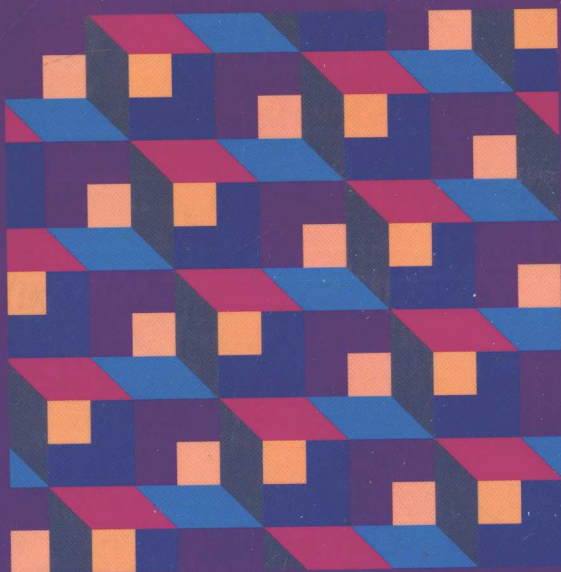


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DELMAR'S **A-Z** NDR-97

Nurse's Drug Reference



GEORGE R. SPRATTO • ADRIENNE L. WOODS

NSNA

National Student Nurses' Association

Delmar's

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Nurse's Drug Reference

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Preface

NDR-97 continues to provide up-to-date information on the newest and most widely used prescription and over-the-counter drugs. These drugs are presented alphabetically in Chapter 3. Over thirty new drugs have been added to NDR-97. Due to constant changes in drug therapy, hundreds of changes were incorporated into NDR-97, including new uses, changes in dosage, new dosage forms, newly identified side effects and drug interactions, and updated nursing considerations. Trade names of drugs marketed in both Canada and the United States are listed; trade names of drugs marketed only in Canada are designated by a maple leaf. ★

Chapter 1 and the "Quick Guide to the Use of *Delmar's NDR-97*" should be consulted first because it outlines how to use NDR-97. General information on drug classes is found in Chapter 2, which makes this information easier to locate and use. Additionally, general information concerning nursing considerations relating to each drug class is detailed at length in Chapter 2 and referred to throughout the text to prevent lengthy repetitions.

An important feature is the format by which dosage information is presented. The dosage form and/or route of administration is clearly delineated and is often correlated with the disease state for which the particular dosage is used. This makes finding dosage information easier. For ease of location, the FDA pregnancy category immediately follows the pronunciation of the drug. Another important feature is the designation in boldface italics of life-threatening side effects. A new feature, Management of Overdose, lists the symptoms and treatment for drug overdose in a separate section.

Several features have been continued in NDR-97. The section entitled *Special Concerns* provides information of special note to the practitioner, including additional safety and efficacy considerations for use of the drug in certain disease states, in children, during lactation, during pregnancy, and in the geriatric client.

The presentation of nursing considerations in a nursing process format is one of the most important features of the text. Such information provides the practitioner with a mechanism to assess the client before and after prescribed drug therapy, to initiate appropriate nursing interventions, to incorporate appropriate client/family teaching to ensure proper drug therapy, and to evaluate the effectiveness and outcomes of drug therapy. The expected outcome(s) of the drug therapy are addressed and identified under the *Evaluate* section. Chapter 1 should be consulted for a more thorough discussion of how nursing considerations are presented.

We have revised, when appropriate, the appendices and other information, such as commonly accepted therapeutic drug levels and the table of weights and measures; these have proven valuable supplements to the information on drugs. Appendix 8, *Drug Preview*, should be consulted for descriptions of newly marketed drugs, which could not be included in Chapter 3. Other appendices include a definition and listing of drugs controlled either by the U.S. Controlled Substances Act or the Canadian Controlled Substances Law (Appendix 1), information on the elements and interpretation of a prescription (Appendix 2), definitions of the FDA pregnancy categories (Appendix 3), commonly used laboratory test values (Appendix 4), nomograms for estimating the body surface area (Appendix 5), easy formulas for IV rate calculations (Appendix 6), and adult IVPB medication administration

guidelines as well as information on riders (Appendix 7). Of special importance is a listing of common sound-alike drug names, commonly used abbreviations and symbols, and a table depicting drug incompatibilities for parenteral administration. The listing of the new drugs added to NDR-96 and NDR-97 has been updated.

