

# MEDICATION PROFILE

Patient \_\_\_\_\_ ID# \_\_\_\_\_  
 Height \_\_\_\_\_ Weight \_\_\_\_\_ M F \_\_\_\_\_ D.O.B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Allergies \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
 DX \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dates Reviewed \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

Pharmacy \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
 Pharmacy Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Physician \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

ADRENERGIC 1	ANTIARTHRITIC / ANTIGOUT 9				
<p><b>A</b> CNS Stimulant, increase myocardial force, rate/contraction, vasodilation, vasoconstriction, relaxation of Bronchial muscles, decreased insulin output, nasal decongestion, appetite suppression, pupillary constriction, increased motility of GI tract, smooth muscle relaxation. Methyphenidate and atomoxetine has calming effect in ADHD.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Anorexia, anxiety, blood dyscrasias, chest pain, constipation, CV collapse, dermatological changes, diaphoresis, dizziness, dry mouth, dyspepsia, dysuria, flushing, headache, insomnia, mood swings, N/V, palpitations, paresthesia, polyuria, prostatitis, seizures, sexual dysfunctions, sphincter spasm, tachycardia, tremors, urinary retention, weight loss.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Glaucoma, anxiety, tension, agitation, hypertension, seizure disorders, EEG abnormalities, history of drug abuse. Use with caution: Urinary retention, hepatic disease.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> Antihypertensives, MAO inhibitors, tricyclic antidepressants, caffeine, other adrenergics/CNS stimulants, SSRIs.</p>	<p><b>A</b> An antiinflammatory effect results from decreased synthesis of prostaglandin. Antiinflammatory effects caused by inhibition of cyclo-oxygenase and prostaglandin synthesis. TNF blockers reduce inflammatory and immune response. Reduces pain.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Abdominal pain, agitation, alopecia, anemia, arrhythmias, asthenia, blurred vision, bone marrow suppression, bone thinning, bruises, cataracts, chest pain, CHF, cough, deafness, diabetes, dizziness, drowsiness, edema, flatulence, gastric bleeding or ulcers, headache, hematologic changes, hematuria, hypertension, liver or kidney damage, N/V, neutropenia, pericarditis, pupura, rash, retinal detachment, rhinitis, tachycardia, tinnitus, upper respiratory tract infections, weight gain. Adalimumab: CNS disturbances, GI dysfunction, GU infections, malignancies.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Hypersensitivity, GI disease, hepatic disease, pregnancy, lactation, children under 14, asthma, peptic ulcer. Adalimumab: CNS disturbances, GI dysfunction, GU infections, malignancies.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> Contraceptive pills, alcohol, warfarin resistance, allopurinol, NSAID's, lasix, antacids, ferrous sulfate, barbituates, digoxin, phenytoin, carbamazepine, methotrexate, theophylline.</p>				
CORTICOSTEROID 2	ANTIBIOTIC / ANTIBACTERIAL 10				
<p><b>A</b> Suppression of immune response (treatment of hypersensitivity, inflammation, adrenocortical insufficiency), Prevent Nausea</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Acute adrenal insufficiency, anxiety, cataracts, CHF, Colitis, Cushingoid syndrome, depression, dermatological disorders, edema, electrolyte imbalance, erectile dysfunction, esophagitis, euphoria, gastritis, glaucoma, headache, hirsutism, hyperglycemia, hypertension, icus, immune suppression, increased appetite, insomnia, insulin resistance, latent diabetes, menstrual irregularities, muscle weakness, N/V, osteoporosis, pancreatitis, peptic ulcer, retinopathy, thromboembolism. Inhalation and intranasal forms: bad taste, cough, decreased smell sensation, dry mouth, epistaxis, nasal irritation, pharyngitis.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Systemic fungal infection, CHF, TB, severe kidney disease. Caution for patients with preexisting conditions noted in S/E, psychotic tendencies, active infection.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> Oral anticoagulants, aspirin, NSAIDs, vaccines, ethanol, barbiturates, phenytoin, rifampin, potassium-depleting drugs, skin test antigens.</p>	<p><b>A</b> Growth of microorganism is inhibited as a result of inhibition of folic acid production or mucoprotein or cell wall synthesis.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Abdominal pain, anaphylaxis, anemia, anorexia, anuria, asthenia, confusion, conjunctivitis, depression, dermatitis, dizziness, dyspepsia, dysuria, flatulence, headache, hematologic changes, hematuria, increased BUN, jaundice, splenodystrophy, N/V/D, neuropathy, oliguria, pancreatitis, photodermatitis, photosensitivity, proteinuria, psychosis, sciera icterus, taste disturbance, urticaria, vaginitis. Quinolones: cardiac changes — prolonged QT.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Blood dyscrasias, psychoses. Use caution with asthma, renal and hepatic disease, convulsive disorders, myasthenia gravis, hypersensitivity to other medications. Cefiditron: carnitine deficiency, milk protein hypersensitivity.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> Antibiotics, oral anticoagulants, salicylates, phenylbutazone, tolbutamide, chlorpropamide. Cefditron: cimetidine, antacids. Consult references for additional drug interactions.</p>				
