Table of Drug Side Effects: focuses on patients seen in the post-acute phase, i.e. in OP or HH settings, when the PT would not necessarily have the back up of nursing staff to monitor pharmacology. Generic names are in regular font; brand or trade names are in *italics*.

1. Online site for health professionals: [www.medscape.com](http://www.medscape.com) (registration required).
2. If you are trying to look up a drug and are unsure if the name you have is the generic or the trade name a Merck Manual appendix cross references many common generic names and trade-brand names: <http://www.merck.com/pubs/mmanual_home/appndxs/app4.htm>

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| **Side Effect** | **Drug Class** | **Generic = *Brand Name*** | |
| Postural Hypotension | Diuretics (for HTN, CHF, peripheral edema) | Hydrochlorothiazide (slow-acting) = *Hydrodiuril*  Furosemide = *Lasix* (loop diuretic)  Triamterene = *Dyreniuim* (K-sparing) | |
| Antiarrhythmics (V-tach, PVCs) | Quinidine *Procan SR* | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Antihypertensive: Sympatholytics: Alpha 2-agonists , CNS vasodilator | Clonidine = *Catapres* | | Antihypertensive: Beta Blockers (can cause intermittent claudication) | Propranolol = *Inderal,*  Atenolol*= Lopressor or C orgard* | | Antihypertensive: Alpha-1 Blocker, Peripheral vaso and arterial dilation | Cardura, Minipress | | Antihypertensive: Angiotensin Converting Enzyme (ACE) Inhibitors. Vasodilator | Captopril = *Capoten*,  Enalapril = *Vasotec* | | Antihypertensive: Peripheral vasodilators | Apresoline | | | |
| Calcium Channel Blockers (acts on cardiac and vascular smooth muscle) | | Amlodipine = Norvasc Nifedipine = *Procardia* |
| Nitrates (for angina) | | Nitostat, Isordil |
| Narcotic analgesics / Opiods | | Codeine  Hydromorphone = *Dilaudid*  Meperidine = *Demerol*  Oxycodone + Acetominophen = *Percocet*  Propoxyphene = *Darvon* Propoxyphene + Acetominophen = Darvocet |
| Tranquilizers (for psychotic behavior) | | Haldol, Navane |
| Sedative-Hypnotics (for insomnia, anxiety, anti-convulsant, skeletal muscle relaxant) | | Benzodiazepines  *Dalmane, Restoril* |
| Tricyclic antidepressants | | Amitriptiline = *Elavil,* |
| Anti Parkinsons | | Levodopa |
| Antipsychotics | | Haldol, Thorazine |
| Dizziness | NSAID, (Analgesic) | | ASA,Ibuprofen *=* *Motrin, Advil, Aleve, Nuprin,*  *Indocin, Meclomen, Naprosyn, Voltaren, Feldene* |
| Antihypertensives (see nested table above) | |  |
| Antihyperlipidemic (cholesterol management), “Statins” | | *Lipitor, Mevacor, Zocor, Pravastatin* |
| Sedative-Hypnotics (for insomnia, anxiety, anti-convulsant, skeletal muscle relaxant) | | Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, ETOH |
| Depression | Diuretics (for HTN, CHF) | | Hydrochlorothiazide (slow-acting) = *Hydrodiuril*  Furosemide = *Lasix* (loop diuretic)  Triamterene = *Dyreniuim* (K-sparing) |
| NSAID (Analgesic) | | ASA,Ibuprofen *=* *Motrin, Advil, Aleve, Nuprin,*  *Indocin, Meclomen, Naprosyn, Voltaren, Feldene* |
| Glucocorticosteroids (in the elderly) | | Prednisone, Dexamethasone, Hydrocortisone |
| Antihypertensives (see nested table above) | |  |
| H2 Receptor Antagonist (for gastritis, peptic ulcer, duodenal ulcer, GERD) | | Cimetidine = TagametRanitidine = ZantacLanzoprazole = Prevacid |
| Sedative-Hypnotics (for insomnia, anxiety, anti-convulsant, skeletal muscle relaxant) | | Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, ETOH |
| Anti Parkinsons | | Levodopa, *Sinamet, Symetrel, Parlodel* |
| Confusional States | Diuretics (for HTN, CHF) | | Hydrochlorothiazide (slow-acting) = *Hydrodiuril*  Furosemide = *Lasix*  Triamterene = *Dyreniuim* (K-sparing) |
