**Medication Sheet for NURS 315 (L&D/Postpartum)**Jamie Lee

| **Drug** | **General** | **Mechanism of Action** | **Side Effects** | **Nursing Considerations** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Acetaminoph-en (Tylenol) | Analgesic, Nonopioid, Antipyretic | Activation of descending serotonergic inhibitory pathways in the CNS.  Antipyresis (fever reduction) is produced from the inhibition of the hypothalamic heat-regulating center. | **\*\* Hepatotoxicity \*\***  Oral/Rectal   * Erythema of skin, skin blister, skin rash * Hearing Loss   IV   * Nausea, vomiting * (1-10%) HTN, HoTN, peripheral edema, titchiness, constipation | * Pregnancy category B * Monitor for symptoms of hepatotoxicity (jaundice, itching, RUQ pain, loss of appetite, fatigue) * Acetaminophen crosses the placenta/also present in breast milk * Caution with patients with hepatic impairment, hypovolemia (may lead to dehydration). * Watch for interactions (alcohol, barbiturates, local anesthetics) |
| Ampicillin | Antibiotic, Penicillin | Inhibits bacterial cell wall synthesis by binding to one or more of the penicillin-binding proteins which in turn inhibits the final transpeptidation step of peptidoglycan synthesis in bacterial cell walls, thus inhibiting cell wall biosynthesis. Bacterial lyse due to activity of cell wall autolytic enzymes. | Acute inflammatory skin eruption, exfoliative dermatitis, rash, hives, fever, seizure, black hairy tongue.  Hypersensitivity/anaphyla-ctoid reactions | * Pregnancy category B * Hypersensitivity + anaphylactoid reactions * Rash + superinfection * Watch for interactions: aminoglycosides, atenolol, cholera vaccine, dichlorphenamide, tetracyclines, Vitamin K antagonists. * Food decreases ampicillin absorption rate |
| Betamethaso-ne | Corticosteroid, Systemic | Controls the rate of protein synthesis; depresses the migration of polymorphonuclear leukocytes, fibroblasts; reverses capillary permeability and lysosomal stabilization at the cellular level to prevent or control inflammation | * Burning, itching, irritation, stinging, redness or dryness of skin * Unwanted hair growth   Rare Side Effects   * Insufficiency of the hypothalamus and pituitary gland * Increased pressure in the eye * Decreased adrenal function * Cataracts * Skin ulcer | * Pregnancy category C * Monitor for adrenal suppression. Symptoms include: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, orthostatic hypotension, irritability and depression, hypoglycemia. * Monitor for symptoms of immunosuppression. Includes: inflammation and infection of the internal organs, blood disorders, digestive problems. * May interact with androgens, antidiabetic agents. |
| Bupivacaine | Local Anesthetic | Blocks both the inhibition and conduction of nerve impulses by decreasing the neuronal membrane’s permeability to sodium ions, which results in inhibition of depolarization with resultant blockade of conduction. | Abnormal heart rhythms, anxiety, back pain, blurred vision, CNS effects. | * Pregnancy category C * Contraindicated in patients with hypersensitivity to bupivacaine hydrochloride. * Use with caution in acutely ill patients, debilitated and elderly patients. * With injection use the lowest effective dose. |
| Clindamycin | Antibiotic, lincosamide | Reversibly binds to 50S ribosomal subunits preventing peptide bond formation thus inhibiting bacterial protein synthesis; bacteriostatic or bactericidal depending on drug concentration, infection site and organism. | **\*\* non-C diff diarrhea \*\***   * Diarrhea, nausea and vomiting.   **\*\* C diff infection \*\***  Clindamycin has been associated with a several fold increased risk of CDI.  Common:   * Nausea, vomiting, unpleasant taste in the mouth, joint pain, pain when swallowing, heartburn | * Pregnancy category B * Monitor for symptoms of superinfection. Common symptoms are jaundice, dark urine, abdominal pain, fever, and nausea with emesis. * Use with caution in atopic patients. |
