

# HIGH TECHNOLOGY MEDICATION PROFILE

Patient	ID#	Pharmacy	Phone
Height	Weight	M	F
Allergies		D.O.B.	
DX		Phone	
Dates Reviewed		Physician	
Pharmacy Address		Phone	

NEW	CHANGED	START DATE	DESCRIPTION	DOSE	ROUTE	FREQUENCY	CLASS	DC DATE

## DRUG CLASSIFICATION

<p><b>A</b></p> <p><b>S/E</b></p> <p><b>C/I</b></p> <p><b>D/I</b></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>ANTICOAGULANT 7</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Decreases conversion of prothrombin to thrombin, decreases the prothrombin time or decreases the production of Vitamin K.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> N/V/D, hemorrhage, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, GI bleed, rash, alopecia, urticaria, hematuria, heavy menstrual flow, decreased renal flow, asthma, rhinitis, lacrimation. Danaproid: dizziness, fatigue, headache, viral infection, hypotension, neutropenia, injection site reaction.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Bleeding disorders, hepatic or renal disease, psychosis, pregnancy, lactation, TB. Use cautiously in allergies, elderly, CHF, diabetes, alcoholism, pregnancy, postpartum, salicylates. Hypersensitivity to low molecular weight heparins, beef, pork products, use caution with sulfite sensitivity. Danaproid: Uncontrolled hypertension, brain surgery, blood dyscrasias, bowel ulcerations. Arixtra: Bacterial endocarditis. Vitamin K-rich foods may decrease effects of oral anticoagulants (e.g., leafy green vegetables, broccoli). Many drug interactions. Consult additional reference if side effects, interactions differ from those listed.</p>
<p><b>A</b></p> <p><b>S/E</b></p> <p><b>C/I</b></p> <p><b>D/I</b></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>CORTICOSTEROID 1</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Suppression of immune response (treatment of hypersensitivity, inflammation, adrenocortical insufficiency) CHF, thromboembolism, peptic ulcer, Cushingoid syndrome, osteoporosis, immune suppression, pancreatitis, esophagitis, N/V, headache, hypertension, dermatological disorders, cataracts, glaucoma, menstrual irregularities, latent diabetes, insomnia, edema, increased appetite, electrolyte imbalance, muscle weakness, euphoria, hirsutism, acute adrenal insufficiency. Inhalation and intranasal forms: cough, nasal irritation, epistaxis, pharyngitis, dry mouth, bad taste, decreased smell sensation. Systemic fungal infection, CHF, TB, severe kidney disease. Caution for patients with preexisting conditions noted in S/E, psychotic tendencies, active infection.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Oral anticoagulants, aspirin, NSAIDs, vaccines, ethanol, barbiturates, phenytoin, rifampin, potassium-depleting drugs, skin test antigens.</p>
<p><b>A</b></p> <p><b>S/E</b></p> <p><b>C/I</b></p> <p><b>D/I</b></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>ANALGESIC 2</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Unknown mechanisms block central action of neurotransmitters responsible for pain. Some agents specific for migraine/vascular headaches. See also Anti-inflammatory, Antipyretic classifications.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> N/V/D, dry mouth, constipation, urinary retention, seizures, dizziness, sedation, vertigo, headache, pruritis, rash, respiratory depression, sleep disturbances, CNS stimulation. Acetaminophen (APAP): hepatic damage, hypoglycemia, blood dyscrasias, hypotension, flushing.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Acute intoxication due to alcohol, psychotropics, hypnotics, centrally acting analgesics, or opioids. Antimigraine agents: cerebral ischemia, hypertension, cardiac disease, peripheral vascular disease, TIA, hepatic or renal impairment, Raynaud's disease.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> Tramadol; carbamazepine; CNS depressants, MAO inhibitors, neuroleptics. APAP: barbiturates, carbamazepine, hydantoin, rifampin, isoniazid, sulfipyrazone, oral anticoagulants (with high doses of APAP), zidovudine, caffeine, ethanol. Antimigraine agents: Ergotamines, other 5HT-1D agonists, SSRIs.</p>
