

Drug Information Table

Antiparkinson Agent/MAO-B Inhibitors – selegiline (Eldepryl, Zelapar ODT)

THERAPEUTIC USE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Symptoms of Parkinson's disease (PD) as an adjunct to levodopa/carbidopa• Major depression – transdermal patch (Emsam)
ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Insomnia• Hypertension (as an interaction with other drugs) – at high doses• Irritation of oral mucous membranes (with orally disintegrating form)
INTERVENTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monitor for any adverse effects• Carefully monitor other drugs client may be taking• Monitor BP while taking this drug• Inspect tongue and oral cavity for irritation
ADMINISTRATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Give with levodopa/carbidopa so that levodopa dosage may be reduced• Give orally disintegrating form (Zelapar) by placing it on the top of the tongue• Give before morning meal• Don't eat or drink for 5 min before or after administration
CLIENT INSTRUCTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Instruct client to take last dose of the day by noon to prevent insomnia• Instruct client to notify provider before taking any new drugs• Instruct client about foods to avoid• Inform client of drugs, including herbals, which may interact with selegiline• Instruct client to report irritation to provider
CONTRAINDICATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hypersensitivity• Receiving meperidine for pain
PRECAUTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Peptic ulcer disease
INTERACTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meperidine (Demerol) and other opioids, MAOIs, tricyclic or SSRI antidepressants can cause high fever, hypertension, rigidity• Foods containing tyramine can cause hypertension (less likely to do so than other MAOI drugs)• Herbal drugs, such as ephedra, St. John's wort, ginseng, or ma huang, can cause severe hypertension• Antihypertensive drugs, diuretics, or general anesthetics can cause hypotension