The index is extensively cross-referenced and facilitates drug location by pairing trade and generic names.

We believe that the information provided and the format used for NDR-97 makes the book an easy-to-use and valuable text for the latest information on drugs and the proper monitoring of drug therapy by the practitioner.

Quick Guide to the Use of *Delmar's NDR-97*

An understanding of the format of *Delmar's NDR-97* will help you reference information quickly.

- There are three chapters:
 1. Detailed information on "How to Use NDR-97"
 2. Alphabetical listing of therapeutic/chemical drug classes with general information for the class, plus a listing of drugs in the class covered in Chapter 3
 3. Alphabetical listing of drugs by generic name
- Each entry in Chapter 3 consists of two parts: general drug information and nursing considerations

General drug information (similar in format to Chapter 2) includes the following categories (not all categories may be provided for each drug):

- **Combination Drug** heading indicates two or more drugs are combined in the same product.
- **Generic name** of drug with simplified **phonetic pronunciation**
- **FDA pregnancy category**
- **Trade name(s)** by which drug is marketed; a maple leaf (♣) indicates trade names available only in Canada
- **Drug schedule** if drug is controlled by U.S. Federal Controlled Substances Act (such as C-II, C-III)
- **Rx** = prescription drug; **OTC** = nonprescription, over-the-counter drug
- See also reference to classification in Chapter 2, if applicable
- **Classification** is the chemical or pharmacologic class to which the drug has been assigned.
- **Content** (for combination drugs) is the generic name and amount of each drug in the combination product.
- **General Statement:** General information and/or specific aspects of drugs in a class; also diseases for which drugs may be used
- **Action/Kinetics:** Mechanism(s) by which drug achieves therapeutic effect, rate of absorption, distribution, minimum effective serum or plasma level, half-life (time for half the drug to be removed from blood), duration of action, metabolism, excretion routes, and other pertinent information
- **Uses:** Therapeutic indications, including investigational uses for the drug
- **Contraindications:** Diseases or conditions for which drug should not be used
- **Special Concerns:** Considerations for use in pediatric, geriatric, pregnant, or lactating clients. Also situations or disease states when the drug should be used with caution.
- **Side Effects:** Undesired or bothersome effects in some clients, listed by body organ or system affected. Life-threatening side effects are designated in boldface italics.

- **Overdose Management:** Lists the symptoms of drug overdose, as well as approaches and/or antidotes to treat the symptoms of drug overdose.
- **Drug Interactions:** Drugs that may interact with one another resulting in an increase or decrease in effect of drug; when listed for a class of drugs, are likely to apply to all drugs in the class
- **Laboratory Test Interferences:** Effect on laboratory test values; may also appear in *Nursing Considerations* section
- **Dosage:** Recommended adult and pediatric dosages for designated disease states, dosing intervals, and available dosage forms

Nursing Considerations: Guides the practitioner in applying the nursing process to pharmacotherapeutics to ensure safe practice:

- **Administration/Storage:** Guidelines for preparing and administering medications, as well as proper storage
 - **Assessment:** Guidelines to assist the practitioner in what to identify and assess before, during, and after drug therapy
 - **Interventions:** Guidelines for appropriate nursing actions related to the specific drug being administered
 - **Client/Family Teaching:** Guidelines to promote education, understanding, precautions, and compliance with drug therapy
 - **Evaluate:** Identifies outcome criteria to determine effectiveness of drug therapy and the anticipated client response
- **Additional Contraindications, Additional Side Effects, or Additional Nursing Considerations:** Information relevant to a specific drug but not necessarily to the class overall. More complete data can be found in the discussion of the drug class (Chapter 2).
 - **Index:** Extensively cross-referenced; **boldface** = generic drug name; *italics* = therapeutic drug class; regular type = trade name; CAPITALS = combination drug names; trade name is paired with generic name to facilitate ease of location

Common Sound-Alike Drug Names

The following is a list of common sound-alike drug names. Generic names are lowercase; trade names are capitalized. The pharmacologic classification/use appears in parentheses next to each drug name.

