

# PHARMACY TECHS HQ DRUG CLASSIFICATION

## 1. Adrenergic



Mimics activity of dopamine SNS; treat shock and cardiac arrest

Drug:  
Epinephrine (ADRENALIN)  
Dopamine (DOBUTamine)

## 2. Adrenergic Blocker



Action - Blocks beta Receptors in The Heart Causing:  
↓ Heart Rate  
↓ Force of Contraction  
↓ Rate of A-V Conduction

Side Effects: Bradycardia  
Lethargy  
GI Disturbance  
CHF  
↓ BP  
Depression

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Lowers the blood pressure by stimulating alpha-adrenergic receptors in the CNS, causing vasodilation.

Drug:  
Metoprolol (LOPRESSOR)  
Atenolol (TENORMIN)  
Clonidine (CATAPRES)  
Carvedilol (COREG)  
Labetalol (TRANDATE)

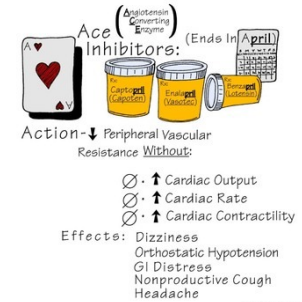
## 3. Anesthetic



Produce loss of feeling or sensation.

Drug:  
Xylocaine (LIDOCaine)  
Bupivacaine (MARCaine)  
Ketamine (KETALAR)

## 4. Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme (ACE) Inhibitors



Lowers the blood pressure by blocking the conversion of Angiotensin I to Angiotensin II.

Drug:  
Captopril (CAPOTEN)  
Lisinopril (ZESTRIL)  
Ramipril (ALTACE)  
Quinapril (ACCUPRIL)  
Enalapril (VASOTEC)

## 5. Antacid



Used to treat ulcers by neutralizing gastric acid.

Drug:  
Magaldrate (RIOPAN)  
Calcium Carbonate (TUMS)  
Magnesium Hydroxide (Milk of Magnesia)

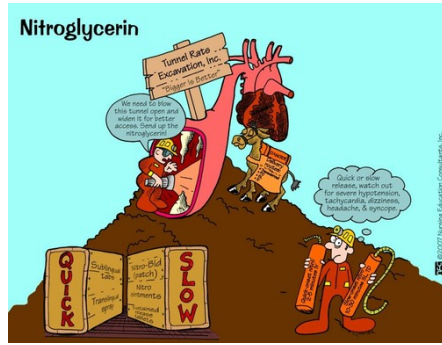
## 6. Antianemic



Prevention and treatment of anemias.

Drug:  
Epoetin Alpha (EPOGEN)  
Iron Polysaccharide (NIFEREX)  
Ferrous Sulfate (FEOSOL)

7. **Antianginal**



Increase blood flow to coronary arteries, resulting in complete or partial relief of symptoms.

Drug:

- Isosorbide Dinitrate (ISORDIL)
- Nitroglycerin (NITROSTAT)
- Nifedipine (PROCARDIA)
- Verapamil (CALAN)

8. **Antianxiety**



used to manage forms of anxiety; cause generalized CNS depression.

Drug:

- Diazepam (VALIUM)
- Alprazolam (XANAX)
- Lorazepam (ATIVAN)
- Venlafaxine (EFFEXOR)
- Bupirone (BuSpar)

9. **Antiarrhythmic**



Suppression of cardiac arrhythmias.

Drug:

- Xylocaine (LIDOCaine)
- Quinidine
- Procainamide (PRONESTYL)
- Verapamil (CALAN)
- Amiodarone (CORDARONE)

10. **Antiasthmatics**



Manage acute and chronic episodes of reversible bronchoconstriction.

Drug:

- Albuterol (VENTOLIN)
- Salmeterol Xinafoate (SEREVENT)
- Levabuterol (XOPENEX)
- Montelukast (SINGULAIR)

11. **Antibiotic**

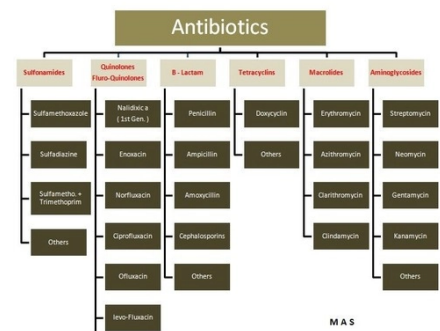


Treat and prophylaxis for various bacterial infection.

