

Ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin)

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Classification:	Indication:
NSAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• reduce fever• relieve minor aches and pain from headaches, muscle aches, arthritis, menstrual periods, the common cold, toothaches, and backaches
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Headaches.• Make sure you rest and drink plenty of fluids.• Feeling dizzy. If ibuprofen makes you feel dizzy, stop what you're doing and sit or lie down until you feel better. ...• Feeling sick (nausea) Stick to simple meals.• Being sick (vomiting)• Wind.• Indigestion.	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.

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Acetaminophen (Tylenol)

Acetaminophen (Tylenol)	
Classification:	Indication:
analgesics and antipyretics	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:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	Routinely monitor the effectiveness of acetaminophen by assessing pain levels and fever reduction. IV acetaminophen should be infused over 15 minutes. For patients who are at risk for hepatotoxicity or renal toxicity, the nurse should closely monitor AST and ALT levels and BUN and creatinine

Baclofen (Lioresal)

Baclofen (Lioresal)	
Classification: skeletal muscle relaxants	Indication: 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 neurone disease, transverse myelitis, traumatic partial section of the cord.
Side effects/ adverse reactions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• dizziness.• weakness.• confusion.• headache.• nausea.• constipation.• difficulty falling asleep or staying asleep.• tiredness.	Nursing Considerations: Baclofen is known to decrease gastric motility and cause constipation. Therefore, it is important to monitor the patient's bowel actions to ensure regularity. The dose and concentration of baclofen the patient is receiving will determine when the patient is due for their first pump refill.

Methadone (Methadose and Dolophine)

Classification:		Indication:	
narcotic analgesics		management of pain severe enough to require an opioid analgesic and for which alternative treatment options are inadequate.	
Side effects/ adverse reactions:		Nursing Considerations:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Restlessness.• Upset stomach or vomiting.• Slow breathing.• Itchy skin.• Heavy sweating.• Constipation.• Sexual problems.• Weight gain.		patients should be monitored on a daily basis during the initial titration period. Consider hospital admission for a patient with a respiratory rate of less than 12 breaths per minute. Methadone causes significant constipation as to do other opioids.	

Morphine (AVINza, Kadian)

Morphine (AVINza, Kadian)	
Classification:	Indication:
Schedule II narcotic	widely used off-label for almost any condition that causes pain. In the emergency department, morphine is given for 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:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 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. Place call light sign.

Naloxone (NARCAN)

Naloxone (NARCAN)	
Classification: opioid antagonist	Indication: emergency treatment of an opioid overdose or suspected opioid overdose.
Side effects/ adverse reactions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• body aches• fever• Sweating• runny nose, sneezing,• goose bumps, yawning, weakness, shivering or trembling,• nervousness, restlessness, or irritability• diarrhea, nausea, or vomiting,• stomach cramps• fast heartbeat, and increased blood pressure.	Nursing Considerations: Educate patient about the dangers of opioid overdose; encourage patient to adhere to proper dosing schedule. Instruct patient to report other troublesome side effects such as severe or prolonged GI problems (nausea, vomiting)

Dopamine (Intropin)

Classification:	Indication:
Inotropic Agents	indicate 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:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 blood pressure, pulse, and peripheral pulses every 15 minutes. Monitor hourly urine output. Cardiac monitor should be used on patients receiving dopamine infusion.

Hydrocortisone (Hydrocort, Alphosyl)

Hydrocortisone (Hydrocort, Alphosyl)	
Classification: corticosteroids	Indication: Hydrocortisone is indicated for any condition in which rapid and intense corticosteroid effect is required such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collagen diseases. Systemic lupus erythematosus.• Dermatological diseases. Severe erythema multiforme (Stevens-Johnson syndrome)• Allergic states• Gastro-intestinal disease• Respiratory diseases
Side effects/ adverse reactions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• feeling dizzy• headaches• swollen ankles and feeling weak or tired	Nursing Considerations: Monitor signs of hypersensitivity reactions or anaphylaxis, including pulmonary symptoms (tightness in the throat and chest, wheezing, cough, dyspnea) or skin reactions (rash, pruritus, urticaria). Notify physician or nursing staff immediately if these reactions occur. Assess any muscle or joint pain.

Fentanyl (Actiq, Duragesic, and Sublimaze)

Fentanyl (Actiq, Duragesic, and Sublimaze)	
Classification: Schedule II narcotic	Indication: its most common use is 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• relaxation• euphoria• pain relief• sedation• confusion• Drowsiness• Dizziness• nausea and vomiting• urinary retention• pupillary constriction, and respiratory depression.	Nursing Considerations: Naloxone should be readily available to reverse the adverse effects. Monitor respiratory and cardiovascular status continuously.

Oxycodone (OxyContin)

Oxycodone (OxyContin)	
Classification: semi-synthetic narcotic analgesic	Indication: indicated 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.
Side effects/ adverse reactions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• constipation.• feeling or being sick (nausea or vomiting)• stomach discomfort.• feeling sleepy or tired.• feeling dizzy and a sensation of spinning (vertigo)• confusion.• headaches.• itchiness or rash.	Nursing Considerations: may cause respiratory depression, constipation, confusion, sedation, hallucinations, urinary retention. use caution with increased intracranial pressure. don't use with MAOIs. assess hemodynamics.