| Dermoplast spray | (Benzocaine)  Analgesic, Topical; Local anesthetic | Blocks both the initiation and conduction of nerve impulses by decreasing the neuronal membrane’s permeability to sodium ions, which results in inhibition of depolarization with resultant blockade of conduction. | Localized burning, stinging sensation  Contact dermatitis, localized erythema, localized rash  Local pruritus, edema, tenderness | * Pregnancy category C * Monitor for adverse reactions. * Contraindicated in patients with hypersensitivity to benzocaine, para-aminobenzoic acid or any component of the formulation. |
| Dinoprostone (Cervidil) | Abortifacient, Prostaglandin | Dinoprostone is an endogenous hormone found in low concentrations in most tissues of the body. When administered as an abortifacient, it stimulates uterine contractions similar to those seen during natural labor. When administered for labor induction, it relaxes the smooth muscle of the cervix allowing dilation and passage of the fetus through the birth canal. | Upset stomach, vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness, flushing of the skin, headache, fever | * Pregnancy category C * Labor induction is contraindicated whenever spontaneous labor or vaginal delivery is contraindicated. * Monitor for amniotic fluid embolism syndrome (coma, disseminated intravascular coagulation, hypotension, hypoxemia, respiratory failure, and seizures). |
| Diphenhydra-mine (Benadryl) | Histamine H1 Antagonist, First Generation | Competes with histamine H1 receptor sites on effector cells in the gastrointestinal tract, blood vessels, and respiratory tract; anticholinergic and sedative effects are also seen. | **\*\* Anticholinergic effects \*\*** (blurred vision, xerostomia, urinary retention, tachycardia)  **\*\* CNS Effects \*\*** (drowsiness, sedation, fatigue, memory impairment)  Chest tightness, skin photosensitivity, diaphoresis, hypotension, palpitations, ataxia | * Pregnancy category B * Monitor for symptoms of CNS depression (caution patients about performing tasks which require mental alertness) * Use with caution in patients with: asthma, CV disease, prostatic hyperplasia, thyroid dysfunction * Antihistamines may cause excitation in young children. Toxicity may result in hallucinations, convulsions or death. * Contraindicated in neonates or premature infants. |
| Docusate (Surfak/Colace) | Stool softener | Reduces surface tension of the oil-water interface of the stool resulting in enhanced incorporation of water and fat allowing for stool softening. | Abdominal cramping, stomach pain, diarrhea, excessive bowel activity, intestinal obstruction, throat irritation, rash, low electrolyte levels | * Pregnancy category C * Some dosage forms may contain sodium benzoate and large amounts may cause fatal toxicity in neonates. * If self-medicating, patients should be instructed to contact a healthcare provider prior to use if nausea, stomach pain, or vomiting is present. * Monitor for sudden change in bowel habits. |
| Epinephrine (local use in epidural) | Alpha-/Beta- Agonist | Stimulates alpha- beta1/2- adrenergic receptors resulting in relaxation of smooth muscle of the bronchial tree, cardiac stimulation, and dilation of skeletal muscle vasculature; small doses can cause vasodilation via beta2-vascular receptors; large doses may produce constriction of skeletal and vascular smooth muscle. | Breathing problems, fast or pounding heartbeats, pale skin, nausea and vomiting, dizziness. | * Pregnancy category C * Interactions with alpha 1 blockers, beta blockers, cocaine, haloperidol, inhalational anesthetics, serotonin reuptake inhibitors. |
| Erythromycin ophthalmic ointment | Acne products; antibiotic, macrolide; antibiotic, topical; topical skin product | Antibacterial activity is due to inhibition of RNA-dependent protein synthesis athe chain elongation step; binds to the 50S ribosomal subunit resulting in blockage of transpeptidation. | Erythema, exfoliation of skin, oily skin, pruritus, irritation of application site. | * Pregnancy category B * Prolonged use may result in fungal or bacterial superinfection, including C diff associated diarrhea. |
