

Medication (Generic/or Trade)	Classification & Action	Nursing Implications	Side Effects/ Adverse Effects
Lovenox (Enoxaparin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anticoagulants • Antithrombotics, low molecular weight heparins <p>- Potentiates the inhibitory effect of antithrombin on factor Xa and thrombin</p> <p>- Prevention of thrombus formation</p>	<p>- Cannot be used interchangeably with unfractionated heparin or other</p> <p>- SC: Administer deep into SUB Q tissue. Alternate injection sites daily between the left and right anterolateral and left and right posterolateral abdominal wall. Inject entire length of needle at a 45 degree or 90 degree angle into a skin fold held between thumb and forefinger; hold skin fold throughout injection. Do not aspirate or massage. Rotate sites frequently. Do not administer IM because of danger of hematoma formation. Solution should be clear, do not inject solution containing particulate matter</p>	<p>CNS: dizziness, headache, insomnia, CV: edema GI: constipation, nausea, reversible increase in liver enzymes, vomiting GU: urinary retention DERM: ecchymoses, pruritus, rash, urticaria F AND E: hyperkalemia HEMAT: bleeding, anemia, thrombocytopenia LOCAL: erythema at injection site, hematoma, irritation, pain MISC: fever</p>
Hydrochlorotiazide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antihypertensives, diuretics <p>- increases excretion of sodium and water by inhibiting sodium reabsorption in the distal tubule</p> <p>-promotes excretion of chloride, potassium, hydrogen, magnesium, phosphate, calcium and bicarbonate</p> <p>- may produce arteriolar dilation</p> <p>- lowering of blood pressure in hypertensive patients and diuresis with mobilization of edema</p>	<p>- administer in the morning to prevent disruption of sleep cycle</p> <p>* intermittent dose schedule may be used for continued control of edema</p> <p>- PO: may give with food or milk to minimize GI irritation. Tablets may be crushed and mixed with fluid to facilitate swallowing</p>	<p>CNS: dizziness, drowsiness, lethargy, weakness CV: hypotension GI: anorexia, cramping, hepatitis, nausea, vomiting DERM: photosensitivity, rashes ENDO: hyperglycemia F AND E: hypokalemia, dehydration, hypercalcemia, hypochloremic alkalosis, hypomagnesemia, hyponatremia, hypophosphatemia,</p>

Medication Sheet, Nicole Perretta

			<p>hypovolemia HEMATO: blood dyscrasias METAB: hyperuricemia, hypercholesterolemia MS: muscle cramps MISC: pancreatitis</p>
<p>Lasix (Furosemide)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diuretics • Loop Diuretics <p>- inhibits the reabsorption of sodium and chloride from the loop of Henle and distal renal tubule - increases renal excretion of water, sodium, chloride, magnesium, potassium, and calcium - effectiveness persists in impaired renal function - diuresis and subsequent mobilization of excess fluid (edema, pleural effusions) - decreased blood pressure</p>	<p>- do not confuse furosemide with torsemide *if administering twice daily, give last dose no later than 5 pm to minimize disruption of sleep cycle * IV route is preferred over IM route for parental administration - PO: may be taken with food or milk to minimize gastric irritation tablet may be crushed if patient has difficulty swallowing * do not administer discolored solution or tablets - Direct IV: administer undiluted</p>	<p>CNS: blurred vision, dizziness, headache, vertigo EENT: hearing loss, tinnitus CV: hypotension GI: anorexia, constipation, diarrhea, dry mouth, dyspepsia, nausea, pancreatitis, vomiting GU: excessive urination DERM: photosensitivity, pruritis, rash ENDO: hyperglycemia, hyperuricemia F AND E: dehydration, hypocalcemia, hypochloremia, hypokalemia, hypomagnesemia, hyponatremia, hypovolemia, metabolic alkalosis HEMATO: aplastic anemia, agranulocytosis, hemolytic anemia, leucopenia, thrombocytopenia MS: muscle cramps NEURO: paresthesia MISC: fever, increased BUN, nephrocalcinosis</p>
<p>Celebrex (celecoxib)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiheumatics, Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents • COX2 inhibitors <p>- Inhibits the enzyme COX-2. This enzyme is required for the synthesis of prostaglandins - Has analgesic, anti-inflammatory, and</p>	<p>- Do not confuse with Celexa or Cerebyx - PO: may be administered without regard to meals. Capsules may be opened and sprinkled on applesauce and ingested immediately with water. Mixture may be stored in the refrigerator for up to</p>	<p>CNS: dizziness, headaches, insomnia CV: edema GI: GI bleeding, abdominal pain, diarrhea, dyspepsia, flatulence, nausea DERM: exfoliative dermatitis, stevens-johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal</p>

Medication Sheet, Nicole Perretta

	antipyretic properties - decreased pain and inflammation -decreased number of colorectal polyps - decreased pain	6 hrs.	necrolysis, rash
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