

1. <b>What is Pharmacology</b>	The study of the manner in which the function of the living systems is affected by chemical agents (including pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics)	34. <b>Pharmacodynamics</b>	studies drug actions and effects
2. <b>Acute</b>	brief,intense,severe	35. <b>Pharmacokinetics</b>	studies rates of change of drug concentrations in the body and includes rates of absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion of a drug
3. <b>chronic</b>	not severe,long lasting	36. <b>Where can drugs enter the body?</b>	Though capillary bed' network of tiny blood vessels in the lung, stomach, walls of small intestines, ect (50,000 miles in each of us)
4. <b>Carcinogenic</b>	causes cancer	37. <b>What are Adipose?</b>	fatty Tissue
5. <b>teratogenic</b>	causing birth defects	38. <b>Where are intraocular fluid found?</b>	Eye
6. <b>Euphoria</b>	state of exaggerated well being	39. <b>Where are Synovial fluid found?</b>	In joints
7. <b>Peripheral</b>	at the extremities	40. <b>What is a Drug?</b>	Any absorbed substance that changes or enhances any physical or psychological function in the body Of course, in reality, the word drug has different meanings, depending on the situation-ie street drugs "dope" vs medicinal drugs
8. <b>Peristalsis</b>	rythmic motion of GI system in digestion	41. <b>What are the criteria for an addiction?</b>	Withdrawal syndrome (abstinence) Physiological changes for normal existence - like diabetes need insulin Tolerance, thus need more
9. <b>Syndrome</b>	signs and symptoms associated with a disease	42. <b>3 types of drugs producing withdrawal syndrome</b>	1. Depressants : alcohol, benzodiazepines, barbiturates 2. Opiates: heroin, morphine, methadone 3. Stimulants: cocaine, amphetamines,caffeine
10. <b>Synergistic</b>	working together to give super additive effects	43. <b>Depressants</b>	alcohol, benzodiazepines, barbiturates
11. <b>Tachycardia</b>	abnormally fast heart rate	44. <b>Opiates</b>	heroin, morphine, methadone
12. <b>bradycardia</b>	abnormally slow heart rate	45. <b>Stimulants</b>	cocaine, amphetamines,caffeine
13. <b>Renal</b>	pertaining to kidneys	46. <b>prescription drugs can be used to:</b>	Fight infections (antibiotics,antibacterials) Reverse a disease process (antihypertensives, heart stimulants) Relieve symptoms (antacids, aspirin, morphine) Restore normal function (insulin, iron, diuretics, hormones) Aid in diagnosis (radiopharmaceuticals) Inhibit normal body processes ( oral contraceptives, anesthetics) Maintain health (vitamins, minerals, vaccines)
14. <b>Visceral</b>	pertaining to internal organs		
15. <b>Febrile</b>	feverish		
16. <b>Emetic</b>	drug that induces vomiting		
17. <b>Antipyretic</b>	drug that reduces fever		
18. <b>Analgesic</b>	drug that reduces pain		
19. <b>Hyper</b>	more than normal		
20. <b>hypo</b>	less then normal		
21. <b>Cardio</b>	related to heart		
22. <b>Gastro</b>	related to GI system (often stomach)		
23. <b>Myo</b>	muscle		
24. <b>Intra</b>	within		
25. <b>Inter</b>	between		
26. <b>Poly</b>	many		
27. <b>Dys</b>	painful,bad,difficult		
28. <b>Osteo</b>	pertaining to bone		
29. <b>-emia</b>	in or of the blood		
30. <b>-itis</b>	inflammation of		
31. <b>-ectomy</b>	incision or removal of a part		
32. <b>-algia</b>	pain in a part -ie neuralgia (nerve pain)		
33. <b>-uria</b>	in or of the urine		