ANALGESIC 3	ANTICHOLINERGIC 11				
<p><b>A</b> Unknown mechanisms block central action of neurotransmitters responsible for pain. Some agents specific for migraine/vascular headaches. See also Anti-inflammatory, Antipyretic classifications.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Bleeding and ulceration, CNS stimulation, constipation, dizziness, dry mouth, headache, hearing loss, hemorrhage, N/V/D, pruritis, rash, respiratory depression, Reye Syndrome (only in children under 16), sedation, seizures, sleep disturbances, Upper GI irritation, urinary retention, vertigo. Acetaminophen (APAP): blood dyscrasias, flushing, hepatic damage, hypoglycemia, hypotension.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Acute intoxication due to alcohol, psychotropics, hypnotics, centrally acting analgesics, or opioids. Antimigraine agents: cerebral ischemia, hypertension, cardiac disease, peripheral vascular disease, TIA, hepatic or renal impairment, Raynaud's disease.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> Tramadol: carbamazepine, CNS depressants, MAO inhibitors, neuroleptics. APAP: barbiturates, carbamazepine, hydantoin, rifampin, isoniazid, sulfipyrazone, oral anticoagulants (with high doses of APAP), zidovudine, caffeine, ethanol. Antimigraine agents.</p>	<p><b>A</b> Inhibit acetylcholine at parasympathetic neuroeffector sites; affects intestinal motility, relaxes specific muscles, antiparkinson effects.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Ataxia, blurred vision, cessation of perspiration, constipation, drowsiness, dry mouth &amp; throat, dysuria, headache, heartburn, impotence, increased body temperature, mydriasis, N/V/D, nervousness, palpitations, photophobia, rash, retention, tachy/bradycardia, urinary hesitancy. CNS side affect can resemble delirium.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Arrhythmia, bowel obstruction, glaucoma, hepatic/renal disease, myasthenia gravis, megacolon, prostatic hyperplasia, seizure disorders. Enhanced by antihistamines, alpraxolone, bucinone, mepredine, orphenadrine, tranquilizers, tricyclic antidepressants, nitrates, procainamide, quinidine and MAO inhibitors. Increases intraocular pressure with corticosteroids, haloperidol, increases adverse reactions of digitalis, cholinergics, levodopa, neostigmine.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> Amantadine, phenothiazines, tricyclic antidepressants, ethanol.</p>				
ANALGESIC / NARCOTIC 4	ANTICOAGULANT 12				
<p><b>A</b> Activity at opioid receptors based on individual agents to produce analgesia, other secondary actions include CNS effects, respiratory, cardiovascular and urinary tract disorders.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Antidiuretic effect, arrhythmia, blood pressure changes, cardiac arrest, confusion, constipation, decreased libido, diarrhea, dizziness, drowsiness, dry mouth, headache, itching, nausea, physical dependence, respiratory depression, seizures, sweating, thrombocytopenia, urinary retention, visual disturbances, vomiting.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Hypersensitivity to narcotics, asthma, upper airway obstruction, seizures, renal/hepatic dysfunction.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> Alcohol, other narcotics, CNS depressants, anticoagulants, barbiturates, cimetidine, MAO inhibitors, nitrous oxide.</p>	<p><b>A</b> Decreases conversion of prothrombin to thrombin, decreases the prothrombin time or decreases the production of Vitamin K.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Alopekia, arterial and heart valve calcification, asthma, decreased renal flow, GI bleed, heavy menstrual flow, hematuria, hemorrhage, lacrimation, leukopenia, N/V/D, rash, rhinitis, thrombocytopenia, urticaria. Danaproid: dizziness, fatigue, headache, hypotension, injection site reaction, neutropenia, viral infection.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Bleeding disorders, hepatic or renal disease, psychosis, pregnancy, lactation, TB. Use cautiously in allergies, elderly, CHF, diabetes, alcoholism, pregnancy, postpartum, salicylates. Hypersensitivity to low molecular weight heparins, beef, pork products, use caution with sulfite sensitivity. Danaproid: Uncontrolled hypertension, brain surgery, blood dyscrasias, bowel ulcerations. Arixtra: Bacterial endocarditis</p> <p><b>F/I</b> Vitamin K-rich foods may decrease effects of oral anticoagulants (e.g., leafy green vegetables, broccoli).</p> <p><b>D/I</b> Many drug interactions. Consult additional reference if side effects, interactions differ from those listed.</p>				
