

Rantidine (Zantac)

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| Classification: | Indication: |
| H₂ blockers | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Benign gastric ulcer disease, short-term, and maintenance.• Duodenal ulcer disease, short-term, and maintenance.• Erosive esophagitis.• Hypersecretory conditions (e.g., Zollinger-Ellison, systemic mastocytosis, multiple endocrine adenoma syndrome)• Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) |
| Side effects/ adverse reactions: | Nursing Considerations: |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stomach pain.• Constipation.• Diarrhea.• Headache.• Drowsiness.• Fatigue.• Dizziness.• Insomnia. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Administer oral drug with meals and at bedtime.• Decrease doses in renal and liver failure.• Provide concurrent antacid therapy to relieve pain.• Administer IM dose undiluted, deep into large muscle group.• Arrange for regular follow-up, including blood tests, to evaluate effects. |

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Date: 04-16-2023

Omeprazole (Prilosec)

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| Omeprazole (Prilosec) | |
| Classification: | Indication: |
| Proton-pump inhibitors | To treat certain conditions where there is too much acid in the stomach. It is used to treat gastric and duodenal ulcers, erosive esophagitis, and gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD). |
| Side effects/ adverse reactions: | Nursing Considerations: |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Headaches. Make sure you rest and drink plenty of fluids, but it's best to not to drink alcohol.• Feeling sick (nausea) Try taking omeprazole with or after a meal or snack.• Being sick (vomiting) or diarrhea.• Stomach pain.• Constipation.• Farting (flatulence) | Advise patient to avoid alcohol and foods that may cause an increase in GI irritation. Instruct patient to report bothersome or prolonged side effects, including skin problems (itching, rash) or GI effects (nausea, diarrhea, vomiting, constipation, heartburn, flatulence, abdominal pain). |

Loperamide (Imodium A-D)

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| Loperamide (Imodium A-D) | |
| Classification: | Indication: |
| antidiarrheal agents | The FDA approved loperamide for the treatment of various forms of diarrhea, including traveler's diarrhea, irritable bowel syndrome associated with chronic diarrhea, acute nonspecific diarrhea in patients two years of age and older, and is indicated for reducing ileostomy output. |
| Side effects/ adverse reactions: | Nursing Considerations: |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Blistering, peeling, loosening of skin.• chest pain or discomfort.• decrease in urine volume.• decrease in frequency of urination.• difficulty in passing urine.• fast, pounding, or irregular heartbeat or pulse.• hives or welts, itching, rash.• irregular or slow heartbeat. | Loperamide should not be given to a child younger than two years of age because of the risk of serious breathing and heart problems. Taking more than the prescribed dose can cause a serious abnormal heart rhythm that can lead to death. |

Metoclopramide (Reglan and Metozolv ODT)

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| Metoclopramide (Reglan and Metozolv ODT) | |
| Classification: prokinetic agents | Indication: To treat the symptoms of slow stomach emptying (gastroparesis) in patients with diabetes. It works by increasing the movements or contractions of the stomach and intestines. It relieves symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, heartburn, a feeling of fullness after meals, and loss of appetite. |
| Side effects/ adverse reactions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chills.• Clay colored stools.• difficulty with breathing.• difficulty with speaking or swallowing.• dizziness or fainting.• fast or irregular heartbeat.• general feeling of tiredness or weakness.• headache (severe or continuing) | Nursing Considerations: Do not use alcohol, sleep remedies, sedatives; serious sedation could occur. You may experience these side effects: Drowsiness, dizziness (do not drive or perform other tasks that require alertness); restlessness, anxiety, depression, headache, insomnia (reversible); nausea, diarrhea. |

Ondansetron (Zofran)

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| Ondansetron (Zofran) | |
| Classification: | Indication: |
| serotonin 5-HT₃ receptor antagonists | to prevent nausea and vomiting caused by cancer chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and surgery. |
| Side effects/ adverse reactions: | Nursing Considerations: |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• headache.• constipation.• weakness.• tiredness.• chills.• drowsiness. | Ondansetron can cause headaches, gastrointestinal disturbances like constipation, and can prolong the QT interval, leading to arrhythmias. A life-threatening side effect of ondansetron is serotonin syndrome, which is caused by serotonin accumulation that results in overstimulation of the nervous system. |

Methylprednisolone (Medrol)

