Faye Chilson-Medication Report 2018

**LISINOPRIL**

**COMMON BRAND(S): Prinivil, Zestril**

**GENERIC NAME(S): Lisinopril**

**Primary Diagnosis:** High Blood Pressure

* **How it works:** Lisinopril inhibits an enzyme called angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE). This enzyme is involved in the production of angiotensin II, a powerful vasoconstrictor (a substance that narrows the arteries), which also stimulates the release of the hormone, aldosterone, from the adrenal glands (aldosterone increases blood pressure). By inhibiting this enzyme, lisinopril dilates (opens up) the arteries, and reduces how hard the heart has to work to pump blood around the body which lowers blood pressure. Lisinopril belongs to a group of medicines known as angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors.
* Lisinopril is also used to treat congestive heart failure in adults, or to improve survival after a heart attack.
* Drink plenty of water each day while you are taking this medicine.
* Lisinopril can be taken with or without food.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

* Dizziness
* Headache
* Blurred Vision
* Cloudy Urine
* Confusion
* Sweating
* Unusual tiredness or weakness
* Hypotension
* Hyperkalemia
* Increased Blood Urea Nitrogen
* Increased serum creatinine

**CONTRAINDICATIONS:**

* Lisinopril tablets cannot be combined with a neprilysin inhibitor
* Do not administer Lisinopril tablet within 36 hours of switching to or from sacubitril/valsartan, a neprilysin inhibitor.
* Do not co-administer aliskiren with Lisinopril tablets in patients with diabetes.
* Patients with a history of angioedema or hypersensitivity related to previous treatment with an angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor
* Hereditary or idiopathic angioedema

## INDICATIONS:

## Hypertension- Lisinopril tablets are indicated for the treatment of hypertension in adult patients and pediatric patients 6 years of age and older to lower blood pressure. Lowering blood pressure lowers the risk of fatal and non-fatal cardiovascular events, primarily strokes and myocardial infarctions.

## Heart Failure- Lisinopril tablets are indicated to reduce signs and symptoms of systolic heart failure

## Reduction of Mortality in Acute Myocardial Infarction- Lisinopril tablets are indicated for the reduction of mortality in treatment of hemodynamically stable patients within 24 hours of acute myocardial infarction. Patients should receive, as appropriate, the standard recommended treatments such as thrombolytics, aspirin and beta-blockers

**Response and Effectiveness**

* Starts to lower blood pressure within an hour of administration with peak effects seen within 6 hours.
* Lower doses may be needed in kidney impairment.

**BACLOFEN**

**COMMON BRAND(S): Lioresal**

**GENERIC NAME(S): Baclofen**

**Primary Diagnosis:** Back Spasms

* Baclofen is a muscle relaxant and an antispastic agent
* Used to treat muscle symptoms caused by multiple sclerosis, including spasm, pain, and stiffness. It is sometimes used to treat muscle spasms and other symptoms in people with injury or disease of the spinal cord.

**How it Works:**

* Baclofen works to relieve muscle spasms but research suggests it inhibits nerve impulses in the spine, which relaxes and relieves muscle contractions.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

* Drowsiness
* Asthenia
* Dizziness
* Headache
* Nausea

**CONTRAINDICTIONS:**

* Baclofen is not indicated in the treatment of skeletal muscle spasm resulting from rheumatic disorders. The efficacy of Baclofen in stroke, cerebral palsy, and Parkinson's disease has not been established and, therefore, it is not recommended for these conditions.

#### Conditions:

* Confused
* Schizophrenia
* Psychotic disorder
* Method of Removing Waste/Poison from Blood with Dialysis
* Stroke
* Seizures
* Functional disorder of Bladder Neck and Sphincter Mechanism

**INDICATIONS:**

* Alleviation of signs and symptoms of spasticity resulting from multiple sclerosis, particulars for the relief of flexor spasms and concomitant pain, clonus, and muscular rigidity.
* Patients should have reversible spasticity so that Baclofen treatment will aid in restoring residual function.
* Baclofen may also be of some value in patients with spinal cord injuries and other spinal cord diseases.

**GABAPENTIN**

**COMMON BRAND(S): Neurontin**

**GENERIC NAME(S): Gabapentin**

**Primary Diagnosis:** Nerve pain in feet

* Anti-epileptic drug, also called an anticonvulsant.
* It affects chemicals and nerves in the body that are involved in the cause of seizures and some types of pain.

**How it Works:**

* Research has shown that Gabapentin binds strongly to a specific site (called the alpha2-delta site) on voltage-gated calcium channels. This action is thought to be the mechanism for its nerve-pain relieving and anti-seizure properties,

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

* Blurred vision
* Change in balance and stability
* Cold or flu-like symptoms
* Delusions
* Dementia
* Hoarseness
* Lack or loss of strength
* Lower back or side pain
* Swelling of the hands, feet, or lower legs
* Trembling or shaking

**INDICATIONS:**

* Used in adults to treat neuropathic pain (nerve pain) caused by herpes virus or shingles (herpes zoster).
* The Horizant brand of gabapentin is also used to treat restless leg syndrome (RLS).
* The Neurontin brand of gabapentin is also used to treat seizures in adults and children who are at least 3 years old.

