

# ANTI-INFLAMMATORY FIRST-GENERATION NSAIDS COX-1 INHIBITORS

- Non-steroidal Anti-inflammatory drugs that are non-selective inhibitors that block both COX-1 and COX-2 enzymes to reduce pain, fever, and inflammation.
- Higher gastrointestinal risk

## MECHANISM OF ACTION:

- Primary as Analgesic, Anti-Pyretic and Anti-inflammatory by blocking both COX-1 and COX-2 enzymes.

## ANTIDOTE:

- Activated Charcoal  
↳ within 1/2hrs

## DRUG NAME:

- Aspirin (PO) (also Antiplatelet) →

## THERAPEUTIC USES

- Secondary prevention to ACS & Ischemic Stroke

- Ibuprofen (PO)
- Diclofenac (PO)
- Naproxen Sodium (PO)
- Indomethacin (PO, Rectal)
- Ketorolac (PO, IV, IM)
- Mefenamic Acid



NSAIDs

- Analgesia; Pain
- Antipyretic; Fever
- Antiinflammatory; Inflammation

## SIDE /ADVERSE EFFECTS:

- Gastritis
  - GI bleeding
  - Nausea, Vomiting
  - HTN
  - Hyperk<sup>+</sup>
- } Common

## CONTRAINDICATION:

- Pregnancy; 3rd trimester
- Active peptic ulcer disease
- Post CABG surgery
- GI Bleeding
- Severe renal impairment
- Severe heart failure

## NURSING CONSIDERATION:

- Monitor for side/Adverse effect.
- Administer together with GI protector (if ordered)
- Administer with food or milk  
↳ Reduce gastric irritation
- Daily weight → weight gain
- Record I/O chart
- Assess for melena or hematemesis

## PATIENT EDUCATION:

- Take after food
- Do NOT take on empty stomach
- Avoid alcohol
- Observe for black/tarry stool
- Medication compliance