| Narcotic analgesics / Opiods | | Codeine  Hydromorphone = *Dilaudid*  Meperidine = *Demerol*  Oxycodone + Acetominophen = *Percocet*  Propoxyphene = *Darvon*  Propoxyphene + Acetominophen = Darvocet |
| Sedative-Hypnotics (for insomnia, anxiety, anti-convulsant, skeletal muscle relaxant) | | Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, *Valium* |
| H2 Receptor Antagonists (for gastritis , peptic ulcer, duodenal ulcer, GERD) | | Cimetidine = TagametRanitidine = ZantacLanzoprazole = Prevacid |
| Cardiac Glycosides (for CHF, A-Fib) | | Digoxin = *Lanoxin* |
| Tricyclic Antidepressants | | Amitriptiline = Elavil |
| Beta Blockers (Antihypertensive) | | Propranolol = Inderal, Atenolol, Lopressor |
| Hypoglycemic Agents, Anti Diabetic (Insulin) | | Humulin, Novolin, Tolinase, Orinase |
| Myopathy | Glucocorticosteroids cause muscle wasting | | Prednisone, Dexamethasone, Hydrocortisone |
| “Statin” drugs, [HMG-COA Reductase Inhibitors] are one type of antihyperlipidemic drug  Localized pain; myalgia; myopathy; rhabdomyolysis; fatigue; paresthesia; peripheral neuropathy | | Atorvastatin = *Lipitor*  Lovastatin =  *Mevacor*  Prevastatin = *Pravachol* |
| ACE Inhibitors (Antihypertensive): rhabdomyolysis | | Captopril = *Capoten*, Enalapril = *Vasotec* |
| Calcium Channel Blockers | |  |
| Urinary Urge Incontinence  (Over-active Bladder),  Urinary Frequency,  Nocturia | Diuretics (for HTN, CHF, peripheral edema)  (Also the diuretic effect of alcohol and caffeine)  (Bladder Irritants: citrus, tomato, artificial sweeteners) | | Hydrochlorothiazide (slow-acting) = *Hydrodiuril*  Furosemide = *Lasix*  Triamterene = *Dyreniuim* (K-sparing) |
|  | | Lithium (treatment of Bipolar Disorder) |
|  | | Donepezil = *Aricept* (treatment of Alzheimer’s) |
| Skeletal Muscle Relaxants (calcium channel blocker acting distal to the myoneural junction of skeletal muscles) | | Dantrolene Sodium = *Dantrium* |
| Urinary Retention | Anti-Cholinergics (anti-nausea, anti-vertigo, anti-diahhreal agents),  Antidepressants, Sedative Hypnotics, Narcotics, Antihistamines,  Skeletal Muscle Relaxant (calcium channel blocker acting distal to the myoneural junction of skeletal muscle) | | |
| Hemorrhage,  bruising | Anti –Coagulants for prophylactic treatment of: DVT, MI, cerebral thromboembulus, TIA, heart valve replacement, A Fib) | | Warfarin= *Coumadin*  *Ticlid* |
| Glucocorticosteroids | | Prednisone, Dexamethasone, Hydrocortisone |
| NSAIDs: inhibit platelet activity | |  |
| Anti Neoplastic / Cytotoxic Agents for Cancer, RA, Auto - Immune diseases, & Immunosuppression after organ transplant | | Methotrexate Cyclophosphamide  Cyclosporin = *Sandimmune,* Imuran =  *Azathioprine* |
| Blood Clots | Oral Contraceptives | |  |
| Osteoporosis, bone destruction | Glucocorticosteroids | | Prednisone, Dexamethasone, Hydrocortisone |
| Thyroid hormone (long term use) | | Synthroid |
| Antineoplastics | | Methotrexate |
| Diuretics (for HTN, CHF) | |  |
| Anticonvulsants (Sedative-Hypnotics) | | *Dilantin*, phenobarbitol |
| Anti –Coagulants for prophylactic treatment of: DVT, MI, cerebral thromboembulus, TIA, heart valve replacement, A Fib) | | Warfarin= *Coumadin*  *Ticlid* |
| Immunosuppressants (post transplant surgery) | | Cyclosporin = *Sandimmune,* Imuran =  *Azathioprine* |
| Gastritis, Peptic ulcer | Glucocorticosteroids | | Prednisone, Dexamethasone, Hydrocortisone |
| NSAID (Analgesic) can cause GI bleeding, with eventual anemia | | ASA,Ibuprofen *=* *Motrin, Indocin, Meclomen, Naprosyn, Voltaren, Feldene, Dolobid,* |
| COX-2 Inhibitors (Analgesic) … lesser gastric irritant when compared to NSAIDs. | | Rofecoxib = Vioxx, (also has side effect of hypertension)Celecoxib = Celebrex |

