

Колеги, задачата за **13 седмица** е:

1. Да направите упражненията от стр. 156,157,158 Chapter Review8-1,
2. Прочетете Case studies 8-1, 8-2, 8-3 и отговорете на въпросите след тях.

Срок :17.05.

14 и 15 седмица , както вече ви писах, са за подготовка на презентации на фармацевтична тема по избор.

ВАЖНО!!!! В началото на файла с презентацията напишете трите имена, факултетен номер, курс и група.

Краен срок за презентациите: 27.05.

Колеги , благодаря ви , че отделихте време и усилия за курса по английски език. Дистанционното обучение беше предизвикателство за всички . Ще се радвам ,ако намерите време да отговорите на следните въпроси:

1. Кое ви затрудни най- много – комуникацията, задачите, времето за подготовка или нещо друго.
2. Бяха ли задачите интересни и полезни ?
3. Какво бихте препоръчали за по –добро ,ефективно провеждане на този курс дистанционно и не само.

Лека работа и бъдете здрави.

М.Бонева

Chapter Review 8-1

Match the following terms and write the appropriate letter to the left of each number:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. antitussive | a. promoting excretion of water |
| _____ 2. diuretic | b. agent that destroys cancer cells |
| _____ 3. sedative | c. cough suppressant |
| _____ 4. antiemetic | d. inducing relaxation |
| _____ 5. antineoplastic | e. relieving nausea |
| | |
| _____ 6. vasodilation | a. extremely high body temperature |
| _____ 7. adrenergic | b. movement in an opposite direction |
| _____ 8. psychotropic | c. widening of a vessel |
| _____ 9. hyperpyrexia | d. sympathomimetic |
| _____ 10. countertransport | e. acting on the mind |
| | |
| _____ 11. synergy | a. a small glass vial |
| _____ 12. emulsion | b. an instrument for injecting fluid |
| _____ 13. ampule | c. a mixture of liquids |
| _____ 14. expectorant | d. agent that induces coughing |
| _____ 15. syringe | e. combined action of two or more drugs |
| | |
| _____ 16. tid | a. as needed |
| _____ 17. qam | b. by mouth |
| _____ 18. prn | c. without |
| _____ 19. $\bar{3}$ | d. three times a day |
| _____ 20. po | e. every morning |

Multiple choice: Select the best answer and write the letter of your choice to the left of each number.

- _____ 21. Another term for trade name is:
- a. indicated name
 - b. generic name
 - c. prescription name
 - d. chemical name
 - e. brand name
- _____ 22. An analgesic is used to treat:
- a. diarrhea
 - b. arrhythmia

- c. psychosis
 - d. pain
 - e. thrombosis
- _____ 23. A drug that is administered topically is:
- a. swallowed
 - b. injected
 - c. applied to the skin
 - d. placed under the tongue
 - e. inserted with a catheter
- _____ 24. Drug administration by injection is described as:
- a. partial
 - b. instilled
 - c. encapsulated
 - d. a bolus
 - e. parenteral
- _____ 25. Nitrates, beta blockers, and calcium channel blockers are used to treat disorders of the:
- a. liver
 - b. brain
 - c. spleen
 - d. heart
 - e. spinal cord

Fill in the blanks:

26. When a drug has lost its effect at a constant dose, the patient has developed _____.
27. Pharmacokinetics is study of the action and behavior of _____.
28. A hypnogenic agent is one that induces _____.
29. Phytomedicine is the practice of treating with _____.
30. A transdermal route of administration is through the _____.
31. Toxicology is the study of _____.

Define each of the following words:

32. mucolytic _____
33. psychotropic _____
34. bronchodilation _____
35. sublingual _____

Opposites. Write a word that has the opposite meaning of each of the following words:

36. convulsant _____
37. indicated _____
38. act _____
39. coagulant _____
40. vasodilation _____

Word building. Write a word for each of the following definitions:

41. Counteracting fever _____
42. Dissolving blood clots (root *thromb/o*) _____
43. One who prepares, sells, or dispenses drugs _____
44. One who studies poisons _____

Define each of the following abbreviations:

45. Rx _____
46. IM _____
47. USP _____
48. ad lib _____
49. mg _____
50. NSAIDs _____
51. FDA _____

Word analysis. Define each of the following words, and give the meaning of the word parts in each. Use a dictionary if necessary.

52. chronotropic (*kron-ō-TROP-ik*) _____
- a. chron/o _____
- b. trop _____
- c. -ic _____
53. adrenergic (*ad-ren-ER-jik*) _____
- a. adren/o _____
- b. erg/o _____
- c. -ic _____

Case Studies

Case Study 8-1: Cardiac Disease and Crisis

P.L., who has a 4-year history of heart disease, was brought to the emergency room by ambulance with chest pain that radiated down her arm, dyspnea, and syncope. Her routine meds included: Lanoxin to slow and strengthen her heart beat, Inderal to support her heart rhythm, Lipitor to decrease her cholesterol, Catapres to lower her hypertension, nitroglycerin prn for chest pain, Hydro-DIURIL to eliminate fluid and decrease the workload of her heart, Diabinese for her diabetes, and Coumadin to prevent blood clots. She also took Tagamet for her stomach ulcer and several OTC preparations, including an herbal sleeping potion that she mixed in tea, and Metamucil mixed in orange juice every morning for her bowels. Shortly after admission, P.L.'s heart rate deteriorated into full cardiac arrest. Immediate resuscitation was instituted with cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), defibrillation, and a bolus of IV epinephrine. Between shocks she was given a bolus of lidocaine and a bolus of diltiazem plus repeated doses of epinephrine every 5 minutes. P.L. did not respond to resuscitation. On the death certificate, her primary cause of death was listed as cardiac arrest. Multiple secondary diagnoses were listed, including polypharmacy.

