

91)estradiol(**Estrace**)

Classification: Estradiol belongs to the class of drugs known as estrogen hormones.

Indication: Estradiol is primarily used to treat symptoms of menopause, including hot flashes, vaginal dryness, and other symptoms related to decreased estrogen levels.

Side Effects/Adverse reactions

- breast tenderness,
- headache, nausea,
- vaginal bleeding

Nursing Consideration: Nurses administering estradiol should closely monitor patients for signs of severe side effects, such as blood clots or stroke. Patients with a history of these conditions may be at increased risk when taking estradiol. It is also essential to monitor patients for signs of breast or uterine cancer, as estrogen hormones have been linked to an increased risk of these conditions. Patients should be advised to report any unusual symptoms or side effects to their healthcare provider. Additionally, nurses should educate patients on the importance of adhering to their medication schedule and attending regular follow-up appointments with their healthcare provider.

92) oxytocin(**Pitocin**)

Classification: class of drugs known as uterotonics.

Indication: Oxytocin is primarily used to induce labor or strengthen contractions during childbirth. It may also be used to reduce bleeding after delivery or to help expel the placenta.

Side Effects/Adverse reactions:

- Nausea
- Vomiting
- headache
- rapid heartbeat.

Nursing Consideration: Nurses administering oxytocin should closely monitor patients for signs of severe side effects, such as uterine rupture or fetal distress. Patients should be educated on the signs of these conditions and advised to report any unusual symptoms or side effects to their healthcare provider. Additionally, nurses should monitor patients for signs of water intoxication, which can occur when oxytocin is given in high doses. Patients should be encouraged to drink fluids to prevent dehydration. It is also important for nurses to monitor fetal heart rate and uterine contractions during labor and delivery and adjust the oxytocin dosage as needed to achieve optimal outcomes.

93) vardenafil(**Levitra**)

Classification: class of drugs known as PDE5 inhibitors,

Indication: to treat erectile dysfunction (ED) in men, characterized by difficulty achieving or maintaining an erection during sexual activity.

Side Effects/Adverse reactions:

- Headache
- flushing,

- stuffy or runny nose

Nursing Consideration: Nurses should be aware of potential interactions between vardenafil and other medications, particularly nitrates, commonly used to treat chest pain. Patients taking nitrates should not take vardenafil, as the combination can cause a sudden and dangerous drop in blood pressure. Nurses should also educate patients about the risk of priapism, a painful and prolonged erection that requires immediate medical attention. Patients should be advised to report any unusual symptoms or side effects to their healthcare provider. Additionally, nurses should ensure that patients understand how to take vardenafil and should encourage them to follow their prescribed dosage and timing instructions.

94) sildenafil(**Viagra**)

Classification: belongs to a class of medications called phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE5) inhibitors.

Indication: to treat erectile dysfunction

Side Effects/Adverse reactions:

- Headaches
- facial flushing
- Dizziness,
- stomach upset
- nasal congestion

Nursing Consideration:

- Sildenafil should not be taken with nitrates, as this can cause a sudden drop in blood pressure.
- It is important to take sildenafil as directed by the healthcare provider.
- Sildenafil should be used cautiously in patients with a history of cardiovascular, liver, or kidney disease.
- Patients should seek immediate medical attention if they experience sudden vision or hearing loss, chest pain, or priapism.
- The nurse should monitor the patient for side effects and report any adverse reactions to the healthcare provider.

95) lidocaine(**Xylocaine**)

Classification: a class of medications called local anesthetics.

Indication: is used to numb the skin or mucous membranes for minor surgical procedures, dental work, and medical procedures.

Side Effects/Adverse reactions

- temporary numbness
- Tingling
- burning sensation at the application site.
- allergic reactions
- difficulty breathing
- irregular heartbeats
- seizures.

Nursing consideration:

- Lidocaine should only be used as directed by the healthcare provider.
- The nurse should monitor the patient for signs of an allergic reaction, such as rash, itching, swelling, or difficulty breathing.
- Patients with a history of heart disease or seizures should use lidocaine cautiously.
- Lidocaine should not be applied to broken or inflamed skin.
- The nurse should ensure that the patient is adequately monitored during the procedure and that emergency equipment is readily available in case of adverse reactions.
- The nurse should also instruct the patient on the proper use of lidocaine and any precautions after the procedure.

96) propranolol(**Inderal**)

Classification: Propranolol belongs to a class of medications called beta-blockers.

Indication: treats hypertension , angina, heart rhythm disorders, and migraine headaches.

side Effects/Adverse reactions:

- Fatigue
- Dizziness
- Lightheadedness
- slow heart rate.
- breathing difficulties
- Depression
- liver damage.