ANTACID 5	ANTICONVULSANT 13				
<p><b>A</b> Reduce total acid in the GI tract, increase gastric pH, increase gastric mucosal barrier strength.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Anemia, anorexia, constipation, electrolyte imbalances, fecal impactions, hypercalcemia, hypertension, interference with other drugs, kidney stone, malaise, mental depression, muscle weakness, N/V/D, renal failure. Magnesium containing: diarrhea, hypomagnesemia in renal failure, laxative effect, Aluminum containing: aluminum intoxication, constipation, encephalopathy, hypophosphatemia, osteomalacia, possible intestinal obstruction.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Sensitivity, sodium restriction, hypercalcemia, hypercalcaemia, GI hemorrhage, obstruction, colostomy, ileostomy, dehydration, ventricular fibrillation, cardiac disease. Cautious use in renal impairment, gastric outlet obstruction, elderly, decreased bowel activity, history of CHF.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> Tetracycline. Interference with drug absorption. Consult drug interaction resource.</p>	<p><b>A</b> Convulsive activity is decreased through action on the motor cortex.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Balance problems, bruising, confusion, dermatitis, dizziness, fatigue, fever, headaches, hematologic changes, hyperglycemia, insomnia, mouth ulcers, N/V/D, nervousness, nystagmus, osteomalacia, rash, slurred speech, sore throat, urticaria.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Hepatic/renal disease, heart block, blood dyscrasias, hypersensitivity, pregnancy, lactation, renal impairment.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> Barbiturates, anticoagulants, isoniazid, chloramphenicol, other anticonvulsants, corticosteroids, oral contraceptives, antidepressants, chloramphenicol, griseofulvin, doxycycline, amiodarone, folic acid, disulfiram, alcohol.</p>				
ANTIANGINAL 6	ANTIDEPRESSANT (Miscellaneous) 14				
<p><b>A</b> Coronary vessels are relaxed and dilated through action on cardiac smooth muscle.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Abdominal pain, dizziness, erythema, headache, heart failure, hypertension, N/V, orthostatic hypotension, purpuric eruptions, rash, tachycardia, weakness.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Hypersensitivity, pregnancy, children.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> Antihypertensives, sildenafil, ethanol.</p>	<p><b>A</b> Mechanisms of action differ for each drug. Treatment of depressions, bipolar disorders, obsessive compulsive disorder, eating disorder, adjunctive to pain therapy.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Consult literature for full S/E profile. Agitation, anticholinergic effects, BP changes, cardiac changes, diarrhea, dizziness, drowsiness, dry mouth, headaches, impaired motor skills, jaundice, libido changes, nausea, photosensitization, rash, serotonin syndrome, sexual dysfunction, suicide ideations, tremors, various CNS effects, various GI disturbances, vision changes, weight gain or loss.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> BP problems, renal/hepatic disease, seizure disorders, diabetes, elderly, hyperthyroidism, glaucoma, pregnancy, lactation, children, electroconvulsive therapy, allergy, hypersensitivity, cardiac disease, CHF, liver dysfunction.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> CNS depressants, other antidepressants, drugs metabolized in the liver, alcohol (see specific category/agent for additional D/I).</p> <p><b>F/I</b> Tyramine rich foods for MAOI inhibitors.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Refer to the Psychiatric Med Profile for MAOI, tricyclic and other depressants not covered by this classification.</p>				
ANTIANSXIETY / SEDATIVE HYPNOTIC (Miscellaneous) 7	ANTIARRHYTHMIC 8				
<p><b>A</b> Modes of action vary with agent. Used for sedation, insomnia, anxiety disorder, anticonvulsant, muscle relaxant.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> BP changes, cardiac changes, dizziness, drowsiness, dry mouth, fatigue, GI effects, headache, hematological changes, psychiatric/behavior problems, respiratory depression, suicidal tendencies, urinary incontinence/retention, visual disturbances, withdrawal or rebound syndrome when discontinued.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Renal, hepatic and respiratory impairment. Severe cardiac disease, pregnancy, lactation, glaucoma, diabetics, hyperthyroidism. Avoid rapid parenteral administration/extravasation. Potential for chemical dependency/abuse. Use with elderly or children.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> CNS depressants, antipsychotic agents, drugs that inhibit hepatic metabolism, antacids, or oral contraceptives, theophylline, antiarrhythmics, cardiac glycosides, anticonvulsants, anticoagulants.</p> <p><b>F/I</b> Food may delay absorption and onset of sedation for some agents.