Diuretics

Class of Drug	Actions	Uses	Side Effects	Nursing Implications
Thiazide & Thiazide-like Hydrochlorothiazide Chlorothiazide Chlorothalidone Quinethazone Indapamide	- Inhibits Na & CI reabsorption in the distal tubule - Has longer duration of action than loop diuretics	- Mild edema - Essential hypertension	- Orthostatic hypotension - K & Cl depletion - Hyperuricemia (decr. excretion) - Hypercalcemia when taking Ca supplements - Anorexia, N/V, general Gl - Glucose intolerance - Dry mouth, thirst - Weakness, lethargy, muscle cramps - Decreased excretion of Li - Increased dysrhythmia	- Teach about signs of hypokalemia: anorexia, nausea, lethargy & mental confusion, muscle weakness, cardiac anythmias - Teach management of orthostatic hypotension Drug/Drug Interactions (DDIs): EtOH, oral hypoglycemics, insulin, antihypertensives can cause hypotension
Loop Diuretics - Highly protein bound furosemide (LASIX) - Sulfonamide derivative torsemide (DEMADEX) - Sulfonamide derivative - Longer half-life so q day dosing bumetanide (BUMEX) - Sulfonamide derivative - More potent than furosemide - Decr. incidence of hyperglycemia ethacrynic acid (EDECRIN) - NOT related to sulfonamides - Decr. incidence of GI disturbances - Decr. incidence of hyperglycemia	- Blocks reabsorption of Na by inhibiting Na/K/2CI pump in the ascending loop	- Edema - Hypertension (pts with decreased. renal blood flow) - CHF (adjunct to digoxin) - Renal & hepatic dysfunction	Increased excretion Na, K, Cl, H, Ca Arrhythmias due to electrolyte depletion Excessive diuresis Weakness, lethargy, dizziness Transient hearing loss Orthostatic hypotension Abdominal pain, diarrhea, anorexia Impaired glucose tolerance Decreased excretion of Li Incontinence	- Assess for allergy to sulfonamides (w/ furosemide, torsemide, bumetanide) - Teach about signs of hypokalemia - K supplementation - Assess for dehydration: urine color, I & O, mucous membranes, increased HR - Schedule dose in the morning - Lab monitoring: K, Na & PT/INR if on Coumadin - Avoid switching brands (bioavailability) Drug/Drug Interactions (DDIs): (Lasix) digitalis, corticosteroids, lithium, sulfonylureas, warfarin, decreased absorption w/ food
Potassium Sparing spironolactone (ALDACTONE) - Keep in dark container - Agranulocytosis SE: Hirutism, menstrual irregularities, gynecomastia in men triamterene (DYTAC) - Urine may turn blue - Agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenia - Photosensitivity rxs amiloride (MIDAMOR) - Excreted unchanged in urine - Aplastic anemia, neutropenia	Antagonist of aldactone: inhibits pump that exchanges K for Na in distal tubule Reduces Na reabsorption while retaining K & H	- Hyperaldosteronism (spironolactone) - Edema in CHF - Cirrhosis of liver - Hypertension - Hypokalemia: helps retain K (Used as adjunct therapy, seldom used alone)	- Hyperkalemia - Hypotension - GI Upset: nausea/vomiting - Increases Li reabsorption - Weakness, fatigue	- Teach to avoid high K foods: prunes, potatoes, raisins, dates, bananas - Teach S/Sx of hyperkalemia - Monitor other meds with K Contraindicated: - Pts w/ renal insufficiency (inc. hyperkalemia potential) - Pts on other K-sparing drugs (inc. hyperkalemia potential) Drug/Drug Interactions (DDIs): ACE inhibitor, K supplements (increased K levels)