

# Antidepressants

CLASS	DRUG	SIDE EFFECTS	CONSIDERATIONS
<b>SSRI's</b>	Citalopram (Celexa) Escitalopram (Lexapro) Fluoxetine (Prozac) Fluvoxamine (Luvox) Paroxetine (Paxil) Sertraline (Zoloft) Vilazodone (Viibryd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ N/V/D</li> <li>◆ Insomnia/ sedation</li> <li>◆ Weight gain</li> <li>◆ Sexual dysfunction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ 1<sup>st</sup> line therapy in depression/ anxiety</li> <li>◆ May take 4-6 weeks to reach effectiveness</li> <li>◆ Do not stop abruptly</li> </ul>
<b>SNRI's</b>	Desvenlafaxine (Savella) Duloxetine (Cymbalta) Levomilnacipran (Fetzima) Venlafaxine (Effexor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Increased BP/ HR</li> <li>◆ Insomnia/ sedation</li> <li>◆ Anxiety/ agitation</li> <li>◆ Dry mouth</li> <li>◆ Constipation</li> <li>◆ Dry mouth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Do not mix with TCA's or MAOI's (can cause serotonin syndrome)</li> <li>◆ May take 4-6 weeks to reach effectiveness</li> <li>◆ Do not stop abruptly</li> </ul>
<b>TCA's</b>	Amitriptyline (Elavil) Amoxapine (Asenden) Clomipramine (Anafranil) Desipramine (Norpramin) Doxepin (Sinequan) Imipramine (Tofranil) Nortriptyline (Pamelor) Protriptyline (Surmontil)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Blurred vision</li> <li>◆ Orthostatic hypotension</li> <li>◆ Tachycardia</li> <li>◆ Weight gain/ loss</li> <li>◆ Constipation</li> <li>◆ Dry mouth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Cardiotoxic (should not be taken in those with heart conditions)</li> <li>◆ Lethal in overdose</li> <li>◆ May take 2-4 weeks to reach effectiveness</li> <li>◆ Do not stop abruptly</li> </ul>
<b>MAOI's</b>	Isocarboxazid (Marplan) Phenelzine (Nardil) Selegiline (Emsam) Tranlycypromine (Parnate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ N/V/D/ constipation</li> <li>◆ Headache</li> <li>◆ Insomnia</li> <li>◆ Dizziness</li> <li>◆ Dry mouth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Avoid tyramine – can cause hypertensive crisis (aged meat, cheese, beer/ wine, pickled/ fermented foods, dried/ overripe fruits)</li> <li>◆ May take 4-6 weeks to reach effectiveness</li> </ul>
<b>ATYPICALS</b>	Bupropion (Wellbutrin) Fluoxetine/olanzapine (Symbax) Mirtazapine (Remeron) Trazodone (Oleptro)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Insomnia/ sedation</li> <li>◆ Dizziness</li> <li>◆ Weight gain/ loss</li> <li>◆ Dry mouth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Avoid bupropion in anorexia, bulimia, and seizures</li> <li>◆ Mirtazapine may cause ↑lipids and weight gain</li> <li>◆ May take 4-6 weeks to reach effectiveness</li> </ul>