Drug:

- Ampicillin (OMNIPEN)
- Amoxicillin Clavulanate (Augmentin)
- Cephalexin (KEFLEX)
- Ciprofloxacin (CIPRO)
- Ceftrizxone (ROCEPHIN)
- Vancomycin (VANCOGIN)
- Penicillin

12. **antibiotic**



A chemical substance derived from a mold or bacteria that inhibits the growth of other microorganisms (very small organisms)

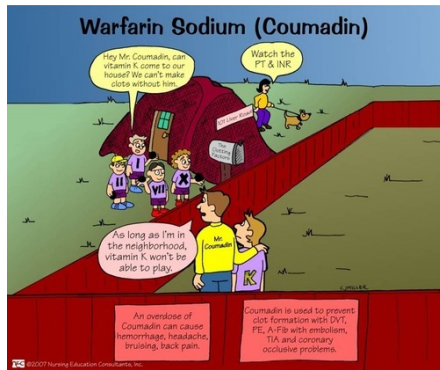
13. **Anticholinergic**



Completely inhibit the activity of cholinergic blocker of acetylcholine.

- Drug:
- Atropine (AtroPen)
  - Scopolamine (SCOPACE)
  - Iprratropium Bromide (ATROVENT)

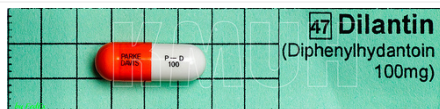
14. **Anticoagulant**



Prevent the formation of thrombus (blood clots); interfere with clotting mechanism.

- Drug:
- Warfarin (COUMADIN)
  - Heparin
  - Enoxaparin Sodium (LOVENOX)

15. **Anticonvulsant**



Decrease or eliminate the occurrence of seizures.

- Drug:
- Phenytoin (DILANTIN)
  - Phenobarbital (LUMINAL)
  - Carbamazepine (TEGRETOL)
  - Clonazepam (KLONOPIN)
  - Gabapentin (NEURONTIN)

16. **Antidepressants**



Use to treat forms of endogenous depression.

- Drug:
- Amitriptyline (ELAVIL)
  - Fluoxetine (PROZAC)
  - Escitalopram (LEXAPRO)
  - Paroxetine (PAXIL)
  - Sertraline (ZOLOFT)
  - Bupropion (WELLBUTRIN)

17. **Antidiabetic**



Use in treat diabetes mellitus; lower blood glucose level' includes insulin & oral hypoglycemics.

- Drug:
- Insulin Human Recombinant (Humulin R)
  - Glipizide (GLUCOTROL)
  - Metformin (GLUCOPHAGE)
  - Glyburide (MICRONASE)

18. **Antidiarrheal**



Control of acute and chronic diarrhea; slows intestinal motility and propulsion.

Drug:

- Lomotil (Diphenoxylate and atropine)
- Loperamide (IMODIUM)

21. **Antifungal**



Treatment of fungal infections.

Drug:

- Fluconazole (DIFLUCAN)
- Clotrimazole (LOTTRIMIN)
- Ketoconazole (NIZORAL)
- Miconazole (MONISTAT)
- Itraconazole (SPORANOX)

19. **Antidote**



Counteracts poisons and their effects.

Drug:

- Naloxone (NARCAN)
- Vitamin K (AquaMEPHYTON)

22. **Antiglaucoma Agent**



Decreases intraocular pressure.

Drug:

- Timolol Maleate (TIMOPTIC)
- Betaxolol (BETOPTIC)
- Pilocarpine

20. **Antiemetic**



Treats or prevents nausea and vomiting.

Drug:

- Promethazine (PHENERGAN)
- Oridansetron (ZOFRAN)
- Metoclopramide (REGLAN)
- Prochlorperazine (COMPAZINE)

23. **Anthelmintic**



Treat worms.

Drug:

- Allopurinol (ZYLOPRIM)
- Probenecid (BENEMID)

24. **Antihistamine**



Block the effects of histamine at the H1 receptor; relieves symptoms of an allergic reaction.