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Refer to Psychiatric Med Profile for barbiturates and other anti-anxiety drugs not covered by this classification</p>	<p><b>A</b> Mechanisms of action vary, decreasing or stabilizing the electrical conduction in the heart. This results in decreased heart rate, myocardial contraction, blood pressure, A/V node conduction, oxygen demand, and/or dilation of coronary arteries/arterioles.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Abdominal pain, anorexia, bitter taste, bronchoconstriction, cardiac changes or arrhythmia, CHF, chills, CNS, depression, diaphoresis, disturbances, dizziness, dry mouth, dyspnea, dysuria, facial paralysis, fatigue, fever, flatulence, headache, hepatic damage, hypersensitivity, hypotension, myalgia, N/V/D, palpitations, rash, syncope, tinnitus, urinary retention or frequency, vertigo, visual changes, weakness. Also: amiodone — altered liver enzymes, alveolitis, angioedema, arthralgia, back pain, corneal microdeposits. Dofetilide — edema, extrapyramidal symptoms, gynecostasia, hepatic dysfunction, photosensitivity, pneumonitis, UTI. Quinidine — acute asthma, angioedema, blood dyscrasias, respiratory arrest. Verapamil — pulmonary edema.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Aortic stenosis, AV block, CHF, cardiogenic shock, sick sinus syndrome, hepatic or renal impairment, hypersensitivity to similar agents, pregnancy, lactation. Concomitant use of ketoconazole, cimetidine, or verapamil with dofetilide is contraindicated.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> Vary with each class. Acetazolamide, antacids, antiarrhythmics, antihypertensives, barbiturates, beta blockers, calcium channel blockers, carbamazepine, cimetidine, cholestyramine, cisapride, cyclosporine, digoxin, haloperidol, lithium, neuromuscular blockers, nifedipine, phenytoin, rifampin, theophylline, thiazide diuretics, urinary acidifiers and alkalinizing agents, verapamil, oral anticoagulants, local or general anesthetics, antiarrhythmics.</p>				
INITIALS	SIGNATURE/TITLE	DATE	INITIALS	SIGNATURE/TITLE	DATE

<p><b>ANTIHYPERTENSIVE 17</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Various actions which may include depletion of dopamine, decreases renin, angiotensin, relaxation of vascular smooth muscle or the decrease of norepinephrine. Angiotensin enzyme inhibitors, calcium channel blocking.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Abdominal pain, agranulocytopenia, anemia, asthma, bradycardia, CHF, chronic cough, constipation, depression, dizziness, eczema, extrapyramidal symptoms, fatigue, glaucoma, headache, hematologic changes, hyperkalemia, impotence, insomnia, liver disorders, myocarditis, N/V/D, nasal congestion, neutropenia, orthostatic hypotension, paralytic ileus, peptic ulcer, peripheral edema, photosensitivity, rash, sedation, tachycardia, weakness.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Heart block, children, pregnancy, lactation, hypersensitivity, electroshock therapy, depression, MI, blood dyscrasias. Use cautiously in hepatic, renal, or cardiac disease, renal disorders, CVA, geriatric patients, hypersensitivity to other agents. Eplerenone: K&gt;5.5, Type 2 diabetes with microalbuminuria.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> All: Antihypertensives, digoxin, antiarrhythmics, lithium, NSAIDs. ACE inhibitors: antacids, potassium sparing drugs, potassium, probenecid. Calcium channel blockers: quinidine, carbamazepine, cyclosporine, rifampin, tricyclic antidepressants, cimetidine, ranitidine, theophylline. Beta blockers: Adrenergics. Eplerenone: CP450 inhibitors, St. Johns wort, lithium.</p>	<p><b>CARDIAC GLYCOSIDE 26</b></p> <p><b>A</b> The refractory period and the force of the cardiac contraction is increased.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Anorexia, apathy, arrhythmias, confusion, cramps, drowsiness, headache, muscular weakness, N/V/D, visual disturbances.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Ventricular tachycardia and fibrillation.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> Many drugs can change digoxin levels (amiloride, amiodarone, diltiazem, nifedipine, quinidine, verapamil, cholestyramine, colestipol, metoclopramide) or affect serum potassium levels (amphotericin B, carbenicillin, corticosteroids, diuretics, ticarcillin, antacids, kaolin-pectin) which can predispose patients to digitalis toxicity. <b>MONITOR CLOSELY</b> if other medications are added/changed.</p>