<p><b>A</b></p> <p><b>S/E</b></p> <p><b>C/I</b></p> <p><b>D/I</b></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>ANALGESIC / NARCOTIC 3</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Activity at opioid receptors based on individual agents to produce analgesia, other secondary actions include CNS effects, respiratory, cardiovascular and urinary tract disorders.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Respiratory depression, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, sweating, diarrhea, constipation, dry mouth, urinary retention, headache, drowsiness, visual disturbances, allergic reactions, antidiuretic effect, decreased libido, arrhythmia, blood pressure changes, cardiac arrest, thrombocytopenia, physical dependence, seizures.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Hypersensitivity to narcotics, asthma, upper airway obstruction, seizures, renal/ hepatic dysfunction.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> Alcohol, other narcotics, CNS depressants, anticoagulants, barbiturates, cimetidine, MAO inhibitors, nitrous oxide.</p>
<p><b>A</b></p> <p><b>S/E</b></p> <p><b>C/I</b></p> <p><b>D/I</b></p> <p><b>F/I</b></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>ANTI-ANXIETY / SEDATIVE HYPNOTIC (MISC.) 4</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Modes of action vary with agent. Used for sedation, insomnia, anxiety disorder, anticonvulsant, muscle relaxant.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Vary with agent. Drowsiness, dizziness, headache, fatigue, dry mouth, BP changes, hematological changes, GI effects, respiratory depression, urinary incontinence/retention, cardiac changes, suicidal tendencies, visual disturbances, psychiatric/behavior problems.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Renal, hepatic, respiratory impairment, severe cardiac disease, pregnancy, lactation, glaucoma. Avoid rapid parenteral administration/extravasation, potential for chemical dependency/abuse, psychiatric conditions, elderly, children, chronic pulmonary insufficiency, diabetics, hyperthyroid patients.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> CNS depressants, antipsychotic agents, drugs that inhibit hepatic metabolism, antacids, or oral contraceptives, theophylline, antiarrhythmics, cardiac glycosides, anticonvulsants, anticoagulants. (See specific category for additional D/I.)</p> <p><b>F/I</b> Food may delay absorption and onset of sedation for some agents. <b>NOTE:</b> Refer to Psychiatric Med Profile for barbiturates and other anti-anxiety drugs not covered by this classification.</p>
<p><b>A</b></p> <p><b>S/E</b></p> <p><b>C/I</b></p> <p><b>D/I</b></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>ANTIBIOTIC / ANTIBACTERIAL 5</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Growth of microorganism is inhibited as a result of inhibition of folic acid production or mucoprotein or cell wall synthesis.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> N/V/D, anorexia, abdominal pain, proteinuria, oliguria, increased BUN, dysuria, vaginitis, hematuria, anuria, anemia, hematologic changes, urticaria, dermatitis, photosensitivity, headache, dizziness, neuropathy, psychosis, depression, confusion, pancreatitis, taste disturbance, asthenia, flatulence, diarrhea, dyspepsia, conjunctivitis, jaundice, scleral icterus, lipodystrophy. Quinolones: cardiac changes - prolonged QT.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Blood dyscrasias, psychoses. Use caution with asthma, renal and hepatic disease, convulsive disorders, myasthenia gravis, hypersensitivity to other medications. Cefditoren: carnitine deficiency, milk protein hypersensitivity.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> Antibiotics, oral anticoagulants, salicylates, phenylbutazone, tolbutamide, chlorpropamide. Cefditoren: cimetidine, antacids. Consult references for additional drug interactions.</p>
