

FAX COVER PAGE



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Subject:
Form Submission

Memo:

Please review the attached document.

URGENT: Please review and respond to this fax transmission promptly.

Trujillo, Eddie - Comprehensive Medication Profile

Amilodipine - Amlodipine Besylate

Trade Name

AMILODIPINE

Generic Name

AMLODIPINE BESYLATE

Classification(s)

calcium channel blockers

Classification Group(s)

Uses

Hypertension alone or in combination with other antihypertensives. Chronic stable angina alone or in combination with other antianginal drugs. Confirmed or suspected Prinzmetal's or variant angina alone or in combination with other antianginal drugs.

Administration

1. Food does not affect the bioavailability of amlodipine. Thus, may be taken without regard to meals. 2. Elderly clients, small/fragile clients, or those with hepatic insufficiency may be started on 2.5 mg/day. This dose may also be used when adding amlodipine to other antihypertensive therapy.

Contraindications

History of ACEI-associated or other angioedema. Pregnancy (Cat.D in 2nd and 3rd trimesters).

Interactions

Hyperkalemia with potassium or K+ sparing diuretics. May increase lithium levels. Potentiated by diuretics.

Side Effects

Cough, edema, fatigue, dizziness, GI upset, angioedema, orthostatic hypotension, hyperkalemia, palpitations, flushing.

Teach

1. Take only as directed, once daily. 2. Report any symptoms of chest pain, SOB, dizziness, swelling of extremities, irregular pulse, or altered vision immediately.

Asa 81Mg - Aspirin

Trade Name

ASA 81MG

Generic Name

ASPIRIN

Classification(s)

nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)

Classification Group(s)

Uses

Treats fever, pain, and inflammation (swelling and redness) and reduces the ability of the blood to clot. Aspirin relieves the mild to moderate discomfort caused by a variety of conditions including arthritis, headaches, infections, menstrual cramps or pain.

Administration

Contraindications

NSAID allergy. Viral infection in children and teenagers. 3rd trimester pregnancy.

Interactions

Potentiates anticoagulants, hypoglycemics, methotrexate, acetazolamide, valproic acid, highly protein-bound drugs. Urinary alkalinizers, antacids, corticosteroids may increase excretion. May antagonize ACE inhibitors, β -blockers, diuretics, uricosurics. Increased bleeding risk with NSAIDs or chronic, heavy alcohol use. NSAIDs increase risk of renal dysfunction.

Side Effects

GI upset/bleed, prolonged bleeding time, anaphylaxis, salicylism.

Teach

Take aspirin tablets or capsules by mouth. Follow the directions on the label. Swallow tablets or caplets whole with a full glass of water; take tablets or capsules in an upright or sitting position. Taking a sip of water first, before taking the tablets or caplets, may help you swallow them. If possible take bedtime doses at least 10 minutes before lying down. Extended-release tablets or caplets must be swallowed whole; do not crush or chew. Chewable tablets can be chewed, crushed, mixed in a drink, or swallowed whole. Always follow the dose with a drink of water or other beverage. If aspirin upsets your stomach, take the tablets with food or milk. Take your doses at regular intervals. Do not take your medicine more often than directed. Contact your pediatrician or health care professional regarding the use of this medicine in children. Special care may be needed. Do not give adult preparations to children. Avoid aspirin in children with chickenpox, the flu, or other viral infections.

Calcium Acetate - Calcium Acetate

Trade Name

CALCIUM ACETATE

Generic Name

CALCIUM ACETATE

Classification(s)

phosphate binders

Classification Group(s)**Uses**

Hyperphosphatemia in end stage renal failure.

Administration**Contraindications**

Hypercalcemia.

Interactions

Avoid digitalis, calcium supplements, antacids. May inhibit tetracycline absorption.

Side Effects

Hypercalcemia, nausea.

Teach

If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you can. If it is almost time for your next dose, take only that dose. Do not take double or extra doses. Calcium supplementation is not a suitable substitute for a well-balanced diet and program of exercise. Weight-bearing exercise (walking, jogging, dancing, or aerobics) is essential to maintaining strong bones. Calcium is a normal part of a regular diet. Foods that contain significant amounts of calcium include: milk, cheese, yogurt, sardines, salmon, shrimp, and tofu (bean curd). Ask your prescriber or health care professional about the need to take extra calcium. The absorption of calcium can be reduced if you take it with high-fiber foods, large amounts of alcohol or drinks containing caffeine. Do not take calcium salts within 2 hours of any other medication taken by mouth. Do not use bonemeal or dolomite as a source of calcium, they can contain dangerous levels of lead.

Carvedilol - Carvedilol**Trade Name**

CARVEDILOL

Generic Name

CARVEDILOL

Classification(s)

beta blockers

Classification Group(s)**Uses**

Essential hypertension.