| Fentanyl | Analgesic, Opioid; Anilidopiperidine opioid; General anesthetic | Binds with stereospecific receptors at many sites within the CNS, increases pain threshold, alters pain perception, inhibits ascending pain pathways | **\*\* CNS+Respiratory depression \*\***  Extreme happiness, drowsiness, nausea, confusion, constipation, sedation, tolerance, addiction. | * Pregnancy category C * Patients must be cautioned about performing tasks which require mental alertness due to CNS depression * Monitor for respiratory depression. * Monitor for symptoms of serotonin syndrome (mental status changes, autonomic instability, neuromuscular changes and GI symptoms). |
| Ferrous sulfate (iron) | Iron preparations | Replaces iron, found in hemoglobin, myoglobin and other enzymes; allows the transportation of oxygen via hemoglobin. | * Stomach upset and pain * Constipation and diarrhea * nausea | * Pregnancy category N/A * Stool may become black or green. * Educate patients on side effects of ferrous sulfate. * Drug interactions with antacids, levodopa, phosphate supplements, tetrocyclines. * Interacts with cereals, dietary fiber, tea, coffee, eggs and milk (decreases absorption). |
| Flu vaccine | Vaccine | Promotes acquired active immunity to seasonal influenza virus by inducing specific antibody production. | Soreness, redness and/or swelling at injection site. Low-grade headache and fever, nausea, muscle aches. | * Pregnancy category B * Anaphylactic reactions * Educate patients on side effects of flu vaccines. |
| Gentamicin | Antibiotic, aminoglycoside | Interferes with bacterial protein synthesis by binding to 30S ribosomal subunit resulting in a defective bacterial cell membrane. | **\*\* Nephrotoxicity and neurotoxicity \*\***  Common:   * Neurotoxicity (vertigo, loss of control of movements) * Gait instability * Ototoxicity * Kidney damage * Swelling, rash, edema, itching   Serious:   * Ringing or roaring sounds in the ear * Hearing loss * Dizziness * Unusual decrease in the amount of urine (pediatric). | * Pregnancy category C * Monitor for symptoms of nephrotoxicity (decreased kidney function, edema, HTN). * Monitor for symptoms of neurotoxicity (limb weakness or numbness, loss of memory). * Monitor for superinfection, including c diff diarrhea. * Use with caution in patients with electrolyte abnormalities, hearing impairments, neuromuscular disorders or renal impairment. |
| Hepatitis B Vaccine | Vaccine, Recombinant | Recombinant hepatitis B vaccine is a noninfectious subunit viral vaccine, which confers active immunity via formation of anti hepatitis B antibodies. THe vaccine is derived from hep B surface antigen (HBsAg) produced through recombinant DNA techniques from yeast cells. The portion of the hepatitis B gene which codes for HBsAg is cloned into yeast, which is then cultured to produce the vaccine. | Common:   * fever of 37.7 degrees or higher * Soreness at the injection site   Rare:   * Aches or pain in the joints * Blurred vision or vision changes * Confusion * Difficulty with breathing or swallowing * Dizziness, faintness or orthostatic hypotension * Hives and itching (especially in the hands) | * Pregnancy category C * Monitor for serious side effects such as anaphylactoid reactions and syncope. * Use with caution in patients with altered immunocompetence. * Educate patients on the use of antipyretics in treating the fever or discomfort following vaccination. |
