

OASIS-E Reference Guide for High-Risk Drug Classes

Share this guide with your clinicians before OASIS-E is implemented in January 2023. It will help them get comfortable with new OASIS item N0415 (High-risk drug classes: use and indication) and ensure they are familiar with the high-risk drug classes and why they are considered so. This OASIS item will require clinicians to check if the patient is taking the high-risk medications, listed in the table below, and whether an indication is noted for all medications in the drug class.

Note: Examples provided below are not all-inclusive and serve to provide an idea of what types of drugs are included in each drug class.

The home environment allows for time and comfort to discuss all medications and substances the patient may be taking. Three things that must be stressed with all medications for all patients:

The first dose, or even the first dose after not taking the medication for a period of time, could cause an adverse or allergic reaction.

The medication must be taken until all doses are taken and should not be stopped abruptly. Stopping abruptly or before a full course is complete can cause complications.

All medications can interact with other medications including herbal and over the counter medications, your health care providers must know of everything you take.

Drug class	Examples	High risk/considerations:
Antipsychotics	Thorazine/Chlorpromazine Prolixin/Fluphenazine Haldol/Haloperidol Compazine/Prochlorperazine Mellaril/Thioridazine Stelazine/Trifluoperazine Abilify/Aripiprazole Clozaril/Clozapine Zyprexa/Olanzapine Seroquel/Quetiapine Risperidal/Risperidone Geodon/Ziprasidone	Potential drug-drug interactions Symptoms could include fatigue, weakness, hypotension, arrhythmias, seizures, etc. Caregiver involvement recommended Often require trial and error to get optimal effects with least side effects Cannot be stopped suddenly Risk of abuse Can have sedative effects Adverse effects can include extrapyramidal effects like tremors, and tardive dyskinesia
Anticoagulants	Coumadin/Warfarin/Jantoven Lovenox/Enoxaparin Fragmin/Dalteparin Heparin Pradaxa/Dabigatran Eliquis/Apixaban Arixtra/Fondaparinux Xarelto/Rivaroxaban Savaysa/Edoxaban	High risk for bleeding Risk for anemia Often requires monitoring of drug levels May require diet modifications Drug-drug interaction potential Requires coordination of services for procedures, surgeries and dental work Requires close monitoring after any injury due to high-risk for hemorrhage Educate patient on bleeding precautions
Antibiotics	Piperacillin/Pipracil Cephalexin/Keflex Cefazolin/Ancef Ceftriaxone/Rocephin Aztreonam/Azactam Ertapenem/Invanz Clindamycin/Cleocin (continued on next page)	Risk for drug-drug interaction Risk for allergic reaction Inappropriate use can lead to drug-resistant bacteria May require monitoring of drug levels Instruct patients to take all doses and complete their course of antibiotics Can contribute to antibiotic-associated diarrhea like C-diff.

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Antibiotics (cont.)	Gentamycin/Gentamicin Moxifloxin/Avelox Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole/Bactrim Vancomycin/Vancocin Linezolid/Zyvox	
Opioids	Hydromorphone/Dilaudid Methadone/Dolophone Morphine/MS Contin Oxycodone/OxyContin Oxycodone & Acetaminophen/Percocet Hydrocodone & Acetaminophen/Vicodin Fentanyl/Duragesic Tramadol/Ultram Codeine	Risk for drug-drug interaction Risk for allergic reaction Risk for overuse and addiction Compound effect when mixed with other drugs and/or alcohol Side effects/adverse effects include constipation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, somnolence and respiratory depression Contributes to fall risk Educate patients on alternative pain relief measures
Antiplatelets	Aspirin Pletal/Cilostazol Plavix/Clopidogrel Persantine/Dipyridamole Effient/Prasugrel Ticlid/Ticlopidine Brillinta/Ticagrelor Aggrenox	High risk for bleeding Risk for anemia Drug-drug interaction potential Requires coordination of services for procedures, surgeries and dental work Requires close monitoring after any injury due to high-risk for hemorrhage Educate patient on bleeding precautions
Hypoglycemics	Insulin – many types Metformin/Glucophage Amaryl/Glimepiride Glucotrol/Glipizide Starlix/Nateglinide Prandin/Repaglinide Actos/Pioglitazone Januvia/Sitagliptin Tradjenta/Linagliptin Jardiance/Empagliflozin Trulicity/Dulglutide Byetta/Exenatide Victoza/Liraglutadine	Potential for hypoglycemia Risk drug-drug interaction Inappropriate use can lead to severe hypoglycemia, coma or death Educate patient on signs and symptoms of hyperglycemia and hypoglycemia Educate patient to take caution when skipping meals and taking hypoglycemics Educate patient on the need to check blood sugar frequently

Sources: Karen Carter, RN, HCS-D, HCS-O, HCS-H, HCS-C, chief operating officer/chief compliance officer with Trinity Home and Health Care in North Richland Hills, Texas and Michelle Horner, RN, HCS-D, HCS-O, HCS-H, post-acute education manager with McBee Associates of Wayne, Pa.