Drug:

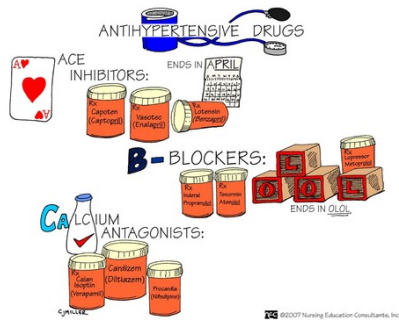
Diphenhydramine Hydrochloride (BENADRYL)

Loratadine (CLARITIN)

Cetirizine (ZYRTEC)

Fexofenadine (ALLEGRA)

25. **Antihypertensive**



Treat of HTN; lowers the blood pressure.

Drug:

Clonidine (CATAPRESS)

Atenolol (TENORMIN)

Metoprolol (TOPROL)

Diltiazem (CARDIZEM)

Nifedipine (PROCARDIA)

Cavedilol (COREG)

Enalapril (VASOTEC)

Lisinopril (ZESTRIL)

26. **Anti-Lipemic/  
Lipid-  
Lowering  
Agent**



Reduce blood lipids.

Drug:

Fluvastatin (LESCOL)

Ezetimide (ZETIA)

Lovastatin (MEVACOR)

Simvastatin (ZOCOR)

Atorvastatin (LIPITOR)

Rosuvastatin (CRESTOR)

Gemfibrozil (LOPID)

27. **Antineoplastic**



Inhibit the the maturation and proliferation of malignant cells; used to treat tumors, lymphomas, and leukemias.

Drug:

Busulfan (MYLERAN)

Cyclophosphamide (CYTOXAN)

Methotrexate (TREXALL)

Tamoxifen (NOLVADEX)

Vincristine (ONCOVIN)

28. **Antiparkinson Agent**

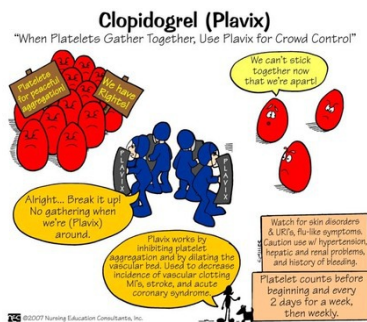


Relieve symptoms of Parkinson's and assists in put mobility.

Drug:

- Levodopa-Carbidopa (SINEMET)
- Levodopa (DOPAR)
- Benzotropine (COGENTIN)

29. **Antiplatelet**



Treat or prevent strokes and myocardial infraction; inhibits platelet aggregation.

Drug:

- Dipyridamole (PERSANTINE)
- Acetylsalicyclic Acid/ Aspirin (BAYER)
- Clopidogrel Bisulfate (PLAVIX)
- Ticlopidine (TICLID)

30. **Antipsychotic**



Manage acute and chronic psychoses; blocks dopamine receptors in brain.

Drug:

- Haloperidol (HALDOL)
- Olanzapine (ZYPREXA)
- Prochlorperazine (COMPazine)
- Risperidone (RISPERDAL)

31. **Antipyretic**

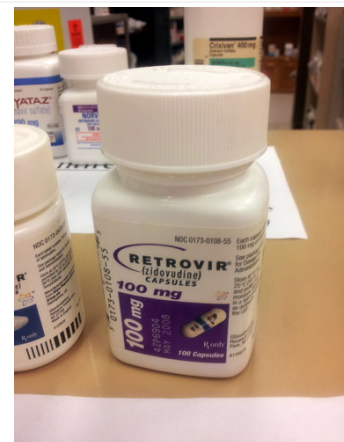


Reduce fevers

Drugs:

- Acetaminophen (TYLENOL)
- Acetylsalicyclic Acid/ Aspirin (BAYER)
- Ibuprofen (ADVIL)

32. **Antiretroviral**



Manage HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) Infection.

