the statins		<p>-Treatment and management of high cholesterol, lowering the risk of heart attack, stroke, or other health conditions among people with diabetes type 2, coronary heart disease and other factors together with diet, atorvastatin is used to lower the low-density lipoproteins and to increase the good kind, high density lipoproteins as well as lowering the triglycerides</p> <p>-This medication prevents buildup of cholesterol in the arteries as clogged arteries blocks the blood flow to significant organ such as the brain and the heart</p>	
Side effects/ adverse reactions:		Nursing Considerations:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Liver problem and associated symptoms such as dark urine, yellowing of skin and whitening of the eyes, stomach pain and appetite loss, fatigue• Allergic reactions• Kidney problems such as edema and feeling of shortness of breath• Muscle problems such as weakness in back, neck, shoulders, hips• Difficulties lifting arms, standing, or even climbing• Diarrhea• Joint pain• Sore throat• Stuffy nose		<p>-Take the patient's history on other drugs in use such as birth control pills, antibiotics, other medications that work by lowering cholesterol, heart medications, medications managing HIV or hepatitis among other. This help prevent increased risk of major muscle problems and prevent drug interaction.</p> <p>-Evaluate and assess if the patient is pregnant or is breastfeeding as this contraindicate use of atorvastatin.</p> <p>-Closely monitoring of the patient for immediate management of the side effects should be considered. This may include shortness of breath, swelling of throat, face, lips and tongue or difficulty swallowing.</p> <p>-Take comprehensive medical history of conditions related to the heart, liver, and kidney to prevent worsening of adverse reactions.</p> <p>-Monitor the blood sugar levels of the patient as the drug may cause increase.</p>	

Aspirin (Zorpin, Bayer Buffered Aspirin)

Aspirin (Zorpin, Bayer Buffered Aspirin)	
Classification:	Indication:
Antipyretic, Analgesic (nonopioid), Anti-inflammatory, Antirheumatic, Antiplatelet, NSAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mild to moderate pain. -Inflammatory conditions- rheumatic fever, rheumatoid arthritis. -Reduction of risk of recurrent TIAs or stroke in males with history of TIA due to fibrin platelet emboli. -Reduction of risk of death or nonfatal MI in patients with history of infarction or unstable angina pectoris. -MI prophylaxis. -Unlabeled use: Prophylaxis against cataract formation with long-term use.
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upset stomach, heartburn • Drowsiness • Mild headache • Nausea • Dyspepsia • Heartburn • Epigastric discomfort • Anorexia hepatotoxic • Vomiting • Mental confusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Allergy to salicylates or NSAIDs; allergy to tartrazine; hemophilia, bleeding ulcers, hemorrhagic states, blood coagulation defects, hypo prothrombin emia, vitamin K deficiency; impaired hepatic function; impaired hepatic function; chickenpox, influenza; children with fever accompanied by dehydration.

Heparin (Hep-Lock)

Classification:	Indication:	
Anticoagulant, and it works by reducing the ability of blood to clot (RXlist, 2021)	<p>-Prophylaxis and pulmonary embolism and venous thromboembolism treatment.</p> <p>-Atrial fibrillation with blood embolization</p> <p>-Chronic and acute consumptive coagulopathies also referred to as disseminated intravascular coagulation treatment.</p> <p>-Blood clotting prevention during cardiac and arterial surgery.</p> <p>-Prophylaxis and peripheral arterial embolism treatment.</p> <p>Use as an anticoagulant during blood transfusions, dialysis, and extracorporeal.</p>	
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular heartbeat • Chest pain • Shortness of breath • Dizziness and anxiety • Nausea and vomiting • Swelling or severe pain in your stomach • Loss of appetite • Runny nose and nose bleeding • Unusual tiredness • Watery eyes • Tarry or black stools • Blood coughs • Redness or swelling in leg or arm 	<p>-Asses the patient's health history including recent injury or surgery, as well as sensitivity to heparin.</p> <p>-Perform physical assessment including blood tests such as Partial thromboplastin time, renal function tests, peripheral perfusion, platelet count, and stool guaiac test.</p> <p>-Adjust the heparin dosage in accordance to the coagulation test conducted just before injection.</p> <p>-Ensure the heparin injection is deep subcutaneous and not intramuscular.</p> <p>-Ensure thorough mixing during addition of heparin to the IV infusion.</p> <p>-Monitor blood tests and check for bleeding signs.</p> <p>-Notify the physician in case of excessive anticoagulation.</p> <p>-Monitor allergic reaction and anaphylaxis signs such as pulmonary symptoms like coughing, chest and throat tightness, dyspnea, and wheezing.</p>	

