

HYdrochlorozide (Microzide, HydroDiuril, and Oretic)	
Classifications	Indications:
Diuretics (Water pills)	Hydrochlorothiazide is used alone or together with other medicines to treat high blood pressure (hypertension). High blood pressure adds to the workload of the heart and arteries.
Side effects/Adverse Reactions:	Nursing Considerations
Back, leg, or stomach pains, black, tarry stools, blistering, peeling, or loosening of the skin, bloating, blood in the urine or stools, blue lips and fingernails, chest pain or tightness.	Give with food or milk if GI upset occurs. Mark calendars or provide other reminders of the drug for an alternate day or 3–5 days/wk therapy. Reduce the dosage of other antihypertensives by at least 50% if given with thiazides; readjust dosages gradually as BP responds.

Spironolactone (Aldactone)	
Classifications	Indications:
Aldosterone receptor antagonists.	used in the management and treatment of hypertension and heart failure with some indications aside from cardiovascular disease.
Side effects/Adverse Reactions:	Nursing Considerations
Feeling dizzy, Feeling or being sick, having Muscle or leg cramps, Feeling tired or low in energy, Breast pain, and breast enlargement, including in men.	Mark calendars of edema outpatients as reminders of alternate days or 3- to 5-day/wk therapy. Give daily doses early so that increased urination does not interfere with sleep. Make suspension as follows: Tablets may be pulverized and given in cherry syrup for young children.

Mannitol (Osmitrol)	
Classifications	Indications:
Sugar alcohol	The injection is indicated for the reduction of intracranial pressure and treatment of cerebral edema. elevated intraocular pressure.
Side effects/Adverse Reactions:	Nursing Considerations
increased urination, nausea, vomiting, fever, chills, headache, runny nose; chest pain, rash, dizziness, and blurred vision.	vigilant monitoring of electrolytes and overall fluid balance, and observation for the development of cardiopulmonary complications in addition to neurologic assessment.

Oxybutynin chloride (Ditropan XL)	
Classifications	Indications:
Anticholinergic Agents/Parasympatholytic	used to treat symptoms of an overactive bladder. These can include: a sudden and urgent need to pee (urinary urgency) needing to pee more often than usual (urinary frequency)
Side effects/Adverse Reactions:	Nursing Considerations
dry mouth, headache, feeling dizzy, sleepy, or a spinning sensation (vertigo), diarrhea, or being sick (vomiting), constipation, Farting, stomach pain, dry eyes.	Be alert for decreased sweating and increased body temperature (hyperthermia), especially during exercise. Notify the physician of a prolonged or persistent elevation in body temperature. Monitor changes in mood and behavior, including confusion, agitation, and hallucinations.

Phenazopyridine (Azo Standard, Pyridium, Prodiur, Pyridiate, Baridium, Uricalm)	
Classifications	Indications:
Urinary Tract Analgesic	Indicated for the symptomatic relief of pain, burning, and urgency frequency, arising from irritation of the mucosa of the lower urinary tract caused by infection, trauma, surgery, endoscopic procedures, or the passage of sounds or catheters.
Side effects/Adverse Reactions:	Nursing Considerations
little or no urinating, swelling, rapid weight gain, confusion, loss of appetite, pain in your side or lower back, fever, pale or yellowed skin, stomach pain, nausea, and vomiting, the blue or purple skin color.	Should be avoided in infants Because it can cause methemoglobinemia, sulfhemoglobinemia, and hemolytic anemia, it should be avoided in infants under 1 month of age or with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency

Fluoxetine (Prozac)	
Classifications	Indications:
selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors	Indicated for both acute and maintenance treatment of major depressive disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and bulimia nervosa; however, it is only indicated for acute treatment of panic disorder independent of whether agoraphobia is present.
Side effects/Adverse Reactions:	Nursing Considerations
Nervousness, Anxiety, difficulty falling asleep or staying asleep, nausea, diarrhea, dry mouth, heartburn, yawning.	Limits the reabsorption of serotonin, therefore increasing levels. Side effects include Weight loss/gain. Serotonin Syndrome / Serotonin Toxicity: excess levels of serotonin, typically caused by drug interactions (i.e SSRIs given with MAOIs). Rapid onset. Discontinuation Syndrome: GI upset.

amitriptyline (Elavil)	
Classifications	Indications:
Tricyclic Antidepressants	It's used to treat low mood and depression. This medicine is only available on prescription. It comes as tablets and as a liquid.
Side effects/Adverse Reactions:	Nursing Considerations
Amitriptyline, due to its alpha-adrenergic receptor blockade, can cause orthostatic hypotension, dizziness, and sedation. Anticholinergic side effects include blurred vision, dry mouth, urinary retention, tachycardia, acute angle glaucoma, confusion, and delirium.	Restrict drug access for depressed and potentially suicidal patients. Give IM only when oral therapy is impossible. Do not administer IV. Administer major portion of dose at bedtime if drowsiness, severe anticholinergic effects occur (note that the elderly may not tolerate single-daily-dose therapy).

Lithium ( Priadel, Camcolit and Liskonium)	
Classifications	Indications:
Antimanic agents	Treatment of manic episodes of bipolar disorder and maintenance treatment of bipolar disorder.
Side effects/Adverse Reactions:	Nursing Considerations
feeling sick (nausea), diarrhea, dry mouth, feeling thirsty and peeing more than usual, slight shaking of the hands (mild tremors), feeling tired or sleepy, weight gain.	The drug is contraindicated in renal or cardiovascular disease, severe dehydration or sodium depletion, and to patients receiving diuretics because the risk of lithium toxicity is very high in such patients. Lithium can cause fetal harm in pregnant women.

Haloperidol (Haldol, Haldol decanoate and Serenace)	
Classifications	Indications:
Antipsychotic/Neuroleptic Drugs	Indicated for the treatment of the manifestations of several psychotic disorders including schizophrenia, acute psychosis, Tourette syndrome, and other severe behavioral states.
Side effects/Adverse Reactions:	Nursing Considerations
Dry mouth, increased saliva, blurred vision, loss of appetite, constipation, diarrhea, heartburn, nausea.	Should be administered with caution because antipsychotics lower the seizure threshold and, therefore, increase the risk of seizures. Seizures may occur in susceptible individuals with seizure disorders or with excessive doses of haloperidol

Finasteride (Proscar and Propecia)	
Classifications	Indications:
DRUGS THAT BLOCK TESTOSTERONE PRODUCTION (5-alpha reductase inhibitors)	Indicated for the treatment of symptomatic benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) in men with an enlarged prostate to improve symptoms, reduce the risk of acute urinary retention, and reduce the risk of the need for surgery including transurethral resection of the prostate and prostatectomy.
Side effects/Adverse Reactions:	Nursing Considerations
Chills, cold sweats, confusion, dizziness,	some people may notice these side effects after

faintness, not being able to get an erection (impotence), and having less interest in sex.

taking finasteride for a few months. Speak to your doctor if you get: any lumps, pain, or swelling in your chest area or discharge from your nipples – these may be signs of a serious condition such as breast cancer.