<p><b>ANTILIPEMIC 18</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Various mechanisms lower elevated blood lipids through direct binding and excretion of lipids or decreasing lipid, triglyceride, or cholesterol synthesis.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Abdominal pain, anemia, backache, bloating, chest pain, cholelithiasis, constipation, dark urine, diarrhea, dizziness, fatigue, fecal impaction, fever, flushing, hair loss, headache, heartburn, increased prothrombin time, insomnia, liver function changes, Loss of sexual interest/ability, muscle pain, N/V, neuropathy, ophthalmologic effects, photosensitivity, pruritis, rash, renal effects, rhabdomyolysis, sinusitis, skeletal muscle effects, sleep disturbances, visual disturbances. Mesalamine: acne, allergic fever, alopecia, bloody colitis, diarrhea, pancreatitis, pericarditis, rash, rectal irritation, severe headache.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Hypersensitivity to ASA, non-steroidal drugs which produce acute asthma attacks, urticaria, rhinitis with use of these products. Mesalamine: Hepatic or renal impairment, pyloric stenosis, sulfite sensitivity.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> Methotrexate, antidiabetics, carbonic anhydrase inhibitors, uricosurics.</p>	<p><b>CHOLINERGIC/ CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITOR 27</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Cholinergics mimic action of acetylcholine (used primarily for urinary retention.) Cholinesterase Inhibitors allow buildup of acetylcholine (used primarily for Alzheimer's).</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Abdominal cramping, agitation, anorexia, blurred vision, bowel frequency or constipation, bradycardia, bronchoconstriction, cardiac changes, confusion, dizziness, dyspepsia, flushing, headache, hepatic damage, lacrimation, N/V/D, rash, rhinitis, somnolence, urinary urgency/frequency.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Renal, hepatic impairment, asthma, COPD, ulcer, bradycardia, seizures, prostatic hyperplasia, urinary or GI tract obstruction, pregnancy. Cholinergics: hyperthyroidism, Parkinson's, GI inflammation, cardiac disease.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> Anticholinergics, atropine, cholinergics, cholinesterase inhibitors. Cholinergics: ganglionic blockers, procainamide, quinidine. Cholinesterase inhibitors: theophylline, succinylcholine.</p>
<p><b>ANTIINFLAMMATORY 19</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Decreases prostaglandin synthesis by inhibiting an enzyme needed for biosynthesis. Ketorolac: inhibits synthesis of prostaglandins and may be considered a peripherally acting analgesic.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Abdominal pain, anxiety, bleeding, blood dyscrasias, blurred vision, decreased appetite, depression, dizziness, fatigue, fluid retention, gastritis, GI disturbances including pain, HTN, hypothyroidism, impaired renal/hepatic function, insomnia, insulin metabolism disturbances, N/V, osteoporosis, peptic ulcer, sexual dysfunctions, tinnitus, visual disturbances. Mesalamine: acne, allergic fever, alopecia, bloody colitis, diarrhea, pancreatitis, pericarditis, rash, rectal irritation, severe headache.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Hypersensitivity to ASA, non-steroidal drugs which produce acute asthma attacks, urticaria, rhinitis with use of these products. Mesalamine: Hepatic or renal impairment, pyloric stenosis, sulfite sensitivity.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> Methotrexate, antidiabetics, carbonic anhydrase inhibitors, uricosurics.</p>	<p><b>DIURETIC 28</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Decreased water reabsorption in the kidneys resulting in diuresis.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Anorexia, arrhythmia, confusion, constipation, convulsions, depression, diarrhea, dysuria, flushing, frequency, gout, headache, hearing loss, hematuria, hepatic failure, hypokalemia, hyponatremia, hypovolemia, lethargy, muscle weakness, nervousness, orthostatic hypotension, paresthesia, rash, tinnitus, vomiting.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Anuria, hepatic or severe kidney disease, COPD, pregnancy, infants, lactation, electrolyte imbalances. May be enhanced by cholestyramine, diazoxide, lithium and steroids.</p> <p><b>F/I</b> K-sparing agents: Vitamin K-rich foods (leafy green vegetables, broccoli), salt substitutes may result in hyperkalemia.</p>
<p><b>ANTINEOPLASTIC 20</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Cell replication decreased/blocked by a variety of methods including inhibition of cell division, blocking of folic acid participation in cell division, inhibition of DNA/RNA synthesis, purine metabolism.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Alopecia, anaphylaxis, anorexia, blood dyscrasias, cardiac myopathies, cognitive impairment, colitis, depression, dermatitis, fatigue, fever, fibrosis, hepatic dysfunction, immunosuppression, leukopenia, malaise, myelosuppression, N/V/D, peripheral neuropathy, pigmentation, rash, renal failure, sexual impotence, stomatitis, thrombocytopenia, thrombophlebitis, vertigo.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Hepatic or renal disease, hypersensitivity, bone marrow depression, bacterial infections, leukopenia, pregnancy, thrombocytopenia, caution with radiation.