

PHARMACY TECHS HQ SIMPLIFIED PHARMACOLOGY 4

1. PDR	Physician's Desk Reference	37. Schedule II	Substances or drugs with a high potential for abuse, severe psychological or physical dependence. These drugs are also considered dangerous (Pain meds)
2. Who requires the use of drug standards?	The Law	38. Schedule III	Substances or drugs with moderate to low potential for physical & psychological dependence (tylenol w/ codeine)
3. The Two uses of drugs	Prevent & Treat disease	39. Schedule IV	Substances or drugs with lower potential for abuse than Schedule IV (Anxiety)
4. aa	Of Each	40. Schedule V	Substances or drugs with lower potential for abuse than Schedule IV (Cough)
5. qd	Everyday	41. Schedule VI	Medical Marijuana
6. bid	Twice a Day	42. Bronchitis	Inflammation of the air passage ways caused by irritants
7. C	With	43. Rhinitis, Sinusitis, & Strep Throat	Inflammation of the upper airway
8. Cap	Capsules	44. Pneumonia	Infection in the lower repository tract
9. qt/qtt	Drops	45. Antihistamines	Shrink the blood vessels & relax the bronchial tubes
10. Mg	Millograms (1gr=1,000mg)	46. Corticosteroids	Anti-inflammatory
11. Ml	Milliliters	47. cancer of the respiratory tract	May be found in the sinus, throat, or anywhere in the lower respiratory system
12. Npo	Nothing by Mouth	48. Decongestants	Vasoconstriction used for nasal congestion, shrinking engorged mucous membranes
13. p	Post	49. Pulmonary Embolism	Starts as deep vein thrombosis (DVT)
14. Pc	After Meals	50. Antitussives	Suppresses cough reflex, acting on the control center in the brain that stimulates coughing
15. Ac	Before Meals	51. Nicotine Dependence	Physical vulnerability of the body to the chemical _____, which is brought on by the tobacco plant
16. Per	By	52. Respirations	Average of 18 per minute, range of 12-25
17. Po	By Mouth	53. Bronchodilators	Cause the bronchi oles to relax & expand y
18. Pm	Evening	54. Dandruff	Scaling of the scalp that produce dry, white flakes
19. Am	Morning	55. Pressure ulcers	Impaired skin integrity caused by prolonged pressure that damages skin & underlying tissues
20. Pt	Patient	56. Scabies	Parasitic infestation caused by the itch mite that burrows under the skin
21. q	Every	57. Keratosis	When a layer of dead cells build up & Become hard
22. d	Day		
23. qh	Every Hour		
24. q 1,2,3 h	Every 1,2,3 hours		
25. tid	Three Times a Day		
26. qid	Four Times a Day		
27. Rx	Prescription		
28. S	Without		
29. qhs	Every hour of sleep		
30. SS	One Half		
31. Stat	Immediatly		
32. Sol	Solution		
33. Tab	Tablet		
34. Supp	Suppository		
35. Tr	Tincture		
36. Schedule I	Substances with a high potential for abuse & serve no medical purposes (Street Drugs)		

58. Edema	Caused by a build-up of fluid in the tissues
59. Eczema	inflammation of the eruptions of pimple-like bumps, blisters , scales, or scabs
60. Acne	Increased secretions of the oil glands the open pores of skin become plugged with oil & dead cells
61. Contact Dermatitis	Inflammation from direct contact with a substance to which the skin is sensitive
62. Erythema (reddening)	Caused by an expansion of the capillaries close to the skin surface
63. Pediculosis	Head'lice
64. Two types of mydriatics	Syathomimetics & Anticholingergics
65. Cataract	An opacity within the lens of the eye
66. Glaucoma	Increased intraocular pressure
67. Conjunctivitis	Pink-eye
68. Miotic	drug used for glaucoma which constricts the eye
69. Mydriatics	Drug that is used for eye exams & to dilate pupils
70. Hordeolum	Stye in the eye
71. Swimmer's ear	External otitis
72. Blepharitis	Inflammation of the eyelid
73. Cerumen	Ear wax

