

- Bowel status: constipation; provide fluids, fiber in diet; may need stimulant laxatives if opioid use exceeds 3 days

Black Box Warning: Neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome: monitor neonate for withdrawal (irritability, hyperactivity, abnormal sleep patterns, high-pitched crying, tremor, vomiting, diarrhea)

- **Allergic reactions:** rash, urticaria; stop product
- Cough and respiratory dysfunction: respiratory depression, character, rate, rhythm
- **Beers:** avoid in older adults unless safer alternative is unavailable; may cause ataxia, impaired psychomotor function

Black Box Warning: Pregnancy/breast-feeding: use only if benefits outweigh fetal risk; neonatal withdrawal syndrome may occur if used for prolonged periods in pregnancy; do not use in breastfeeding, excretion in breast milk

Evaluate:

- Therapeutic response: decrease in pain or cough

Teach patient/family:

- To report any symptoms of CNS changes, allergic reactions
- That physical dependency may result when used for extended periods
- That withdrawal symptoms may occur: nausea, vomiting, cramps, fever, faintness, anorexia
- To avoid driving, other hazardous activities because drowsiness occurs
- To avoid other CNS depressants; they will enhance sedating properties of this product
- To change positions slowly to reduce orthostatic hypotension
- To take as directed, not to double doses or exceed doses, not to discontinue abruptly, taper, there is a high abuse potential
- To notify provider if pain is not adequately controlled
- For dry mouth, use sugarless gum, frequent sips of water, use food, good oral hygiene
- To notify prescriber of relief of pain

Black Box Warning: Not to exceed 4000 mg in combination product with acetaminophen; check all other products that may contain acetaminophen

Black Box Warning: Ethanol ingestion: that a patient's use with ethanol can lead to serious overdose or death; not to use with other medications containing ethanol unless directed by prescriber

Black Box Warning: Neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome: that this syndrome can be fatal; that it results from prolonged maternal use of long-acting opioids

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- To notify prescriber if pregnancy is planned or suspected

TREATMENT OF OVERDOSE: Naloxone HCl (Narcan) 0.2-0.8 mg IV, O₂, IV fluids, vasopressors

hydrocortisone (Rx)

(hy-dro-kor'tih-sone)

Cortef, Cortenema

hydrocortisone acetate (Rx)

Anucort, Anusol, Hemril, Proctocort, Rectasol, Rectasol HC

hydrocortisone sodium succinate (Rx)

A-HydroCort, Solu

Func. class.: Corticosteroid

Chem. class.: Short-acting glucocorticoid

Do not confuse:

hydrocortisone/HYDROcodone

ACTION: Decreases inflammation by suppression of migration of polymorphonuclear leukocytes, fibroblasts, reversal of increased capillary permeability, and lysosomal stabilization