**CONTRAINDICATIONS**:

**Conditions:**

* having thoughts of suicide
* depression
* Myasthenia Gravis
* pregnancy
* chronic kidney disease stage 3A (moderate)
* chronic kidney disease stage 3B (moderate)
* chronic kidney disease stage 4 (severe)
* chronic kidney disease stage 5 (failure)
* kidney disease with likely reduction in kidney function

**WARFARIN**

**COMMON BRAND(S): Coumadin, Jantoven**

**GENERIC NAME(S): Warfarin**

**Primary Diagnosis: Blood Thinner**

* **How it works:** Warfarin may be used to increase the time it takes for the blood to clot, often described as "thinning the blood". It works by blocking the formation of vitamin K-dependent clotting factors, inhibiting a vitamin K dependent enzyme complex, as well as two anticoagulant protein. Warfarin belongs to the class of drugs known as coumarins. Warfarin is also an anticoagulant.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

* Bleeding gums
* Blood in the urine
* Bloody stools
* Blurred vision
* Burning, crawling, itching, numbness, prickling, "pins and needles", or tingling feelings
* Chest pain or discomfort
* Confusion
* Coughing up blood
* Difficulty with breathing or swallowing
* Dizziness, faintness, or lightheadedness when getting up suddenly from a lying or sitting position
* Excessive bruising
* Headache
* Increased menstrual flow or vaginal bleeding
* Nosebleeds
* Paralysis
* Peeling of the skin
* Prolonged bleeding from cuts
* Red or black, tarry stools
* Red or dark brown urine
* Stomach pain with cramping
* Sweating
* Unexplained swelling
* Unusual tiredness or weakness

**INDICATIONS:**

* Used to treat or prevent blood clots in veins or arteries, which can reduce the risk of stroke, heart attack, or other serious conditions.
* Prophylaxis and treatment of venous thrombosis and its extension, pulmonary embolism (PE).
* Prophylaxis and treatment of thromboembolic complications associated with atrial fibrillation (AF) and/or cardiac valve replacement.
* Reduction in the risk of death, recurrent myocardial infarction (MI), and thromboembolic events such as stroke or systemic embolization after myocardial infarction.

**CONTRAINDICATIONS:**

* Pregnancy
* Hemorrhagic tendencies or blood dyscrasias
* Recent or contemplated surgery of the central nervous system or eye, or traumatic surgery resulting in large open surfaces
* Bleeding tendencies associated with:

− Active ulceration or overt bleeding of the gastrointestinal, genitourinary, or respiratory tract
− Central nervous system hemorrhage
− Cerebral aneurysms, dissecting aorta
− Pericarditis and pericardial effusions
− Bacterial endocarditis

* Threatened abortion, eclampsia, and preeclampsia
* Unsupervised patients with conditions associated with potential high level of non-compliance
* Spinal puncture and other diagnostic or therapeutic procedures with potential for uncontrollable bleeding
* Hypersensitivity to Warfarin or to any other components of this product
* Major regional or lumbar block anesthesia
* Malignant hypertension

**SIMVASTATIN**

**COMMON BRAND(S): Zocor**

**GENERIC NAME(S): Simvastatin**

**Primary Diagnosis:** High Cholesterol

**How it works:** Simvastatin works by blocking an enzyme in the liver known as HMG-CoA reductase that is responsible for the conversion of HMG-CoA to mevalonate, an important substance necessary for the synthesis of cholesterol and coenzyme Q10.Simvastatin also boosts the breakdown of lipids.Simvastatin belongs to a group of drugs known as HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors or statins. It reduces levels of "bad" cholesterol (low-density lipoprotein, or LDL) and triglycerides in the blood, while increasing levels of "good" cholesterol (high-density lipoprotein, or HDL).

* It is used to slow the progress of heart disease.
* It is used to lower bad cholesterol and raise good cholesterol (HDL).
* It is used to lower triglycerides.
* It is used to lower the chance of heart attack, stroke, and death in some people.
* It may be given to you for other reasons. Talk with the doctor.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

* Dizziness
* Fainting
* Fast or irregular heartbeat

**INDICATIONS:**

### Reductions in Risk of CHD Mortality and Cardiovascular Events

### Hyperlipidemia

### Adolescent Patients with Heterozygous Familial Hypercholesterolemia (HeFH)

**CONTRAINDICATIONS:**

* Active liver disease, which may include unexplained persistent elevations in hepatic transaminase levels
* Women who are pregnant or may become pregnant. Serum cholesterol and triglycerides increase during normal pregnancy, and cholesterol or cholesterol derivatives are essential for fetal development.
* Nursing mothers. It is not known whether Simvastatin is excreted into human milk; however, a small amount of another drug in this class does pass into breast milk. Because statins have the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants, women who require treatment with Simvastatin should not breastfeed their infants.

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