

Cheat sheet midterm

1. An inactive drug dosage form that is converted to an active metabolite by various biochemical reactions once it is inside the body.

-Cytochrome P450

-Ex. Aspirin, psilocybin, heroin

No sweat, you're still learning!

Prodrug

2. the rate at and the extent to which a nutrient is absorbed and used

-Affected by route of administration and drug dosage

-Drug clearance (rate drug leaves circulation)

-Steady state concentration

-Affected by chemical stability, solubility, and first pass

Not quite, you're still learning!

Bioavailability

3. stable level of drug in the body, occurs in 5 half lives of the drug

-rate of drug being added to system is equal to amount being eliminated from system

Steady state of a drug

4. The process by which drugs are absorbed, distributed within the body, metabolized, and excreted.

-what the body does to the drug

Pharmacokinetics

5. how often a drug is administered

half-life (determines)

6. An inducer increases the metabolism of a substrate resulting in a decreased level or effect of the substrate

Cytochrome p450 inducer

6. -"salt-retaining hormone" which promotes the retention of Na⁺ by the kidneys. Na⁺ retention promotes water retention, which promotes a higher blood volume and pressure

-promotes potassium excretion

-acts on late distal tubule and collecting duct of kidney

Aldosterone

7. warfarin antidote

Vit K

8.-aqua solutions absorbed rapidly

-depot absorbed slowly in a nonaqueous solution such as polyethylene glycol (simple diffusion)

IM

9. -diagnostic determination and allergy sensitivity

ID

10 -lack of oxygen at high levels

-causes hyperventilation to accommodate for lack of O₂

-leads to respiratory alkalosis

Hypoxemia at altitude

11. HTN, HLD, DM, Smoking, FHx CVA, Hx TIA/CVA, Afib

Cva risk factors

12 Normal activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT)

30-40