Administration

1. The full antihypertensive effect is seen within 7 - 14 days. 2. Take with food to slow absorption and decrease the incidence of orthostatic effects. 3.

Addition of a diuretic can produce additive effects and exaggerate the orthostatic effect.

Contraindications

Cardiogenic shock or decompensated HF requiring intravenous inotropic therapy. Asthma, related bronchospastic conditions. 2nd or 3rd-degree AV block, sick sinus syndrome, or severe bradycardia, unless paced. Severe hepatic impairment.

Interactions

Antidiabetic agents: The beta-blocking effect may + the hypoglycemic effect of insulin and oral hypoglycemics Calcium channel blocking agents: + Risk of conduction disturbances Clonidine: Potentiation of BP and heart rate lowering effects Digoxin: + Digoxin levels Rifampin: decreased Plasma levels of carvedilol

Side Effects

Bradycardia, orthostatic hypotension, dizziness, nasopharyngitis, GI upset, edema.

Teach

1. Take as prescribed and with food to decrease adverse side effects. 2. Avoid activities that require mental acuity until drug effects realized. 3. Do not stop abruptly due to beta-blocking activity (especially with ischemic heart disease); notify provider. 4. To prevent orthostatic hypotension, sit or lie until symptoms subside and rise slowly from a sitting or lying position. Concomitant therapy with a diuretic may aggravate the orthostatic drug effects. 5. Decreased lacrimation may be experienced by contact lens wearers. 6. Dosing adjustments will be made every 7-14 days based on standing SBP measured 1 hr after dosing. Keep appointments to evaluate drug response.

Lamisil - Terbinafine Hydrochloride**Trade Name**

LAMISIL

Generic Name

TERBINAFINE HYDROCHLORIDE

Classification(s)

Anti-Fungal

Classification Group(s)

Uses

Topical use: Interdigital tinea pedis (athletes' foot), tinea cruris (jock itch), or tinea corporis (ringworm) due to Epidermophyton floccosum, Trichophyton mentagrophytes, or T. rubrum. Plantar tinea pedis. Tinea versicolor due to Malassezia furfur. Inve

Administration

1. Avoid contact of the cream with eyes, nose, mouth, or other mucous membranes. 2. Avoid occlusive dressings. 3. For topical use, many clients treated for 1 - 2 weeks continue to improve during the 2 - 4 weeks after drug therapy has been completed. Do not consider clients therapeutic failures until they have been observed for a period of 2 - 4 weeks off therapy. 4. Store the cream between 5 degrees C and 3 degrees C (41 degrees F and 86 degrees F). Protect tablets from light and store below 25 degrees C (77 degrees F).

Contraindications

Ophthalmic or intravaginal use. PO use in preexisting liver disease or renal impairment (Ccr less than 50 mL/min). Lactation.

Interactions

Cimetidine: Terbinafine clearance is decreased by one-third □ Cyclosporine: + Clearance of cyclosporine □ Rifampin: + Clearance (100%) of terbinafine □ Terfenadine: decreased Clearance of terbinafine

Side Effects

Following topical use. Dermatologic: Irritation, burning, itching, dryness. □ Following oral use. GI: Diarrhea, dyspepsia, abdominal pain, nausea, flatulence. Dermatologic: Rash, pruritus, urticaria. Other: Headache, taste or visual disturbances. Rarely, symptomatic idiosyncratic hepatobiliary dysfunction (including cholestatic hepatitis), serious skin reactions, severe neutropenia, allergic reactions (including anaphylaxis).

Teach

1. Cream is for topical dermatologic use only; review appropriate method for application. 2. Wash hands before and after topical application. Use a clean towel and washcloth; avoid sharing with anyone. 3. Avoid contact of cream with mouth, nose, eyes, and other mucous membranes; do not cover treated areas with occlusive dressing. 4. Take tablets with food to ensure maximal absorption. 5. Report symptoms of increased irritation or possible sensitization such as redness, itching, burning, blistering, swelling, or oozing. 6. Use for the prescribed time frame; do not skip or double up on doses. 7. Continued improvement in skin condition and/or mycotic nails may be noted for 2-4 weeks following therapy.

Levothyroxine - Levothyroxine Sodium

Trade Name

LEVOTHYROXINE

Generic Name

LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM

Classification(s)

hormone

Classification Group(s)

Uses

Administration

Contraindications

angina, diabetes mellitus, heart disease, high blood pressure, low levels of pituitary hormone, dieting or on a weight loss program, previous heart attack, an unusual or allergic reaction to levothyroxine, other thyroid hormones, medicines, foods, dyes, or preservatives, pregnant or trying to get pregnant

Interactions

See literature. Absorption reduced by some foods (e.g., soy, fiber), aluminum and magnesium hydroxide, simethicone, calcium carbonate, sodium polystyrene sulfonate, bile acid sequestrants, iron, sucralate (give at least 4 hrs apart). Potentiates, and is potentiated by, tri- and tetracyclic antidepressants, sympathomimetics. Antagonized by hepatic enzyme inducers (e.g., carbamazepine, phenytoin, phenobarbital, rifampin), sertraline. Antagonizes digoxin. Marked hypertension and tachycardia with ketamine. Estrogens affect thyroid function tests. Monitor oral anticoagulants, antidiabetic agents, theophylline.

