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<b>Dobutamine (Dobutrex, Inotrex)</b>	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indication:</b>
<b>Inotropic Agents</b>	Dobutamine is indicated for patients who require positive inotropic support in the treatment of cardiac decompensation due to depressed contractility resulting either from organic heart disease or from cardiac surgical procedures, especially when a low cardiac output is associated with raised pulmonary capillary.
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• shortness of breath (even with mild exertion), swelling, rapid weight gain.</li><li>• chest pain, fast or pounding heartbeats.</li><li>• a light-headed feeling, like you might pass out.</li><li>• wheezing, chest tightness.</li></ul>	Monitor BP, heart rate, ECG, pulmonary capillary wedge pressure (PCWP), cardiac output, CVP, and urinary output continuously during the administration. Report significant changes in vital signs or arrhythmias. Consult physician for parameters for pulse, BP, or ECG changes for adjusting dose or discontinuing medication.

## Iodine (Pima Syrup, ThyroSafe)

Classification:	Indication:
<b>halogen and nonmetal</b>	Radioactive iodine therapy (RAI) is a nuclear agent that is FDA-approved and indicated for hyperfunctioning thyroid disease and thyroid carcinoma.
Side effects/ adverse reactions:	Nursing Considerations:
High iodine intake can also cause thyroid gland inflammation and thyroid cancer. Getting a very large dose of iodine (several grams, for example) can cause burning of the mouth, throat, and stomach; fever; stomach pain; nausea; vomiting; diarrhea; weak pulse; and coma.	may cause GI bleeding, diarrhea, hypothyroidism, goiter • monitor for hypersensitivity.

## Vasopressin ( Vasostrict, ADH)

<b>Vasopressin ( Vasostrict, ADH)</b>	
Classification: <b>nonapeptide</b>	Indication: Vasopressin is indicated for prevention and treatment of postoperative abdominal distention, in abdominal roentgenography to dispel interfering gas shadows, and diabetes insipidus.
Side effects/ adverse reactions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Abdominal or stomach pain, usually after eating a meal.</li><li>• agitation.</li><li>• back pain.</li><li>• chest tightness or heaviness.</li><li>• coma.</li><li>• convulsions.</li><li>• decreased urine output.</li><li>• difficulty with swallowing.</li></ul>	Nursing Considerations: Monitor vital signs, especially blood pressure, hourly during intravenous infusion. Monitor urine output and specific gravity. Assess patients closely for signs of chest discomfort or TIA. Look for signs of life-threatening conditions

## Nystatin ( Mycostatin, Nilstat)

<b>Classification:</b>		<b>Indication:</b>
<b>polyenes</b>	Nystatin is available in oral formulations for the treatment and/or prevention of oral candidiasis (a.k.a. thrush), intestinal candidiasis, and anal candidiasis. It is indicated topically for the treatment of vulvovaginal candidiasis and other cutaneous candida infections.	
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>		<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mouth irritation</li><li>• Diarrhea</li><li>• Nausea</li><li>• Vomiting</li><li>• stomach upset.</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Culture fungus before therapy.</li><li>• Have the patient retain oral suspension in mouth as long as possible before swallowing. ...</li><li>• Prepare nystatin in the form of frozen flavored popsicles to improve oral retention of the drug for local application.</li></ul>

## Laculose (Duphalac, Lactugal)

<b>Classification:</b>		<b>Indication:</b>	
<b>osmotic laxative</b>		Lactulose is indicated for use as a laxative in the treatment of chronic constipation in adults and geriatric patients.	
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>		<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Diarrhea. Drink lots of fluids, such as water or squash, to avoid dehydration.</li><li>• Bloating. Take lactulose between meals instead of before or after them.</li><li>• Wind (farting and burping).</li><li>• Feeling sick (nausea).</li><li>• Being sick (vomiting).</li><li>• Stomach pain.</li></ul>		Caution patients that this medication may cause belching, flatulence, or abdominal cramping. Health care professionals should be notified if this becomes bothersome or if diarrhea occurs. Advise patient to notify health care professional if pregnancy is planned or suspected or if breast feeding.	