<p><b>A</b></p> <p><b>S/E</b></p> <p><b>C/I</b></p> <p><b>D/I</b></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>ANTICHOLINERGIC 6</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Inhibit acetylcholine at parasympathetic neuroeffector sites; affects intestinal motility, relaxes specific muscles, antiparkinson effects.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> N/V/D, heartburn, constipation, urinary hesitancy, retention, dysuria, impotence, tachy/bradycardia, palpitations, nervousness, headache, drowsiness, rash, blurred vision, photophobia, mydriasis.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Myasthenia gravis, hepatic/renal disease, glaucoma. Enhanced by antihistamines, alprazolam, buizine, meperidine, orphenadrine, tranquilizers, tricyclic antidepressants, nitrates, procainamide, quinidine and MAO inhibitors. Increases intraocular pressure with corticosteroids; haloperidol, increases adverse reactions of digitalis, cholinergics, levodopa, neostigmine, bowel obstruction, megacolon, prostatic hyperplasia, seizure disorders, arrhythmia.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> Amantadine, phenothiazines, tricyclic antidepressants, ethanol.</p>
<p><b>A</b></p> <p><b>S/E</b></p> <p><b>C/I</b></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>ANTIDEPRESSANT (TRICYCLIC) 8</b></p> <p><b>A</b> May increase activity of neurotransmitters by inhibiting presynaptic reuptake of norepinephrine/serotonin. Other actions include inhibiting histamine activity, causing sedation, anticholinergic, vasodilator effects. <b>Uses:</b> Primarily to treat major depression, depressive phase of bipolar disease, depressive stages of schizophrenia, phobic disorders, attention deficit disorders, management of eating disorders, used off label as an adjunctive therapy for pain.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Most commonly related to anticholinergic (dry mouth, blurred vision, constipation, urinary retention), CNS activity (drowsiness, fatigue), tardive dyskinesia, neuropathies, dizziness, orthostatic hypotension, jaundice, allergic/sensitivity/GI effects, change in libido, cardiac changes, weight changes, photosensitivity, bone marrow depression, hallucinations, agitation, endocrine changes (male/female hormone-like effects), cough.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Prostatic hypertrophy, urinary retention, glaucoma, increased intraocular pressure, hyperthyroidism, seizure disorders, cardiovascular disease, psychiatric patients (schizophrenic/paranoid) suicide risks, pregnancy, lactation, children, electroconvulsive therapy, tartrazine/sulfite sensitivity.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> MAO inhibitors, hypotensive agents, CNS depressants: alcohol, barbiturates, sedatives, hypnotics, cimetidine, adrenergic anticholinergic agents, colonidine, sulfiniluram, phenothiazines, dicumarol, fluoxetine, haloperidol, oral contraceptives.</p>
<p><b>A</b></p> <p><b>S/E</b></p> <p><b>C/I</b></p> <p><b>D/I</b></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>ANTIDEPRESSANT (SSRI) 9</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Potent, selective inhibition of neuronal serotonin reuptake, weak effect on neuronal reuptake of norepinephrine, dopamine. <b>Uses:</b> Treatment of depression, obsessive compulsive disorder, eating disorders.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Headache, insomnia, somnolence, nervousness, anxiety, dizziness, blurred vision, tremor, drowsiness, fatigue, decreased libido, abnormal ejaculation, nausea, diarrhea, dry mouth, anorexia, constipation, diaphoresis, rash, hyponatremia, activation of mania/hypomania, seizures, photosensitivity.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Renal impairment, hepatic impairment, history of seizures, suicidal tendencies, diabetes, hypersensitivity, MAO inhibitors, phenobarbital, phenytoin, betablockers, benzodiazepines, lithium, tolbutamide, L-tryptophan, alcohol, tricyclic antidepressants.</p> <p><b>D/I</b> <b>Paroxetine and sertraline</b> - Drugs highly protein bound may result in increased free concentrations of the other drug (e.g., warfarin, digoxin, theophylline). <b>Paroxetine</b> - Drugs metabolized by the Cytochrome P450 may require lower doses of either paroxetine or the other drug (e.g., cimetidine). <b>Fluoxetine</b> - Dextromethorphan, cyproheptadine, tryptophan, antidepressants, buspirone, carbamazepine, hydantoin, lithium, nicotine, clozapine, haloperidol.</p> <p><b>F/I</b> <b>Fluvoxamine</b> - non-sedating antihistamines, carbamazepine, clozapine, nicotine, diltiazem, haloperidol, methadone, sumatriptan theophylline.</p> <p><b>Citalopram</b> - Drugs which inhibit C-P450 &amp; C219 will increase levels (antifungals, macrolides) carbamazepine.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> MAO inhibitors, astemizole, cisapride, terfenadine use, pregnancy, lactation, children.</p>
