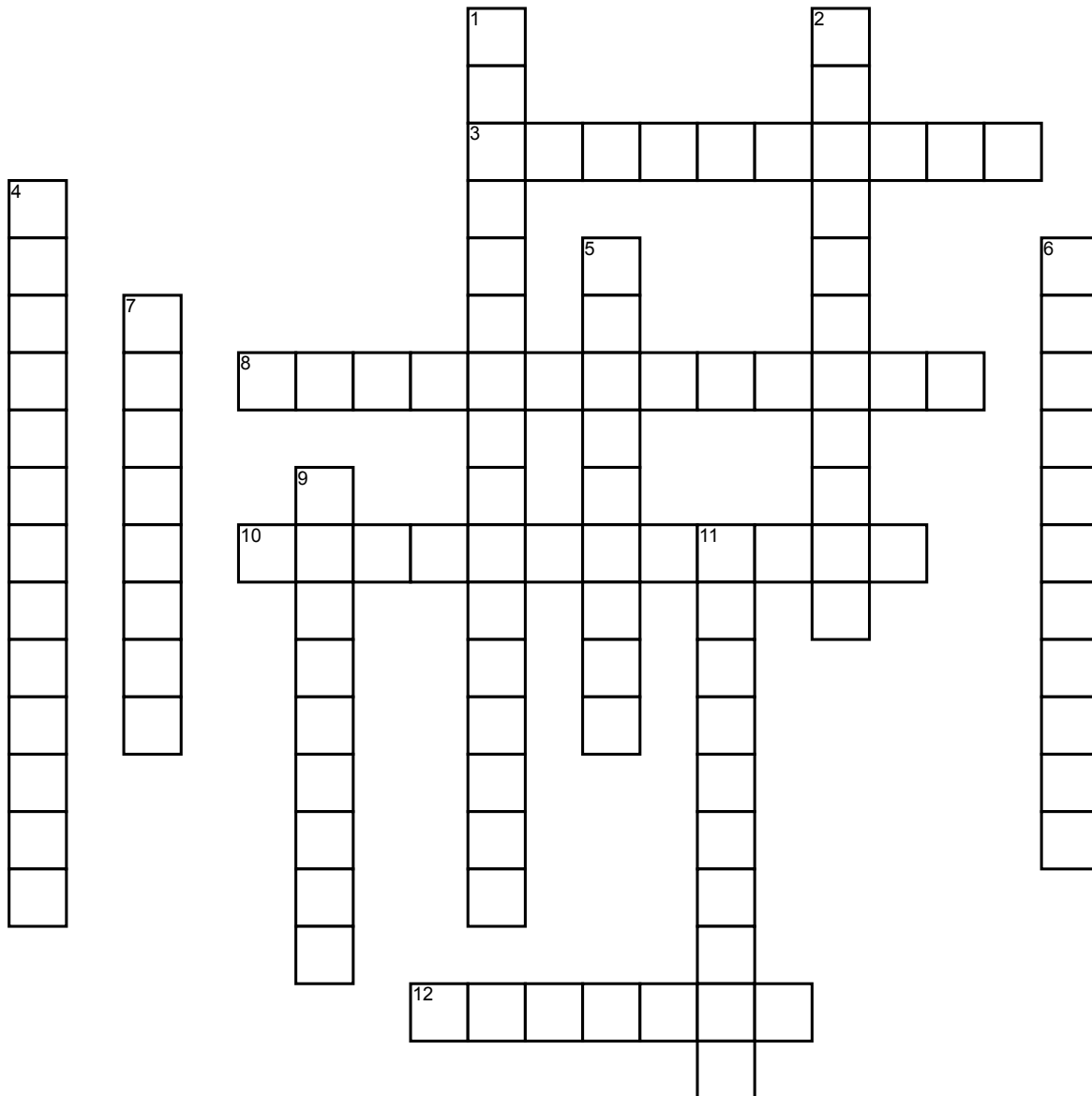


Pharmacology Week 6 Drug Review



Across

- 3.** Control of severe flossing and diarrhea associated with GI endocrine tumours; suppresses the secretion of serotonin and gastroenerohepatic peptides; increases absorption of fluid and electrolytes in the GI tract and increases transit time; also suppresses growth hormone, insulin and glucagon
- 8.** used to restore normal hormone balance in hypothyroidism; contraindicated in patients with adrenal insufficiency or recent myocardial infarction (MI)
- 10.** Acts as an analogue of vasopressin, enhancing reabsorption of water in the kidneys
- 12.** lowers blood glucose by stimulating glucose uptake in skeletal muscle and fat and inhibiting hepatic glucose production; inhibition of lipolysis and proteolysis and also enhances protein synthesis

Down

- 1.** An antithyroid medication used to treat hyperthyroidism. Works by inhibiting the synthesis of new thyroid hormone but does not inactivate present hormones; added effect of inhibiting the conversion of T4 to t3 in peripheral circulation
- 2.** improved control of blood glucose by inhibiting enzyme DPP-4, resulting in increased levels of active incretin hormones leading to increased insulin release and decrease in glucagon levels
- 4.** stimulates the adrenal gland to produce both corticosteroids (hydrocortisone) and mineralcorticosteroids (aldosterone); action includes suppression normal immune response and inflammation and reduction in frequency of multiple sclerosis exacerbations and suppression of spasms
- 5.** Lowering of blood sugar in diabetic patients by stimulating the release of insulin from the pancreas and increasing the sensitivity to insulin at receptor sites
- 6.** decreased urine output and increase in urine osmolality in diabetes insipidus
- 7.** stimulates glycogenolysis, temporarily inhibiting movement in the GI tract by relaxing the musculature; positive inotropic and chronotropic effects and increases blood glucose
- 9.** Maintenance of blood glucose in the management of type 2 diabetes mellitus, used along with nutrition therapy
- 11.** Produces skeletal and cellular growth; increases protein synthesis, carbohydrate metabolism, lipid mobilization, retention of sodium, phosphorus, and potassium, and enhances GI transport of water, electrolytes and nutrients