Side Effects

Hyperthyroidism, decreased bone mineral density, transient alopecia; seizures (rare); pseudotumor cerebri in children.

Teach

If you are taking levothyroxine for an underactive thyroid, it may be several weeks before you notice an improvement. Check with your prescriber or health care professional if your symptoms do not improve or if you develop any of the above side effects. It may be necessary for you to take this medicine for the rest of your life; do not stop taking except on your prescriber's advice. Do not switch brands of levothyroxine unless your prescriber agrees with the change. Ask your prescriber or health care professional for advice if you are uncertain. Thyroid hormones can affect blood sugar levels. If you also have diabetes, you may need to adjust the dose of your diabetic medicine once you are stabilized on levothyroxine. You may lose some of your hair while using levothyroxine. With time, this usually corrects itself. If you are going to have surgery, tell your prescriber or health care professional that you are taking levothyroxine. Be sure to take your levothyroxine tablets with a full glass of water. Certain brands of levothyroxine tablets may rapidly swell and disintegrate, which causes choking, gagging, the tablet getting stuck in your throat, or difficulty swallowing. Most of these problems disappear when the tablets are taken with water.

Petrolatum, White 368GM

Trade Name

unknown

Generic Name

unknown

Classification(s)

unknown

Classification Group(s)

unknown

Uses

unknown

Administration

unknown

Contraindications

unknown

Interactions

unknown

Side Effects

unknown

Teach

unknown

Tylenol - Acetaminophen**Trade Name**

TYLENOL

Generic Name

ACETAMINOPHEN

Classification(s)

Non-Narcotic

Classification Group(s)**Uses**

Control of pain due to headache, earache, dysmenorrhea, arthralgia, myalgia, musculoskeletal pain, immunizations, teething, tonsillectomy. To reduce fever in bacterial or viral infections. As a substitute for aspirin in upper GI disease, aspirin allergy,

Administration

1. Suppositories should be stored below 8 degrees F (27 degrees C). 2. The extended - relief product should be taken with water and should not be crushed, chewed, or dissolved before swallowing. 3. Acetaminophen should not be taken for more than 5 days for pain in children, 1 days for pain in adults, or more than 3 days for fever in adults or children without consulting provider. 4. Bubble gum flavored OTC pediatric products (suspension liquid and chewable tablet) are available for use in children to treat fever and/or pain.

Contraindications

Renal insufficiency, anemia. Clients with cardiac or pulmonary disease are more susceptible to toxic effects of acetaminophen.

Interactions

Hepatotoxicity risk increased by chronic, heavy alcohol use.

Side Effects

Hepatotoxicity.

Teach

1. Take only as directed and with food or milk to minimize GI upset. 2. Review symptoms of acute toxicity that require immediate reporting such as N&V or abdominal pain. Also, any bluish coloration of the mucosa and nailbeds or complaints of dyspnea, weakness, headache, or vertigo are symptoms of methemoglobinemia caused by anoxia and require immediate attention. 3. Pallor, weakness, and complaints of heart palpitations should be reported as these symptoms may signal the presence of hemolytic anemia. 4. Complaints of dyspnea; rapid, weak pulse; cold extremities; unexplained bleeding, bruising, sore throat, malaise, or feeling clammy or sweaty; or subnormal temperatures may be symptoms of chronic poisoning. Report any unusual complaints and symptoms during drug therapy. 5. Reports of abdominal pain, yellow discoloration of skin and sclera, dark urine, itching, or clay-colored stools may indicate hepatotoxicity. 6. Phenacetin, the major active metabolite of acetaminophen, may cause the urine to become dark brown or wine-colored. 7. Read the labels on all OTC preparations consumed. Many contain acetaminophen and can produce toxic reactions if taken over time with the prescribed drug. 8. Headache and minor pain relievers containing combinations of salicylates, acetaminophen, and caffeine may be no more beneficial than aspirin alone; such combinations may be more dangerous so when in doubt consult provider. 9. Any unexplained pain or fever that persists for longer than 3-5 days requires medical evaluation.

Urea 10% (and 4% AHA) Cream 142GM**Trade Name**

unknown

Generic Name

unknown

Classification(s)

unknown

Classification Group(s)

unknown

Uses

unknown

Administration

unknown

Contraindications

unknown

Interactions

unknown

Side Effects

unknown

Teach

unknown