</p> <p><b>F/I</b> Procarbazine (Matulane) with thiamine-rich foods may cause flushing, increased blood pressure. Due to a variety of agents and potentially different A, S/E and C/I, refer to specific drug reference for additional information if indicated.</p>	<p><b>HORMONE / ANDROGEN / ESTROGEN / PROGESTIN / ANTIANDROGEN / ANTIESTROGEN 29</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Mimic/replace naturally occurring hormones; antiandrogen and antiestrogen block the effects of the endogenous hormones; estrogen/progestin: contraception; treatment of hormone-responsive neoplasm; growth hormone (GH) growth failure. GRH antagonist. Also used to treat severe sexual disorders.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> (These vary with each type of hormone) aggression, allergic reaction, appetite changes, breast changes, cardiac problems, changes in libido, constipation, CVA, decreased bone density, depression, dermatological disorders, diaphoresis, edema, EKG changes, electrolyte disturbances, fatigue, flushing, genital changes, GI distress, hair growth or loss, headache, hepatic dysfunction, hot flashes, hypercalcemia, hypercholesterolemia, hyperglycemia, hypertension, hyperuricemia, hypoglycemia, hypotension, hypothyroid, infection, mania, menstrual irregularities, MI, muscle/bone/joint pain, N/V/D, nervousness, osteosarcoma, ovulation suppression, pancreatitis, photosensitivity, polyuria, psychosis, pulmonary embolism, seizures, sleep disorders, syncope, thrombosis, urinary obstruction, vertigo, vocal changes, weight gain.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> General: Thromboembolic disorders, hormone-dependent neoplasia. Use caution with impaired cardiac, renal, hepatic function. Growth hormone: diabetes, respiratory failure, trauma, intracranial disease, malignancy, hypothyroid, pregnancy, lactation, Ibandronate: Hypocalcemia. Use with extreme caution in adolescents and in pregnancy due to a number of adverse effects.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> All: oral anticoagulants, hepatotoxic drugs. Estrogens/progestins: carbamazepine, phenobarbital, rifampin, hepatotoxic drugs. Estrogens: corticosteroids, cyclosporine, tamoxifen, caffeine. Testosterone: oral hypoglycemic, insulin, oxyphenbutazone. Tamoxifen: antacids, bromocriptine. Raloxifene: cholestyramine, protein bound drugs. Growth hormone: corticosteroids. Pegvisomant: opioids. Ibandronate: calcium supplements. Teriparatide: digoxin, furosemide.</p>
<p><b>ANTIPARKINSON 21</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Increase in dopamine resulting in decreased Parkinson's effects. Anticholinergics decrease effects/tremors. Also see Anticholinergic and MAO inhibitor classifications for specific S/E, C/I, D/I.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Cardiac changes, CHF, confusion, constipation, depression, dermatological disorders, diaphoresis, diarrhea, dizziness, dyskinesia, dyspnea, edema, fatigue, psychoses, has been linked to markedly increased risk of problem gambling, hair loss, hallucination, headache, hyperkinesia, hypotension, infection, irritability, livedo reticularis, liver failure, N/V, psychosis, purpura, sexual dysfunction, sleep disturbances, stomatitis, urinary retention, urine discoloration, weakness.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Asthma, biliary obstruction, endocrine disease, glaucoma, hepatotoxicity, hypersensitivity, melanoma, peptic ulcer, psychosis, lactation and severe renal or cardiac or pulmonary diseases. Vitamin B6 may lower effectiveness. Sympathomimetics may potentiate. Use cautiously with tricyclic antidepressants. Avoid abrupt D/C of these agents.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> Numerous significant drug interactions can enhance CNS effects. Additional interactions may reduce effectiveness. Consult specific drug interaction reference for more information. Selegiline with meperidine. Entacapone with drugs that block biliary excretion (ampicillin, chloramphenicol, erythromycin, probenecid, cholestyramine), drugs metabolized by COMT (bitorol, dopamine, dobutamine, epinephrine, isetharine, isoproterenol, norepinephrine), or MAO inhibitors (Phenelzine, tranlypyromine). Dopamine antagonists with butyrophenones, metoclopramide, phenothiazines, thiothixene, cimetidine, diltiazem, quinidine, quinine, ranitidine, triamterene, verapamil, levodopa, CNS depressants. Estrogen decreases ropinirole clearance.</p> <p><b>F/I</b> Selegiline (Eldepryl®): with tyramine-rich foods may cause increased blood pressure.</p>	<p><b>LAXATIVE / STOOL SOFTENER 30</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Various mechanisms which could include irritating the intestinal mucosa, adding fatty substances to the stool, lubricating the intestines or retention of water.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Cramps, electrolyte imbalances, rash, N&amp;V. Laxative abuse can lead to intestinal paralysis, irritable bowel syndrome, pancreatitis, renal failure.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Intestinal obstruction, lower abdominal pain, fecal impaction. Use cautiously in third trimester of pregnancy, N/V, renal disease. May increase effect of drugs in intestinal tract.</p>
