

Commonly Prescribed For...

Arthritis	Post-Operative Pain
Acute Gout	Inflammatory Pain r/t Tissue Injury
Dysmenorrhoea	Fever
Headache & Migraine	Lower Back Pain
Renal Colic	Macular Edema

Indications

Antipyretic	Fever Reduction
Analgesic	Pain Relief
Antithrombotic	Reduces Blood Clotting
Anti-Inflammatory	Reduces Inflammation

Mechanism Of Action - Enzyme Inhibitor

Inhibits Cyclooxygenase (COX): COX-1 and COX-2 helps in the production of prostaglandins, which are responsible for aiding the inflammatory response by acting as a vasodilator and inhibiting the aggregation of blood platelets.

Antipyretic Properties: Can be used to treat fever. Works on the hypothalamus by inhibiting prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) via COX, which raises the thermal set point.

COX-1 acts on the mucosa lining of the stomach to keep it from being eroded away by stomach acid.

COX-2 does not act on the lining of the stomach, so certain NSAIDs which work on COX-2 but not COX-1 are preferable to keep the function of the stomach intact and protected.

Generic & Trade Names

Generic	Trade	Route
Diclofenac	Voltaren	Oral,
Ibuprofen	Advil, Motrin	Oral, Parenteral
Naproxen	Aleve	Oral

COX-2 Selective

Celecoxib	Celebrex
Morniflumate	
Etoricoxib	
Nimesulide	
Parecoxib	
Talniflumate	

Name Endings

-Coxib	COX-2 inhibitor
-Profen	Anti-inflammatory/Analgesic
-Fenac	Anti-inflammatory Agent

Precautions

Not Recommended For...

Pregnancy
Cardiovascular Disease
Renal Disease
GI Bleeds (history of & currently)
Uncontrolled Hypertension

Interactions

Interactions	Increases	Decreases
Aspirin	GI Side Effects	Effectiveness of NSAID
Diuretics		Effects of Diurectic
Antihypertensive		Effects of Antihypertensives

Side Effects

Gastrointestinal Ulcers & Bleeds	Dry Eyes
Myocardial Infarction	Dizziness
Nephropathy	Diarrhea
Raised Liver Enzymes	Nausea
Hypertension	Dyspepsia
Salt & Fluid Retention	Bronchospasms

Pharmacodynamics/Kinetics

	Oral	Serum
Onset	30-60 Minutes	.
Peak	2-4 Hours	2-2.5 Hours
Duration	6-8 Hours	.
Absorption	Rapid	Readily

Nursing Diagnoses

Nursing Diagnoses

Acute Pain	Indications
Risk for imbalanced body temperature	Indications
Deficient knowledge r/t 1. disease process or/and 2. medication regimen	Indicates Teaching



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