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 Principles of Pharmacology  
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<b>Generic Name (Brand Name):</b> ranitidine (Zantac)	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indications:</b>
Histamine-2 (H2) receptor antagonist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Treatment/Prevention of ulcers in GI</li> <li>- GERD</li> </ul>
<b>Side Effects/Adverse Reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Headache</li> <li>- Dizziness</li> <li>- Diarrhea</li> <li>- Constipation</li> <li>- Rash</li> <li>- Elevated liver enzymes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Do not administer with antacids</li> <li>- Monitor for kidney and liver dysfunction</li> <li>- Monitor for esp liver enzymes</li> <li>- Do not give with alcohol/sedatives</li> </ul>

<b>Generic Name (Brand Name):</b> omeprazole (Prilosec)	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indications:</b>
Proton pump inhibitor (PPI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Treatment/Prevention of ulcers in GI</li> <li>- GERD</li> </ul>
<b>Side Effects/Adverse Reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Headache</li> <li>- Dizziness</li> <li>- Diarrhea</li> <li>- Constipation</li> <li>- Rash</li> <li>- Elevated liver enzymes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Do not administer with antacids</li> <li>- Monitor for kidney and liver dysfunction</li> <li>- Monitor for esp liver enzymes</li> <li>- Do not give with alcohol/sedatives</li> <li>- Instruct patients to take omeprazole as prescribed, usually orally, before a meal, and to avoid crushing or chewing the delayed-release capsules</li> </ul>

<b>Generic Name (Brand Name):</b> loperamide (Imodium)
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<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indications:</b>
Antidiarrheal	- Acute/chronic diarrhea
<b>Side Effects/Adverse Reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Constipation</li> <li>- GI pain</li> <li>- N/V</li> <li>- Dizziness</li> <li>- Drowsiness</li> <li>- Rash</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitor for potential intestinal obstruction/ inflammatory bowel syndrome <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Abdominal distention</li> <li>- Paralytic ileus</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Assess for signs of dehydration, such as increased thirst, dry mouth, decreased urine output, and lethargy</li> <li>- Educate and prevent long term use of antidiarrheals</li> <li>- Educate patients about the importance of maintaining adequate fluid intake and electrolyte balance</li> <li>- Advise patients to seek medical attention if symptoms of diarrhea persist or worsen, or if they develop fever, bloody or black stools, severe abdominal pain, or signs of dehydration</li> </ul>

<b>Generic Name (Brand Name):</b> metoclopramide (Reglan)	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indications:</b>
Dopamine antagonist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gastroesophageal reflux</li> <li>- Gastroparesis</li> <li>- Prevention of chemotherapy induced nausea/vomiting</li> </ul>
<b>Side Effects/Adverse Reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Restlessness</li> <li>- Drowsiness</li> <li>- Fatigue</li> <li>- Dystonia</li> <li>- Akathisia</li> <li>- Tardive dyskinesia</li> <li>- Diarrhea</li> <li>- Rash</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Caution in patients with a history of seizures or Parkinson's disease</li> <li>- Monitor for dystonia, akathisia, tardive dyskinesia – may require discontinuation of the medication</li> <li>- Avoid sedatives/alcohol</li> <li>- Educate patients about the importance of adhering to the prescribed dosage and duration of metoclopramide</li> </ul>

	therapy
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<b>Generic Name (Brand Name):</b> ondansetron (Zofran)	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indications:</b>
Serotonin (5-HT <sub>3</sub> ) receptor antagonist, Antiemetic	- Nausea/vomiting episodes that may be caused by chemo, surgery, radiation
<b>Side Effects/Adverse Reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Headache</li> <li>- Constipation</li> <li>- Diarrhea</li> <li>- Dizziness</li> <li>- Drowsiness</li> <li>- Rash</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitor for signs of allergic reactions, such as rash, itching, swelling, or difficulty breathing, and report to the healthcare provider immediately.</li> <li>- Assess for signs of serotonin syndrome <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- agitation/confusion,</li> <li>- tachycardia/hypertension</li> <li>- dilated pupils</li> <li>- muscle rigidity/tremors</li> <li>- hyperreflexia</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>Generic Name (Brand Name):</b> methylprednisolone (Medrol)	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indications:</b>
Corticosteroid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inflammatory conditions</li> <li>- Allergic reactions</li> <li>- Asthma</li> <li>- Rheumatoid arthritis</li> <li>- Lupus</li> <li>- Skin conditions</li> </ul>
<b>Side Effects/Adverse Reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased blood sugar levels</li> <li>- Fluid retention</li> <li>- HTN</li> <li>- Mood changes</li> <li>- Difficulty sleeping</li> <li>- Increased appetite</li> <li>- Weight gain</li> <li>- Increased risk of infection</li> <li>- Long term: bone loss, adrenal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitor blood sugar levels regularly, especially in patients with diabetes or those at risk of developing diabetes</li> <li>- Assess and educate on infection</li> <li>- Monitor BP</li> <li>- Assess for signs of fluid retention</li> <li>- Educate on not abruptly stopping medication, possible withdrawal symptoms</li> </ul>