Warfarin (Jantoven)

Classification:		Indication:	
Anticoagulants (blood thinners)		-Used to treat blood clots such as in deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism. -Prevent new clots from forming in the body to help reduce the risk of a stroke or heart attack such as in conditions and situations that increase risk for blood clots like atrial fibrillation, heart valve replacement, recent heart attack and hip or knee replacement surgery.	
Side effects/ adverse reactions:		Nursing Considerations:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diarrhea, vomiting or inability to eat for more than 24 hours• Fever• Severe bleeding, including heavier than normal menstrual bleeding• Red or brown urine• Black or bloody stool• Severe headache or stomach pain• Joint pain, discomfort or swelling, especially after an injury• Vomiting of food or material that looks like coffee grounds• Coughing up blood• Bruising that develops without an injury you remember• Dizziness or weakness• Vision change		<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Do not use drug if patient is pregnant, advise patient to use contraceptives.-Do not change brand names once stabilized; bioavailability may be a problem.-Evaluate patient regularly for signs of blood loss (petechiae, bleeding gums, bruises, dark stools, dark urine).-Do not give patient any IM injections. 6.-Double check all drugs ordered for potential drug interactions; dosage of both drugs may need to be adjusted.-Keep vitamin K readily available in case of overdose.-Arrange for frequent follow-up, including blood test to evaluate drug effects.	

Epoetin alfa (Procrit, Epogen)

Epoetin alfa (Procrit, Epogen)	
Classification:	Indication:
Blood formers, Coagulators, and Anticoagulants; Hematopoietic growth factor	Treatment of anemia due to chronic kidney disease, including patients on dialysis and not on dialysis to decrease the need for red blood cell transfusion.
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seizures, headache• Hypertension• Nausea, diarrhea• Iron deficiency, thrombocytosis, clotting of AV fistula• Sweating, bone pain, arthralgias	-Avoid injections containing benzyl alcohol in neonates. It is important that blood pressure, reticulocyte, hemoglobin and electrolyte, hemoglobin and electrolyte counts be closely monitored. Interrupt treatment if blood pressure becomes uncontrollable.

Ferrous sulfate (Slow FE, Feratab, Mol-Iron, Feosol, MyKids Iron 10)

Classification:	Indication:
Ferrous sulfate; Belongs to the class of oral iron bivalent arrangements/ preparations. Utilized in the treatment of sickliness/ anemia	Treat lack of iron Weakness/ Iron deficiency Anemia
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
Certain individuals really do encounter stomach uneasiness that reaches from indigestion to queasiness and heaving yet taking ferrous sulfate with food rather may help keep away from or diminish. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Feeling or being debilitated• Stomach torment or acid reflux• Loss of hunger• Blockage loose bowels• Dark stained teeth (from the drops)	-May cause seizures, hypotension, obstruction, epigastric agony, loose bowels, skin staining, hypersensitivity. Survey nourishing status, inside work. Screen hemoglobin, hematocrit, iron levels. May cause raised liver proteins.

Enoxaparin (Lovenox)

Classification:	Indication:
Anticoagulants, weight heparins	-Treatment for deep venous thrombosis -Deep venous thrombosis prophylaxis -Acute coronary syndromes -Pulmonary embolism treatment -Venous thromboembolism secondary to malignancy
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bleeding• Anemia• Heparin-included thrombocytopenia, though less common than conventional heparin• Ecchymoses, pruritus, rash, urticaria• Injection site hemorrhage or pain/hematoma, or irritation• Confusion, headache, dizziness, insomnia• Hypoaldosteronism• Hyperkalemia• Gastrointestinal bleeding• Rectal sheath hematoma• Liver injury (reversible increase in liver enzymes)• Edema• Constipation, nausea, vomiting• Urinary retention• Fever	-Aspirin, NSAIDS, oral anticoagulants, and anti-platelet drugs can increase the risk of bleeding. -Feverfew, ginkgo, ginger, garlic, and horse chestnut can increase the risk of bleeding. -Protamine sulfate is an antagonist to enoxaparin (1mg protamine for every mg of enoxaparin).