

PHARMACY TECHS HQ SIMPLIFIED PHARMACOLOGY 2

1. ACE inhibitors (angiotensin-converting enzyme)	cardiovascular agent that prevent the conversion of angiotensin I to II. Results in vasodilation and indirectly inhibits increase of fluid from aldosterone	16. bactericidal agents	anti-infective agents that kill the microorganisms
2. additive interaction	drug interaction that results when two drugs given in combination have an effect equal to the sum of the individual effects	17. bacteriostatic agents	anti-infective agents that stop the growth of microorganisms
3. aerosol spray	solution containing an active ingredient with a propellant that is meant to carry the drug to the site of action	18. beta blockers	cardiovascular agents that block the stimulatory effects of epinephrine. used as antihypertensive agents to reduce workload of heart
4. alpha-glucosidase inhibitors	endocrine agents that prevent the digestion of carbohydrates that turn into simple sugars	19. calcium channel blockers	cardiovascular agents that block the entry of calcium into the heart muscle and vessel walls. used for antiarrhythmics
5. aminoglyceride mode of action	inhibit bacterial protein synthesis	20. Caplet	a tablet shaped like a capsule, containing a solid inside
6. aminoglyceride therapy duration	8-12 hours	21. Capsule	A dosage form containing powder or liquid in a gelatin coating
7. antagonistic interaction	drug interaction that occurs when drugs given in combination cause a decrease or diminished, effect in one or more drugs	22. carbapenems and monobactams mode of action	inhibit bacterial cell wall synthesis
8. antibacterias that have bactericidal effects	- penicillin - cephalosporins - quinolones - aminoglycerides - carbapenems and monobactams	23. C-C motif chemoreceptor 5 (CCR5) Inhibitor	antiretroviral agent that interferes with the HIV virus' ability to bind to the outer surface of a cell
9. antibacterias that have bacteriostatic effects	- macrolides - tetracyclines - ketolide	24. cephalosporin mode of action	inhibitor of cell wall synthesis
10. anti-infective agents	agents that either kill microorganisms or slow the spread by inhibiting growth	25. cephalosporin therapy duration	7-14 days
11. antibiotics	anti-infective agents produced by microorganisms and at low concentrations that kill or inhibit the growth of bacteria	26. contraindications of cephalosporins	hypersensitivity to penicillin, renal impairment
12. antivirals that inhibit replication	- acyclovir - famciclovir - ganciclovir - valacyclovir	27. contraindications of macrolides	- QT elongation, hepatic impairment, renal impairment
13. antivirals that prevent DNA synthesis	- cidofivir	28. contraindications of quinolones	may prolong activity of neuromuscular blockers
14. antivirals that prevent virus from harming the cell	- palivizumab	29. contraindications of tetracyclines	children, pregnancy, renal and hepatic impairment
15. antivirals that stop release of virus	- oseltamivir - zanamivir	30. Cream	Oil-in-water emulsion for external use
		31. dipeptidyl peptidase-IV inhibitors	endocrine agents that are used in addition to exercise and diet to improve glucose tolerance.
		32. diuretic agents	cardiovascular agents that promote excretion of salt and water from the kidneys, generally used to treat hypertension and congestive heart failure
		33. duration of penicillin therapy	3, 7, or 10 days