74. Circumscribed areas of pathological tissue that are classified as primary or secondary primary include malcules, papules, plaques, nodules, pustules, & wheals. Secondary are a result of primary & include scales, scars, erosion, ulcers, fissures, atrophy, & crusts--->Lesions	TRUE
75. Chronic Dermatitis; no cure--> Psoriasis	TRUE
76. Caused by microbes invading the skin tissues-->Ulcerations	FALSE
77. AD	Right Ear
78. AU	Both Ears
79. AS	Left Ear
80. OD	Right eye
81. OU	Both Eyes
82. OS	Left Eye
83. Kg	Kilogram
84. NPO	Nothing by mouth
85. Elix	Elixir
86. Syr	Syrup
87. Tab	tablet
88. Subl	Sublingual
89. Vag	Vaginally
90. PRN	As Needed
91. Stat	Immediately
92. Parmacology	The study of drugs
93. The PDR contains the brand name of drugs only	FALSE
94. The PDR stands for Physicians Desk Reference	TRUE
95. A medical substance that may alter or modify the function of living organisms is known as a (n)	Drug
96. Amoxicillan 500 mg 1 po bid x 14 d c 5 refills	Dispense #28
97. Compazine 60 mg suppl qd x 7 d prn nausea NPO no refills	Dispense # 7
98. Phenobarbial 10 mg 3 qpm x 30 d no refill	Dispense #90
99. Bactrim DS 250 mg 1 q6 hours for 8 days	Dispense #32
100. Dilaudid 50 mg 1 q4-6 hrs PRN for pain x 15 days 1 refill	Dispense #90
101. Analgestic	Vicodin

102. Anesthetic (local)	Lidocaine
103. Antibiotic	...
104. Antihistamine	zyrtec
105. Anti-inflammatory	Motrin
106. Antineoplastic	Mexate
107. Antipyretic	Tylonal
108. Antitussive	Robitussin DM
109. Antiviral	valtrex
110. Bronchodilator	Singulair
111. Decongestant	Afrin
112. Wxpectorant	Mucinex
113. Hemostatic	Vitamin K
114. Non-steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug (NSAID)	...
115. Sedative	Ambien
116. Hypnotic	clorohydrate
117. Analgesic	Agent that relieves pain without causing a loss of consciousness
118. Anesthetic	Agent that produces numbness; may be local or general depending on the type & how administered
119. Antibiotic	Antimicrobil agent, either natural or synthetic, that kills or stops the growth of other organisms
120. Antihistmine	Agent that counteracts the effect of histamine
121. Anti-inflammatory	Agent that suppresses inflammation
122. Antineoplastic	Agent that kills or destroys malignant cells
123. Antipyretic	Agent that prevents or reduces fever
124. Antitussive	Agent that decreases coughing
125. Antviral	Agent that fights a specific virus
126. Bronchodilator	Agent that increases the vital capacity of the lungs by dilating the bronchi, &relaxing the smooth muscles
127. Decongestant	Agent that reduces congestion or swelling, especially in nasal passages by constricting blood vessels & restricting
128. Expectorant	Agent that breaks down mucus to enable the patient to cough it up more easily
129. Hemostatic	Agent that controls or stops bleeding

130. Hypnotic	Agent that produces sleep or hypnosis
131. NSAID	Agent that relieves mild to moderate pain due to headache, toothache, backache
132. Sedative	Agent that produces a calming effect without causing sleep
133. Emphysema	Enlargement of & damage to alveolar
134. Asthma	Attacks characterized by airway obstruction & inflammation of bronchioles leading to difficulty exhaling inspired air
135. tuberculosis	Infectious bacterial disease that can occur in almost any part of the body mainly lungs
136. Mucolytics/expectorants	Increase the amount of fluid in the respiratory tract to help liquefy & reduce the viscosity (thickness) of secretions
137. Pleurisy	Inflammation of the linings (the pleura) of the lungs
138. Stethoscope	Instrument used for amplifying & hearing sound produced by the body
139. cancer of the respiratory tract	May be found in the sinus, throat, or anywhere in the lower
140. Bronchitis	Inflammation of the air passageways caused by irritants
141. Rhinitis, sinusitis, & strep throat	Inflammation of the upper airway
142.
143. Pharmacology Final	...
144. chapter 26	...