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| Classification: | Indication: |
| corticosteroids | It relieves inflammation (swelling, heat, redness, and pain) and is used to treat certain forms of arthritis; skin, blood, kidney, eye, thyroid, and intestinal disorders (e.g., colitis); severe allergies; and asthma. Methylprednisolone is also used to treat certain types of cancer. |
| Side effects/ adverse reactions: | Nursing Considerations: |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• upset stomach.• stomach irritation.• vomiting.• headache.• dizziness.• insomnia.• restlessness.• depression. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Avoid in active untreated infections.• May cause. CNS alterations. Peptic ulcers. Cushingoid appearance (buffalo hump, moon face) Increased cholesterol and lipid values.• Decrease wound healing.• Depresses immune system. Report signs of infection (sore throat) |

Levothyroxine (Tirosint)

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| Classification: | Indication: |
| hormones | Levothyroxine is indicated as replacement therapy in primary (thyroidal), secondary (pituitary) and tertiary (hypothalamic) congenital or acquired hypothyroidism. It is also indicated as an adjunct to surgery and radioiodine therapy in the management of thyrotropin-dependent well-differentiated thyroid cancer |
| Side effects/ adverse reactions: | Nursing Considerations: |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chest pain, discomfort, or tightness.• decreased urine output.• difficult or labored breathing.• difficulty with swallowing.• dilated neck veins.• extreme fatigue.• fast, slow, irregular, pounding, or racing heartbeat or pulse.• heat intolerance. | Levothyroxine should be taken on an empty stomach with water, at least 1 hour before eating. Even coffee has been shown to interfere with the absorption of T4. And levothyroxine is incompatible with many other medications, so it should be taken alone. |

Alendronate (Fosamax)

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| Classification: | Indication: |
| bisphosphonates | Alendronate sodium tablets, USP are indicated for the treatment of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women. In postmenopausal women, Alendronate sodium tablets, USP increases bone mass and reduces the incidence of fractures, including those of the hip and spine (vertebral compression fractures). |
| Side effects/ adverse reactions: | Nursing Considerations: |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• nausea.• stomach pain.• constipation.• diarrhea.• gas.• bloating or fullness in the stomach.• change in ability to taste food.• headache. | Do not administer alendronate to the patient while the patient is lying down. Administer with plain water only and at least 30 minutes before the first food, beverage, or other medications of the day. At least 30 minutes should elapse after an alendronate dose before taking any other drugs. |

Insulin (Lantus, Basaglar)

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| Insulin (Lantus, Basaglar) | |
| Classification: | Indication: |
| rapid-acting, short-acting, intermediate-acting, and long- acting. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• all patients with type I diabetes mellitus.• patients with type II diabetes mellitus in whom control cannot be adequately achieved with oral hypoglycaemics or diet.• patients with diabetes in pregnancy in whom control is inadequate with diet. |
| Side effects/ adverse reactions: | Nursing Considerations: |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• redness, swelling, and itching at the injection site.• changes in the feel of your skin, skin thickening (fat build-up), or a little depression in the skin (fat breakdown)• weight gain.• constipation. | Store insulin in a cool place away from direct sunlight to ensure effectiveness. Predrawn syringes are stable for 1 week if refrigerated. Monitor patient's food intake and exercise and activities to ensure therapeutic effect and avoid hypoglycemia. |

Metformin (Axpinet, Diagemet)

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| Classification: | | Indication: |
| biguanides | Metformin also has several non-FDA-approved indications, including gestational diabetes, management of antipsychotic-induced weight gain, type 2 diabetes prevention, and the treatment and prevention of polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS). Currently, metformin is the only ADA-recommended antidiabetic for pre-diabetes. | |
| Side effects/ adverse reactions: | | Nursing Considerations: |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Feeling sick (nausea) Take metformin with food to reduce the chances of feeling sick.• Being sick (vomiting) Take small, frequent sips of water or squash to avoid dehydration.• Diarrhea.• Stomach ache.• Loss of appetite.• A metallic taste in the mouth. | | Monitor urine or serum glucose levels frequently to determine effectiveness of drug and dosage. WARNING: Arrange for transfer to insulin therapy during periods of high stress (infections, surgery, trauma). WARNING: Use IV glucose if severe hypoglycemia occurs as a result of overdose. |