34. Elixir	a flavored, sweetened hydroalcoholic solution	49. isortetinoiin	oral acne medicine that is used for cystic acne. A Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategies (REMS) agent that restricted due to teratogenic effects.
35. Emulsion	a dosage form made by the dispersion of one liquid into another that is immiscible	50. loop diuretics	diuretics that prevent reabsorption of chloride and sodium into the loop of henle
36. Extract	potent dosage form containing powder, ointment-like form, or a solid produced by the evaporation of the aqueous solvent	51. lotion	liquid suspension that is used for topical administration, containing insoluble dispersed solids
37. Fusion Inhibitors	antiretroviral agents that prevent HIV from entering a cell by interfering with the ability to fuse with the membrane	52. lozenge, pastilles, troches	dosage form made with flavored or sweetened ingredients; generally designed to be dissolved in the mouth for a local effect
38. Gel	a dosage formed from ultrafine particles in a liquid	53. macrolide mode of action	inhibitor of protein synthesis
39. gram-negative antibacteria	aminoglyceride	54. micropump	system of 5,000-10,000 microparticles contained within a tablet or capsule. each particle is released in the stomach and is able to deliver a drug over an extended period of time
40. gram-positive and gram-negative antibacterias	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cephalosporin - macrolides - quinolones - carbapenems and monobactams 	55. Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors	antiretroviral agents that inhibit the conversion HIV RNA to HIV DNA
41. gram-positive antibacterias	- penicillin	56. Nucleoside (NRTIs) / Nucleotide (NtRTI) reverse transcriptase inhibitors	antiretroviral agents that stop HIV DNA synthesis by attaching to the HIV DNA chain
42. how are antibacterial agents classified?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - spectrum of activity - bacterial effect - mode of action 	57. ointment	water in oil semisolid preparation for external use
43. how long does discovery and preclinical testing typically take	6.5 years	58. penicillin mode of action	inhibitor of cell wall synthesis
44. How long does FDA review process and approval of a clinical trial drug take?	1.5 years	59. phase 1	phase of a clinical trial that determines safety and dosage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - takes 1.5 years - test on 20-100 volunteers
45. How many drugs enter into phase 1-phase 3 of clinical trials per year?	5 drugs	60. phase 2	phase of a clinical trial that evaluates effectiveness, looks for side effects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - takes 2 years - 100-500 volunteers
46. insulin-sensitizing agents	endocrine agents used in the treatment of type II diabetes	61. phase 3	phase of a clinical trial that confirms effectiveness, adverse reactions from long-term use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.5 years - 1000-5000 volunteers
47. Integrase Inhibitors	antiretroviral agent that blocks the HIV enzyme integrase	62. phase 4	phase of a clinical trial when additional postmarketing and testing required by the FDA is held
48. intra dermal implant, pellet	a dosage placed under the skin via minor surgery, allows drug to be released slowly		

63. potassium-sparing diuretics	diuretics that prevent excessive loss of sodium ions	81. special considerations of macrolides	- intensifies warafin, digoxin, cyclosporin - take on empty stomach - potential ototoxicity with erythromycin
64. potentiated interaction	drug interaction that occurs when one drug intensifies the activity of another	82. spirit	an alcoholic or hydroalcoholic solution containing volatile aromatic compounds
65. Protease Inhibitors	antiretroviral agents that exert their action by interfering with protease, the enzyme that breaks the HIV virus into small segments	83. statins	cardiovascular agents used as antihyperlipidemics which reduce cholesterol. typically taken at night
66. purpose of preclinical testing	assess safety, biological activity, and formulations	84. success rate of preclinical testing	5,000 compounds
67. quinolones mode of action	inhibit bacterial DNA synthesis	85. sulfonylureases	endocrine agents used to stimulate insulin secretion from beta cells. can cause hypoglycemia and weight gain.
68. rapid insulin secretors	endocrine agents that increase sensitivity of beta cells to elevated blood glucose levels	86. suppository	a solid formulation intended for rectal or vaginal administration
69. side effect of antifungal agents	liver toxicity (patients with CHF should not use)	87. suspension	a dispersion containing an insoluble solid in a liquid
70. side effects of ACE inhibitors	hyperkalemia (increase in potassium), dry coughing, rash, hypotension	88. synergistic interaction	drug interaction that results when drugs given in combination produce an effect greater than the sum of the individual effects
71. side effects of beta blockers	drowsiness, weakness, dry mouth. caution with diabetic agents	89. syrup	an aqueous solution containing sugar
72. side effects of calcium channel blockers	edema, rash, hypotension, and gingivitis	90. tablet	a molded or compressed dosage form containing active ingredients along with inert binder
73. side effects of cephalosporins	upset stomach, diarrhea, allergic reactions	91. tetracycline mode of action	inhibitor of protein synthesis
74. side effects of macrolides	upset stomach, diarrhea	92. tetracycline side effects	upset stomach
75. side effects of NRTIs and NtRTIs	anemia, hepatotoxicity, lactic acidosis, lipodystrophy and skin rash	93. tetracycline therapy duration	up to 14 days
76. side effects of penicillins	- upset stomach, diarrhea, allergic reactions	94. therapeutic equivalence	term used when drugs are safe and effective. they are identical in amounts of active ingredient, dosage form, and route. - Can be checked in the Approved Drug Products orange book created by the FDA
77. side effects of potassium-sparing diuretics	hyperkalemia, diarrhea, rash, edema, gynocomastia	95. thiazide diuretics	diuretics that prevent the reabsorption of sodium
78. side effects of quinolones	endocarditis, sepsis, immune compromised patient	96. thrombolytic drugs	cardiovascular agents also called plasminogen activators or fibrinolytic drugs. used to dissolve blood clots
79. side effects of thiazide diuretics	photosensitivity, dizziness, blurred vision, hypokalemia	97. tincture	an alcoholic or hydroalcoholic solution
80. solution	homogenous liquid dosage form containing one or more solutes dissolved in a solvent	98. transdermal patch	a percutaneous delivery system consisting of permeable polymer membrane, backing, drug reservoir, adhesive layer, and protective strip