<p><b>ANTIPIRETYC 22</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Action on the hypothalamus or vasodilation results in decrease of temperature.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Anorexia, confusion, convulsions, dizziness, flushing, GI bleed, headache, heartburn, hematoxytic anemia, increased prothrombin time, leukopenia, liver or kidney damage, N/V/D, neutropenia, rash, thirst, tinnitus.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Hypersensitivity, GI bleed, bleeding disorders, Vit. K deficiency, children under 3 (for Aspirin products, do not use under age of 15 years due to possible Reye's syndrome), pregnancy, lactation (Tylenol is safe for pregnancy and lactation). Use cautiously in gout, allergies, cardiac or renal disease, pulmonary disease, hepatotoxicity, alcohol, Valproic Acid, Glyburide, Glipizide, Retrovir. Use cautiously with Warfarin, Enoxaparin, HCTZ, Beta-Blockers, Clonidine, Lithium, Methotrexate.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> Valproic Acid, Glyburide, Glipizide, Retrovir. Use cautiously with Warfarin, Enoxaparin, HCTZ, Beta-Blockers, Clonidine, Lithium, Methotrexate.</p>	<p><b>MUSCLE RELAXANT / ANTISPASMODIC 31</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Muscle relaxation 2° to CNS depression or decrease in number of impulse transmissions.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Blurred vision, bradycardia, confusion, constipation, diplopia, dizziness, dysuria, headache, hypotension, impotence, irregular pulse, lethargy, liver dysfunction, muscle pain, N/V, sedation, skin changes, thrombophlebitis, tremors, uncoordination, unusual bleeding.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Myasthenia gravis, cardiac disease, infants, hyperthyroidism, lactation. Enhanced by alcohol, CNS depressants or psychotropics.</p>
<p><b>ANTIULCER 23</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Inhibits / suppresses basal gastric secretions by inhibiting histamine (H<sub>2</sub>blocker), by inhibiting the H<sup>+</sup>K<sup>+</sup>ATPase enzyme system or by various other methods protects the gastric mucosa.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Abdominal pain, alopecia, angina, appetite changes, bleeding, confusion, constipation, depression, dermatological changes, Diarrhea, dizziness, dry mouth, fever, flatulence, gynecomastia, headache, hematuria, irregular heart rate, mood changes, nausea, neutropenia, rash, reversible impotence, seizure, somnolence, unusual visual disturbances, vomiting, weakness.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Pregnancy, lactation, hepatic impairment, decrease dose in renal or hepatic failure. May interact with diazepam, phenytoin, warfarin, antacids, tricyclic antidepressants, calcium channel blockers and others too numerous to list. Refer to specific drug if indicated.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> Ketoconazole, itraconazole, cistazol, hepatic microsomal enzyme inducing drugs, Aspirin, alcohol, antacids, Warfarin, Nicotine.</p>	<p><b>THYROID AGENT 32</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Restores thyroid hormone which is necessary in regulating metabolic activity and in mental, physical growth and development.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Angina, anorexia, arrhythmias, headache, insomnia, menstrual irregularities, nervousness, palpitations, tremors, weight loss.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Nephrosis, hyperthyroidism, thyrotoxicosis, lactation. May increase effects of anticoagulants. May decrease effects of insulin/hypoglycemia agents.</p> <p><b>F/I</b> Levothyroxine: with enteral nutrition may cause hypothyroidism.</p>
<p><b>ANTIINFLAMMATORY 19</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Inhibits / suppresses basal gastric secretions by inhibiting histamine (H<sub>2</sub>blocker), by inhibiting the H<sup>+</sup>K<sup>+</sup>ATPase enzyme system or by various other methods protects the gastric mucosa.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Abdominal pain, alopecia, angina, appetite changes, bleeding, confusion, constipation, depression, dermatological changes, Diarrhea, dizziness, dry mouth, fever, flatulence, gynecomastia, headache, hematuria, irregular heart rate, mood changes, nausea, neutropenia, rash, reversible impotence, seizure, somnolence, unusual visual disturbances, vomiting, weakness.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Pregnancy, lactation, hepatic impairment, decrease dose in renal or hepatic failure. May interact with diazepam, phenytoin, warfarin, antacids, tricyclic antidepressants, calcium channel blockers and others too numerous to list. Refer to specific drug if indicated.