| Ibuprofen (Motrin/Advil) | Analgesic, NSAID | Reversibly inhibits COX-1 and 2 enzymes, which results in decreased formation of prostaglandin precursors; has antipyretic, analgesic and anti inflammatory properties. | **\*\* Increased risk of CV and GI events \*\***  Common:   * Headaches * Nausea, vomiting, dizziness * CNS effects   Serious:   * Blood present in stool or urine * Edema * Severe chest or stomach pain * Difficulty with breathing | * Pregnancy category B (D in 3rd trimester) * Monitor patients for anaphylactoid reactions. * Monitor patients for **cardiovascular events** (monitor blood pressure). * May have impaired response to ACE inhibitors, thiazide and loop diuretics. * Monitor patients for **gastrointestinal events.** |
| Kefzol (Cefazolin) | Antibiotic, Cephalosporin | Inhibits bacterial cell wall synthesis by binding to one or more of the penicillin-binding proteins which in turn inhibits the final transpeptidation step of peptidoglycan synthesis in bacterial cell walls, thus inhibiting cell wall biosynthesis. Bacteria eventually lyse due to ongoing activity of cell wall autolytic enzymes. | Common:   * Genital itching * White patches in mouth * Loss of appetite * Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, headache * CNS effects   Serious   * Watery or bloody stools * Rash, hives, itching * Difficulty breathing or swallowing * Decreased urination and dark urine * Jaundice | * Pregnancy category B * Monitor for elevated INR, hypersensitivity reactions, **penicillin allergies**, and superinfections. * Drug interactions with aminoglycosides, cholera vaccine, phenytoin, rifampin, vitamin K antagonists. |
| Lanolin ointment | Topical skin product, emollient | Emollients soften the skin by forming an occlusive oil film on the stratum corneum layer of the epithelium, thus decreasing the transepidermal water loss. | Skin burning, stinging, redness or irritation.  Rare:   * Unusual changes in the skin * Signs of skin infection | * Pregnancy category C |
| Lidocaine (EMLA Cream) | Local Anesthetic | Local anesthetic action occurs by stabilization of neuronal membranes and inhibiting the ionic fluxes required for the initiation and conduction of impulses. | Common: nausea, dizziness, numbness in area of application, bruising, redness, itching or swelling  Serious:   * mental/mood changes * Ringing in the ears * Dizziness * Vision changes * Tremors * Headache | * Pregnancy category B * Use in caution with patients with hypersensitivity. * Monitor for methemoglobinemia. (headache, shortness of breath, nausea, rapid heart rate, fatigue, confusion, LOC). * Drug interactions with antiarrhythmic agents (Class IB, III), **bupivacaine**, other local anesthetics, nitric oxide, prilocaine. |
| Magnesium Sulfate | Anticonvulsant, electrolyte supplement | When taken orally, magnesium promotes bowel evacuation by causing osmotic retention of fluid which distends the colon with increased peristaltic activity; (parenteral) decreases acetylcholine in motor nerve terminals and acts on myocardium by slowing rate of S-A node impulse formation and prolonging conduction time. | Common: heart disturbances, breathing difficulties, poor reflexes, confusion, weakness. CNS depression. | * Pregnancy category D |
| Medroxyprogest-erone acetate (Depoprovera) | Contraceptive; Progestin | MPA transforms a proliferative endometrium into a secretory endometrium. When administered with conjugated estrogens, MPA reduces the incidence of endometrial hyperplasia and risk of adenocarcinoma. When used as an injection for contraception, inhibits secretion of pituitary gonadotropins, which prevents follicular maturation and ovulation and causes endometrial thinning. | Common:   * Nausea, bloating, headache * Changes in appetite and weight gain * Tiredness * missed/irregular periods during first few months of use   Serious:   * mental/mood changes * Changes in sexual interest/ability * Bone paint * Unusual changes in vaginal bleeding (such as continuous spotting, sudden heavy bleeding) * Dark urine * Jaundice | * Pregnancy category X * Monitor for signs of adrenal suppression, anaphylaxis, bleeding irregularities, bone mineral density loss, **breast cancer,** dementia, endometrial hyperplasia, hypertriglyceridemia, ovarian cancer. |
