

<p><b>Generic Name:</b> Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole</p>	<p><b>Brand Name:</b> Primisol, Proloprim, and TMP.</p>
<p><b>Classification:</b> Antibiotics</p>	<p><b>Indications:</b>  Acute infective exacerbation of chronic bronchitis.  Otitis media in pediatrics only.  Travelers diarrhea for treatment and prophylaxis.  Urinary tract infections.  Shigellosis.  Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia/Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PJP/PCP) both prophylactic and treatment.</p>
<p><b>Side effects/ Adverse reaction:</b>  Black, tarry stools.  blood in urine or stools.  bluish fingernails, lips, or skin.  changes in facial skin color.  difficult breathing or shortness of breath.  fever with or without chills.  general feeling of discomfort or illness.  neck stiffness.</p>	<p><b>Nursing Considerations</b>  The medication can cause increased photosensitivity, and clients should be educated to use sunscreen and protective clothing with sun exposure. The client should also report any rash, sore throat, fever, or mouth sores that might occur. Unusual bleeding or bruising should also be reported to the provider.</p>

<p><b>Generic Name:</b> Vancomycin</p>	<p><b>Brand Name:</b> Vancocin</p>
<p><b>Classification:</b> glycopeptide antibiotics</p>	<p><b>Indications:</b> It is indicated for penicillin-allergic patients, for patients who cannot receive or who have failed to respond to other drugs, including the penicillins or cephalosporins, and for infections caused by vancomycin-susceptible organisms that are resistant to other antimicrobial drugs.</p>
<p><b>Side effects/ Adverse reaction:</b>  Black, tarry stools.  blood in the urine or stools.  continuing ringing or buzzing or other unexplained noise in the ears.  cough or hoarseness.  dizziness or lightheadedness.  feeling of fullness in the ears.</p>	<p><b>Nursing Considerations</b>  Monitor signs of hypersensitivity reactions and anaphylaxis, including pulmonary symptoms (tightness in the throat and chest, wheezing, cough dyspnea) or skin reactions (rash, pruritus, urticaria). Notify physician or nursing staff immediately if these reactions occur.</p>

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<b>Generic Name:</b> Gentamicin	<b>Brand Name:</b> Garamycin
<b>Classification:</b> aminoglycoside antibiotics	<b>Indications:</b> gentamicin is indicated in bacteraemia, urinary tract infections, chest infections, severe neonatal infections and other serious systemic infections due to susceptible organisms, in adults and children including neonates.
<b>Side effects/ Adverse reaction:</b> Abdominal or stomach cramps or pain. 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.	<b>Nursing Considerations</b> Give by IM route if at all possible; give by deep IM injection. Culture infected area before therapy. Use 2 mg/mL intrathecal preparation without preservatives, for intrathecal use. Avoid long-term therapies because of increased risk of toxicities.

<b>Generic Name:</b> Cefaclor	<b>Brand Name:</b> Ceclor and Raniclор.
<b>Classification:</b> cephalosporin antibiotics	<b>Indications:</b> treat certain infections caused by bacteria, such as pneumonia and other lower respiratory tract (lung) infections; and infections of the skin, ears, throat, tonsils, and urinary tract.
<b>Side effects/ Adverse reaction:</b> diarrhea. nausea. vomiting. stomach pain. headache. genital itching.	<b>Nursing Considerations</b> Watch for seizures; notify physician immediately if patient develops or increases seizure activity. Monitor signs of pseudomembranous colitis, including diarrhea, abdominal pain, fever, pus or mucus in stools, and other severe or prolonged GI problems (nausea, vomiting, heartburn).

<b>Generic Name:</b> Ciprofloxacin	<b>Brand Name:</b> Ciproxin, Ciloxan, Cetraxal
<b>Classification:</b> quinolone antibiotics	<b>Indications:</b> Ciprofloxacin has FDA approval to treat urinary tract infections, sexually transmitted infections (gonorrhea and chancroid), skin, bone, joint infections, prostatitis, typhoid fever, gastrointestinal infections, lower respiratory tract infections, anthrax, plague, and salmonellosis.
<b>Side effects/ Adverse reaction:</b> Feeling sick (nausea) If you feel sick after taking the tablets or liquid, stick to simple meals and do not eat rich or spicy food while you're taking this medicine. ... Diarrhoea. ... Redness or discomfort in the eye. ... Bad taste in the mouth. ... White specks on the surface of your eye.	<b>Nursing Considerations</b> Use of ciprofloxacin is acceptable in nursing mothers with monitoring of the infant for possible effects on the gastrointestinal flora, such as diarrhea or candidiasis (thrush, diaper rash). Avoiding breastfeeding for 3 to 4 hours after a dose should decrease the exposure of the infant to ciprofloxacin in breastmilk.

