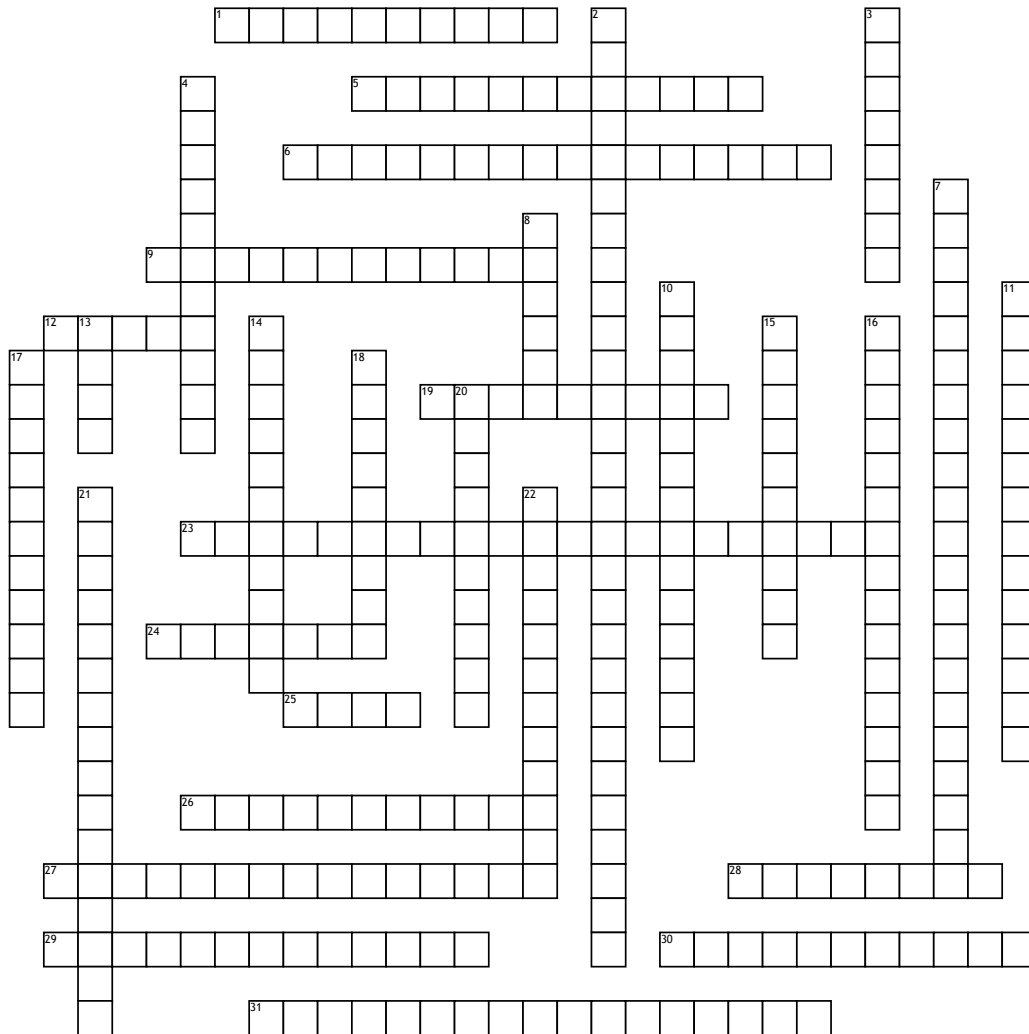


Name: _____

Date: _____

Chapter 21 part 1



Across

1. Drugs that relieve pain without causing a loss of consciousness
5. diffusion of fluid into a tissue; often used interchangeably with extravasation
6. primarily a disorder of carbohydrate, protein, and fat metabolism secondary to insufficient secretion of insulin or insulin resistance
9. persistently high arterial blood pressure, usually exceeding 140 mm Hg systolic and 90 mm Hg diastolic
12. presence of abnormally large amounts of fluid in the tissues of the body
19. agents that promote evacuation of the bowel
23. form of nerve damage that affects the stomach; food does not move through the stomach in a normal way, resulting in vomiting, nausea, or bloating
24. drugs, natural or synthetic, that have pain relief activity, example being morphine
25. inflammation of the lower esophagus from regurgitation of acid gastric contents; symptoms include heartburn
26. variations from the normal rhythm of the heartbeat

27. drugs that cause expansion of the lumina of the air passages of the lungs
28. breathable chemical vapor that may cause systemic and local effects
29. microscopic organism such as bacteria or viruses
30. drug name that is usually descriptive of its chemical structure but is not protected as is a brand or trade name
31. conditions that render the administration of some drug or some particular line of treatment improper or undesirable

Down

2. disorder of the peripheral nervous system, a complication of diabetes
3. localized collection of blood in the tissue resulting from a break in the wall of the blood vessel
4. Conditions of shock caused by hypersensitivity to a drug or other substances that results in life-threatening respiratory distress and vascular collapse
7. response to a drug that is not normative per its intended action or side effects
8. subnormal concentration of erythrocytes or hemoglobin in the blood

10. elevations of plasma lipid concentration
11. severe constricting pain in the chest, often radiating to the shoulder and down the arm, caused by ischemia of the heart muscle, usually a result of coronary disease
13. any substance that, when taken into a living organism, may modify one or more of its functions
14. process of clot formation
15. not through the gastrointestinal tract but by injection
16. condition in which thickening of the wall of a blood vessel occurs because of the deposition of plaque
17. agents that reversibly depress neuronal function, producing loss of ability to perceive pain and/or other sensations
18. drugs that promote the excretion of urine
20. substance that tends to nullify the action of another drug
21. drugs that block the passage of impulses through the parasympathetic nerves
22. disease of bone that leads to an increased risk for fracture; bone mineral density is reduced, and bone microarchitecture is disrupted

Word Bank

parenteral
edema
Analgesics
atherosclerosis
opioids
diuretics
antagonist
Generic name

arrhythmias
anaphylaxis
anemia
hematoma
diabetic gastroparesis
hypertension
angina pectoris
coagulation

anesthetics
drug
infiltration
anticholinergics
microorganism
GERD
bronchodilators
idiosyncratic reaction

diabetic peripheral neuropathy
laxatives
inhalant
osteoporosis
diabetes mellitus
hyperlipidemia
contraindications