| Methergine | Ergot derivative | Increases the tone, rate and amplitude of contractions on the smooth muscles of the uterus, producing sustained contractions which shortens the third stage of labor and reduces blood loss. | Common:   * Abdominal pain, headache, increased blood pressure   Severe:   * Hematuria * Difficulty with breathing * Continuous ringing in ears | * Pregnancy category C * Monitor for ergotism (nausea, vomiting, muscle pain and weakness, **slow heartbeat**). * Drug interactions with alpha/beta agonists, alpha1 agonists, beta blockers, clofazimine, erythromycin, nitroglycerin, serotonergic agents. |
| Misoprostol (Cytotec) | Prostaglandin | Synthetic prostaglandin E1 analog that replaces the protective prostaglandins consumed with prostaglandin-inhibiting therapies; has been shown to induce uterine contractions. | Common:   * Diarrhea * Stomach cramps * Bloating, extra gas   Rare/severe:   * Cramps, heavy bleeding, painful menstruation | * Pregnancy category X * Drug interactions with: antacids (increased risk of diarrhea), oxytocin. * Peak serum concentrations may be decreased if taken with food. |
| Morphine (Duramorph/intrathecal) | Analgesic, Opioid | Binds to opioid receptors in the CNS, causing inhibition of ascending pain pathways, altering the perception of and response to pain; produces generalized CNS depression. | **\*\* Respiratory Depression/Overdose \*\***  Common:   * Cramps * Difficulty with bowel movements * CNS depression   Severe:   * Changes to vision * Confusion * Decreased urination * Constricted pupils * Decreased awareness * Increased BP and thirst | * Pregnancy category C * Monitor for CNS depression and educate patients on activity. * Monitor for severe hypotension. * Use with caution in patients with adrenocortical insufficiency, CNS depression, head trauma, hepatic impairment, prostatic hyperplasia/urinary stricture, renal impairment, seizure disorders and thyroid dysfunction. * Contraindicated: **Benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants**, and **Ethanol.** * Possible abuse/misuse. |
| Nalbuphine (Nubain) | Analgesic, Opioid, Opioid Partial Agonist | Agonist of kappa opiate receptors and partial antagonist of mu opiate receptors in the CNS, causing inhibition of ascending pain pathways, altering the perception of and response to pain; produces generalized CNS depression. | **\*\* Respiratory depression \*\***  Common:   * Flushing, redness * Nausea, vomiting, stomach cramps * Dry mouth * vertigo | * Pregnancy category B * Monitor for CNS depression, hypotension, respiratory depression. * Contraindicated: **Benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants**. * Possible abuse/misuse. |
| Oxycodone | Analgesic, Opioid | Binds to opiate receptors in the CNS, causing inhibition of ascending pain pathways, altering the perception of and response to pain; produces generalized CNS depression. | **\*\* Respiratory depression \*\***  Common:   * Constipation * Drowsiness * Relaxation   Severe:   * Chills, cold sweats * Difficult or laboured breathing * Decrease in urination * Rapid breathing * Seizures * Tremors | * Pregnancy category B * Monitor for CNS depression, constipation, hypotension, phenanthrene hypersensitivity, respiratory depression. * Contraindicated: **Benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants** and **CYP 3A4.** * Possible abuse/misuse. |
| Oxytocin | Oxytocic Agent | Oxytocin stimulates uterine contraction by activating G-protein-coupled receptors that trigger increases in intracellular calcium levels in uterine myofibrils. Oxytocin also increases local prostaglandin production, further stimulating uterine contraction. | Common:   * Nausea, vomiting * More intense/frequent contractions   Rare/severe:   * Fast, slow, or uneven heart rate * Excessive bleeding long after childbirth * Severe headache, blurred vision, pounding in neck and ears * Confusion, severe weakness * Jaundice in baby | * Pregnancy category C * Monitor for antidiuretic effects, cardiovascular effects and maternal deaths. * Should be used for medical reasons (initiate or improve uterine contractions needed for fetal or maternal reasons). |