Drug:

- Zidovudine (AZT)
- Lamivudine (EPIVIR)
- Ritonavir (NORVIR)
- Saquinavir (INVIRASE)
- Nelfinavir (VIRACEPT)

33. Antirheumatic

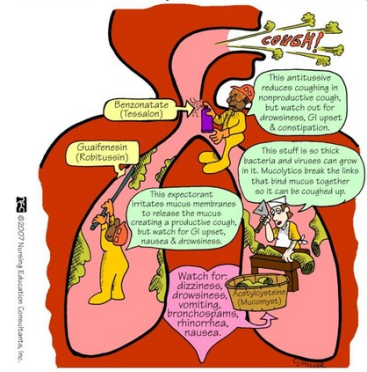


Manage rheumatoid arthritis.

Drug:  
Cortisone  
Prednisone (DELTAson) e  
Celecoxib (CELEBREX)

36. Antitussive

Antitussives, Expectorants, & Mucolytics



Relieve coughing.

Drug:  
Codeine  
Benzonatate (TESSALON PERLES)  
Dextromethorphan (DELSYM)

34. antispasmodic

Antispasmodic overview				
Drug	Indications	Possible Side effects	Some Potential Interactions	Precautions and Contraindications
Baclofen Tizanidine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spasticity associated with:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multiple sclerosis</li> <li>Spinal cord lesions</li> <li>Bladder dysfunction</li> </ul> </li> <li>Neuropathic pain</li> <li>Trigeminal neuralgia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drowsiness</li> <li>Skeletal muscle weakness</li> <li>Hypotension</li> <li>Slurred speech</li> <li>Nausea</li> <li>Withdrawal reactions</li> </ul> <b>Additional Tizanidine</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bradycardia</li> <li>Liver dysfunction</li> <li>Dry mouth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CNS depressants</li> <li>Diuretic</li> <li>Methoxyflurane</li> </ul> <b>Additional Tizanidine</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carbamazepine</li> <li>MAOIs / TCAs / SNRIs</li> </ul>	<b>Precautions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Psychiatric disorder</li> <li>Seizure disorder</li> <li>Hepatic/renal impairment</li> <li>Alcohol use</li> </ul> <b>Contraindications:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hypersensitivity to drug and/or its components</li> <li>Abused withdrawal</li> </ul>

A drug that inhibits muscle contractions to relieve spasms

35. Antitubercular



Destroy the growth of mycobacteria; treat tuberculosis.

Drug:  
Isoniazid  
Rifampin (RIFADIN)

37. Antiulcer Agent



Reduce the acidity of the stomach and duodenal contents.

Drug:  
Pantoprazole (PROTONIX)  
Lansoprazole (PREVACID)  
Famotidine (PEPCID)  
Esomeprazole (NEXIUM)  
Cimetidine (TAGAMET)  
Ranitidine (ZANTAC)

38. Antiviral




Inhibit viral replication.

Drug:  
Acyclovir (ZOVIRAX)  
Valacyclovir (VALTREX)  
Oseltamivir (TAMIFLU)

39. **Beta Blocker**

**B-BLOCKERS:** (Ends in **OLOL**)



**Action** - Blocks beta Receptors in The Heart Causing:

- ↓ Heart Rate
- ↓ Force of Contraction
- ↓ Rate of A-V Conduction

**Side Effects:** Bradycardia  
Lethargy  
GI Disturbance  
CHF  
↓ BP  
Depression

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Block the effects of the SNS; manage HTN, angina, CHF, Glaucoma.

Drug:

- Atenolol (TENORMIN)
- Metoprolol (LOPRESSOR)
- Nadolol (CORCARD)
- Timolol (TIMOPTIC)
- Propranolol (INDERAL)
- Bisoprolol Fumarate (ZEBETA)

40. **Bone Resorption Inhibitor**



Treat and prevent osteoporosis.

Drug:

- Alendronate (FOSAMAX)
- Risedronate (ACTONEL)
- Raloxifene (Evista)

41. **Bronchodilator**




Relaxes bronchial muscles and dilates the bronchi.

Drug:

- Albuterol (PROVENTIL)
- Metaproterenol Sulfate (ALUPENT)
- Isoproterenol (ISUPREL)
- Levabuterol (XOPENEX)

42. **Calcium Channel Blocker**

**CALCIUM ANTAGONISTS:** Very Nice Drugs



**Action** - Blocks Calcium Access To Cells Causing:

- ↓ Contractility + Conductivity of the Heart
- ↓ Demand For Oxygen

**Side Effects:** ↓ BP  
Bradycardia  
May Precipitate A-V Block  
Headache  
Abdominal Discomfort (Constipation, Nausea)  
Peripheral Edema

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Block calcium entry into vascular smooth muscle and myocardium; dilate coronary arteries; treats HTN.

