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| Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

Pharmacology Drugs

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| **1.** Nonselective Cox 1/ Cox2 Inhibitor NSAID, inhibits prostaglandins synthesis, usually used for special uses  **A** | **A.** Aspirin |
| **2.** NSAID inhibits COX 2, fever reduction, anti inflammatory, and analgesic  **U** | **B.** Zarfirlukast |
| **3.** Naproxen- NSAID also cox inhibitor non-selective  **G** | **C.** NPH/Lente Insulin |
| **4.** Phenylpropionic Acid Derivitive NSAID nonselective Cox inhibitor, antipyretic, analgesic, anti inflammatory  **N** | **D.** Zileuton |
| **5.** Indole Derivatives gout, general pain, Cox 1 inhibitor, NSAID, congenital heart disease **X** | **E.** Metformin/Pioglitazone |
| **6.** NSAID, also for pospartum pain and headaches, Cox 2 inhibitor  **H** | **F.** Ipratropium Bromide |
| **7.** DMARDS, immunosuppressive, RA and anti-cancer, inhibits and kills inflammatory immune cells  **M** | **G.** Ketoprofen |
| **8.** DMARDS Anti Malarial, mild to moderate RA, ocular toxicity, GI, dermatological disturbances **L** | **H.** Acetaminophen |
| **9.** DMARDS, IBD, refractory RA, converts in the GI tract **I** | **I.** Sulfasalazine |
| **10.** Type 1 diabetes treatment, rapid acting **O** | **J.** Levothyroxine |
| **11.** Short acting, only one can be given through IV, Type 1 treatment  **R** | **K.** Omalizumab |
| **12.** Intermediate acting, Type 1 treatment  **C** | **L.** Hydroxychloroquine |
| **13.** Type 1 treatment, long acting  **S** | **M.** Methotrexate |
| **14.** Type 2 treatment, insulin sensitizers, 1st line drug for this type, reduces glucogenesis in the liver and decrease glucose levels **E** | **N.** Ibuprofen |
| **15.** Type 2 treatment, insulin secretagogues, pancreas to stimulate insulin secretion **V** | **O.** Lispro Aspart Insulin |
| **16.** Alpha Glucosidase inhibitor, inhibit absorption in the GI of glucose, inhibits breakdown of complex starches  **Q** | **P.** Salmeterol |
| **17.** Hormone replacement therapy, hyper/hypothyroid  **J** | **Q.** Acarbose |
| **18.** Anti-thyroid drug, inhibits key enzymes in T3/T4 production **Y** | **R.** Regular Human Insulin |
| **19.** B2 agonist, short acting, bronchodilator, acute airflow obstruction, asthma, COPD, bronchitis, cystic fibrosis **W** | **S.** Insulin Glargine |
| **20.** Long acting, beta 2 agonist, broncodilator, prevention of constriction, asthma and COPD **P** | **T.** Tiotropium Bromide |
| **21.** Anti-Cholinergic, short acting, COPD, Asthma  **F** | **U.** Celecoxib |
| **22.** Anti-Cholinergic, long acting, COPD, and asthma  **T** | **V.** Glipizide/Repaglinide |
| **23.** Corticosteriod, CUSHINGOID effect, asthma and allergies **Z** | **W.** Albuterol |
| **24.** Anti-luekotrines, asthma, mild to moderate can reduce the use of rescue inhaler, enzyme inhibitor synthesis of LT **D** | **X.** Indomethacin |
| **25.** Anti-Luekotrine, blocks leukotrines, asthma and allergies,  **B** | **Y.** Methimazole |
| **26.** Anti-IgE receptor therapy, used in severe asthma, allergic rhinitis, blocks binding of IgE **K** | **Z.** Fluticasone |