

Trimethoprim/ sulfamethoxazole (Bactrim, Septra)

Classification: antibacterial sulfonamide	Indication: include 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), and toxoplasmosis, both as prophylaxis and treatment.
Side effects/ adverse reactions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GI effects: anorexia, pancreatitis, abdominal pain, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting. • Hematologic effects: aplastic anemia, agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenia, eosinophilia, and leukopenia. • Dermatologic effects: pruritus (itch sensation), urticaria, Steven-Johnson syndrome, & skin sensitivity. • Renal effects: Increased BUN and serum creatinine, renal failure, and interstitial nephritis. 	Nursing Considerations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Obtain a culture & sensitivity prior to administering Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole 2) Teach patient to take Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole before or after a meal with 8oz of water. 3) Teach patient to wear sunscreen when in the sun 4) Teach patient to avoid tanning beds and prolonged exposure to sunlight 5) Teach patient to inform their dentist or prescriber that they are taking Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole because it can alter laboratory values. 6) Monitor patient's blood sugar levels if they have diabetes because Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole can reduce blood sugar levels. 7) Monitor potassium level; hyperkalemia can occur in older adults and in those who are renally impaired or have hypoaldosteronism 8) Discontinue Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole at the first sign of a rash.

vancomycin (Vancocin)

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Classification:	Indication:
Antibiotics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -serious or severe infections when other antibiotics are ineffective or contraindicated. -c diff associated diarrhea -staphylococcus enterocolitis (give for at least 4 wks) -preoperative antimicrobial prophylaxis for GU and GI (excluding esophageal) tract procedures -c diff infection in patients with complete ileus
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • fever with or without chills. • general feeling of tiredness or weakness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -patients with renal dysfunction need dosage adjustment -monitor blood levels -obtain hearing eval and renal studies before therapy -monitor fluid balance and watch for oliguria and cloudy urine -monitor carefully for red man syndrome, which can occur if drug is infused too rapidly (maculopapular rash on face, neck trunk and limbs, pruritis and hypotension caused by histamine release) -don't give IM -monitor renal function during therapy

gentamicin (Cidomycin)

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Classification:	Indication:
-Aminoglycoside AB -Antibiotic	Sepsis (in addition to augmentin) if the site of infection is the urinary tract, the abdomen, or is unknown, and: - ≥12yo (seek clinical advice if <12yo) and - ≥1 high risk factors are present and - >30mins from hospital.
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Monitor for tinnitus, headache, hearing loss, nausea, dizziness & vertigo-Conduct hearing tests, assess for loss-Monitor I&O, BUN & creatinine-Monitor for allergic reactions-Monitor use in clients who have myasthenia gravis & clients taking skeletal muscle relaxants & those receiving general anesthetics

cefaclor (Ceclor, Raniclolor)

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Classification:	Indication:
Antibiotic, Second - Generation Cephalosporin	E. coli, H. influenza, Klebsiella spp., P. mirabilis, Staphylococci, group A beta-hemolytic streptococci
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Swelling of the face, tongue, or throat• stomach upset,• headache Nausea• Nausea• Vomiting• Vaginal itching or discharge• Hypersensitivity reactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Administer with caution in the presence of markedly impaired renal function- Antibiotics, including cephalosporins, should be prescribed with caution in individuals with a history of gastrointestinal disease, particularly colitis- The nurse should advise the patient that by taking this drug, it is not recommended to drink alcoholic beverages and if any signs of gastrointestinal disturbances occur, to notify the health care provider

ciprofloxacin (Cipro, Cipro XR, and ProQuin XR)

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Classification:	Indication:
Antibiotic; synthetic broad spectrum antimicrobial agents for oral administration	Infections caused by bacteria and other microorganisms
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• nausea.• vomiting.• stomach pain.• heartburn.• diarrhea.• vaginal itching and/or discharge.• pale skin.• unusual tiredness.	<p>Report tendon inflammation or pain, discontinue drug.</p> <p>-Culture & sensitivity tests should be done prior to initial dose. Urine pH should be less than 6.8 to reduce risk of crystalluria, especially in older adults and patients receiving high doses of ciprofloxacin.</p> <p>- Monitor I&O ratios and patterns, patients should be well hydrated. Monitor plasma theophylline concentrations, since drug may interfere with half-life.</p> <p>- Administration with theophylline derivatives or caffeine can cause CNS stimulation.</p> <p>-Assess for S&S of GI irritation in patients receiving high doses and in older adults. Monitor PT and INR in patients receiving coumarin therapy.</p> <p>-Assess for S&S of superinfections.</p>

amoxicillin (Moxatag, Amoxil, Larotid)