Case Studies, continued

Case Study 8-2: Inflammatory Bowel Disease

A.E., a 19-year-old college student, was diagnosed at the age of 13 with Crohn disease, a chronic inflammatory disease that can affect the entire gastrointestinal tract from mouth to anus. A.E.'s disease is limited to his large bowel. During a 9-month period of disease exacerbation, he took oral corticosteroids (prednisone) to reduce the inflammatory response. He experienced many of the drug's side effects, but has been in remission for 4 years. Currently, A.E.'s condition is managed on drugs that reduce inflammation by suppressing the immune response. He takes Pentasa (mesalamine) 250mg 4 caps po bid. Pentasa is of the 5-ASA (acetylsalicylic acid or aspirin) group of anti-inflammatory agents, which work topically on the inner surface of the bowel. It has an enteric coating, which dissolves in the bowel environment. He also takes 6-mercaptopurine (Purinethol) 75 mg po qd and a therapeutic vitamin with breakfast. A.E. may take acetaminophen for pain but must avoid NSAIDs, which will irritate the intestinal mucosa (inner lining) and cause a flare-up of the disease.

Case Study 8-3: Asthma

E.N., a 20-year-old asthmatic woman, visited the preadmission testing unit one week before her cosmetic surgery to meet with the nurse and anesthesiologist. Her current meds included several bronchodilators, which she takes by mouth and by inhalation, and a tranquilizer that she takes when needed for nervousness. She sometimes receives inhalation treatments with Mucomyst, a mucolytic agent. On E.N.'s preoperative note, the nurse wrote:

Theo-Dur 1 cap tid.

Flovent inhaler 1 spray (50 mcg) each nostril bid.

Ativan (lorazepam) 1 mg po bid.

Albuterol—metered dose inhaler 2 puffs (180 mcg) prn q4-6h for bronchospasm and before exercise.

E.N. stated that she has difficulty with her asthma when she is anxious and when she exercises. She also admitted to occasional use of marijuana and ecstasy, a hallucinogen and mood-altering illegal recreational drug. The anesthesiologist wrote an order for lorazepam 4 mg IV 1 hour preop. The plastic surgeon recommended several herbal products to complement her surgery and her recovery. He ordered a high-potency vitamin 3 tabs with breakfast and dinner to support tissue health and healing. He also prescribed Bromelain, an enzyme from pineapple, to decrease inflammation, 1 po qid 3 days before surgery and postoperatively for 2 weeks. Arnica Montana was prescribed to decrease discomfort, swelling, and bruising; 3 tabs sublingual tid the evening after surgery and for the following 10 days.

CASE STUDY QUESTIONS

Multiple choice: Select the best answer and write the letter of your choice to the left of each number.

- _____ 1. P.L.'s nitroglycerine is ordered: prn SL. This means:
- as needed, under the tongue
 - at bedtime, under the tongue
 - as needed, on the skin
 - by mouth, on the skin
 - by mouth, under the skin

Case Studies, continued

- _____ 2. P.L. took several OTC preparations. OTC means:
- on the cutaneous
 - off the cuff
 - over the counter
 - do not need a prescription
 - c and d
- _____ 3. P.L.'s herbal sleeping potion was mixed into tea and taken at bedtime. The dissolved mixture is called a(n) _____ and is taken at _____.
- elixir and QAM
 - emulsion and bid
 - suspension and hs
 - aqueous solution and hs
 - aqueous solution and QAM
- _____ 4. During P.L.'s resuscitation, epinephrine was given in an IV bolus. This means it was administered:
- intrathecally in a continuous drip
 - parenterally in a topical solution
 - intravenously in a continuous drip
 - intravenously in a rapid concentrated dose
 - intrathecally in a rapid concentrated dose
- _____ 5. P.L. had a secondary diagnosis of polypharmacy. This means that she:
- used more than one drug store
 - had polyps
 - used more prescription than OTC drugs
 - had a toxic dose
 - used many different drugs
- _____ 6. A.E. takes several drugs to prevent or act against his inflammatory response. These agents are called _____ drugs.
- contra-inflammatory
 - counter-inflammatory
 - anti-inflammatory
 - corticosteroids
 - NSAIDs
- _____ 7. A.E. presented with several untoward results or risks from the corticosteroid therapy. These sequelae are called:
- contraindications
 - side effects
 - antagonistic effects
 - exacerbations
 - synergy states

Case Studies, continued

- _____ 8. A.E. takes four 250-mg capsules of Pentasa po bid. How many capsules does he take in one day?
- 2,000
 - 1,000
 - 4
 - 8
 - 12
- _____ 9. A.E. must avoid NSAIDs; therefore, these drugs are _____ in inflammatory bowel disease.
- contraindicated
 - indicated
 - complementary
 - synergistic
 - prescriptive
- _____ 10. E.N. used a mucolytic drug when needed. This drug's action is to:
- increase secretions
 - decrease spasm
 - calm anxiety
 - decrease mucus secretions
 - simulate mucus
- _____ 11. E.N.'s Flovent inhaler is indicated as 1 spray of 50 mcg in each nostril bid. How many micrograms (mcg) does she get in 1 day?
- 100 mcg
 - 200 mcg
 - 250 mcg
 - 500 mcg
 - 5,000 mcg
- _____ 12. The Ativan that E.N. takes for nervousness is a(n) _____ drug.
- anxiolytic
 - potentiating
 - antiemetic
 - analgesic
 - bronchodilator
- _____ 13. The anesthesiologist ordered lorazepam (Ativan) to be given IV preop to decrease anxiety and to smooth E.N.'s anesthesia induction. The complementary way that lorazepam and anesthesia work together is called:
- antagonistic
 - complementary medicine
 - parasympathomimetic
 - tolerance
 - synergy