

<b>31. trimethoprim/ sulfamethoxazole</b>	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indication:</b>
Antibacterial sulfonamide	Uncomplicated UTIs caused by susceptible bacteria strains Tx of otitis media
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
Bon marrow suppression Epigastric distress Exfoliative dermatitis Hepatic impairment Pruritus Rash	Culture before treatment Wear sunscreen when taking meds Avoid tanning beds and prolonged exposure to sunlight Monitor patient's blood sugar levels Monitor potassium level

<b>32. vancomycin (Vancocin)</b>
----------------------------------

Classification:	Indication:
Antibiotic	<p>Treatment of severe to life-threatening infections caused by susceptible bacteria strains and unresponsive to other antibiotics.</p> <p>Treatment of pseudomembranous colitis due to <i>Clostridium difficile</i></p>
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
<p>Fever</p> <p>Hypotension</p> <p>Nausea</p> <p>Nephrotoxicity</p> <p>Ototoxicity</p> <p>Paresthesia</p> <p>“Red man syndrome”</p> <p>Superinfection</p> <p>Rash</p>	<p>Culture before treatment</p> <p>Monitor for “Red man syndrome” during IV infusion</p> <p>Monitor renal function</p> <p>Monitor for safe serum level</p>

### 33. gentamicin (Garamycin, Cidomycin)

Classification:	Indication:
Fluoroquinolone antibiotic	Treatment of serious infections caused by susceptible bacteria strains Treatment of community-acquired pneumonia caused by susceptible strains Treatment of superficial ocular infections due to susceptible microorganism strains
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
agitation. back pain. black, tarry stools. blood in the urine. blurred or double vision. burning, numbness, tingling, or painful sensations. change in frequency of urination or amount of urine	Culture before treatment Give by deep IM injection if possible Avoid long term use Monitor serum levels Monitor CBC Reports severe headaches, loss of hearing, difficulty breathing

**34. cefaclor ( Ceclor)**

<b>34. cefaclor ( Ceclor)</b>	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indication:</b>
Cephalosporin	Treatment of lower respiratory infection, URI, skin infections, UTIs, Otitis media, Pharyngitis cause by susceptible bacteria strains
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
Abdominal pain Anaphylaxis Anorexia Colitis Flatulence Rash Superinfections	Culture before treatment Give with meals to decrease in GI discomfort Refrigerate suspension Patient should not crush, cut, chew ER tablets Report diarrhea with blood or mucus

**35. ciprofloxacin (Ciloxan, Cipro)**

<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indication:</b>
Antibacterial, fluoroquinolone	Treatment of uncomplicated UTIs Treatment of chronic bacterial prostatitis Treatment of infectious diarrhea Anthrax postexposure Treatment of respiratory infection Treatment of acute sinusitis
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
Headache Tendon rupture tendinitis stomach pain. heartburn. diarrhea	Avoid using in patients with history of myasthenia gravis Culture before treatment Ensure hydration Patient should not crush, cut, chew ER tablets Assess for S&S of GI irritation

**36. amoxicillin (Trimox, Maxatag, Amoxil)**

Classification:	Indication:
Antibiotic, Penicillin type	skin infections, respiratory infections, sinusitis, endocarditis prophylaxis, lyme disease
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
Abdominal pain Anaphylaxis Fever Gastritis Glossitis Sore mouth Super-infections Wheezing	Contraindicated with penicillin allergy may cause seizures assess for rash, anaphylaxis excreted by kidneys – monitor renal labs monitor patient for diarrhea – bloody stool should be reported immediately

**37. acyclovir (Zovirax)**

<b>37. acyclovir (Zovirax)</b>	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indication:</b>
Antiviral, Purine nucleoside analogue	Herpes genitalis Herpes encephalitis Varicella zoster HSV infection Shingles
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
Inflammation or phlebitis at injection sites Transient topical burning with topical use	Ensure patient well hydrated Wear rubber glove or finger cot when applying topically Pt should avoid sexual intercourse when lesions are present Use condoms to prevent spread

**38. azithromycin (AzaSite, Zithromax, Zmax)**

<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indication:</b>
Macrolide antibiotic	Treatment of mild to moderate acute bacterial exacerbations of COPD, pneumonia, pharyngitis/tonsillitis, Treatment of gonococcal urethritis/ cervicitis, mild to moderate acute bacteria sinusitis Treatment of mild community acquired pneumonia Treatment of otitis media
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
Abdominal pain Angioedema Diarrhea superinfections	Culture before treatment Administer on an empty stomach 1 hr before or 2-3 hr after meals. Food affects the absorption of this drug. Prepare Zmax by adding 60 mL water to bottle, shake well. Counsel patients being treated for STDs about appropriate precautions and additional therapy.

<b>39. fluconazole (Diflucan)</b>	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indication:</b>
Antifungal	Treatment of oropharyngeal candidiasis Treat serious fungal or yeast infections, including vaginal candidiasis Prevent candidiasis in patients having bone marrow transplants who receive cancer or radiation treatment
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
<p>Chest tightness. clay-colored stools. difficulty with swallowing. fast heartbeat. hives, itching, or skin rash. large, hive-like swelling on the face, eyelids, lips, tongue, throat, hands, legs, feet, or genitals. light-colored stools. stomach pain, continuing.</p>	<p>Hx Hypersensitivity to fluconazole, renal impairment, lactation, pregnancy Culture infection before therapy; begin treatment before lab results are returned. Decrease dosage in cases of renal failure. Infuse IV only; not intended for IM or subcutaneous use. Do not add supplement medication to fluconazole. Administer through sterile equipment at a maximum rate of 200 mg/hr given as a continuous infusion.</p>

**40. metronidazole (Flagyl, MetroCream, Metrogel)**

<b>Classification:</b>		<b>Indication:</b>	
Amebicide, Antibiotic, antiprotozoal		Treat trichomoniasis, amebiasis, inflammatory lesions of rosacea, and bacterial infections, as well as prevent postoperative infections.	
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>		<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>	
Dizziness Headache Stomach upset Nausea Vomiting Loss of appetite Diarrhea Constipation Metallic taste in your mouth may occur.		Administer oral doses with food. Apply topically (MetroGel) after cleansing the area. Advise patient that cosmetics may be used over the area after application. Reduce dosage in hepatic disease. Refrain from sexual intercourse during treatment for trichomoniasis, unless partner wears a condom.	