

Common Medications

Class	Medication		Use/Action	Common Side Effects
	Generic Name	Brand Name		
Anti-anxiety	Alprazolam	Xanax	Alleviate ANXIETY, tension, and ANXIETY DISORDERS, promote sedation, have a calming effect	Dizziness Drowsiness Lethargy Memory & attention problems
	Diazepam	Valium		
	Lorazepam	Ativan		
Anti-coagulants	Warfarin	Coumadin	Target clotting factors to increase the amount of time it takes to form blood clots	Anemia Thrombocytopenia Bleeding
	Heparin			
	Enoxaparin	Lovenox		
Anti-convulsant	Carbamazepine	Tegretol	Act on different receptors in the brain and have different modes of action. Experts do not know exactly how anticonvulsants work to reduce chronic pain. They may block the flow of pain signals from the central nervous system.	Drowsiness Ataxia Weakness
	Gabapentin	Neurontin		
	Levetiracetam	Keppra		
	Phenytoin	Dilantin		
Anti-depressant (SSR)	Citalopram	Celexa	Block or delay the re-absorption of the neurotransmitter, serotonin, by the original (presynaptic) nerves it was released from. This effect increases the levels of serotonin in the synapses.	Drowsiness Headache Insomnia Nervousness Tremor
	Fluoxetine	Prozac		
	Paroxetine	Paxil		
Anti-Parkinson	Carbidopa-Levodopa	Sinemet	An antidyskinetic combination. Levodopa is transformed by the body and the brain into a substance that helps to decrease tremors. Carbidopa helps levodopa to reach the brain.	N&V Involuntary movements
Anti-arrhythmic	Digoxin	Lanoxin	It works by affecting certain minerals (sodium and potassium) inside heart cells. This reduces strain on the heart and helps it maintain a normal, steady, and strong	Fatigue, Bradycardia Anorexia N&V Arrhythmia

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			heartbeat.	
ARB (angiotensin II receptor blocker)	Losartan	Cozaar	Block the action of angiotensin II by preventing angiotensin II from binding to angiotensin II receptors on the muscles surrounding blood vessels. Blood vessels enlarge (dilate) and blood pressure is reduced	
	Valsartan	Diovan		
ACE Inhibitors	Captopril	Capoten	Slow (inhibit) the activity of the enzyme ACE , which decreases the production of angiotensin II. As a result, blood vessels dilate, and blood pressure is reduced	Cough Hypotension Angioedema
	Enalapril	Vasotec		
	Lisinopril	Prinivil		
Beta blockers	Atenolol	Tenormin	Block the effects of the hormone epinephrine, also known as adrenaline. Heart beats more slowly and with less force, thereby reducing blood pressure.	Fatigue Weakness Bradycardia CHF Pulmonary edema
	Metoprolol	Lopressor		
	Propranolol	Inderal		
	Carvedilol	Coreg		
Ca+ Channel Blockers	Amlodipine	Norvasc	Block the entry of calcium, calcium channel blockers reduce electrical conduction within the heart, decrease the force of contraction of the muscle cells, and dilate arteries. Dilation of the arteries reduces blood pressure and thereby the effort the heart must exert to pump blood.	Peripheral edema Cardiac arrhythmias CHF
	Nifedipine	Procardia		
	Diltiazem	Cardizem		
	Verapamil	Calan		
Diuretics	Spironolactone	Aldactone	K+ sparing	Hyperkalemia Hypokalemia Hypokalemia
	Furosemide	Lasix	K+ wasting	
	Hydrochlorothiazide (HCTZ)		K+ wasting	
			Kidneys increase the amount of salt and water that comes out through your urine	

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Vaso-dilators	Hydralazine	Apresoline	Dilate blood vessels	Dizziness Headache Hypotension Tachycardia
	Isosorbide	Isordil		
	Nitroglycerine	Tridil		
Muscle relaxants	Cyclobenzaprine	Flexeril	Muscles become less tense or stiff, by acting on the central nervous system (brain and spinal cord).	Dizziness Drowsiness Dry mouth
	Methocarbamol	Robaxin		
	Metaxalone	Skelaxin		
	Tizanidine	Zanaflex		
	Baclofen	Lioresal		
NSAIDS	Ibuprofen	Motrin/Advil	Both enzymes produce prostaglandins that promote inflammation, pain, and fever. However, only COX-1 produces prostaglandins that support platelets and protect the stomach. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) block the COX enzymes and reduce prostaglandins throughout the body	Headache Constipation N&V GI bleed
	Indomethacin	Indocin		
	Naproxyn	Aleve		
	Ketorolac	Toradol		
Opioids	Hydromorphone	Dilaudid	Opioids act by attaching to specific proteins called opioid receptors, which are found in the brain, spinal cord, gastrointestinal tract, and other organs in the body, which reduce the perception of pain	Confusion Sedation Hypotension Constipation Respiratory depression
	Morphine	MS Contin		
	Oxycodone	Oxycontin		
	Codeine			
	Oxycodone-acetaminophen	Percocet		
	Hydrocodone-acetaminophen	Vicodin		
	Codeine-acetaminophen	Tylenol #3		
	Tramadol	Ultram		
Steroids	Dexamethasone	Decadron	Reduce inflammation (heat, redness, swelling, & pain).	Depression Hypertension Anorexia Nausea
	Hydrocortisone	Solu-cortef		
	Prednisone	Deltasone		