

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: *Medication*

STUDENT NAME _____

MEDICATION _____ REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

CATEGORY CLASS _____

PURPOSE OF MEDICATION

Expected Pharmacological Action

Methergine acts on the lean muscle of the uterus and increases the rate, tone and the amplitude of the rhythm contradictions. Induces a rapid and sustained tetanic uterotonic effect reduces the stage of labor and prevent the excessive blood loss.

Therapeutic Use

Methergine is a semi-synthetic ergot alkaloid that is used as a therapy for the control and prevention postpartum hemorrhage (Hakim, 2005).

Complications

Some complications have been reported in the use such as the increase in the cases of hypertension toxemia and hypersensitivity among the users of this drug (Hakim, 2005).

Medication Administration

Intravenously, one mL, 0.2 mg, administered slowly over a period of no less than 60 seconds. Intramuscularly, one mL, 0.2 mg following delivery of the anterior shoulder, after delivery of the placenta, or during the puerperium. The process may be done again as required, at intervals of 2-4 hours. Orally, One tablet, 0.2 mg, 3 or 4 times daily in the puerperium for a maximum of 1 week.

Contraindications/Precautions

The periarterial, intra-arterial injection should be avoided. The coronary artery disease or the risk factors may be susceptible to the development of MI and the infarction that may be associated with methergine-induced vasospasm, sepsis, hepatic and renal disease and obliterated vascular disease. It is not recommended for nursing mothers (Dweck, 2000).

Nursing Interventions

Interventions should involve the close monitor of interpretive signs such as the BP and the uterine reaction during and after administration methergine until the period of partum is stable. Notify the doctor if Blood Pressure abruptly surges or if there are repeated periods of uterine relaxation (Nall, 2011).

Interactions

Products that may interact with the drug include other ergot alkaloids, "triptan" medication for a migraine. Others may affect the expulsion of methergine from the body they include cobicist, boceprevir, nefazodone, mifepristone and azole antifungals such as ketoconazole, macrolides antibiotics such as erythromycin (Dweck, 2000).

Client Education

The Client should report cramping for increased bleeding, numb or cold figure toes, vomiting, and nausea, muscle or chest pain and they should not breastfeed while taking the drug (Nall, 2011).

Evaluation of Medication Effectiveness

methergine is very effective and helps expectant mothers a lot. doctors should encourage pregnant women to use it.