suppression	
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<b>Generic Name (Brand Name):</b> levothyroxine (Synthroid)	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indications:</b>
Thyroid hormone replacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hypothyroidism</li> <li>- Goiter</li> <li>- Thyroid cancer</li> </ul>
<b>Side Effects/Adverse Reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased heart rate</li> <li>- Nervousness</li> <li>- Irritability</li> <li>- Tremors</li> <li>- Insomnia</li> <li>- Weight loss</li> <li>- Diarrhea</li> <li>- Sweating</li> <li>- Heat intolerance</li> <li>- Menstrual irregularities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitor thyroid function tests regularly to ensure appropriate dosing</li> <li>- Assess for signs of cardiovascular events, such as chest pain, palpitations, or increased blood pressure</li> <li>- Educate patients on the need to take levothyroxine consistently and on an empty stomach, at least 30 minutes before breakfast or other medications</li> <li>- Avoid taking it with calcium or iron supplements, as they may decrease its absorption</li> </ul>

<b>Generic Name (Brand Name):</b> alendronate (Fosamax)	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indications:</b>
Bisphosphonate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Osteoporosis</li> <li>- Paget's disease</li> </ul>
<b>Side Effects/Adverse Reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GI pain</li> <li>- Indigestion</li> <li>- Nausea</li> <li>- Diarrhea</li> <li>- **more serious side effects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Osteonecrosis of jaw</li> <li>- Atypical fractures</li> <li>- Severe esophageal reactions</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Instruct patients to take alendronate as prescribed, usually on an empty stomach with a full glass of water, at least 30 minutes before food or other medications, and to remain upright for at least 30 minutes after taking it, to minimize the risk of esophageal irritation</li> <li>- Assess for signs of gastrointestinal side effects and monitor for rare but</li> </ul>

	<p>serious adverse effects, such as osteonecrosis of the jaw or atypical fractures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Educate patients on the importance of following dosing and administration instructions</li> </ul>
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<b>Generic Name (Brand Name):</b> insulin (multiple brand names according to which insulin)	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indications:</b>
Antidiabetic agent	- Diabetes
<b>Side Effects/Adverse Reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hypoglycemic episode</li> <li>- Hyperglycemia</li> <li>- Injection site reaction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pain</li> <li>- Redness</li> <li>- Swelling</li> <li>- Fat atrophy/hypertrophy</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Weight gain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitor blood sugar levels regularly, especially during changes in insulin dosages or in patients with higher risks of hypoglycemia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consider the type of insulin and when mealtimes are in order to prevent hypoglycemic events</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Educate patients on proper administration techniques and self-monitoring of blood sugar levels</li> <li>- Provide instructions on insulin storage, handling, and rotation of injection sites</li> <li>- Educate patients on signs and symptoms of hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia</li> <li>- Assess for potential drug interactions and educate patients on the importance of adhering to the prescribed insulin regimen.</li> </ul>

<b>Generic Name (Brand Name):</b> metformin (Glucophage)	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indications:</b>
Biguanide	- Diabetes
<b>Side Effects/Adverse Reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- NVD</li><li>- Abdominal pain</li><li>- Metallic taste</li><li>- Loss of appetite</li><li>- Possible lactic acidosis</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Monitor blood sugar levels regularly</li><li>- Assess for signs of gastrointestinal side effects</li><li>- Educate patients on the importance of taking metformin with food to reduce the risk of gastrointestinal symptoms</li><li>- Assess for risk factors for lactic acidosis<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- renal impairment</li><li>- liver disease</li></ul></li></ul>
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