| **Medication**  **Generic and Trade** | **Classification** | **Action and Why is Patient Taking Medication** | **Side Effects** | **Nursing Implications** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Magnesium Sulfate | Cholinergic Blocking Drugs | Hypomagnesemia, seizures associated with eclampsia and acute nephritis (children) | Flushing, sweating, hypothermia, depressed reflexes, hypotension, cardiac and CNS depression | Watch stability when standing/walking. Monitor BP |
| Oxytocin | Uterine Drugs | Antepartum: To initiate or improve uterine contractions  Postpartum: Control of postpartum bleeding and hemorrhage  Induction of labor | Nausea, vomiting, pelvic hematoma, postpartum bleeding, cardiac arrhythmias, anaphylactic reactions | Monitor for upset stomach, bleeding, regular heart rhythms |
| Hydralazine | Antihypertensive drugs | Primary hypertension (oral); when need to lower blood pressure is urgent (parenteral) | Dizziness, palpitations, tachycardia, numbness/tingling in legs, nasal congestion | Monitor orthostatic BP, pulse, steadiness while standing/walking. Assess numbness/tingling in legs with touch/pressure |
| Labetalol | Antihypertensive drugs | Hypertension (severe, incl. preeclampsia) | Fatigue, drowsiness, insomnia, hypotension, impotence, diarrhea | Monitor BP, BMs, activity level and sleep quantity, schedule, and quality |
| Calcium Gluconate | Extracellular Electrolytes | Treatment of calcium deficiency | Hypercalcemia | Be careful of falls. Monitor calcium levels |