Figure 18-1  Aspirin is administered to patients with chest pain of a suspected cardiac origin.
Figure 18-2  Oral glucose may help a patient with diabetes.
Figure 18-3  Oxygen is the drug most commonly administered by EMS providers.
Figure 18-4  Activated charcoal is sometimes used in poisoning cases.
Figure 18-5a  (A) A prescribed inhaler may help a patient who has respiratory problems. (B) A spacer attached to the inhaler helps the patient by allowing the medication to be released into the spacer where it remains airborne for a time so the patient can inhale it without feeling rushed—as he would be if inhaling it directly, without the spacer.
Figure 18-5b  (A) A prescribed inhaler may help a patient who has respiratory problems. (B) A spacer attached to the inhaler helps the patient by allowing the medication to be released into the spacer where it remains airborne for a time so the patient can inhale it without feeling rushed—as he would be if inhaling it directly, without the spacer.
Figure 18-6a  Nitroglycerin is often prescribed for chest pain. Forms of nitroglycerin include (A) tablets or (B) a spray.
Figure 18-6b  Nitroglycerin is often prescribed for chest pain. Forms of nitroglycerin include (A) tablets or (B) a spray.
Figure 18-7 An epinephrine auto-injector can reverse a severe allergic reaction.
Figure 18-8  Advair™ is a medication that may be prescribed to a patient for daily management of a respiratory disease. It should not be used for emergency treatment of an acute attack or breathing difficulty. © GlaxoSmithKline
### Table 18-1  Medications Patients Often Take

#### ANALGESICS: DRUGS PRESCRIBED FOR PAIN RELIEF
- propoxyphene
- nalbuphine (Nubain)
- morphine (Astramorph PF, Duramorph, MS Contin, Roxanol)
- acetaminophen (Anacin-3, Panadol, Tempra, Tylenol)
- ibuprofen (Actiprofen, Advil, Excedrin IS, Motrin, Novoprofen, Nuprin)
- aspirin (Ecotrin, Emprin)
- codeine
- oxycodone (OxyContin)
- naproxen (Naprosyn)
- indomethacin (Indocin)

#### ANTIDYSRHYTHMICS: DRUGS PRESCRIBED FOR HEART RHYTHM DISORDERS
- digoxin (Lanoxin)
- propranolol (Inderal)
- Verapamil (Calan, Calan SR, Isoptin, Isoptin SR, Verelan)
- procainamide (Procan SR, Promine, Pronestyl)
- disopyramide (Norpace)
- carvedilol (Coreg)
- metoprolol (Lopressor, Toprol XL)

#### ANTICONVULSANTS: DRUGS PRESCRIBED FOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF SEIZURES
- carbamazepine (Epitol, Tegretol)
- phenytoin (Dilantin)
- primidone (Mysoline)
- phenobarbital (Phenobarbital, Phenobarbital Sodium, Solfoton)
- valproic acid (Depakene)
- lamotrigine (Lamictal)
- topiramate (Topamax)
- ethosuximide (Zarontin)
- gabapentin (Neurontin)
- levetiracetam (Keppra)

#### ANTIHYPERTENSIVES: DRUGS PRESCRIBED TO REDUCE HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE
- captopril (Capoten)
- clonidine (Catapres)
- guanabenz (Wytensin)
- Hydralazine (Apresoline, Hydralazine HCL)
- hydrochlorothiazide (Esidrix, HydroDiuril, Oretic)
- methyldopa (Aldomet)
- nifedipine (Adalat, Adalat CC, Procardia)
- prazosin (Minipress)
Table 18-1 (continued) Medications Patients Often Take

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BRONCHODILATORS: DRUGS THAT RELAX THE SMOOTH MUSCLES OF THE BRONCHIAL TUBES. THESE MEDICATIONS PROVIDE RELIEF OF BRONCHIAL ASTHMA AND ALLERGIES AFFECTING THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>albuterol (Proventil, Ventolin, Volmax)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isoetharine (Bronkometer, Bronkosol)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metaproterenol (Alupent, Metaproterenol sulfate, Metaprel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terbutaline (Brethaire, Brethine, Bracanyl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipratropium (Atrovent)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANTIDiABETIC AGENTS: DRUGS PRESCRIBED TO DIABETIC PATIENTS TO CONTROL HYPERGLYCEMIA (HIGH BLOOD SUGAR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>glipizide (Glucotrol)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glyburide (DiaBeta, Glynase PresTab, Micronase)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insulin (Humulin, Novolin, NPH, Humalog)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANTIDEPRESSANT AGENTS: DRUGS PRESCRIBED TO HELP REGULATE THE EMOTIONAL ACTIVITY OF THE PATIENT TO MINIMIZE THE PEAKS AND VALLEYS IN THEIR PSYCHOLOGICAL AND EMOTIONAL STATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amitriptyline (Elavil)</td>
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<tr>
<td>amoxapine</td>
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<tr>
<td>bupropion (Wellbutrin)</td>
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<tr>
<td>clomipramine (Anafrani)</td>
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<tr>
<td>venlafaxine (Effexor)</td>
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<tr>
<td>escitalopram (Lexapro)</td>
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<tr>
<td>fluoxetine (Prozac)</td>
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<tr>
<td>imipramine (Tofranil, Tripamine)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Generic names are lowercase. Trade names are capitalized.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HERBAL AGENT</th>
<th>SOMETIMES USED FOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gingko or gingko biloba</td>
<td>Dementia, poor circulation to the legs, ringing in the ears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John’s wort</td>
<td>Depression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinacea</td>
<td>Prevention and treatment of the common cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garlic</td>
<td>High cholesterol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginger root</td>
<td>Nausea and vomiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saw palmetto</td>
<td>Swollen prostate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawthorn leaf or flower</td>
<td>Heart failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening primrose oil</td>
<td>Premenstrual syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feverfew leaf</td>
<td>Migraine prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kava kava</td>
<td>Anxiety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valerian root</td>
<td>Insomnia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 18-9  A saline or heparin lock can be used when fluid is not likely to be administered but medication administration or IV access may be needed later on.
Figure 18-10  Inspect the IV bag to be sure it contains the solution that was ordered, it is clear, it does not leak, and it has not expired.
Figure 18-11 Setting up the IV administration set includes removing the protective coverings from the port of the fluid bag and the spiked end of the tubing.
Figure 18-12  Insert spiked end of tubing into fluid bag. Squeeze drip chamber to fill about halfway
Figure 18-13  Open the flow regulator.
Figure 18-14  Once the fluid reaches the end of the tubing, turn off the flow.