NUR 203

DRUG CARD WEEK 6

phenytoin (Dilantin)	
Classifications	Indications:
Anticonvulsants	Treatment of tuberculosis as part of combination therapy; prophylactic treatment of household members of recently diagnosed tuberculosis.
Side effects/Adverse Reactions:	Nursing Considerations
Peripheral neuropathies, nausea, vomiting, hepatitis, bone marrow suppression, fever, local irritation at injection sites, gynecomastia, lupus syndrome.	Continually monitor the patient's cardiac rhythm and check BP frequently and regularly during IV infusions. Suggest the use of fosphenytoin sodium if the IV route is needed. Monitor injection sites carefully; drug solutions are very alkaline and irritating. Monitor for therapeutic serum level of 10-20mcg/mL

phenobarbital (Phenobarbitone or Phenobarb)	
Classifications	Indications:
Barbiturates	Treatment of community-acquired pneumonia caused by susceptible bacteria. used to control seizures. Phenobarbital is also used to relieve anxiety. It is also used to prevent withdrawal symptoms in people who are dependent on another barbiturate medication and are going to stop taking the medication.
Side effects/Adverse Reactions:	Nursing Considerations
Drowsiness, headache. Dizziness, excitement or increased activity (especially in children), Nausea, vomiting.	Monitor daytime drowsiness and “hangover” symptoms (headache, nausea, irritability, dysphoria, lethargy, vertigo). Repeated or excessive symptoms may require a change in dose or medication. Be alert for depression, delirium, excitation, or other alterations in mood or behavior.

Diazepam (Valium)	
Classifications	Indications:
Depressant drugs	indicated for the management of anxiety disorders or for the short-term relief of the symptoms of anxiety.
Side effects/Adverse Reactions:	Nursing Considerations
Feeling sleepy or drowsy, Problems with your coordination, Shaky hands (tremors), Confusion	WARNING; Do not administer intra-arterially; may produce artery spasms and gangrene. Change from IV therapy to oral therapy as soon as possible. Do not use small veins (dorsum of hand or wrist) for IV injections. Do not drive, cycle, or use tools or machinery until you feel better, Confusion. Keep taking the medicine and speak to your doctor. Problems with your coordination or controlling your movements. Keep taking the medicine and speak to your doctor.

Valproic acid (Belvo, Depakota, Dyzantil, Convulex, Syonell)	
Classifications	Indications:
Anticonvulsants	use as sole and adjunctive therapy in treating simple and complex absence seizures, and adjunctively in patients with multiple seizure types including absence seizures.
Side effects/Adverse Reactions:	Nursing Considerations
stomach pain, feeling sick, diarrhea, dry or sore mouth, tremors in a part of your body, unusual eye movements, tired or sleepy, headache, weight gain, thinning hair, or changes to the color	Hypersensitivity to valproic acid; hepatic impairment; pregnancy, lactation. Weight; skin color, lesions; orientation, affect, reflexes; bowel sounds, normal output; CBC and differential, bleeding time tests, serum ammonia level, exocrine pancreatic function tests, and EEG.

Carbamazepine (Tegretol, Curatil)	
Classifications	Indications:
Anticonvulsants	used to manage and treat epilepsy, trigeminal neuralgia, and acute manic and mixed episodes in bipolar I disorder.
Side effects/Adverse Reactions:	Nursing Considerations
Feeling sleepy, dizzy, or tired, Feeling or being sick (nausea or vomiting), Headaches, Dry mouth, Putting on weight.	Do not drive, cycle or use tools or machinery if you're feeling sleepy, tired or dizzy. . Observe for confusion and agitation in older people. Observe for changes in mental state. Observe for allergic reactions such as rashes, and purpura. Severe, progressive, or associated with clinical symptoms, leucopenia requires withdrawal.

Carbidopa-levodopa (Sinemet)	
Classifications	Indications:
Decarboxylase inhibitors	Carbidopa is indicated for combination use with levodopa (L-dopa) for the treatment of motor symptoms encountered in Parkinson's disease, post-encephalitic parkinsonism, and parkinsonism symptoms resulting from intoxication by carbon monoxide or manganese.
Side effects/Adverse Reactions:	Nursing Considerations
Dizziness, loss of appetite, diarrhea, dry mouth, mouth and throat pain, constipation, change in sense of taste, forgetfulness, or confusion.	Frequent monitoring of BUN, creatinine levels, and hepatic function is necessary for individuals taking levodopa. Good hepatic function is crucial in patients taking levodopa because it is where the drug is decarboxylated. Also, it is essential to test for intraocular pressure in patients with glaucoma.May

benztropine (Cogentin)	
Classifications	Indications:
Anticholinergics	used as an adjunct in the therapy of all forms of parkinsonism. It can also be used for the control of extrapyramidal disorders due to neuroleptic drugs.
Side effects/Adverse Reactions:	Nursing Considerations
Abdominal or stomach cramps or pain, aggressive and violent behavior, being forgetful, bloating, burning while urinating, confusion, decrease in the frequency of	Side effects may include dry mouth, blurred vision, urinary retention, constipation, psychosis, and tachycardia. Since the elderly are less tolerant of CNS side effects (sedation,

urination, decrease in urine volume.	confusion, delusions), avoid administering benztropine.

bethanechol (Duvoid, Myotonachol, Urecholine, and Urocarb	
Classifications	Indications:
Parasympathomimetic class of drugs	treatment of acute, functional postpartum, and postoperative urinary retention. It is also indicated for the treatment of neurogenic atony of the bladder with retention.
Side effects/Adverse Reactions:	Nursing Considerations
Belching, blurred vision, dizziness or lightheadedness, feeling faint, frequent urge to urinate, increased watering of mouth, sweating, nausea or vomiting, redness or flushing of the skin.	focused assessment of urinary symptoms and monitoring for side effects and therapeutic effects. Client teaching is focused on self-administration and learning to recognize and manage side effects.

Pyridostigmine (Mestinon and Regional)	
Classifications	Indications:
Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor	used to decrease muscle weakness resulting from myasthenia gravis. Intravenously, it is indicated for the reversal or antagonism of the neuromuscular blocking effects of nondepolarizing muscle relaxants.
Side effects/Adverse Reactions:	Nursing Considerations
upset stomach, diarrhea, vomiting, drooling, pale skin, cold sweats, blurred, vision, and watery eyes.	Occasionally breastfeeding must be discontinued to avoid excessive fatigue in the mother.

Atropine (AtroPen)	
Classifications	Indications:
anticholinergic or antparasympathetic (parasympatholytic) drug.	This medicine is used to reduce saliva and fluid in the respiratory tract during surgery. It is also used to treat insecticide or mushroom poisoning. It can be used in an emergency to treat a slow heartbeat.
Side effects/Adverse Reactions:	Nursing Considerations
Bigger, dilated pupils, blindness, chest pain, discomfort, or tightness, decreased vision, decrease in urine volume, decrease in the frequency of urination, eye pain,	CNS: Blurred vision, mydriasis, cycloplegia, photophobia, increased IOP, headache, flushing, nervousness, weakness, dizziness, insomnia, mental confusion or excitement (after even

dysuria. • difficulty in passing urine. • eye pain.	small doses in the elderly), nasal congestion. CV: Palpitations, bradycardia (low doses), tachycardia (higher doses)

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