| Penicillin-G (PCN-G) | Antibiotic, penicillin | Interferes with bacterial cell wall synthesis during active multiplication, causing cell wall death and resultant bactericidal activity against susceptible bacteria. | Common: pain at the injection site, nausea, vomiting.  Severe:   * joint/muscle pain * Vision changes * Signs of a new infection * Easy bruising/bleeding * mental/mood changes | * Pregnancy category B * Do not use with anti-diarrhea or opioid medications if you have GI symptoms. * Use of this medication for prolonged or repeated periods may result in oral thrush or a new yeast infection. Monitor for white patches in mouth, change in vaginal discharge or other symptoms. |
| Percocet (Acetaminophen-oxycodone) | Analgesic Combination, Opioid | See Acetaminophen and Oxycodone | **\*\* Hepatotoxicity, Respiratory Depression \*\***  Common: nausea, vomiting, constipation, lightheadedness, dizziness, drowsiness.  Serious:   * Sleep apnea * mental/mood changes * Severe stomach/abdominal pain * Difficulty urinating * Fainting * Seizure | * Pregnancy category C * Monitor for severe effects such as hepatoxicity, orthostatic hypotension, respiratory depression. * Use with caution in patients with adrenocortical insufficiency, biliary tract impairment, CNS depression, delirium tremens, head trauma, hepatic impairment, mental health conditions, prostatic hyperplasia, psychosis. * Contraindicated: **Benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants** and **Cytochrome P450 3A4s.** * Possible abuse/misuse. |
| Phenergan (Promethazine) | Antiemetic; Histamine H1 Antagonist, Phenothiazine Derivative | Blocks postsynaptic mesolimbic dopaminergic receptors in the brain; exhibits a strong alpha-adrenergic blocking effect and depresses the release of hypothalamic and hypophyseal hormones; competes with histamine for the H1-receptor; muscarinic-blocking effect may be responsible for antiemetic activity; reduces stimuli to the brainstem reticular system. | **\*\* Serious tissue injury \*\***  Common: dizziness, drowsiness, blurred vision, dry mouth  Serious:   * Fainting * Slow heartbeat * mental/mood changes * Unusual/uncontrolled movements * Slow/shallow breathing * Seizures | * Pregnancy category C * Monitor for anticholinergic effects, CNS depression, orthostatic hypotension and photosensitivity. * Drug interactions with acetylcholinesterase inhibitors, anticholinergic agents, cannabinoid-containing products, CNS depressants, epinephrine, minocycline, opioid agonists, oxycodone, potassium chloride. |
| Phytonadione (Vitamin K) | Vitamin, Fat Soluble | Promotes liver synthesis of clotting factors (II, VII, IX, X); however, the exact mechanism is unknown.  Phytonadione has a more rapid and prolonged effect than menadione. | Common:   * Flushing of face * Redness, pain, or swelling at injection site * Unusual taste   Concerning:   * Decreased appetite * Enlarged liver * Generalized edema * Jaundice (due to increased bilirubin) | * Pregnancy category C * Monitor for dermatologic toxicity. * Drug interactions with mineral oil, orlistat and vitamin K antagonists. |
| Pneumovax vaccine | Vaccine | Inactive bacterial vaccine that induces active immunization to the serotypes contained in the vaccine. Immunity develops within approx. 2 to 3 weeks after vaccination. Protective antibody levels persist for at least 5 years. | Common:   * Pain, warmth, soreness at the injection site * Headache   Serious:   * Difficulty breathing * Wheezing * Rash, hives | * Pregnancy category C * Monitor for anaphylactoid/hypersensitivity reactions * Drug interactions with: acetaminophen, immunosuppressants. |
| Prenatal vitamin | Vitamin | N/A | Gastrointestinal symptoms, dark stools, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, hypersensitivity | * Pregnancy category B * Severe iron toxicity may occur in overdose, particularly when ingested by children, * Iron absorption is inhibited by eggs and milk. |
