

<b>trimethoprim /sulfamethoxazole (Bactrim / Septra)</b>	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indication:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Anti-infective</li> <li>- Antiprotozoals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bronchitis</li> <li>- UTI</li> <li>- Diarrhea</li> <li>- Pneumonia</li> </ul>
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Renal damage</li> <li>- Steven-Johnson’s syndrome</li> <li>- Colitis</li> <li>- Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea.</li> <li>- Aplastic anemia</li> <li>- Phlebitis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Obtain cultures prior to initiating therapy.</li> <li>- monitor I&amp;O</li> <li>- pt. should complete entire course of medication.</li> <li>- Contraindicated with sulfa allergies</li> </ul>

<b>vancomycin (Vancocin)</b>	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indication:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Anti-infective</li> <li>- Antibiotic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Treatment for Staph infection ie: endocarditis, meningitis, pneumonia</li> </ul>
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hypokalemia</li> <li>- Cardiac arrest, Hypotension</li> <li>- C.Diff</li> <li>- Neutropenia, Thrombocytopenia, Agranulocytosis</li> <li>- Ototoxicity</li> <li>- Nephrotoxicity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ototoxicity</li> <li>- Nausea/vomiting</li> <li>- Nephrotoxicity</li> <li>- Anaphylaxis</li> <li>- Red-man syndrome</li> <li>- Assess for infection</li> <li>- Obtain culture prior to initiating therapy</li> <li>- Monitor BP</li> <li>- Dose based on serum trough levels – draw frequently</li> <li>- Administer over 60 mins to avoid skin irritation</li> </ul>

<b>gentamicin (Garamycin)</b>	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indication:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Aminoglycoside</li> <li>- Antibiotic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tx of gram-negative bacterial infections caused by - staphylococci when penicillin or other less toxic drugs are contraindicated</li> <li>- Tx of enterococcal infections</li> <li>- Prevention of infective endocarditis</li> </ul>
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Neuromuscular blockage</li> <li>- Ototoxicity</li> <li>- Nephrotoxicity</li> <li>- Respiratory tract paralysis</li> <li>- Muscle relaxant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assess for allergies to aminoglycosides and hypersensitivity ie: pulmonary symptoms – throat tightness, chest wheezing, cough, dyspnea.</li> <li>- Renal or hepatic disease</li> <li>- Report if any muscle pain occurs.</li> <li>- Monitor for signs of ataxia and vertigo, ototoxicity, tinnitus, and gait problems</li> </ul>

<b>cefactor (Raniclor, Ceclor)</b>	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indication:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Anti-infective</li> <li>- Second generation cephalosporin</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tx of respiratory tract infections</li> <li>- Skin infections</li> <li>- UTI</li> <li>- Otitis media</li> </ul>
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pus or mucus in stools</li> <li>- Prolonged GI symptoms ie: nausea, vomiting, heartburn</li> <li>- C.Difficile colitis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitor for seizures, pseudomembranous colitis</li> <li>- Anaphylaxis</li> <li>- Assess muscle and joint pain (arthralgia)</li> <li>- Monitor for blood dyscrasia, thrombocytopenia, hemolytic anemia, agranulocytosis, or neutropenia</li> </ul>

<b>ciprofloxacin (Ciproxin)</b>		
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indication:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fluoroquinolone</li> <li>- Antibacterial</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tx of gram-negative bacteria (E.coli), UTI, Nosocomial Pneumonia, or lower respiratory tract infections</li> </ul>	
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>		<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Headache, tremor, confusion, convulsions</li> <li>- cardiopulmonary arrest</li> <li>- seizures</li> <li>- abnormal liver enzymes</li> <li>- vaginitis</li> <li>- photosensitivity</li> <li>- hyperglycemia / hypoglycemia</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contraindication: hypersensitivity; not to be used concurrently with tizanidine</li> <li>- Monitor for new seizures, signs of hypersensitivity reactions, anaphylaxis.</li> <li>- Assess for tendon pain.</li> <li>- Assess for peripheral neuropathy</li> </ul>