99. types of antianxiety, antiepileptic, antidepressant, and sedative agents	1. benzodiazepine anxiolytic 2. zolpidem-type sedative/hypnotic 3. nonbenzodiazepine anxiolytic	122. USAN stem of HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor type antihyperlipidemics	- vastatin
100. types of anti-infective agents	- beta-lactamase - cephalosporins - penicillins - miconazole-types antifungal - tetracyclines - oxazolidone antibiotics - quinolones - antivirals (general)	123. USAN stem of hydrazine-phthalazine-type antihypertensive	- dralazine
101. types of microorganisms	1. bacteria 2. viruses 3. fungi 4. protozoa	124. USAN stem of hypoglycemic endocrine agents	- formin
102. USAN stem for antiulcer agents (benzimidazole derivatives)	-prazole	125. USAN stem of meglitinide endocrine agents	-glinide
103. USAN stem for beta antagonists	-olol	126. USAN stem of nonbenzodiazepine anxiolytics	-plon
104. USAN stem for beta-lactamase	-bactam	127. USAN stem of oxazolidone antibiotics	-ezolid
105. USAN stem for cephalosporins	cef-	128. USAN stem of plasminogen activator	-teplase
106. USAN stem for corticosteroids	-onide	129. USAN stem of prazosin-type antihypertensives	-azosin
107. USAN stem for H1 receptors	-astine	130. USAN stem of quinolones	-oxacin
108. USAN stem for H2-receptor antagonists	-tidine	131. USAN stem of steroids	-olone -onide
109. USAN stem for miconazole-type antifungals	-conazole	132. USAN stem of thiazolidene derivative endocrine agents	-glitazone
110. USAN stem for penicillins	-cillin	133. USAN stem of zolpidem-type sedative/hypnotic	-idem
111. USAN stem for serotonin 5-HT₃ antagonists	-serton	134. USAN stems of antianxiety, antiepileptic, antidepressant, and sedative agents	-azepam -idem -plon
112. USAN stem for tetracyclines	-cycline	135. What determines the right anti-infective agent for a patient?	- pathogen - drug - cost - administration - host
113. USAN stem of ACE inhibitors	-pril		
114. USAN stem of angiotensin II antagonist	-sartan		
115. USAN stem of antiarrhythmics	-arone		
116. USAN stem of antimicrobials	sulfa		
117. USAN stem of antivirals	-vir		
118. USAN stem of benzodiazepine anxiolytics	-azepam		
119. USAN stem of beta blockers	-olol		
120. USAN stem of cortisone derivatives	-cort		
121. USAN stem of dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors	-gliptin		