

Metronidazole (Flagyl R)

Classification: Antiprotozoals

Indications: Amebic liver abscess, To prevent postoperative

infection in contaminated or potentially contaminated abdominal surgery. Bacterial vaginosis, Giardiasis, Pouchitis

Side effects: Headache, seizures, fever, vertigo, ataxia, dizziness,

syncope, edema, flushing, stomatitis, sinusitis,

constipation, myxema, diarrhea (transient or leukopenia
anemia)

Nursing Considerations:

Contraindications: Use cautiously in patients with

history of blood dyscrasia, CNS disease or renal or

visual field changes

• Monitor LFT results carefully in

elderly patients

• Observe patients for edema, especially in

patients is nursing watch periods: Flgyl IV RTU may

cause sodium retention

Cefaclor (Ceclor / Raniclor)

Classification: Antibiotics

Indications: To treat certain infections caused by bacteria, such as pneumonia, and other LRTI (lung) infections and infections of the skin, ears, throat, tonsils and urinary tract.

Side effects: Severe sickness like nausea, eosinophilia, joint pain and swelling, fever, Superinfection, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, candidiasis, urticaria, pruritus

Nursing Considerations:

(Contraindications: hypersensitivity to penicillin; renal disease and people who are lactating)

- Monitor for manifestation of superinfection
- Report recurrent diarrhea
- Monitor for manifestation of drug hypersensitivity

Gentamicin (Gentamicin Sulfate)

Classifications: Aminoglycosides

Indications: Serious infections caused by sensitive strains of Pseudomonas aeruginosa, E-coli, proteus, Klebsiella, Enterobacter, Serratia, Citrobacter or Sphingomonas

Side effects: Nephrotoxicity / serum, fever, nephrotoxicity, thrombocytopenia, agranulocytosis, depression, dizziness, numbness, confusion, lethargy, vertigo, ataxia

Nursing considerations:

Contraindications: Use cautiously in neonates, infants, elderly patients and patients with impaired renal function and neuromuscular disorders

• Watch for \downarrow of superinfection.

(especially of upper respiratory tract) such as fever, chills and increased pulse rate.

Vancomycin (Fiwanq, vancom)

Classification: Antibiotics, glycopeptides

Indications: Serious or severe infections when other antibiotics are ineffective or contraindicated including those caused by MRSA, CDAD, Staphylococcal enterocolitis

Side effects: fever, pain, headache, fatigue, leucopenia, neutropenia, dyspnea, wheezing, red-man syndrome, nephrotoxicity, ototoxicity, nausea

Nursing considerations

Contraindications: Use cautiously in patients

Neurotoxic, nephrotoxic or ototoxic drugs in patients 60 or older and in those with impaired hepatic or renal function hearing loss or allergies to the antibiotics

• Obtain hearing evaluation before and during prolonged therapy

• Monitor patients carefully for red-man

syndrome, which can occur if drug is infused too rapidly

Ciprofloxacin (Cipro)

Classification: Antibiotics

Indications: complicated intra-abdominal infection, severe or complicated bone or joint infection, ~~at~~ severe respiratory tract infection with skin or skin-structure infection complicated UTI, mild to moderate acute sinusitis

Side effects: seizures, leukopenia, neutropenia, SJS, epidermal necrolysis, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, restlessness, headache.

Nursing Considerations:

Contraindications: Emergency treatment for

Cerebellar dysfunction may be necessary. Immediately discontinue drug at first appearance of rash, urticaria or other signs and symptoms of hypersensitivity.

- Monitor patients for 5/3 of acute

anemias, dizziness and n/v. (sudden severe, and constant pain in stomach/chest or back); throbbing in stomach area, deep pain in the back or side of stomach.

Amoxicillin (Amoxil)

Classification: Antibiotics

Indications: Mild to moderate infection of the ear, nose and Throat,
Skin and skin structure or GI tract. Acute Otitis
media

Side Effects: Nervousness, anxiety, confusion, dizziness, diarrhea,
nausea, vomiting, anemia, hemolytic anemia,
leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, eosinophilia

Missing considerations:

Contraindications: Use cautiously in those with mononucleosis because of high risk of maculopapular rash

• CDAD, ranging from mild diarrhea to fatal colitis, has been reported with nearly all ~~antibiotics~~ agents, including ~~amoxicillin~~

• Amoxicillin usually causes fever (also of ~~diarrhea~~ than ampicillin)

Acyclovir (Sitavig, Zovirax)

Classification: Antiviral

Indications: First genital herpes episode, long-term suppressive therapy for recurrent genital herpes, Varicella (chickenpox) infections in immunocompetent persons, Neonatal HSV infections

Side effects: headache, encephalopathy, lethargy, tremor, confusion, hallucinations, acute renal failure, gum pain, gingivitis, nausea, vomiting, hematuria

Nursing considerations:

Contraindications: Use cautiously in patients with neurologic problems, renal disease or dehydration and in those receiving other nephrotoxic drugs.

• Start therapy as early as possible after S/S occur

• Drug isn't a cure for herpes, but it helps improve S/S

Azithromycin (Zithromax, Zithromax)

Classification: Antibiotic

Indications: Acute bacterial worsening of COPD, caused by

Haemophilus influenzae. Community acquired pneumonia

Acute bacterial sinusitis (Macrolid). COPD prevention

and exacerbations. Lyso fibrinolytic improve lung function

Side effects: fatigue, headache, dizziness, constipation,

diarrhea, nausea, vomiting dyspepsia, vaginitis

cholestatic jaundice, rash

Nursing considerations:

Contraindications: Don't use oral drugs

In patients with pneumonia, or in those with moderate to severe illness or risk factors such as cystic fibrosis.

• Monitor patients for superinfection - Drugs

may cause overgrowth of nonsusceptible bacteria or fungi

• Monitor patients for C. diff, which may range in severity from mild diarrhea to fatal colitis

Fluconazole (Diflucan)

Classification: Antifungals

Indications: Oropharyngeal candidiasis, esophageal candidiasis
vulvovaginal candidiasis, cryptococcal meningitis

Side Effects: headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, abdominal
pain, diarrhea, dyspepsia, taste perversion, rash

Nursing Considerations:

Contraindications: Use cautiously in patients hypersensitive to other cardiovascular azole compounds.

Use cautiously in patients with renal impairment. Monitor renal function during treatment; dosage adjustment may be necessary.

• Monitor potassium level

• Likelihood of adverse reactions may be

greater in HIV-infected patients

Trimethoprim / sulfamethoxazole (Bactrim, Septra)

Classification: Antibiotics

Indications: Chronic bronchitis, shigellosis or UTIs caused by susceptible strains of E-coli, Traveler's diarrhea

Side effects: seizures, pancreatitis, pseudomembranous colitis, renal failure, leucopenia, hepatic neurosis, hypoglycemia, hyperkalemia, myopia, anaphylaxis

Nursing Considerations

Contraindications: in patients hypersensitive to trimethoprim or sulfonamides and in patients with a history of trimethoprim or sulfonamide drug induced thrombocytopenia

• Monitor renal function / CrCl, potassium level and LFT results.

• Watch for S/S of superinfection such as fever, chills and increased pain