Nursing consideration:

- Propranolol should only be used as directed by the healthcare provider.
- The nurse should monitor the patient's blood pressure, heart rate, and respiratory rate while on propranolol.
- Patients with a history of heart disease, asthma, or diabetes should use propranolol cautiously.
- Propranolol should not be stopped abruptly, which can cause rebound hypertension or heart rhythm disorders.
- The nurse should instruct the patient on the proper use of propranolol, including dosing, potential side effects, and precautions to take while on the medication.
- Patients should be advised to seek medical attention if they experience breathing difficulties, depression, or other serious side effects while on propranolol.

97)amiodarone(Cordarone)

Classification: belongs to a class of medications called antiarrhythmics.

Indication: used to treat certain types of heart rhythm disorders.

Side Effects/Adverse reactions:

- Nausea

- vomiting
- Dizziness
- Fatigue
- lung damage
- liver damage
- thyroid problems
- skin reactions.

Nursing Consideration:

- Amiodarone should only be used as directed by the healthcare provider.
- The nurse should monitor the patient's heart rate, blood pressure, and electrocardiogram (ECG) while on amiodarone.
- Patients should have regular lung, liver, and thyroid function tests while on amiodarone.
- Amiodarone should not be taken with certain medications, such as warfarin or digoxin, without consulting the healthcare provider.
- The nurse should instruct the patient on the proper use of amiodarone, including dosing, potential side effects, and precautions to take while on the medication.
- Patients should be advised to seek medical attention if they experience shortness of breath, cough, yellowing of the skin or eyes, or other serious side effects while on amiodarone.
- The nurse should also monitor drug interactions, as amiodarone can interact with other medications and cause potentially dangerous side effects.

98)diltiazem(**Cardizem**)

Classification: belongs to a class of medications called calcium channel blockers.

Indication: treats hypertension

Side Effects/Adverse reactions:

- Headache
- Dizziness
- Flushing
- Nausea
- slow heart rate,
- heart rhythm disorders.

Nursing consideration:

- Diltiazem should only be used as directed by the healthcare provider.
- The nurse should monitor the patient's blood pressure, heart rate, and electrocardiogram (ECG) while on diltiazem.
- Patients with a history of heart disease or low blood pressure should use diltiazem cautiously.
- Diltiazem should not be taken with certain medications, such as beta-blockers, without consulting the healthcare provider.
- The nurse should instruct the patient on the proper use of diltiazem, including dosing, potential side effects, and precautions to take while on the medication.
- Patients should be advised to seek medical attention if they experience chest pain, shortness of breath, or other serious side effects while on diltiazem.
- The nurse should also monitor drug interactions, as diltiazem can interact with other medications and cause potentially dangerous side effects.

99)adenosine (**Adenocard**)

Classification: belongs to a class of medications called antiarrhythmics.

Indication: treat supraventricular tachycardia , a type of heart rhythm disorder.

Side Effects/Adverse reactions:

- Flushing
- shortness of breath
- chest discomfort
- Headache.

Nursing Consideration:

- Adenosine should only be used as directed by the healthcare provider.

- The nurse should monitor the patient's heart rate, blood pressure, and electrocardiogram (ECG) while on adenosine.
- Adenosine should be administered rapidly and through a large vein, followed by a saline flush.
- The nurse should instruct the patient on administering adenosine, which is often given in a hospital or clinic setting.
- Patients should avoid caffeine and other stimulants before the adenosine test, as they can interfere with the results.
- Patients should seek medical attention if they experience breathing difficulties, chest pain, or other serious side effects while on adenosine.
- The nurse should also monitor drug interactions, as adenosine can interact with other medications and cause potentially dangerous side effects.

100)digoxin(**Lanoxin**)

Classification: class of medications called cardiac glycosides.

Indication: to treat heart failure

Side Effects/Adverse reactions

- Nausea
- vomiting,
- loss of appetite
- Arrhythmias
- heart block
- visual disturbances.

Nursing Consideration:

- Digoxin should only be used as directed by the healthcare provider.
- The nurse should monitor the patient's heart rate, blood pressure, and electrocardiogram (ECG) while on digoxin.
- Patients with a history of heart disease, kidney disease, or thyroid problems should use digoxin cautiously.
- The nurse should instruct the patient on the proper use of digoxin, including dosing, potential side effects, and precautions to take while on the medication.
- Patients should seek medical attention if they experience visual disturbances, irregular heartbeats, or other serious side effects while on digoxin.
- The nurse should also monitor drug interactions, as digoxin can interact with other medications and cause potentially dangerous side effects.

- It is crucial to monitor the serum levels of digoxin, as this medication has a narrow therapeutic range. The nurse should monitor the patient's electrolytes, particularly potassium, as hypokalemia can increase the risk of digoxin toxicity.
- The nurse should also instruct the patient on the importance of regular follow-up appointments and blood tests to monitor the effectiveness and safety of digoxin therapy.

