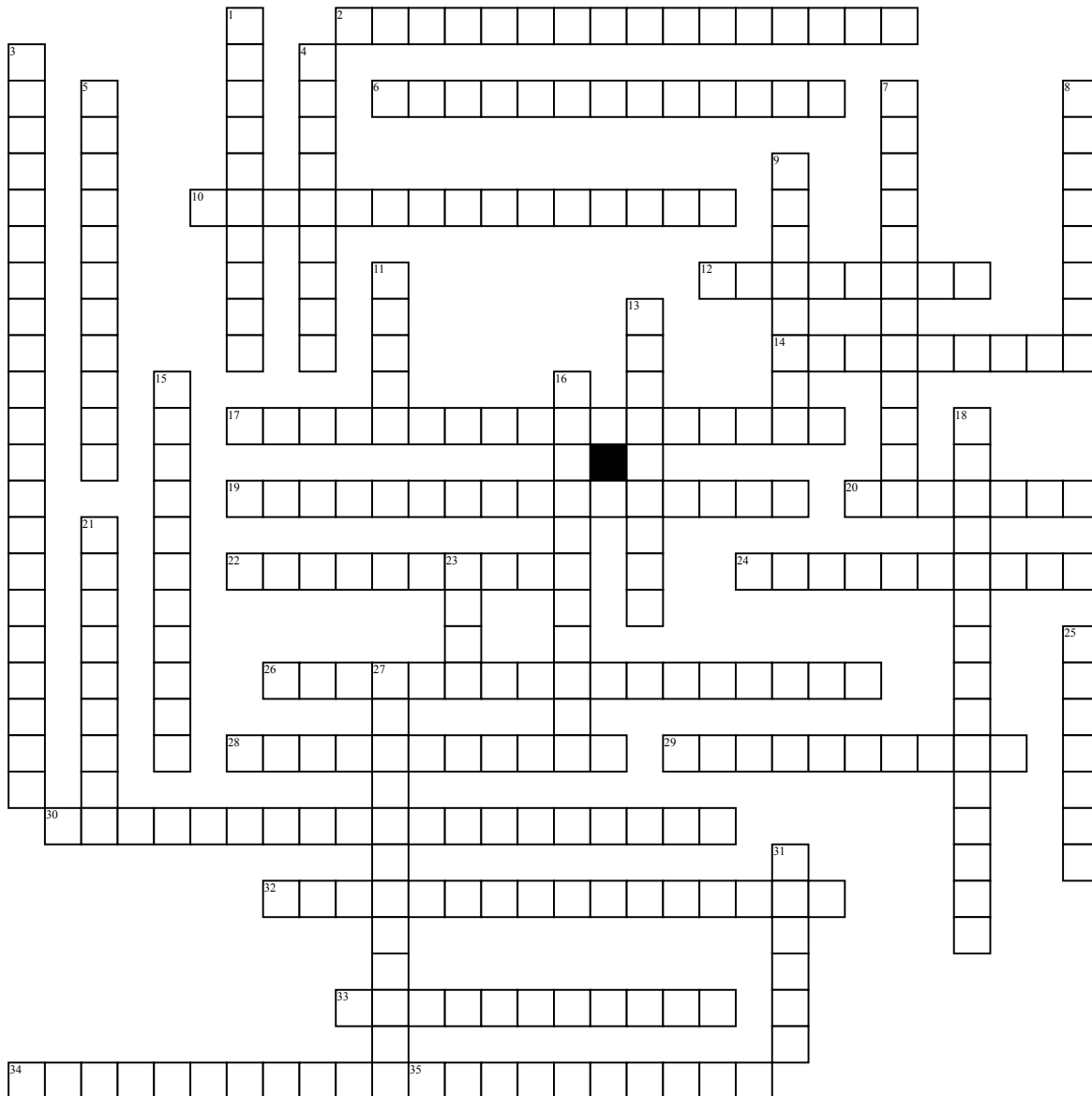


Ch.2 Pharmacology



Across

2. The immune system overreacts to an otherwise harmless substance.
 6. A point at which no clinical response occurs with increased dosage of a drug.
 10. A fraction of drug made available at the site of physiological activity.
 12. The strength by which a particular chemical messenger binds to its receptor site on a cell.
 14. The process whereby a drug increases the concentration of certain enzymes that affect the pharmacologic response to another drug.
 17. A barrier that prevents many substances from entering the (CSF) from the blood, formed by glial cells that envelope the (CNS)
 19. A disease, condition, or symptom for which a drug will not be beneficial and may do harm.
 20. A foreign substance or toxin introduced into the body it stimulates an immune response.
 22. Swelling under the skin that is life threatening allergic reaction, also swelling in the tongue, lips, and eyes
 24. The uptake of essential nutrients and drugs into the blood stream.
 26. The visual chart of how a drug reaches a point where a larger dose reaches its ceiling effect.

28. Amount of a drug that will bring the blood concentration rapidly to a therapeutic level.
 29. A state in which a person's body adapts physiologically and psychologically to a drug and cannot function without it.
 30. A severe allergic response resulting to an immediate life threatening respiratory distress. Followed by vascular collapse, shock, and hives.
 32. The length of time of a drug gives the desired response or it's therapeutic level.
 33. An action of a drug that is confined to a specific part of the body.
 34. A drug that binds to a receptor site and blocks the action of endogenous messenger or other drugs.
 35. Depending directly on the concentration of the drug, is a first-order process in while a constant fraction of the drug is eliminated per unit of time.

Down

1. The process whereby a drug blocks enzyme activity and impairs the metabolism of another drug
 3. An unusual or unexpected response to a drug that is unrelated to the dose given.
 4. The use of a drug for purposes other than those prescribed and /or in amounts that were not directed.
 5. A change in the action of a drug caused by another drug, a food, or a substance like alcohol or nicotine.

7. The process by which a drug moves from the blood into other body fluids and tissues to its sites of action
 8. A substance that produces an allergic response or reaction.
 9. The time necessary for the body to eliminate half of the drug in the body at any time, written as $t_{1/2}$
 11. A fatty molecule, that is an important constituent of a cell membranes, includes natural oils, waxes, and steroids.
 13. The rate at which a drug is eliminated from a specific volumes of blood per unit of time.
 15. Stability of the organism.
 16. The common intended uses of the drug to treat specific diseases, symptoms, or conditions.
 18. Amount of a drug administered at regular intervals to keep the blood concentration at a therapeutic level.
 21. A perceived need to take a drug to attain the psychological and physical effects of mood altering substance.
 23. The quantity of a drug administered at one time.
 25. A drug that binds to a particular receptor site and triggers the cell's response similar to the action of the body's chemical messenger.
 27. Removal of a drug or it's metabolites from the body by excretion.
 31. The specific amount, dose number, and dose frequency of an administered drug.