

Name . Robeena Latif

ID. 16404

Department .MLT

Second semester

Paper .pharmacology

Instructor . Mam

nadra

\*\*\*\*\*

Question number 1.....

A part...

Drug

interaction...

The drug interaction is a reaction between two (or more) drugs or between a drug and a food beverage ,or supplement .Taking a drug while having certain medicle conditions

can also cause a drug  
interaction a drug  
interaction Can  
affect how a drug  
work or cause  
unwanted side effect.

# Types

of ,dru

g

interact

ion ..

1) Drug,

drug

interac  
tions

2) Drug

non

prescri

ption



treatio

n

3) Drug

food

4) Drug

alcohol

|

5) Drug  
diseas

e

6) Drug

labora

tory.

Questi

on

numb

er 1 B

part...

Phar

moeto

dyna

mic

intera



ction...

The

term

pharm

oetod

ynami

c

intera

ction

refers

to

intera

ctions

in

which

drugs

influe

nice

each

others

effect

vvdire

ctly



as, a

rule,

for

exam

ple, se

dative

s can

potent

iate

each

other

the

same

is true

of

alcohol

ol,

which

can

potent

iate

the

sedati

ve



effect

of

many

drugs.

intera

ctions

betwe

en

drugs

can

lead

to

seriou

s

unwa

nted

effect

or to a

reduct

ion in

the

therap

eutic

effect



of

some

drug

subst

ances

polyp

harm

cy,

which

is

comm

on in

elderly

patien

ts,

increa

ses

the

risk

subst

antiall

y.





# Que tion

num

ber 3

a

part...

Ther

e Ara

five

main

antib

acter

ial

drug

targe

ts in



bact

eria

cell

wall

synth

esis,

DNA

gyras

e,

meta

**bolic**

**enzy**

mes,

DNA

direc

ted



**RNA**

**poly**

mera

se

and

prote

in

synth

esis.

The

anti

micr

obial

agen

ts

that



are

direc

ted

again

st

each

of

these

targe

ts in

the

case

of

prote

in

synth



esis

amin

oglyc

oside

s and

tetra

cycli

nes

inhibi

t 30,s

**RNA,**

**and**

macr

olide

s

chlor



amp

henic

ol

and

clind

amyc

in

inhibit

t 50, s

RNA.

mRN

A,

mess

enge

rRNA

altho



ugh

antibi

otics

have

prote

cted

millio

ns of

lives

since

their

disco

very,

antibi

otic

resis



**tant**

**bact**

eria

reprere

sent

a

growi

ng

chall

enge.

# Que tion

num

ber 3

B

part..



**viral**

**replic**

ation

is the

form

ation

of

biolo

gical

virus

es

durin

g

the

infect

tious



proc

ess

in the

targe

t

host

cells

the

virus

es

must

first

get

into

the

cell.



Before

e

viral

replic

ation

can

o c c c u

r

throu

gh

the

gene

ratio

n of

abun

dant



copies

of

it's.

Geno

me

and

pack

aging.

Copi

es,

the vi

rus

conti

nues

infec

ting



new

host

s the

viral

replie

ation

o c c c u

r i n

seve

n

stag

es ,

nam

ely.

\*Ads

orpti



on.



Entry.



Unco

ating.

**\*Tran**

**scrip**

tion

/mR

**NA**

**prod**

uctio

n .

\*Synt

hesis



of

virus

com

pone

nts.

\*Virio

n

asse

mbly.

\*Rele

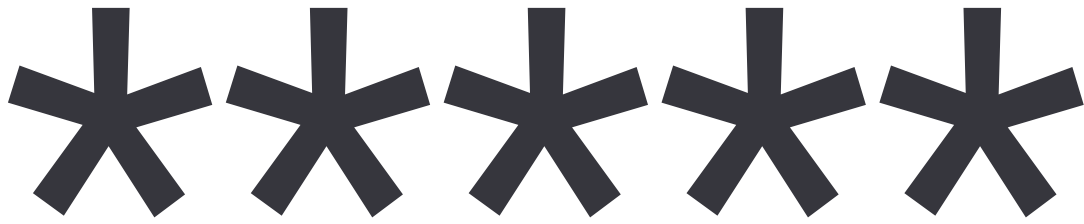
ase(li

berat

ion

stag

es). .





Ques

tion

numb

er 4

Antihy

perten

sive

Drugs..

Antihyp

ertensiv

e are a

class of

drug

that are

used to

treat

hyperte

ension

( high

blood



pressur

e) .

Antihyp

ertensiv

e

therapy

seeks

to

prevent

the

complic

ation of

high

blood

pressur

e such

as

stroke

and

myocar

dial

infortio

n.

There



are

many

classes

of

antihyp

ertensiv

es ,

which

lower

blood

pressur

e by

different

t means

.

Among

the

most

importa

nt and

most

widely

used

medica



tions

are

thiazide

diuretic

s,

calcium

channel

blocker

s. ACE

inhibito

rs,

angioost

ensin 2

recepto

r

antagga

nists( A

RBS)

and

beta

blocker

s

Exampl

es of



antihyp

ertensiv

e

# Drugs...

\*

# Alcohol.

\*

Tobacc

o.