47. <b>Fight infections</b>	antibiotics,antibacterials	68. <b>Glove kyro</b>	greek word for handedness, molecules are either left handed or right handed. For example, eldopa, works against Parkinson, left handed works, right handed is not active.
48. <b>Reverse a disease process</b>	antihypertensives, heart stimulants	69. <b>eldopa</b>	works against Parkinson, left handed
49. <b>Relieve symptoms</b>	antacids, aspirin, morphine	70. <b>lock and key' mechanism drug</b>	must spatially fit into the receptor site and have the correct electrical charge
50. <b>Restore normal function</b>	insulin, iron, diuretics, hormones	71. <b>endogenous</b>	natural
51. <b>Aid in diagnosis</b>	radiopharmaceuticals	72. <b>affinity</b>	binding power for receptor sites
52. <b>Inhibit normal body processes</b>	oral contraceptives, anesthetics	73. <b>affinity (binding power) for receptor sites</b>	Determines how long a drug will remain active in the body
53. <b>Maintain health</b>	vitamins, minerals, vaccines	74. <b>AGONIST</b>	is a drug that fits in a receptor and causes a response
54. <b>Placebo</b>	usually made of milk sugar	75. <b>ANTAGONIST</b>	a drug which binds to a receptor site effectively excluding the binding of other substances-(may not cause a response
55. <b>What was the Tamiflu about? Why is it important?</b>	Thought to be 'holding back data' No evidence of effectiveness on flu' Problems with not telling side effects Flamildahide example - info hidden, bad side effects (deformed babies) Gov' stockpiled doses in case of flu epidemic	76. <b>Naloxone</b>	used to treat heroin overdoses-binds to the opiate receptor more strongly than heroin, example of antagonist
56. <b>What's the history of Chemotherapy?</b>	The planned attack on a disease using a specific chemical designed for the purpose Paul Erlich (1854-1915) discovered 1st agent Salvarsan, for the treatment of syphilis	77. <b>Heroin is.... Nalozone is...</b>	Agonist (causes response, and Antagonist (negates response)
57. <b>holistic medicine</b>	considers emotional, spiritual & psychological factors	78. <b>Do all drugs have antagonists?</b>	no
58. <b>herbal treatments</b>	some unconventional bee venom, shark cartilage, echinacea	79. <b>herbal medicines still very important</b>	in 2nd and 3rd world countries
59. <b>homeopathy</b>	): uses tiny doses (sometimes 0 concentration) of active constituent	80. <b>Peyote mushrooms</b>	hallucinogenically active compounds (mescaline) extracted
60. <b>Naturopathy</b>	techniques used to restore health rather than to treat a disease	81. <b>mescaline</b>	hallucinogenically active compound
61. <b>Mind-body systems</b>	hypnosis,meditation	82. <b>Morphine and codeine</b>	extracted from opium poppies
62. <b>Bioelectromagnetic</b>	uses magnets, electrical currents, copper bracelets	83. <b>Poppies (morphine/codeine)</b>	narcotic analgesics
63. <b>Body based</b>	chiropractic,acupuncture,massage	84. <b>Is Heroin natural?</b>	no, it's a derivative of morphine
64. <b>How do Drugs work?</b>	RECEPTOR SITE THEORY	85. <b>Digitalis</b>	cardioactive steroid from foxglove plant
65. <b>RECEPTOR SITE THEORY</b>	drugs act at specific locations in tissues and organs, binds with drug	86. <b>Atropine is from where?</b>	from Atropa Belladonna (deadly nightshade
66. <b>Proteins</b>	big molecules that you can crystallize, have to grow a crystal to get info from the proteins and look at by microscope	87. <b>Atropa Belladonna</b>	inhibitor of acetyl choline: used to treat overdoses of organophosphate and carbamate insecticides, and nerve gas
67. <b>X-ray crystallography</b>	determining all the shapes of all the molecules in an atom.	88. <b>Aspirin</b>	Willow bark
		89. <b>Cocaine</b>	from coca bush (SA)
		90. <b>Marijuana</b>	Cannabis sativa

91. <b>Taxol</b>	anti-cancer drug from Yew Tree leaves
92. <b>Insulin</b>	promotes and regulates glucose metabolism: from pancreas of dogs (1921)
93. <b>Porcine and bovine insulin</b>	a protein with 51 amino acids
94. <b>Thyroxine</b>	regulates overall growth and metabolism, from thyroid gland
95. <b>Steroids</b>	biosynthesized in humans from cholesterol

96. <b>Drugs from gene splicing</b>	For proteins only
97. <b>Modifications of naturally occurring materials via synthesis</b>	penicillins from mould, then modified structurally via synthesis

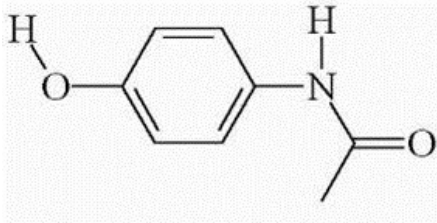
98. <b>• Compounds with similar structures</b>	• tend to show similar biological activity
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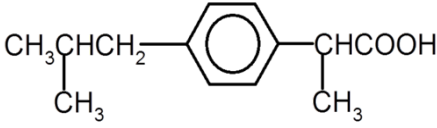
99. <b>• Computer assisted modelling of active sites of enzymes</b>	can lead to new drug candidates
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100. <b>Bexarotene</b>	an oral anti-cancer drug used to fight skin cancers • Brand name is Targretin • When fed to demented mice; Clears plaque from brain tissue..possible Alzheimers drug
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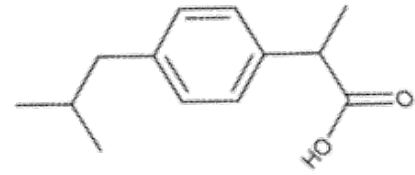
101. <b>Viagra</b>	Discovered by accident, patent invalide because it doesn't identify active ingredient
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102. <b>For drugs' therapeutic indices, is it the higher or the lower the number that indicates how fatal it is?</b>	the lower the number
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103. <b>acetaminophen</b>	
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104. <b>Ibuprofen</b>	
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105. **Ibuprofen**



106. **taxol**