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> Ketoconazole, itraconazole, cistazol, hepatic microsomal enzyme inducing drugs, Aspirin, alcohol, antacids, Warfarin, Nicotine.</p>	<p><b>VASODILATOR 33</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Cardiac blood flow is increased as a result of beta cell stimulation causing dilation of the arteries in skeletal muscle. Bosentan: Endothelin receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Abdominal and back pain, abdominal distension, anorexia, anxiety, cardiac changes, diarrhea, dizziness, edema, headache, hypotension, injection/infusion site pain, N/V, rash, restlessness, tachycardia.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Postpartum, tachycardia, pregnancy, lactation, pheochromocytoma. Use cautiously in cardiac disease, myocardial infarction, kidney disease. Hypersensitivity, cardiogenic shock, SPB&lt;90; Bosentan, pregnancy, myocardial infarction, kidney disease. Hypersensitivity, cardiogenic shock, SPB&lt;90; Bosentan, pregnancy, Nitrates. Bosentan: cyclosporine, ketoconazole, glyburide, OC's, statins, warfarin.</p>
<p><b>ANTIRETROVIRAL / ANTIVIRAL 24</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Inhibit viral DNA synthesis and replication by various mechanisms of action.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Abnormal lab values, acne, anorexia, anxiety, arthralgia, body odor, bone marrow depression, chills, confusion, constipation, cough, depression, disorientation, dizziness, dysphagia, dysuria, edema of the lip, epistaxis, granulocytopenia, headache, Hematologic toxicity, infusion site thrombophlebitis in peripheral veins, insomnia, muscle spasm, myalgia, nausea, pharyngitis, polyuria, pruritis, severe anemia, status epilepticus, tremors, urinary frequency, urticaria, vasodilation. Amprenavir oral solution — see FDA warning for propylene glycol diluent. Do not use in infants, children under 4, pregnancy, women, and certain Native Americans. Etricitabine: Black box warning: abdominal pain, asthenia, conjunctivitis, diarrhea, dyspepsia, flatulence, infections, jaundice, Lactic Acidosis and severe hepatomegaly with stenosis, lipodystrophy, Paresthesia, scleral icterus, taste disturbance.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Hypersensitivity, impaired renal or hepatic function, bone marrow depression. May increase the toxicity of antineoplastics. Renal excretion may be reduced with Probenecid. Peripheral administration of Foscamet requires dilution.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> Numerous significant drug interactions may reduce effectiveness or increase S/E. Consult specific drug interaction reference for more information. Amprenavir oral solution with disulfiram or metronidazole due to propylene glycol diluent.</p>	<p><b>VITAMIN / MINERAL / ELECTROLYTE 34</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Provide the body with essential vitamins, minerals, electrolytes which assist in metabolism, maintenance of desirable body composition, promote growth.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Consult reference on individual items.</p>
<p><b>BRONCHODILATOR 25</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Stimulates the central nervous system at the cortex or stimulates beta receptors.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Anorexia, anxiety, arrhythmias, bronchospasm (especially with inhalation treatment), circulatory failure, diuresis, dry mouth, epigastric pain, GI bleed, headache, hypertension, hypokalemia, insomnia, muscle cramps, N/V, palpitation, poly / dysuria, restlessness, tachycardia, tachypnea, tremor. Also with formoterol — pruritis, rash, urticaria.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Renal, cardiac, or hepatic disease, pregnancy, lactation, thyrotoxicosis, diabetes.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> Antidepressants, adrenergics, CNS stimulants, antihistamines, levothyroxine, antihypertensives. Also with albuterol — levodopa, caffeine, quinidine, procainamide, potassium wasting diuretics.</p>	<p><b>OXYGEN/MEDICAL GASES 35</b></p> <p><b>A</b> A supply of respiratory oxygen to correct hypoxemia. Typical concentrations up to 60% at 2-4 liters per minute.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Toxic effects involving eyes (retinopathy), lungs, and CNS toxicity may develop in persons breathing O<sub>2</sub> at pressures greater than those in normal air.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Dangerous when used around sparks and fire.</p>
<p><b>DISCLAIMER:</b> The content of these drug classifications should be used only as an aid to clinical documentation. Clinicians should consult current drug references, the FDA approved package insert, or an experienced professional for complete and updated prescribing, administration, drug interactions and monitoring information. Healthcare Concepts, Inc. makes no warranty, and cannot be held responsible for any actions based on the content of these drug classifications.</p>	