# Analgesics

Drug Type	Drug	Uses/ Types of Pain	Side Effects	Considerations
NSAIDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ibuprofen (Motrin)</li> <li>Naproxen (Naprosyn)</li> <li>Ketorolac (Toradol)</li> <li>Nabumetone (Relafen)</li> <li>Diclofenac (Voltaren)</li> <li>Indomethacin (Indocin)</li> </ul>	<p>*Mild-moderate pain &amp; Inflammation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Headache</li> <li>Menstrual pain</li> <li>Colds &amp; flu</li> <li>Arthritis</li> <li>Sprains &amp; strains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indigestion</li> <li>Stomach ulcers</li> <li>GI Bleeding</li> <li>N/V/D</li> <li>Dizziness</li> <li>Drowsiness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid in peptic ulcer disease, gastritis, and renal or hepatic insufficiency</li> <li>Monitor for signs of GI bleeding</li> <li>Ibuprofen can increase the risk of lithium toxicity</li> <li>May decrease the effects of loop diuretics and beta blockers</li> </ul>
Opioid Analgesics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oxycodone (OxyContin)</li> <li>Oxymorphone (Opana)</li> <li>Hydrocodone (Zohydro)</li> <li>Hydromorphone (Dilaudid)</li> <li>Morphine (MS-Contin)</li> <li>Fentanyl</li> <li>Methadone (Dolophine)</li> <li>Tramadol (Ultram)</li> <li>Codeine</li> <li>Meperidine (Demerol)</li> <li>Buprenorphine (Butrans)</li> </ul>	<p>*Moderate-severe pain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acute/ chronic pain</li> <li>Surgery</li> <li>Bone fractures</li> <li>Cancer</li> <li>Dental pain/ extractions</li> <li>End of life comfort</li> <li>Rapid respirations/ uncontrolled cough</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nausea &amp; vomiting</li> <li>Constipation</li> <li>Respiratory depression</li> <li>Drowsiness/ sedation</li> <li>Impaired thinking/ confusion</li> <li>Itching</li> <li>Addiction/ dependence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of barbiturates, phenothiazines, and MAOIs increase likelihood of respiratory depression, hypotension, and sedation</li> <li>Avoid use with CAD, MI, hypertension</li> <li>In long-term use, do not stop abruptly, can cause severe withdrawal affects</li> <li>Monitor for signs of overdose</li> <li>** Opioid antidote- Naloxone</li> </ul>
Salicylates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aspirin</li> </ul>	<p>*Mild-moderate pain, inflammation, blood thinner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Headaches</li> <li>Colds &amp; flu</li> <li>Toothaches</li> <li>Arthritis</li> <li>Blood clot prevention</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/V/D</li> <li>GI bleeding</li> <li>Stomach pain</li> <li>Drowsiness</li> <li>Mild headache</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ringling in the ears may be the first sign of toxicity</li> <li>Use caution if using other anticoagulants</li> <li>Antacids decrease effects of med</li> <li>**Activated charcoal may help in overdose</li> </ul>
Cox-2 Inhibitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Celecoxib (Celebrex)</li> </ul>	<p>*Moderate pain &amp; inflammation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rheumatoid arthritis</li> <li>Osteoarthritis</li> <li>Ankylosing spondylitis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gas &amp; bloating</li> <li>Sore throat &amp; cold symptoms</li> <li>Constipation</li> <li>Dizziness</li> <li>Altered sense of taste</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can cause GI ulcers, bleeding, or holes in the stomach and intestines</li> <li>Monitor for signs of GI bleeding</li> <li>Do not use in those who've had coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery</li> </ul>
Antimigraine Agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sumatriptan (Imitrex)</li> <li>Eletriptan (Relpax)</li> <li>Rizatriptan (Maxalt)</li> <li>Zolmitriptan (Zomig)</li> <li>Naratriptan (Amerge)</li> <li>Dihydroergotamine (Migranal)</li> <li>Ergotamine (Ergomar)</li> <li>Methylergonovine (Methergine)</li> <li>Methysergide (Sansert)</li> </ul>	<p>*Moderate-severe pain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Migraine headaches</li> <li>Cluster headaches</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stomach pain</li> <li>Irregular heartbeat</li> <li>Leg cramps</li> <li>Numbness/ tingling in legs or feet</li> <li>N/V/D</li> <li>Shortness of breath</li> <li>Agitation</li> <li>Drowsiness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can increase risk of serotonin syndrome with use of SSRIs, SNRIs, TCAs, and MAOIs</li> <li>Increased risk of toxicity within 2 weeks of stopping MAOIs</li> <li>Monitor cardiac status as causes increased risk of MI and arrhythmias</li> </ul>
Miscellaneous Analgesics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acetaminophen (Tylenol)</li> </ul>	<p>*Mild-moderate pain &amp; fevers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Headaches</li> <li>Muscle &amp; joint pain</li> <li>Sprains &amp; strains</li> <li>Colds &amp; flu</li> <li>Fever</li> <li>Toothaches</li> <li>Menstrual pain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nausea/ stomach pain</li> <li>Itching/ rash</li> <li>Headache</li> <li>Dark urine</li> <li>Clay-colored stools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can cause liver toxicity</li> <li>Should not exceed 3-4 grams in 24hr period</li> <li>Use with Warfarin may increase risk of bleeding</li> <li>Can alter blood glucose readings</li> <li>**Acetaminophen antidote- N-acetylcysteine</li> </ul>