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| Hyperglycemia, Diabetes | Glucocoricosteroids | Prednisone, Dexamethasone, Hydrocortisone |
| Diuretics (for HTN, CHF, peripheral edema) | Hydrochlorothiazide (slow-acting) = *Hydrodiuril*  Furosemide = *Lasix* (loop diuretic)  Triamterene = *Dyreniuim* (K-sparing) |
| Decreased resistance to infection | Anti Neoplastic / Cytotoxic Agents for Cancer, RA, Auto - Immune diseases, & Immunosuppression after organ transplant | Methotrexate Cyclophosphamide  Cyclosporin = *Sandimmune,* Imuran =  *Azathioprine* |
| Glucocorticosteroids | Prednisone, Dexamethasone, Hydrocortisone |
| Delayed Wound Healing | Glucocorticosteroids | Prednisone, Dexamethasone, Hydrocortisone |
| Sedation | Antihistamines | Vistaril |
| Tricyclic Antidepressants | Elavil |
| Hepatotoxicity | Acetominophen (Analgesic) in high doses | Tylenol |
| Ototoxicity-deafness, Vestibular deficits | Aminoglycoside Antibiotics | Gentamicin = *Garamycin* Tobramycin = *Nebcin*  Amikacin = *Amikin* |

Sources:

1) Geriatric Physical Therapy: C. Lewis, J. Bottomley

2) Pharmacology in Rehabilitation: Charles D. Ciccone

3) Medscape: [www.medscape.com](http://www.medscape.com)

### Drug Abbreviations: Note: abbreviations that are ~~crossed out~~ are prohibited by JCAHO

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| **Time** | **Mode** | Release | |
| ~~QD = daily~~  BID = 2x / day  ~~TID = 3x / day~~  ~~QID = 4x / day~~  ~~HS = at bedtime~~  PM = at night  PRN = as needed | TAB = tablet  CAP = capsule  NS = nasal spray  IM = intramuscular injection  IV = intravenous  BUC = cheek or gum  PO = by mouth  SL = sublingual  ~~SC or SQ = subcutaneous~~ | CC = coat core (extended release)  COER = controlled-onset  CR = controlled release  CRT = controlled  DR = delayed release  EC = enteric coated  ER = extended release  FC = film coated  LA = long acting | PR = precision release  SA = sustained action  SR = sustained or slow release  T = timed release  TD = timed release  TR = timed release  TW = therapeutic window  XL = extended release |