

Melanie Holder
Pharmacology
Drug cards 21-30

1) Cetirizine

Brand Name: Zyrtec

Classification: Antihistamine

It can treat hay fever and allergy symptoms, hives, and itching.

Therapeutic: allergy, cold, and cough remedies

Pharmacologic: piperazines (peripherally selective)

Indication: Relief of symptoms associated with seasonal allergic rhinitis due to allergens such as ragweed, grass and tree pollens in adults and children 2 years of age and older.

Side effects/Adverse Reaction: CNS: dizziness, drowsiness (significant with doses >10 mg/day), fatigue. EENT: pharyngitis. GI: dry mouth.

Nursing Consideration: DO NOT CONFUSE ZYRTEC(CETIRIZIBE) WITH ZANTAC(RANITIDINE) OR ZYPREXA(OLANZAPINE)
administer once daily w/o regard to food

2)Montelukast

Brand Name: Singulair

Classification: pharmaceutical: Leukotriene modifiers

Indication: Chronic asthma in adults and children, seasonal allergic rhinitis, bronchospasm prophylaxis

Side Effects/ Adverse Reaction: headache, cough, nasal congestion, or GI upset
produces few serious adverse effects, headache is the most common, nausea and diarrhea reported by some

Nursing Consideration: administer in the evening not for acute episodes may take as long as 1 week to produce optimal effects 3-4 hours peak monitor big 3 = RR, HR, lungs

3) Fluticasone Propionate

Brand Name: Arnuity Ellipta, FLONASE, Flovent HFA, Flovent Diskus, Veramyst (nasal spray)

Classification: Therapeutic Class: Anti-inflammatory
Pharmacologic Class: Corticosteroid

Indication: Prevention and treatment of rhinitis (seasonal or perennial), Suppress symptoms of allergic rhinitis including congestion, rhinorrhea, sneezing, nasal itching, erythema

Side Effect/Adverse Reaction: CNS; Fatigue, fever, headache, nervousness, dizziness, migraines
EENT; Pharyngitis, sinusitis, rhinitis, laryngitis, hoarseness, dry eyes, cataracts, nasal discharge, epistaxis, blurred vision
GI; Dia, Abd pain, nas, vomit, oral candidiasis
INTEG; urticaria, dermatitis
META: Hyperglycemia, growth retardation in children, cushingoid features
MISC: INFLUENZA, EOSINPHILIC CONDITIONS, ANGIOEDEMA, CHRUG-STRAUSS SYNDROME, ANAPHYAXIC, ADRENAL INSUFFICIENCY (HIGH DOSES) bone mineral density reduction
MS; osteoporosis, muscle soreness, joint pain, arthralgia
RESP: Upper respiratory infections, dyspnea, cough, bronchitis, BRONCHOSPASM

Nursing Consideration: Give at 1-min intervals; if a bronchodilator aerosol spray is used, use bronchodilator first, wait 5-15 min, then use fluticasone
- decrease dose to lowest effective does after desired effect; decrease dose at 2-4 wk. intervals
INHALATION ROUTE
-shake well, prime before 1st use, release 4 sprays into air away from face, clean mouthpiece daily in warm water, dry; don't share; child requires face mask with spacer/ DONT USE SPACER FOR FLOVENT DISKUS
INTRANASAL
prime before 1st use, shake bottle gently before each use, rinse tip after use, dry with tissue, blow nose before use

4) Ipratropium

Brand Name: Atrovent

Classification: Anticholinergic - Blocks acetylcholine which inhibits the parasympathetic nervous system, forcing the muscles of the lungs to relax. Bronchodilator - Opens the airway and lung

Indication: Persistent bronchospasm and COPD exacerbation

Side Effects/ Adverse Reaction: Headache, dizziness, nervousness, fatigue, tremors, blurred vision, cough, dyspnea, worsening COPD, tachycardia, palpitation, flushing, MI, dry mouth, nausea, vomiting, GI distress

Nursing Consideration: Safe for pregnant women, if given with a beta-agonist is always administered first and ipratropium is given 5 minutes later, use caution in patients with urinary retention, may be mixed with albuterol to create DuoNeb, onset is 1-3 minutes, duration is 4-6 hours

5) Diphenhydramine

Brand Name: Benadryl

Classification: Antihistamine-Blocks histamine. Histamine's main function is to dilate blood vessels to drop blood pressure and increases blood vessel permeability so white blood cells can reach the site of perceived infection.

