

## DRUG STUDY

MEDICATION	DRUG CLASSIFICATION	INDICATION / CONTRAINDICATION	MECHANISM OF ACTION	DOSING & ADMINISTRATION	ADVERSE EFFECTS	NURSING RESPONSIBILITIES
ibuprofen (Idyll, Motrin)	Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug  Non-narcotic analgesic	<p><u>Indications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Relief of signs and symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis</li> <li>-Relief of mild to moderate pain</li> <li>-Treatment of primary dysmenorrhea</li> <li>-Fever reduction</li> </ul> <p><u>Contraindications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Contraindicated with allergy to ibuprofen, NSAID, salicylates (common in patients with asthma, rhinitis, chronic urticaria, and nasal polyps)</li> <li>-To be used cautiously with hypertension, GI bleeding, peptic ulcer, impaired renal or hepatic function, pregnancy, or lactation.</li> </ul>	Inhibits prostaglandin synthesis by decreasing the activity of the enzyme, cyclo-oxygenase, which results in decreased formation of prostaglandin precursors.	<u>tablet:</u> 400 mg PO q4-6 hrs. (*for mild to moderate pain)	<p><u>CNS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Headache</li> <li>Dizziness</li> <li>Somnolence</li> <li>Insomnia. fatigue</li> <li>Tinnitus</li> <li>Ophthalmologic effects</li> </ul> <p><u>Respiratory:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dyspnea, rhinitis</li> <li>Hemoptysis</li> <li>Pharyngitis</li> <li>Bronchospasm</li> </ul> <p><u>CV:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hypertension</li> <li>Palpitations</li> <li>Arrhythmia</li> </ul> <p><u>Hematologic:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bleeding</li> <li>Platelet inhibition in higher doses</li> <li>Neutropenia</li> <li>Leukopenia</li> <li>Pancytopenia</li> <li>Thrombocytopenia</li> <li>Agranulocytosis</li> <li>Aplastic anemia</li> <li>Decreased Hgb and Hct</li> </ul> <p><u>Dermatologic:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rash, pruritus</li> <li>Sweating</li> <li>Dry mucous membranes</li> <li>Stomatitis</li> </ul>	<p>Assess for allergy to drug, other NSAIDs, salicylates, and existing cardiovascular, GI, renal, or hepatic disorders.</p> <p>Administer drug with food or meals if GI upset occurs.</p> <p>Arrange for periodic ophthalmologic examination for long-term drug use.</p> <p>Discontinue drug if eye changes, symptoms of liver dysfunction or renal impairment occur.</p> <p>Instruct patient to use the drug as suggested and to avoid over-the-counter medications (many OTC drugs contain similar components which may lead to overdose).</p> <p>Instruct patient to report mouth sores, fever, chills, weight gain, changes in vision, swelling in ankles or fingers, and black, tarry stools.</p> <p>Instruct patient to limit activities to those that do not require alertness and precision.</p>

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