

Newborn meds		
Med name Generic (Brand)	Med purpose	Possible side effects
Inhalers: Vaccine: <input type="checkbox"/> Hepatitis B <input type="checkbox"/> _____	Prevention of disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever. • Irritation and redness at injection site.
Supplement: <input type="checkbox"/> Vitamin K- <input type="checkbox"/> Phytomenadione (Mephyton) <input type="checkbox"/> _____	Treatment of prevention of vitamin deficiencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constipation. • Dark stools.
Antibiotics: <input type="checkbox"/> Ampicillin <input type="checkbox"/> Gentamicin <input type="checkbox"/> Erythromycin <input type="checkbox"/> Ophthalmic <input type="checkbox"/> _____	Treat or prevent infection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diarrhea. • Loss of appetite. • Rash.
Numbing agent: <input type="checkbox"/> Lidocaine (Xylocaine) <input type="checkbox"/> _____	Circumcision pain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mild skin irritation, redness, or dryness. • Irritation at application site.
Other: <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____		

Adult women's meds		
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Other: <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____		

New medication

What you need to know Women's and newborn care



To help you learn we will ask you to explain some of your medications a few different times during your stay.

Keep track of when you are ready to learn and when you are able to explain your medications in your own words.

I am ready to learn!

1.
2.
3.

I can explain my new medications in my own words!

1.
2.
3.

If you have any questions about your new medications while here in the hospital please talk to your doctor or nurse.



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This handout does not take the place of a discussion with your health care team.
Discuss any questions or concerns with your health care team.
Approved for distribution by System Patient Education Council.

During your stay we may give you and your baby some new medications. It is important that you understand why you are taking these medications and understand some of the most common side effects.

By understanding these potential side effects, you can communicate more clearly with the care team, so we can keep you comfortable and safe.

You may or may not go home on these new medications. Please refer to your discharge paperwork for home medications.

After you leave the hospital, you may get a survey via mail or email from a company called Press Ganey. Please let us know how we did on your new medication education.



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Pain control (Non-narcotics): <input type="checkbox"/> Acetaminophen (Tylenol) <input type="checkbox"/> Ibuprofen (Advil/Motrin) <input type="checkbox"/> Ketorolac (Toradol)	Mild to moderate pain 	• Nausea/upset stomach. • Vomiting.
Pain control (Narcotics): <input type="checkbox"/> Fentanyl (Sublimaze) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrocodone-Acetaminophen (Norco) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydromorphone (Dilaudid) ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Morphine <input type="checkbox"/> Nalbuphine (Nubain) <input type="checkbox"/> Oxycodone (Roxicodone) <input type="checkbox"/> _____	Moderate to severe pain 	• Dizziness/lightheadedness. • Constipation • Nausea/upset stomach. • Dry mouth. • Tiredness.
Steroids: <input type="checkbox"/> Betamethasone (Celestone) <input type="checkbox"/> Dexamethasone (Decadron)	Develop baby's lungs 	• Trouble sleeping. • Increased blood pressure.
Numbing agent: <input type="checkbox"/> Benzocaine (Dermoplast) <input type="checkbox"/> Lidocaine (Xylocaine)	Numbs and reduces pain 	• Irritation at application site.
Blood thinners: <input type="checkbox"/> Aspirin <input type="checkbox"/> Enoxaparin (Lovenox) <input type="checkbox"/> Heparin <input type="checkbox"/> _____	Prevent blood clots 	• Injection site irritation. • Upset stomach. • Diarrhea. • Unexpected bruising or bleeding.
Antacids/Anti-gas: <input type="checkbox"/> Citric acid (Bicitra) <input type="checkbox"/> Famotidine (Pepcid) <input type="checkbox"/> Pantoprazole (Protonix) <input type="checkbox"/> Simethicone (Mylicon/Gas-X)	Heartburn 	• Headache. • Upset Stomach/Nausea. • Diarrhea.

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Stool softeners/laxatives: <input type="checkbox"/> Docusate (Colace) <input type="checkbox"/> _____	Prevent constipation and soften stool 	• Loose stool. • Nausea.
Labor: <input type="checkbox"/> Magnesium Sulfate <input type="checkbox"/> Terbutaline (Brethine) <input type="checkbox"/> _____	Suppresses contractions to delay delivery 	• Anxiety. • Nausea. • Headache. • Tremors. • Muscle pain or cramps.
<input type="checkbox"/> Oxytocin (Pitocin) <input type="checkbox"/> _____	Stimulate labor Treat postpartum uterine bleeding	• Upset stomach. • Vomiting. • Dizziness.
Blood pressure and complications medications: <input type="checkbox"/> Hydralazine (Apresoline) <input type="checkbox"/> Labetalol (Trandate) <input type="checkbox"/> Magnesium Sulfate <input type="checkbox"/> Nifedipine (Procardia) <input type="checkbox"/> _____	Decrease blood pressure 	• Dizziness/lightheadedness. • Tiredness. • Stomach cramps.
Immunizing agent: <input type="checkbox"/> Rho(D) Immune Globulin (Rhogam) <input type="checkbox"/> _____	Ensures safe pregnancy in mothers whose baby has a different blood type 	• Tenderness at injection site. • Chills. • Headache/ body aches.
Prostaglandin: <input type="checkbox"/> Dinoprostone(Cervidil) <input type="checkbox"/> Misoprostol (Cytotec) <input type="checkbox"/> _____	Cervix softening or contraction induction 	• Fever. • Diarrhea. • Nausea. • Flushing. • Stomach cramping and pain. • Vomiting. • Uterine contractions.

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Antibiotics: <input type="checkbox"/> Ampicillin (Omnipen) <input type="checkbox"/> Cefazolin (Ancef) <input type="checkbox"/> Ceftriaxone (Rocephin) ³ <input type="checkbox"/> Cephalexin (Keflex) <input type="checkbox"/> Clindamycin (Cleocin) <input type="checkbox"/> Doxycycline <input type="checkbox"/> Erythromycin <input type="checkbox"/> Gentamicin <input type="checkbox"/> Penicillin G <input type="checkbox"/> Vancomycin (Vancocin) ⁴ <input type="checkbox"/> _____	Treat or prevent infection 	• Upset stomach. • Cramping. • Diarrhea. • Nausea. • Rash. • Yeast infection.
Allergic-like reaction treatment: <input type="checkbox"/> Diphenhydramine (Benadryl) <input type="checkbox"/> _____	Improve allergic reactions 	• Drowsiness. • Dry mouth. • Loss of appetite. • Constipation.
Clotting agent: <input type="checkbox"/> Carboprost/ hemabate <input type="checkbox"/> Methylergonovine (Methergine) <input type="checkbox"/> Tranexamic acid <input type="checkbox"/> _____	Prevents and stops bleeding 	• Diarrhea. • Dizziness. • Nausea. • Vomiting.
Sedative: <input type="checkbox"/> Zolpidem (Ambien) <input type="checkbox"/> _____	Treatment of insomnia 	• Diarrhea. • Dizziness. • Drowsiness. • Headache.
Antiemetic: <input type="checkbox"/> Ondansetron (Zofran) <input type="checkbox"/> Promethazine (Phenergan) <input type="checkbox"/> _____	Nausea 	• Headache. • Dizziness. • Constipation. • Weakness/tiredness. • Dry mouth. • Loss of appetite.
Supplement: <input type="checkbox"/> Ferrous Sulfate (Iron) <input type="checkbox"/> _____	Treatment of iron deficiency in blood loss 	Treatment of iron deficiency in blood loss