Indication: Symptomatic allergies, allergic reaction, and anaphylaxis, motion sickness, acute motor reactions to other medications.

Side Effects/Adverse Reaction: Drowsiness, sedation, seizures, dizziness, headache, blurred vision, wheezing, thickening of bronchial secretions, palpitations, hypotension, dysthymias, dry mouth, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, hallucinations, confusion, and paradoxical CNS excitation in children.

Nursing Consideration:

- Administer with food if GI upset occurs.
- Administer syrup form if patient is unable to take tablets.

- Monitor patient response and arrange for adjustment of dosage to lowest possible effective dose.

6) Guafenesin

Brand Name: Mucinex

Classification: Therapeutic Class: Expectorant
Pharmacologic Class: Expectorant

Indication: Symptomatic relief of respiratory conditions characterized by dry, nonproductive cough when there is mucus in the respiratory tract.

Side Effects/Adverse Reaction: Drowsiness, dizziness, GI Upset, Pruritis

Nursing Consideration: Name confusion has been reported between Mucinex (guaifenesin) and Mucomyst (acetylcysteine); use caution.

7) Epinephrine

Brand Name: Adrenaline

Classification: Therapeutic: alpha- and beta-adrenergic agonists
Pharmacological: alpha- and beta-adrenergic agonists (sympathomimetic agents)

Indication: Bronchospasms, anaphylaxis, cardiac arrest

Side Effects/ Adverse Reaction: Tachycardia, headache, hypertension, chest pain

Nursing Consideration: Use extreme caution when calculating and preparing doses; epinephrine is a very potent drug; small errors in dosage can cause serious adverse effects. ... Use minimal doses for minimal periods of time; “epinephrine-fastness” (a form of drug tolerance) can occur with prolonged use.

8) Albuterol Sulfate

Brand Name: Aspirin, Bayer, Efferent

Classification: Pharmaceutical Class: adrenergic bronchodilators.

Indications: Treatment of Bronchospasm

Side Effects/Adverse Reaction: Bronchospasm, anaphylaxis, prolonged bleeding, GI bleed, epigastric distress, nausea, vomiting, heartburn, Reye's Syndrome - Liver and brain swelling-primarily in kids, overdose can cause ringing in the ear.

Nursing Considerations: Can cause fetal risk - weigh benefits to the mother against possible risk to the fetus. Chewable aspirin should be given to all patients with chest discomfort

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9) Terbutaline Sulfate

Brand Name: Bricanyl

Classification: Pharmaceutical: Beta-2 adrenergic agonist, bronchodilator.

Indications: terbutaline is indicated for prevention and reversal of bronchospasm in patients at least 12 years old, with asthma and reversible bronchospasm associated with bronchitis and emphysema

Side Effects/Adverse Reaction: uncontrollable shaking of a part of the body, nervousness, dizziness, drowsiness, difficulty falling asleep or staying asleep, weakness, headache, nausea.

Nursing Consideration: Pregnancy safety: Category B. Carefully monitor vital signs. Use with caution in patients with cardiovascular disease, seizure disorder, hypertension, and diabetes. Patient should receive oxygen before and during administration.

10) Rifampin

Brand Name: Rifadin and Rimactane.

Classification: Pharmacological: antibiotics

Indication: In the treatment of brucellosis, legionnaires disease, and serious staphylococcal infections. Rifampicin should be used in combination with another appropriate antibiotic to prevent emergence of resistant strains of the infecting organism.

Side Effects/Adverse Reactions: Rifampin may cause discoloration of body fluids (urine, saliva, tears, and sputum). If your patient wears soft contact lenses, caution them that the lenses may be permanently discolored. It is generally well tolerated; however, it may cause GI upset, nausea, vomiting, flatulence, cramps, and diarrhea. It may also cause headache, drowsiness, fatigue, dizziness, and rash. Rarely, it has been known to induce pseudomembranous colitis or thrombocytopenia or other blood dyscrasias, and acute renal failure.

Nursing Considerations: Advise patient about possible discoloration of tears, saliva, urine, and other body fluids. Instruct patient to notify physician if discoloration becomes troublesome. Advise patient about the likelihood of GI reactions (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, flatulence, abdominal pain, heartburn).