| Rhogam/Rhoph-ylax | Blood Product Derivative; Immune Goblin | Rh suppression: prevents isoimmunization by suppressing the immune response and antibody formation by RhD-negative | Common: injection site reactions, fever, joint/muscle pain, headache, CNS effects  Serious:   * Chills, shaking * Dark coloured urine * Change in urinary habits | * Pregnancy category C * Monitor for fatal intravascular hemolysis. * Monitor for pulmonary edema |
| Rubella vaccine |  |  |  |  |
| Shols (Bicitra) solution | Alkalinizing Agent | Makes urine less acidic. | Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and stomach pain.  Serious:   * Edema * Tingling and weakness * Arrhythmia * Mental/mood changes * Seizures | * Pregnancy category N/A * Monitor for side effects |
| Stadol (Butorphanol) | Analgesic, Opioid, Opioid Partial Agonist | Agonist of kappa opiate receptors and partial agonist of mu opiate receptors in the CNS, causing inhibition of ascending pain pathways, altering the perception of and response to pain; produces analgesia, respiratory depression and sedation similar to opioids. | **\*\* Respiratory Depression \*\***  Common: drowsiness, dizziness, constipation, nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, dry mouth  Serious:   * Palpitations * HTN * Shallow breathing * Clammy skin, tremors, confusion | * Pregnancy category C * Monitor for symptoms of CNS depression, hypotension, respiratory depression. * Contraindicated: **Benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants** and **CYP 3A4.** * Potential abuse/misuse. |
| Tdap (immunization) | Vaccine | Promotes active immunity to diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis by inducing production of specific antibodies. | Soreness or swelling at administration site. | * Pregnancy category C * Monitor for anaphylactoid/hypersensitivity reactions. * Use with caution in patients with ongoing anticoagulant therapy, recent vaccinations, and immunocompromised patients. |
| Terbutaline | Antidote, Extravasation, Beta-2 Antagonist | Relaxes bronchial and uterine smooth muscle by action on beta-2 receptors with less effect on heart rate. | Common: anxiety, nervousness, CNS effects.  Serious:   * Difficulty breathing * Tightening of the throat | * Pregnancy category B * Monitor for bronchospasm, hypersensitivity reactions. * **Terbutaline is not FDA approved for and should not be used for prolonged tocolysis.** |
| Toradol (Keterolac) | Analgesic, Nonopioid, NSAID | Reversibly inhibits cyclooxygenase-1 and 2 enzymes, which results in decreased formation of prostaglandin precursors; has antipyretic, analgesic, and anti-inflammatory properties. | Common: upset stomach, nausea, vomiting, constipation, diarrhea, gas, dizziness or drowsiness.  Serious:   * Fainting * Changes in hearing * mental/mood changes * Symptoms of heart failure. | * Pregnancy category C * Inhibits platelet function; contraindicated in patients with cerebrovascular bleeding, hemorrhagic diathesis, incomplete hemostasis and patients at high risk for bleeding. * CV events * Monitor for CNS effects. |
| Tucks (witch hazel) | Antihemorrhoidal Agent; Astringent | Helps reduce swelling, help repair broken skin, and fight bacteria. | Might cause minor skin irritation. | * Pregnancy category N/A |
| Zofran (ondansetron) | Antiemetic, Selective 5-HT3 Receptor Antagonist | Ondansetron is a selective 5HT3 receptor antagonist which blocks serotonin, both peripherally on vagal nerve terminals and centrally in the chemoreceptor trigger zone. | Common: headache, lightheadedness, dizziness, drowsiness, tiredness, or constipation.  Serious:   * Stomach pain * Muscle spasm * Vision changes | * Pregnancy category B * Monitor for serotonin syndrome (symptoms include mental status changes, autonomic instability, neuromuscular changes and GI symptoms). |