Approximately two-thirds of older adults use prescription and nonprescription drugs with one-third of all prescriptions being written for older adults. Most older adults use at least one drug daily. The most commonly used medications are cardiovascular drugs, antihypertensive, analgesics, antiarthritic agents, sedatives, tranquilizers, laxatives, and antacids. Polypharmacology, the concurrent use of many medications, increases the risk for adverse reactions. Although polypharmacy may reflect inappropriate prescribing, the concurrent use of multiple medications may be necessary in situations where an older adult has multiple acute and chronic conditions. However, periodic and thorough review of all medications being used is important to restrict the number of medications used to the fewest necessary. The nurse’s role with an older adult undergoing drug therapy is to ensure the greatest therapeutic benefit with the least amount of harm.