<p><b>A</b></p> <p><b>S/E</b></p> <p><b>C/I</b></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>ANTIDIARRHEAL 10</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Slow motility of intestines by local effect upon the gastrointestinal wall or by decreasing inflammation of GI wall.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Sedation, drowsiness, nausea, tachycardia, dry mouth, GI distress, urinary retention, constipation.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Precautions in using with infants and children.</p>
<p><b>A</b></p> <p><b>S/E</b></p> <p><b>C/I</b></p> <p><b>D/I</b></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>ANTIEMETIC / ANTIVERTIGO 11</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Blocks serotonin/dopamine receptors in the chemoreceptor trigger zone of the brain to control nausea.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Drowsiness, dizziness, coma, hypotension, dermatitis, photosensitivity, CNS stimulation, abnormal movements, respiratory depression, headache, dry mouth, cardiac changes, diarrhea, anorexia, urinary retention, elevated LFT's, rash, fever, chills, pain on injection. Dronabinol: cannabinoid CNS effects, hypotension, visual disturbances, pruritis, V, D, constipation, headache, abd pain, insomnia, mucositis, neutropenia, hyperkalemia.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Hypersensitivity, bone marrow depression, coma, depression, narrow angle glaucoma, peptic ulcer, duodenal obstruction, prostatic hypertrophy, epilepsy, hepatic disease. Additive sedative effects may occur when given with alcohol, antihistamines, barbiturates, narcotics, antipsychotics. MAO inhibitors may intensify and prolong the effect. Cardiac conduction abnormalities or cumulative cardiotoxic chemotherapies. Use dronabinol cautiously CNS active drugs or in patients with drug abuse history. Numerous: consult drug specific references.</p>
<p><b>A</b></p> <p><b>S/E</b></p> <p><b>C/I</b></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>ANTIFUNGAL 12</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Various mechanisms disrupt cell membrane, inhibit biosynthesis or mitosis, inhibit fungal growth.</p> <p><b>S/E</b> Fever, headache, anorexia, N/V, malaise, generalized pain, hypokalemia, azotemia, anemia, weight loss, venous pain at the injection site, coagulation effects, peripheral neuropathy, convulsions, hearing loss, tinnitus, melena, anuria, oliguria, rash, pruritis, anaphylaxis, photosensitivity, hepatic toxicity, blood dyscrasias, GI bleeding, cardiac arrest, renal failure, respiratory arrest, skin burning, tenderness, hypertension, hypotension, tachycardia, hallucinations, maculopapular rash.</p> <p><b>C/I</b> Hypersensitivity, severe bone marrow depression, renal impairment. Use caution following leukocyte transfusions. Corticosteroids, nephrotoxic antibiotics and anti-neoplastics should not be administered concomitantly. May potentiate effects of Digitalis, skeletal muscle relaxants. May increase therapeutic effect and toxicity of Flucytosine, other antibiotics. Serum concentrations may be decreased with Rifampin or Ketoconazole use. May increase prothrombin time for patients receiving Warfarin. Consult references if side effects differ and for additional interactions.</p>

Initials	Signature/Title	Date	Initials	Signature/Title	Date

**A** Actions **D/I** Drug Interactions **F/I** Food Interaction **S/E** Side Effects/  
**Adverse Reactions** **C/I** Contraindications/Interactions **Consult index for**  
herbal/drug interactions. **NOTE:** Classifications are not inclusive of all actions, side  
effects, contraindications and interactions. **ALL Patient medications have been**  
**reviewed for potential adverse effects and drug reactions, ineffective drug therapy,**  
**significant side effects, significant drug interactions, duplicate drug therapy,**  
**noncompliance with drug therapy and proper dosage on the dates recorded.**  
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