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NUR203: Principles of Pharmacology: NA
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Drug Cards

Ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin, Nurofen)	
Classification:	Indication:
Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)	Treat inflammatory diseases, rheumatoid disorders, mild to moderate pain, fever, dysmenorrhea, and osteoarthritis. It is also available as an over-the-counter medication for pain, usually mild. It is in the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) class of medications.
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
• nausea or vomiting. • constipation or diarrhea. • indigestion (dyspepsia) or abdominal pain.	• Use drug only as suggested; avoid overdose. • Take the drug with food or after meals if GI upset occurs. • Do not exceed the prescribed dosage. • Avoid over-the-counter drugs.

Acetaminophen (Tylenol)

Classification:	Indication:
analgesics (pain relievers) and antipyretics (fever reducers).	temporarily relieves minor aches and pains due to headache, backache, the common cold, minor pain of arthritis, toothache, premenstrual and menstrual cramps, and muscular aches, and temporarily reduces fever.

Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
• red, peeling, or blistering skin. • rash. • hives. • itching. • swelling of the face, throat, tongue, lips, eyes, hands, feet, ankles, or lower legs. • hoarseness. • difficulty breathing or swallowing.	• Instruct patients to never take more than 4,000 mg of acetaminophen per 24 hours. This includes all forms of acetaminophen and acetaminophen-containing products. • Do not take acetaminophen with alcohol due to the risk of liver toxicity. • Educate that acetaminophen can increase anticoagulant effects.

Baclofen (Lioresal)

Classification:	Indication:
skeletal muscle relaxants	relief of spasticity of voluntary muscle resulting from such disorders as multiple sclerosis, other spinal lesions e.g., tumors of the spinal cord, syringomyelia, motor neuron disease, transverse myelitis, traumatic partial section of the cord.

Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
• dizziness. • weakness. • confusion. • headache. • nausea. • constipation. • difficulty falling asleep or staying asleep. • tiredness.	• Monitor patient closely during initial (test) doses and titration. ... • Monitor sudden changes in spasticity, muscle strength, or CNS symptoms (confusion, somnolence, agitation, hallucinations) that might indicate pump malfunction.

Methadone (Methadose, Dolophine)

Classification:	Indication:
narcotic analgesics (pain medicines). It acts on the central nervous system (CNS).	for the management of pain severe enough to require an opioid analgesic and for which alternative treatment options are inadequate.

Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
• Restlessness. • Upset stomach or vomiting. • Slow breathing. • Itchy skin. • Heavy sweating. • Constipation. • Sexual problems. • Weight gain.	• Take drug exactly as prescribed. Avoid alcohol—serious adverse effects may occur. • Do not take leftover medication for other disorders; do not let anyone else take the prescription. • Avoid pregnancy while taking this drug; using barrier contraceptives is advised.

Morphine (MSiR, MS-Contin, Roxanol, RMS, Kadian, Oramorph SR)

Classification:	Indication:
Schedule II narcotic	musculoskeletal pain, abdominal pain, chest pain, arthritis, and even headaches when patients fail to respond to first and second-line agents.

Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
• drowsiness. • stomach pain and cramps. • dry mouth. • headache. • nervousness. • mood changes. • small pupils (black circles in the middle of the eyes. • difficulty urinating or pain when urinating.	• Monitor blood pressure prior to administration. • Monitor patient's respiratory rate prior to administration. • Reassess pain after administration of morphine. • Monitor for respiratory depression and hypotension frequently up to 24 hours after administration of morphine.

Naloxone (Narcan, Kloxxado)

Classification:	Indication:
Opioid antagonist	emergency treatment of known or suspected opioid overdose, as manifested by respiratory and/or central nervous system depression.

Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
• acute opioid withdrawal • agitation • nausea • vomiting • diarrhea • "Goose flesh" • tearing • runny nose • yawning	Prior to the administration of naloxone all patients should be assessed for other causes of altered mental status and/or respiratory depression such as hypoxia, hypoglycemia, head injury, shock, and stroke.

Dopamine (Intropin)	
Classification:	Indication:
Catecholamine neurotransmitter	indicated for the correction of hemodynamic imbalances present in the shock syndrome due to myocardial infarction, trauma, endotoxic septicemia, open-heart surgery, renal failure, and chronic cardiac decompensation as in congestive failure.

Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
• lightheadedness, • chest pain, • fast, slow, or pounding heartbeats, • shortness of breath, • cold feeling, • numbness, • blue-colored appearance in your hands or feet, and. • darkening or skin changes in your hands or feet	• Monitor signs of peripheral vasoconstriction, such as extreme coldness in the hands and feet, cyanosis, and muscle cramping. • Notify physician of severe or prolonged signs of vasoconstriction. • Monitor IV injection site for pain, swelling, and irritation.

Hydrocortisone (Hydrocort, Alphosyl, aquacort, Cortef, Cortenema, Solu-Cortef)	
Classification:	Indication:
Corticosteroids	treat certain medical conditions, such as inflammation (swelling), severe allergic reactions, kidney diseases, adrenal problems, arthritis, asthma, blood or bone marrow problems, eye or vision problems, lupus, skin conditions, and ulcerative colitis.

Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
feeling dizzy, headaches, swollen ankles and feeling weak or tired.	• Apply the medication to intact skin using a clean technique. • Monitor for side effects such as the development of infection or irritation at the application site.

Fentanyl (Actiq, Fentora, Abstral, Subsys, Lazanda, Duragestic)

Classification:	Indication:
Schedule II narcotic	use as a sedative in intubated patients and in severe cases of pain in patients with renal failure due to its primarily hepatic elimination. At times, fentanyl may also be indicated to treat chronic pain patients who have developed tolerance to opiates.

Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
• Relaxation • Euphoria • pain relief • sedation • confusion • drowsiness • dizziness • nausea and vomiting • urinary retention • pupillary constriction • respiratory depression.	• Use caution with increased ICP, head trauma, adrenal insufficiency • Avoid use with MAOIs • May cause apnea, laryngospasm, decreased respirations, bradycardia, hypotension • Do not consume grapefruit while taking this medication • Monitor hemodynamics during administration • Assess patient pain scale frequently

Oxycodone (OxyContin)

Classification:	Indication:
Schedule II analgesic Control Substance	for the management of pain severe enough to require daily, around-the-clock, long-term opioid treatment and for which alternative treatment options are inadequate. OxyContin is not indicated as an as-needed (prn) analgesic.

Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
• constipation • sexual problems • swelling • nausea, vomiting • sweating • itching and sleepiness.	• May cause respiratory depression, constipation, confusion , sedation, hallucinations, urinary retention • Use caution with increased intracranial pressure • Don’t use with MAOIs • Assess hemodynamics • Assess pain • May elevate pancreatic enzymes • Can cause physical dependence • Assess bowel function