acetazolamide (diuretic)	acetohexamide (oral antidiabetic)
albuterol (sympathomimetic)	atenolol (beta blocker)
Aldomet (antihypertensive)	Aldoril (antihypertensive)
alprazolam (antianxiety agent)	lorazepam (antianxiety agent)
amiodarone (antiarrhythmic)	amrinone (inotropic agent)
amitriptyline (antidepressant)	nortriptyline (antidepressant)
Apresazide (antihypertensive)	Apresoline (antihypertensive)
Arlidin (peripheral vasodilator)	Aralen (antimalarial)
Atarax (antianxiety agent)	Ativan (antianxiety agent)
atenolol (beta blocker)	timolol (beta blocker)
bacitracin (antibacterial)	Bactroban (anti-infective—topical)
calciferol (vitamin D)	calcitriol (vitamin D)
Catapres (antihypertensive)	Combipres (antihypertensive)
cefotaxime (cephalosporin)	cefoxitin (cephalosporin)
chlorpromazine (antipsychotic)	chlorpropamide (oral antidiabetic)
chlorpromazine (antipsychotic)	promethazine (antihistamine)
clonidine (antihypertensive)	Klonopin (anticonvulsant)
Darvocet-N (analgesic)	Darvon-N (analgesic)
desipramine (antidepressant)	diphenhydramine (antihistamine)
digitoxin (cardiac glycoside)	digoxin (cardiac glycoside)
diphenhydramine (antihistamine)	dimenhydrinate (antihistamine)
enalapril (ACE inhibitor)	Anafranil (antidepressant)
enalapril (ACE inhibitor)	Eldepryl (antiparkinson agent)
Eryc (erythromycin base)	Ery-Tab (erythromycin base)
Fioricet (analgesic)	Fiorinal (analgesic)
flurbiprofen (NSAID)	fenoprofen (NSAID)
folinic acid (leucovorin calcium)	folic acid (vitamin B complex)
Gantrisin (sulfonamide)	Gantanol (sulfonamide)
glipizide (oral hypoglycemic)	glyburide (oral hypoglycemic)
Hycodan (cough preparation)	Hycomine (cough preparation)
hydralazine (antihypertensive)	hydroxyzine (antianxiety agent)
hydromorphone (narcotic analgesic)	morphine (narcotic analgesic)
Hydropres (antihypertensive)	Diupres (antihypertensive)
Hytone (topical corticosteroid)	Vytone (topical corticosteroid)
imipramine (antidepressant)	norpramin (antidepressant)

Inderal (beta blocker)	Inderide (antihypertensive)
Indocin (NSAID)	Minocin (antibiotic)
Lioresal (muscle relaxant)	lisinopril (ACE inhibitor)
Lithotabs (lithium carbonate)	Lithobid (lithium carbonate)
Norlutate (progestin)	Norlutin (progestin)
Norvasc (calcium channel blocker)	Navane (antipsychotic)
Orinase (oral hypoglycemic)	Ornade (upper respiratory product)
Percocet (narcotic analgesic)	Percodan (narcotic analgesic)
Platinol (antineoplastic)	Paraplatin (antineoplastic)
prednisolone (corticosteroid)	prednisone (corticosteroid)
Prilosec (inhibitor of gastric acid secretion)	Prozac (antidepressant)
quinidine (antiarrhythmic)	clonidine (antihypertensive)
quinidine (antiarrhythmic)	Quinamm (antimalarial)
quinine (antimalarial)	quinidine (antiarrhythmic)
Regroton (antihypertensive)	Hygroton (diuretic)
Rifamate (antituberculous drug)	rifampin (antituberculous drug)
Seldane (antihistamine)	Feldene (NSAID)
terbutaline (sympathomimetic)	tolbutamide (oral hypoglycemic)
tolazamide (oral hypoglycemic)	tolbutamide (oral hypoglycemic)
Trimox (amoxicillin product)	Diamox (carbonic anhydrase inhibitor)
Vasosulf (sulfonamide decongestant)	Velosef (cephalosporin)
Xanax (antianxiety agent)	Zantac (H ₂ histamine blocker)
Zebeta (beta blocker)	DiaBeta (oral hypoglycemic)
Zosyn (anti-infective)	Zofran (antiemetic)

NOTE: Generic names are lowercase; trade names are capitalized.