<b>Generic Name:</b> Amoxicillin	<b>Brand Name:</b> Amoxil and Larotid.
<b>Classification:</b> penicillin-like antibiotics.	<b>Indications:</b> It is used to treat bacterial infections, such as chest infections (including pneumonia) and dental abscesses. It can also be used together with other antibiotics and medicines to treat stomach ulcers. It's often prescribed for children, to treat ear infections and chest infections.
<b>Side effects/ Adverse reaction:</b> Nausea. Nausea is one of the most common amoxicillin side effects. ... Vomiting. Nausea and vomiting tend to go hand-in-hand. ... Diarrhea. Diarrhea is another common side effect of antibiotics like amoxicillin. ... Skin rash. ... Headache. ... Taste and smell changes. ... Allergic reactions.	<b>Nursing Considerations</b> Culture infected area prior to treatment; reculture area if response is not as expected. Give in oral preparations only; amoxicillin is not affected by food. Continue therapy for at least 2 days after signs of infection have disappeared; continuation for 10 full days is recommended.

<b>Generic Name:</b> Acyclovir	<b>Brand Name:</b> Zovirax
<b>Classification:</b> synthetic nucleoside analogues	<b>Indications:</b> Acyclovir is used to treat the symptoms of chickenpox, shingles, herpes virus infections of the genitals (sex organs), the skin, the brain, and mucous membranes (lips and mouth), and widespread herpes virus infections in newborns. Acyclovir is also used to prevent recurrent genital herpes infections.
<b>Side effects/ Adverse reaction:</b> upset stomach. vomiting. diarrhea. dizziness. tiredness. agitation. pain, especially in the joints. hair loss.	<b>Nursing Considerations</b> Avoid sexual intercourse while visible lesions are present. You may experience these side effects: Nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, diarrhea; headache, dizziness. Report difficulty urinating, rash, increased severity or frequency of recurrences.

<b>Generic Name:</b> Azithromycin	<b>Brand Name:</b> Zithromax
<b>Classification:</b> macrolide antibiotics	<b>Indications:</b> Acute bacterial exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Acute bacterial sinusitis. Community-acquired pneumonia. Pharyngitis/tonsillitis. Uncomplicated skin and skin structure infections. Urethritis and cervicitis. Genital ulcer disease.
<b>Side effects/ Adverse reaction:</b> Feeling sick (nausea) Stick to simple meals and do not eat rich or spicy food while you're taking this medicine. Diarrhoea. ... Being sick (vomiting) ... Losing your appetite. ... Headaches. ... Feeling dizzy or tired. ... Changes to your sense of taste.	<b>Nursing Considerations</b> Culture site of infection before therapy. Administer on an empty stomach 1 hr before or 2–3 hr after meals. ... Prepare Zmax by adding 60 mL water to bottle, shake well. Counsel patients being treated for STDs about appropriate precautions and additional therapy.

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<b>Generic Name:</b> Fluconazole	<b>Brand Name:</b> Diflucan
<b>Classification:</b> triazoles	<b>Indications:</b> Vaginal candidiasis (vaginal yeast infections due to Candida). Oropharyngeal and esophageal candidiasis. ... Cryptococcal meningitis.
<b>Side effects/ Adverse reaction:</b> 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.	<b>Nursing Considerations</b> 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.

<b>Generic Name:</b> Metronidazole	<b>Brand Name:</b> Acea, Anabact, Flagyl, Metrogel, Metrosa, Rosiced, Rozex, Vaginyl, Zidoval, Zyomet.
<b>Classification:</b> antibiotics	<b>Indications:</b> Metronidazole is indicated for the treatment of confirmed trichomoniasis caused by <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> (except for in the first trimester of pregnancy) and the patient's sexual partners, bacterial vaginosis, certain types of amebiasis, and various anaerobic infections.
<b>Side effects/ Adverse reaction:</b> Feeling or being sick (nausea or vomiting) Stick to simple meals and do not eat rich or spicy food. ... Diarrhoea. Drink lots of fluids, such as water or squash, to avoid dehydration. ... A metallic taste in your mouth or a furry tongue.	<b>Nursing Considerations</b> Topical or vaginal use of metronidazole during breastfeeding is unlikely to be of concern, although the manufacturer of one vaginal product recommends not breastfeeding during treatment and for 2 days after the last dose