Drug:

- Amlodipine (NORVASC)
- Diltiazem (CARDIZEM)
- Nifedipine (PROCARDIA)

43. **Cholinergic**



Mimic activity of the PNS.

Drug:

- Pilocarpine
- Bethanechol (URECHOLINE)



44. **Corticosteroid**



Modify the normal immune inflammation response and suppress.

Drug:

- Prednisone (DELTASONE)
- Cortisone
- Methylprednisolone (SOLUMEDROL)
- Fluticasone (FLOVENT)
- Dexamethasone Decadron

46. **Diuretic**



Increases the secretion of urine by the kidneys; treat HTN, edema associated with CHF.

Drug:

- Furosemide (LASIX)
- Chlorothiazide (DIURIL)
- Indapamide (LOZOL)
- Hydrochlorothiazide (HCTZ)
- Spirinolactone (ALDACTONE)
- Metolazone (ZAROXOLYN)

45. **Decongestant**



Reduces swelling of the nasal passages.

Drug:

- Pseudoephedrine (SUDAFED)
- Oxymetazoline (AFRIN)

47. **Electrolyte**



Used to treat electrolyte imbalance.

Drug:

- Sodium Bicarbonate (NEUT)
- Potassium Chloride (MICRO-K)
- Sodium Chloride (NORMAL SALINE)
- Magnesium Chloride (SLOW-MAG)

48. **Expectorant**



Help raise respiratory secretions.

Drug:

- Guaifenesin (ROBITUSSIN)

49. **Hormone**



Chemical substance produced by glands and secreted into bloodstream, regulating bloodstream, regulating activity of certain body organs.

Drug:

- Insulin (NOVOLIN N)
- Estrogen (ESTRACE)
- Progesterone (PROMETRIUM)
- Oxytocin (PITOCIN)
- Levothyroxine (SYNTHROID)

50. **Immune Globulin**



Provide immediate, short term immunity by injection of ready-made antibodies from another human or animal.

Drug:

- HBIG ( Hepatitis B immune globulin)
- Rho(d) immune globulin (RhoGAM)

51. **Immunosuppressant**



Inhibit cell-mediated immune response.

Drug:

- Azathioprine (IMURAN)
- Methotrexate (TREXALL)
- Cyclophosphamide (CYTOXAN)
- Tacrolimus (PROGRAF)

52. **Inotropic Agent**



Increases cardiac output mainly by direct myocardial effects and some peripheral vascular effects.

Drug:

Digoxin (LANOXIN)

53. **Laxative**

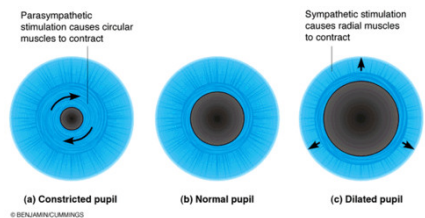


Use to treat or prevent constipation.

Drug:

- Psyllium (METAMUCIL)
- Docusate calcium (SURFAK)
- Docusate sodium (COLACE)
- Bisacodyl (DULCOLAX)
- Magnesium Hydroxide (Milk of Magnesia)
- Senna (SENOKOT)
- Lactulose (CHRONULAC)

54. **Mitotic**



Contracts the pupil of the eye.

Drug:

Pilocarpine (PILOCAR)

55. **Mydriatic**

EYE MEDICATIONS

**MIOTIC**

(Little Word - Little Pupil)



**MYDRIATIC**

(Big Word - Big Pupil)



Dilates the pupil of the eye.

Drug:

Atropine (Isopto Atropine)

56. **Nonopioid Analgesia (non-narcotic)**



Use to control mild to moderate pain.