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Classification:	Indication:
Penicillin antibiotic	acute otitis media, ear nose throat infection, gonorrhea, helicobacter pylori gastrointestinal tract infection, infection of genitourinary system, lower respiratory tract infection
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abdominal or stomach cramps or tenderness. • back, leg, or stomach pains. • black, tarry stools. • blistering, peeling, or loosening of the skin. • bloating. • blood in the urine. • bloody nose. • chest pain. 	<p>-Obtain a sample (e.g. swab, blood, sputum) from a laboratory culture and antibiotic sensitivity testing of infective organism (also known as C&S) before antibiotic therapy is started</p> <p>-Monitor for signs and symptoms of superinfection, especially in patients taking high doses of an antibiotic for a prolonged time. Signs and symptoms include stomatitis (mouth ulcers), genital discharge (vaginitis), and anal or genital itching.</p> <p>- Examine patient for allergic reaction to the penicillin product, especially after the first and second doses. The reaction may be mild such as a rash or a severe reaction such as distress or anaphylaxis</p> <p>-Have epinephrine available to counteract a severe allergic reaction</p> <p>- Do not mix aminoglycosides with a high dose or extended spectrum penicillin G, because this combination may inactivate the aminoglycoside</p>

acyclovir (ZOVIRAX)

Classification:	Indication:
anti-infective agent anti-viral	increase nephron-neurotoxicity with aminoglycosides, amphotericin B, probenecid, interferon; decreases effect of phenytoin
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• mild skin pain.• rash, itching.• nausea, vomiting, diarrhea.• headache; or.• mouth pain while using an acyclovir buccal tablet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Administer IV over 60 minutes-Monitor CBC, renal/liver function tests, urine output-Assess for superinfection-Increase Fluid intake-Instruct client to practice abstinence or use condoms-Perform oral hygiene-Watch for orthostatic hypotension

Azithromycin (Zithromax)

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Classification:	Indication:
Azithromycin: macrolides Antibacterial/Anti infective	Community Acquired Pneumonia Gonorrhea PID Acute otitis media Sinusitis Chancroid
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diarrhea• Vomiting• Nausea• Rash• Hypersensitivity• Seizures• Pseudomembranous Colitis• Elevated liver enzymes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Assess pt for infection before treatment and during treatment- Assess pt for skin rash frequently during treatment- Observe or signs of anaphylaxis: rash, pruitis, laryngeal edema, wheezing

Fluconazole (Diflucan)

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Classification:	Indication:
Azole Antifungal	<p>PO: IV: Fungal infections caused by susceptible organisms, including:</p> <p>Oropharyngeal or esophageal candidiasis, Serious systemic candidal infections, Urinary tract infections, Peritonitis, Cryptococcal meningitis.</p> <p>Prevention of candidiasis in patients who have undergone bone marrow transplantation.</p> <p>->PO: Single-dose oral treatment of vaginal candidiasis. ->Fungistatic action against susceptible organisms. ->May be fungicidal in higher concentrations. ->Unlabeled Use(s): Prevention of recurrent vaginal yeast infections.</p>
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • headache. • diarrhea. • nausea or upset stomach. • dizziness. • stomach pain. • vomiting. • changes in the way food tastes. • severe rash in people with lowered immunity. 	<p>-Monitor for allergy response. Patients allergic to other antifungals might be allergic to fluconazole.</p> <p>-Monitor BUN, serum creatinine, and LFTs. Drug may cause elevation of following lab serum values: ALT, AST, alkaline, phosphatase, bilirubin.</p> <p>-Monitor for S&S of hepatotoxicity.</p> <p>Patient/Family Education: Monitor for loss of glycemic control if diabetic. Inform prescriber of all medications being taken.</p>

Metronidazole (Flagyl, MetroCream, MetroGel, Noritate, Vandazole)

Classification:	Indication:
Metronidazole Amebicide, antibiotic, antiprotozoal	Intestinal amebiasis, amebic abscess, trichomoniasis, refractory trichomoniasis, bacterial anaerobic infections, giardiasis, septicemia, endocarditis; bone, joint, lower respiratory tract infections; rosacea
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• diarrhea.• painful or difficult urination.• trouble sleeping, depression, irritability.• headache, dizziness, weakness.• a light-headed feeling (like you might pass out); or.• blisters or ulcers in your mouth, red or swollen gums, trouble swallowing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Obtain culture/identify before giving first dose.- Monitor bowel activity, I&O, and urinary problems.-Assess for rash, superinfection, and neurologic symptoms.