Commonly Used Abbreviations and Symbols

aa, A	of each
ABG	arterial blood gas
a.c.	before meals
ACE	angiotensin-converting enzyme
ACLS	advanced cardiac life support
ACTH	adrenocorticotrophic hormone
ad	to, up to
a.d.	right ear
ad lib	as desired, at pleasure
ADA	adenosine deaminase
ADH	antidiuretic hormone
ADL	activities of daily living
AFB	acid fast bacillus
AHF	antihemophilic factor
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
a.l.	left ear
ALT	alanine aminotransferase
a.m., A.M.	morning
AMI	acute myocardial infarction
AML	acute myeloid leukemia
AMP	adenosine monophosphate
ANA	antinuclear antibody
ANC	active neutrophil count
ANS	autonomic nervous system
aq	water
aq dest.	distilled water
ARC	AIDS-related complex
ARDS	adult respiratory distress syndrome
ASA	aspirin
ASAP	as soon as possible
ASHD	arteriosclerotic heart disease
AST	aspartate aminotransferase
ATC	around the clock
ATP	adenosine triphosphate
a.u.	each ear, both ears
AV	atrioventricular
AZT	zidovudine
b.i.d.	two times per day
b.i.n.	two times per night
BMR	basal metabolic rate
BP	blood pressure
BPH	benign prostatic hypertrophy
BSA	body surface area

BSE	breast self-exam
BSP	Bromsulphalein
BUN	blood urea nitrogen
C	Centigrade/Celsius
CABG	coronary artery bypass graft
CAD	coronary artery disease
caps, Caps	capsule(s)
CBC	complete blood count
CD ₄	helper T ₄ lymphocyte cells
C&DB	cough and deep breathe
CHF	congestive heart failure
CLL	chronic lymphocytic leukemia
cm	centimeter
CML	chronic myelocytic leukemia
CMV	cytomegalovirus
CN	cranial nerve
CNS	central nervous system
CO	cardiac output
COPD	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
CPAP	continuous positive airway pressure
CPB	cardiopulmonary bypass
CPR	cardiopulmonary resuscitation
C&S	culture and sensitivity
CSF	cerebrospinal fluid
CT	computerized tomography
CTZ	chemoreceptor trigger zone
CV	cardiovascular
CVA	cerebrovascular accident
CVP	central venous pressure
CXR	chest X ray
dATP	deoxy ATP
DBP	diastolic BP
dc	discontinue
DI	diabetes insipidus
DIC	disseminated intravascular coagulation
dil.	dilute
dL	deciliter (one-tenth of a liter)
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
dr.	dram (0.0625 ounce)
DTR	deep tendon reflex
EC	enteric-coated
ECB	extracorporeal cardiopulmonary bypass
ECG, EKG	electrocardiogram, electrocardiograph
EDTA	ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
EENT	eye, ear, nose, and throat
e.g.	for example
elix	elixir
emuls.	emulsion
ER	extended release
ESR	erythrocyte sedimentation rate
ET	endotracheal
ext.	extract
F	Fahrenheit, fluoride
FBS	fasting blood sugar
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FFP	fresh frozen plasma