<b>amoxicillin (Amoxil)</b>		
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indication:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Aminopenicillins</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tx of skin and skin structure infections, otitis media, sinusitis, respiratory infections, GI infections</li> </ul>	
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>		<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seizures (when given high doses)</li> <li>- Pseudomembranous colitis</li> <li>- Elevated liver enzymes</li> <li>- Rashes / urticaria</li> <li>- Blood dyscrasias</li> <li>- Anaphylaxis</li> <li>- Superinfections</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Notify provider if seizures occur.</li> <li>- Monitor for signs of pseudomembranous colitis (diarrhea, abdominal pain, fever, pus or mucous in stool, or prolonged GI problems)</li> <li>- Allergic reaction monitoring</li> <li>- Assess for signs of arthralgia and blood dyscrasias</li> </ul>

<b>acyclovir (Avirax, Zovirax)</b>	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indication:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Anti-viral</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recurrent genital herpes infections</li> <li>- Localized cutaneous herpes zoster infections (shingles)</li> <li>- Chickenpox</li> </ul>
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seizures, hallucinations, trembling</li> <li>- Hyperbilirubinemia, abdominal pain, anorexia</li> <li>- Renal failure, crystalluria, hematuria, renal pain</li> <li>- Steven-Johnson Syndrome</li> <li>- Changes in menstrual cycle</li> <li>- Thrombotic thrombocytopenia</li> <li>- Phlebitis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitor signs of renal failure (decreased urine output)</li> <li>- Monitor for purplish spots on skin, decreased consciousness, SOB on exertion, and tachycardia = <i>thrombotic thrombocytopenia purpura</i></li> <li>- Avoid contact with cutaneous or mucosal lesions</li> <li>- Wash hands and disinfect equipment to prevent spread of infection</li> </ul>

<b>azithromycin (Zithromax)</b>	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indication:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Macrolide</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tx of lower and upper respiratory infections,</li> <li>- Skin-to-skin infections</li> <li>- Prevention of bacterial endocarditis</li> </ul>
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- QT prolongation</li> <li>- Hypotension</li> <li>- Palpitation</li> <li>- Cholestatic jaundice</li> <li>- Elevated liver enzymes</li> <li>- Dyspepsia</li> <li>- Melena</li> <li>- Oral candidiasis</li> <li>- Anemia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia</li> <li>- Steven-Johnson Syndrome</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitor for signs of angioedema, leukopenia (fever, sore throat), hyperkalemia.</li> <li>- Assess heart rate, ECG, heart sounds especially during exercise</li> </ul>

<b>fluconazole (Diflucan)</b>	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indication:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Azole antifungal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fungal infection – oropharyngeal or esophageal candidiasis</li> <li>- UTI, peritonitis</li> </ul>
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Abdominal discomfort</li> <li>- Headache, seizures</li> <li>- Hepatotoxicity</li> <li>- Hypokalemia</li> <li>- Hypertriglyceridemia</li> <li>- Anaphylaxis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitor for signs of hepatotoxicity (anorexia, abdominal pain, yellow skin or eyes, facial edema, usual bleeding or bruising)</li> <li>- Advise patient to complete full course of tx</li> <li>- Pt should be aware of problems ie: fat metabolism (high triglyceride levels)</li> <li>- Frequent blood test to monitor plasma lipids</li> </ul>

<b>metronidazole (Midazolam)</b>	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indication:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Benzodiazepine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pre-procedural sedation and anxiolysis in pediatric patients</li> </ul>
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agitation, drowsiness, excess sedation, headache</li> <li>- Blurred vision</li> <li>- Apnea, laryngospasm, respiratory depression</li> <li>- Cardiac arrest, arrhythmias</li> <li>- Rashes</li> <li>- Phlebitis at IV site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitor for signs of cardiac arrest (chest pain, pain radiating into arm or jaw)</li> <li>- Monitor for signs of apnea or respiratory depression (bluish coloring of skin)</li> <li>- Monitor for signs of laryngeal spasm and bronchospasm.</li> <li>- Assess HR, ECG, and heart sounds.</li> <li>- Report excessive or prolonged sedation that persists more than 12 hrs after discontinuation.</li> <li>- Assess for return of seizures if medication is discontinued</li> </ul>