Melissa Hobson
NUR203: Principles of Pharmacology: NA
Prof: Lauren Lebo

Ranitidine (Zantac)	
Classification:	Indication:
H2 blocker, antacid	treatment and prevention of ulcers of the stomach and intestines and treatment of gastroesophageal reflux disease.
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
• headache. • constipation. • diarrhea. • nausea. • vomiting. • stomach pain.	• 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.

Omeprazole (Prilosec)	
Classification:	Indication:
Proton-pump inhibitor	to manage and treat several conditions, including uncomplicated heartburn, peptic ulcer disease, gastrointestinal reflux disease, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, multiple endocrine adenomas, systemic mastocytosis, erosive esophagitis, gastric ulcers etc.
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
• Headaches. • Nausea • Vomiting • Stomach pain. • Constipation • 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)

Classification:	Indication:
Antidiarrheal agent	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:
• 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.	• Do not take alcohol and other CNS depressants concomitantly unless otherwise advised by physician; may enhance drowsiness. • Learn measures to relieve dry mouth; rinse mouth frequently with water, suck hard candy. • Do not breast feed while taking this drug without consulting physician.

Metoclopramide (Reglan)	
Classification:	Indication:

Prokinetic agent	It works by speeding the movement of food through the stomach and intestines. Treat nausea and vomiting in patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease or diabetic gastroparesis by increasing gastric motility. It is also used to control nausea and vomiting in chemotherapy patients.
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
• drowsiness. • excessive tiredness. • weakness. • headache. • dizziness. • diarrhea. • nausea. • vomiting.	• Monitor BP carefully during IV administration. • Monitor for extrapyramidal reactions and consult physician if they occur. • Monitor diabetic patients, arrange for alteration in insulin dose or timing if diabetic control is compromised by alterations in timing of food absorption.

Ondansetron (Zofran)	
Classification:	Indication:
serotonin 5-HT3 receptor antagonist	It works by blocking the action of serotonin, a natural substance that may cause nausea and vomiting.

Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
• headache. • constipation. • weakness. • tiredness. • chills. • drowsiness.	• Administer slowly over 2-5 minutes – fatal QT prolongation and VTach, respiratory arrest. • May cause headache, constipation, diarrhea, dry mouth. • Assess nausea and vomiting • Assess for extrapyramidal symptoms. • Monitor liver function tests

Methylprednisolone (Medrol)	
Classification:	Indication:
Corticosteroid	It works to treat people with low levels of corticosteroids by replacing steroids that are normally produced naturally by the body.

	It has indications for the management of acute rheumatic carditis, acute gout, ankylosing spondylitis, dermatomyositis and polymyositis, psoriatic arthritis, and rheumatoid arthritis, including the juvenile type and systemic lupus erythematosus.
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
• upset stomach. • stomach irritation. • vomiting. • headache. • dizziness. • insomnia. • restlessness. • depression.	• 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 (Synthroid)	
Classification:	Indication:
Thyroid hormone replacement	treating primary, secondary, and tertiary hypothyroidism. Primary hypothyroidism is when the problem occurs in the thyroid gland.

Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
• 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)	
Classification:	Indication:
Bisphosphonate	treatment of postmenopausal osteoporosis, prevention of postmenopausal osteoporosis, steroid-induced osteoporosis, male osteoporosis, and Paget disease of the bone.
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:

• nausea. • stomach pain. • constipation. • diarrhea. • gas. • bloating or fullness in the stomach. • change in ability to taste food. • headache.	• Alendronate should be used with caution during breast-feeding. • It is not known if alendronate is excreted into human milk. • The effects of alendronate on a breastfed infant are not known.

Insulin (Humulin R)	
Classification:	Indication:
Antidiabetic	Artificial insulin is used mostly in diabetics, in which case it is used in all patients with type I diabetes mellitus. patients with type II diabetes mellitus in whom control cannot be adequately achieved with oral hypoglycemics or diet.

Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
• rash and/or itching over the whole body. • shortness of breath. • wheezing. • dizziness. • blurred vision. • fast heartbeat. • sweating. • difficulty breathing or swallowing.	• Gently rotate the vial containing the agent and avoid vigorous shaking to ensure uniform suspension of insulin. • Rotate injection sites to avoid damage to muscles and to prevent subcutaneous atrophy. • Monitor response carefully to avoid adverse effects.

Metformin (Fortamet, Glumetza)	
Classification:	Indication:
Biguanide class	an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults and pediatric patients ≥10 years old with type 2 diabetes mellitus.
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
• Nausea • Vomiting	• Monitor urine or serum glucose levels frequently to determine effectiveness

• Diarrhea. • Stomachache. • Loss of appetite. • A metallic taste in the mouth.	of drug and dosage. • Arrange for transfer to insulin therapy during periods of high stress (infections, surgery, trauma). • Use IV glucose if severe hypoglycemia occurs as a result of overdose.