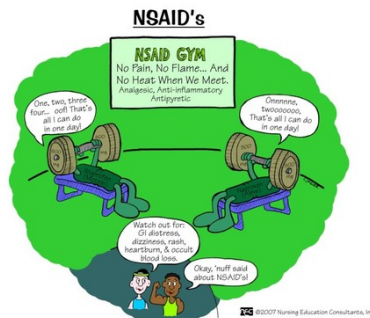
Drug:

Aspirin (BAYER)

Acetaminophen (TYLENOL)

Ibuprofen (ADVIL)

57. **Non steroidal anti-inflammatory Drug (NSAID)/ Anti-Inflammatory**



Use to treat inflammatory conditions.

Drug:

Celecoxib (CELEBREX)

Naproxen (ALEVE)

58. **Opioid Analgesia (Narcotic)**



Manage moderate to severe pain.

Drug:

Morphine (MS Contin)

Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen (VICODIN)

Meperidine (DEMEROL)

Propoxyphene Napsylate (DARVOCE-T-N)

Codeine (TYLENOL #3)

Fentanyl (DURAGESIC)

59. **Sedative /Hypnotic**



Use to treat various anxiety state and to provide sedation before procedures; treat insomnia.

Drug:

Alprazolam (XANAX)

Diazepam (VALIUM)

Midazolam (VERSED)

Temazepam (RESTORIL)

60. **Skeletal Muscle Relaxant**



Used to treat spasticity associated with spinal cord disease or relief of acute painful musculoskeletal conditions.

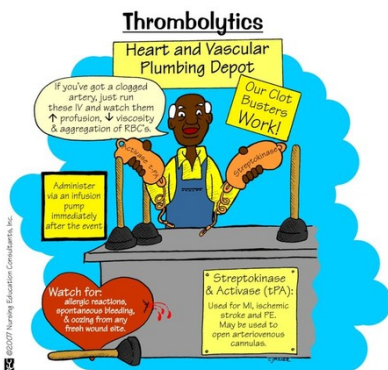
Drug:

Diazepam (VALIUM)

Carisoprodol (SOMA)

Cyclobenzaprine (FLEXERIL)

61. **Thrombolytic**



Dissolve blood clots.

Drug:  
 Urokinase (KINLYTIC)  
 Streptokinase (STREPTASE)  
 Tissue Plasminogen Activator [T-PA]  
 (ACTIVASE)

62. **Toxoid**



Stimulate the immune response to specific toxins.

Drug:  
 DTP (diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis)

63. **Vaccine**



Stimulate the immune response within the body to specific antigens.

Drug:  
 HBV (hepatitis B Vaccine)  
 MMR (measles, mumps, rubella vaccine)

64. **Vasoconstrictor**

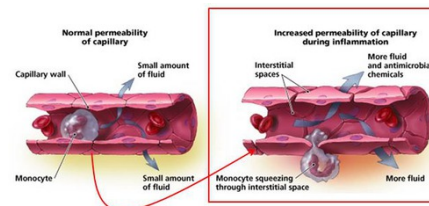
**VASOCONSTRICTORS**

EPINEPHRINE/norepinephrine  
 1:100000 to 1:200000  
 Solution controls superficial bleeding  
 Ophthalmic surgery, dental extractions



A substance that causes blood vessels to constrict, reducing blood flow and raising blood pressure

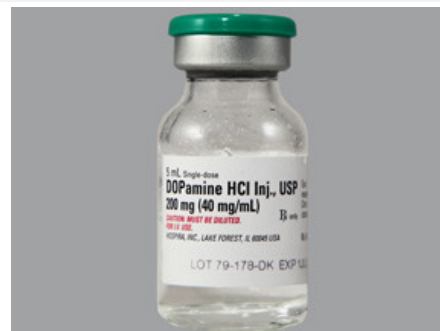
65. **Vasodilator**



Produce relaxation of blood vessels;  
 Lowers BP.

Drug:  
 Isosorbide Dinitrate (ISORDIL)  
 Nitroglycerin (NITROSTAT)  
 Dipyridamole (PERSANTINE)

66. **Vasopressor**



Produce contraction of the blood vessel.

Drug:  
 Dopamine (INTROPIN)  
 Epinephrine (Adrenalin, EpiPen)

67. **Vitamin**



Prevent and treat vitamin deficiencies.

Drug:

Vitamin B 9 (FOLIC ACID)

Iron (FEOSOL)

Vitamin B 3 (NIACIN)

Calcitonin (CALCIMAR)

Vitamin K (Aqua-Mephyton)