HNN122: NURSING PRACTICE 2 DRUG PORTFOLIO

NURSING RESPONSIBILITIES THAT ARE <u>ALWAYS</u> APPLICABLE: check when last dose was given (prevent overdose), explain to the patient the reason the drug is indicated for them and what to expect, re-assess the effectiveness of the drug and monitor for any side effects/adverse effects

DRUG NAME	INDICATION	CONTRAINDICATIONS	MECHANISM OF ACTION	SIDE EFFECTS/ADVERSE REACTIONS	NURSING RESPONSIBILITIES
DIAZEPAM	 Anxiety Pre-med Relieve acute symptoms of alcohol Status epilepticus Insomnia Muscle spasticity 	 Respiratory depression Acute pulmonary insufficiency Sleep apnoea Severe liver impairment Chronic psychosis Depression History of drug/alcohol dependence 	Acts by inhibiting the GABA receptors in the brain> increases the activity of GABA (nerve calming agent) in the brain results in sleepiness, decrease in anxiety and muscle relaxation	 Cardiovascular and respiratory depression Drowsiness Muscle weakness Impaired concentration/alertness Confusion Amnesia Dizziness Headache Slurred speech Skin rashes Slow shallow breathing 	 Monitor vital signs Look for signs of hypotension, bradycardia, respiratory and muscle weakness Regular assessment of anxiety and depression Try to teach patient non-pharmacological ways to relax (meditation) Assess for falls risk
MIDAZOLAM	AnxietyAnaesthesia	 Hypersensitivity to benzodiazepines Chronic respiratory insufficiency 	Acts by inhibiting the GABA receptors in the brain> increases the activity of GABA (nerve calming agent) in the brain results in sleepiness, decrease in anxiety and muscle relaxation	 Blurred vision Changes in BP, breathing and HR Coughing Dizziness Dry mouth Headache Nausea 	 Monitor for hypotension If IV, inspect injection site for redness, pain or swelling