

Name: _____ Date: _____

Pharmacology

1. the study of drugs that alter functions of living organisms
 2. use of drugs to prevent, diagnose, or treat signs, symptoms, and disease processes
 3. Drugs given for therapeutic purposes
 4. act mainly at the site of application
 5. taken into the body, circulated via the bloodstream to sites of action, and eventually eliminated from the body
 6. Often the first drug of a particular drug class to be developed; usually the standard against which newer, similar drugs are compared
 7. Groups of medications that are classified according to their effects on particular body systems, their therapeutic uses, and their chemical characteristics
 8. reflect on conditions medications are used for
 9. systems attempt to classify elements or compounds according to certain chemical functional or structural properties.
 10. The name of a chemical compound that shows the names of each of its elements or subcompounds
 11. lower case; acetaminophen, hydrocortisone
 12. Capitalized; Tylenol, Cortef
 13. the property wherein two drugs with identical active ingredients or two different dosage forms of the same drug possess similar bioavailability and produce the same effect at the site of physiological activity.
 14. Medications that are ordered in writing by a licensed health care provider
 15. don't require prescription; regulated by various laws
 16. Drugs that are categorized by federal law according to therapeutic usefulness and potential for abuse; also known as scheduled drugs
 17. the study of the therapeutic uses and effects of drugs
- A. Local Effects
 - B. Generic Name
 - C. Absorption
 - D. Medication
 - E. Pharmacokinetics
 - F. Pharmacotherapeutics
 - G. Over-the-Counter Drugs
 - H. Bioequivalent
 - I. Prescription Drugs
 - J. Controlled Substances
 - K. Distribution
 - L. Prototype
 - M. Systemic Effects
 - N. Therapeutic classification
 - O. Dosage
 - P. Serum half-life
 - Q. Trade or Brand Name

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| 18. drug movement through the body to reach sites of action, metabolism, and excretion | R. Chemical Name |
| 19. process that occurs from the time a drug enters the body to the time it enters the bloodstream to be circulated | S. chemical classification |
| 20. transport of drug molecules within the body; after a drug is injected or absorbed into the bloodstream, it is carried by the blood and tissue fluids to its sites of action, metabolism, and excretion | T. Route of administration |
| 21. elimination of a medication from the body | U. Drug Therapy |
| 22. time required for . the serum concentration of a drug to decrease by 50%; also called elimination half-life | V. Drug Classification |
| 23. reactions between living systems and drugs; drug actions on target cells and the resulting alterations in cellular biochemical reactions and functions | W. Pharmacology |
| 24. Frequency, size, number of doses | X. Pharmacodynamics |
| 25. Influences absorption and distribution | Y. Excretion |
| 26. Interactions that can increase therapeutic or adverse effects | Z. Drug-Diet Interaction |