FSH	follicle-stimulating hormone
F/U	follow-up
g, gm	gram (1,000 mg)
GABA	gamma-aminobutyric acid
GERD	gastroesophageal reflux disease
GFR	glomerular filtration rate
gi, GI	gastrointestinal
GnRH	gonadotropin-releasing hormone
G6PD	glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase
gr	grain
gtt	a drop, drops
GU	genitourinary
h, hr	hour
HA, HAL	hyperalimentation
HcG	human chorionic gonadotropin
HCP	health-care provider
HDL	high density lipoprotein
HFN	high flow nebulizer
H&H	hematocrit and hemoglobin
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HMG-CoA	3-hydroxy-3-methyl-glutaryl-coenzyme A
HR	heart rate
h.s.	at bedtime
HSV	herpes simplex virus
5-HT	5-hydroxytryptamine
IA	intra-arterial
ICP	intracranial pressure
Ig	immunoglobulin
im, IM	intramuscular
IMV	intermittent mandatory ventilation
INR	international normalized ratio
I&O	intake and output
IPPB	intermittent positive pressure breathing
ITP	idiopathic thrombocytopenia purpura
IU	international units
iv, IV	intravenous
IVPB	IV piggyback, a secondary IV line
kg	kilogram (2.2 lb)
KVO	keep vein open
l, L	liter (1,000 mL)
L	left
LDH	lactic dehydrogenase
LDL	low density lipoprotein
LFTs	liver function tests
LH	luteinizing hormone
LHRH	luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone
LOC	loss of consciousness
LV	left ventricular
M	mix
m ² , M ²	square meter
m., min.	minimum
MAO	monoamine oxidase
MAP	mean arterial pressure
max	maximum
mcg	microgram
mCi	millicurie

MDI	metered-dose inhaler
mEq	milliequivalent
mg	milligram
MI	myocardial infarction
MIC	minimum inhibitory concentration
min	minute
mist, mixt	mixture
mL	milliliter
MRI	magnetic resonance imaging
NaCl	sodium chloride
ng	nanogram
NG	nasogastric
NGT	nasogastric tube
NKA	no known allergies
NKDA	no known drug allergies
noct	at night, during the night
non rep	do not repeat
NPO	nothing by mouth
NR	do not refill (e.g., a prescription)
NSAID	nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug
NSR	normal sinus rhythm
NSS	normal saline solution
N&V	nausea and vomiting
O ₂	oxygen
o.d.	once a day
O.D.	right eye
OOB	out of bed
OR	operating room
os	mouth
O.S.	left eye
O ₂ sat	oxygen saturation
OTC	over the counter
O.U.	each eye, both eyes
oz	ounce
PA	pulmonary artery
PABA	para-aminobenzoic acid
PAWP	pulmonary artery wedge pressure
PBI	protein-bound iodine
p.c.	after meals
PCA	patient-controlled analgesia
PCP	<i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> pneumonia
PE	pulmonary embolus
PEEP	positive end expiratory pressure
per	by, through
PFTs	pulmonary function tests
pH	hydrogen ion concentration
PMH	past medical history
PMS	premenstrual syndrome
po, p.o., PO	by mouth
PPD	purified protein derivative
PR	by rectum
p.r.n., PRN	when needed or necessary
PSA	prostatic specific antigen
PT	prothrombin time
PTT	partial thromboplastin time
PUD	peptic ulcer disease

PVC	premature ventricular contraction
PVD	peripheral vascular disease
q.d.	every day
q.h.	every hour
q2h	every two hours
q3h	every three hours
q4h	every four hours
q6h	every six hours
q8h	every eight hours
qhs	every night
q.i.d.	four times per day
q.o.d.	every other day
q.s.	as much as is needed, quantity sufficient
RA	right atrium
RBC	red blood cell
RDA	recommended daily allowance
REM	rapid eye movement
Rept.	let it be repeated
RNA	ribonucleic acid
ROM	range of motion
R/T	related to
RTC	round the clock
RV	right ventricular
Rx	symbol for a prescription
SA	sinoatrial or sustained-action
SAH	subarachnoid hemorrhage
SBE	subacute bacterial endocarditis
SBP	systolic BP
sc, SC, SQ	subcutaneous
SCID	severe combined immunodeficiency disease
SGOT	serum glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase
SGPT	serum glutamic-pyruvic transaminase
S., Sig.	mark on the label
SIMV	synchronized intermittent mandatory ventilation
SL	sublingual
SLE	systemic lupus erythematosus
SOB	shortness of breath
sol	solution
sp	spirits
SR	sustained-release
ss	one-half
S&S	signs and symptoms
stat	immediately, first dose
STD	sexually transmitted disease
SV	stroke volume
SVT	supraventricular tachycardia
syr	syrup
tab	tablet
TB	tuberculosis
TENS	transcutaneous electric nerve stimulation
t.i.d.	three times per day
t.i.n.	three times per night
T.O.	telephone order
TPN	total parenteral nutrition
TSH	thyroid stimulating hormone
U	unit