## Alteplase ( Actilyse, Activase)

<b>Classification:</b>		<b>Indication:</b>
<b>fibrinolytic agent</b>		FDA-approved indications for alteplase include pulmonary embolism, myocardial infarction with ST-segment elevation (STEMI), ischemic stroke when given within 3 hours of the start of symptoms, and re-establishment of patency in occluded intravenous (IV) catheters.
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>		<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bleeding from puncture sites and wounds.</li><li>• coughing up blood.</li><li>• difficulty with breathing or swallowing.</li><li>• headache.</li><li>• increased menstrual flow or vaginal bleeding.</li><li>• nosebleeds.</li><li>• paralysis.</li><li>• prolonged bleeding from cuts.</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Perform neurologic assessment every 15 minutes during the 1-hour infusion.</li><li>• Check for major and/or minor bleeding.</li><li>• Monitor blood pressure every 15 minutes during the 1-hour infusion.</li><li>• Monitor for signs of intracranial hemorrhage (ICH)</li><li>• Monitor for signs of orolingual angioedema.</li></ul>

## Streptokinase ( Kabikinase, Streptase)

<b>Classification:</b>		<b>Indication:</b>	
<b>thrombolytic class</b>		Streptokinase is used to dissolve blood clots that have formed in the blood vessels. It is used immediately after symptoms of a heart attack occur to improve patient survival. This medicine may also be used to treat blood clots in the lungs (pulmonary embolism) and in the legs (deep venous thrombosis). Streptokinase is also used to dissolve blood clots in tubes (catheters) that are inserted in blood vessels.	
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>		<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Abdominal pain or swelling.</li><li>• back pain or backaches.</li><li>• black, tarry stools.</li><li>• burning, itching, redness, or soreness of skin.</li><li>• cloudy urine.</li><li>• cold clammy skin.</li><li>• coughing up blood.</li><li>• difficulty with breathing.</li></ul>		Avoid any invasive procedures on patient during therapy and for 2 hours following therapy. Monitor the patient for signs of bleeding every 15 minutes during therapy and hourly for the next 8 hours following therapy. Notify physician STAT if signs of anaphylaxis or allergic reaction begin to occur.	

## Folic acid (Preconceive, Lexpec)

<b>Folic acid (Preconceive, Lexpec)</b>	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indication:</b>
<b>Vitamins, Water-Soluble</b>	Folic acid is usually indicated in the treatment of megaloblastic anemias of pregnancy. Folic acid requirements are markedly increased during pregnancy, and deficiency will result in fetal damage.
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Feeling sick (nausea) Take folic acid with, or just after, a meal or snack to help with feeling sick. ...</li><li>• Loss of appetite. Eat when you'd usually expect to be hungry. ...</li><li>• Bloating or wind. It might help to eat smaller and more frequent meals, eat and drink slowly, and exercise regularly.</li></ul>	Observe for nasal irritation due to erosion from nasal spray GI: mild diarrhea Pain at injection site

## Glucagon ( Glucagon)

<b>Glucagon ( Glucagon)</b>	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indication:</b>
Hyperglycemic agent, pancreatic hormone, insulin antagonist	Altered LOC with suspected hypoglycemia, beta-blocker, or calcium-channel-blocker overdose.
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• nausea.</li><li>• vomiting.</li><li>• hives.</li><li>• injection site swelling or redness.</li><li>• headache.</li><li>• fast heartbeat.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Assess IV site closely for signs of extravasation.</li><li>• Observe for signs of adverse effects.</li><li>• Observe clinical condition closely for signs of hypoglycemia. Monitor blood glucose levels.</li><li>• Monitor blood pressure regularly.</li></ul>

## **Dexamethasone (Decadron, Hexadrol)**

<b>Dexamethasone (Decadron, Hexadrol)</b>	
<b>Classification:</b>	<b>Indication:</b>
Glucocorticoid	endocrine, rheumatic, homological disorders, allergic states, septic shock, chronic inflammation.
<b>Side effects/ adverse reactions:</b>	<b>Nursing Considerations:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Aggression.</li><li>• agitation.</li><li>• anxiety.</li><li>• decrease in the amount of urine.</li><li>• fast, slow, pounding, or irregular heartbeat or pulse.</li><li>• headache.</li><li>• mental depression.</li><li>• mood changes.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Observe for signs of adverse reactions.</li><li>• Monitor blood pressure 2 - 3 times daily.</li><li>• Test for glycosuria daily. If urine is positive for sugar, check each urine.</li><li>• Observe gastric aspirates and stools for bleeding.</li><li>• Observe closely for signs of infection.</li></ul>