\*

Cannab

is.

\*

Metha

mpheta

mines

(eg

MDMA)

and

other

stimula

nts

such as

cocaine.



\*

Opioids  
includin

g heroin.

\* New

psycho

active

substan

ce

syntheti  
c drugs.

\* The

non \_

medical

used of

prescri

ption

drugs .

Questio

n

number

4

B.P Part...

Angina ,



which

is also

known

as

angina

pectori

s, occur

when

the flow

of

blood

through

the

coronar

y

arteries

to the

heart

muscle

is

insuffici

ent to

meet

the



hearts

oxygen

deman

ds such

as

during

physica

|

activity

coronar

y heart

disease

is most

commo

n

cause

to

reduced

blood

flow to

the

heart in

people

with



angina.

Types

of

# Angina..

1)

stable

angina

/

angina

pectori

s.

2) unsta

bale

angina.

3) vario

ut(prin

metal)

angina .

4) micro

rascuar

angina.



Questio

n



number

5 A part.

General

Anesth

etics

cause.

A

person

to fall

asleep

while

the

medical

proceed

ure take

place .

Local

Anesth

etics ..

Lacal

Anesth

ethics is

applied

to a



specific

region

in the

body

where

the

proceed

ure will

be

perform

ed .

Various

stages

of

general

Anesth

esia..

There

are four

stages

of

general

anesthe

sia..



There  
are four  
stages

of

general

anesthe

sia .

Analges

ia stage

1.

Deliviu

m

stage 2 .

Surgical

anesthe

sia

stage 3.

Respira

tory

arrest

stage 4.

Questio

n

number



5 B

part..

1) Non

narcoti

c..Non

narcoti

c

analgesics

of

are

medica

tion

used to

control

pain in

inflam

mation.

They

are

availabl

e at

drugsto

res

without



a

prescri

ption or

by

prescri

ption ,

when

given at

higher

doses.

Narcoti

c

analges

is..

Narcoti

c

analges

ics

areva

class of

mechin

es that

are

used to



provide

relief.

From

modera

te to

severe

acute

or

chronic

pain

narcoti

c

analgesics

are

one of

the

most.

Widely

used

analgesics

for

pain

relief

however



r,they

have

been

overuse

d

overpre

scribed ,

and

misuse

d,

which

has

resault

in more

than

two

million.

People

in than

u.s

alone

having.

A

substan



ce

misuse

dis

order

involvin

g.

Prescri

ption

narcoti

c

analges

ics.



QUEST

ION

NUMB

ER 2 À

PART..

1) oral  
hypogl  
ycemic.



Oral

hypogly



ycemic.

And

agents

lower

glucos

e levels

In the

blood

.They

are

comm

only

used in

the

treatm

ent of

diabete

s

melitus

(1 2)

Biguari

des

decrea

se



hepatic.

Glucos

e

produc  
tion ,  
decrea

se

,gluco

se

produc  
tion

,decre

ase,

gastroi

ntestin

al

glucos

e

absorp

tion

,and

increas

e

target



cell

insulin

e

sensiti  
vity.

Exempl

e

..Glybu

ride, gli

pizide,

glim

piride,

tolaza

mide.

Hyperg

lycemi

c

agent..

A drug

which

increas

e the

blood

glucos



e levels

starsv

This

entity

has

been

manual

ly by

the

team

chebi.

Team

memb

ers of.

Hyperg

lycemi

c agent

class

alloxon.

Questi

on

numbe

r 2

Bpart..



Definit

ion of

Emesi

S...

Emesi

sis a

medic

al

terms

that

means

vomiti

ng .

Vomiti

ng is

when

contents

in

your

stoma

ch

come

up and

exit



throug

h your

mouth.

Exam

le...

Aporm

orphin

e is

essent

ially a

muscl

e

poison

,but

owing

to the

fact

that

minute

doses

stimul

ate the

vomiti



ng

centre

and

cause

Emesi

s

before

any

other

sympt

oms

are

abserv

able

,it's

emetic

action

is the

most

promi

nent

effect

in man.

Definit



ion of

Antim

etic

Drug

Definit

ion

Antim

etics

are a

class

of

medic

ation

used

to

treat

nause

a/ and

vomiti

ng .

Examp

le...

A

prapar



ation

or

medic

ations

that

relieve

s

nause

a and

vomiti

ng

coke

syrup,

ginger

,and

motio

n

sickne

ss

medic

ation.

Questi

on

numbe



r 2 C

part..

Drugs

for

cough..

cough

can

be

treat

d as a

sympt

om

(non-specific  
therapies)

y) or

with

specifi

c

remedi

es

(antibi

otics

etc)



- 

**Nonsp**

**ecific**

therap

y ..

Pharyn

geal

demul

cent

,lozen

ges,

cough

drops ,

linctus

es

contai

n

syrup,

glyceri

ne

liquori

ce .

Expect

orant .



**\*Direct**

**ly**

**acting**

sodiu

m and.

Potass

ium

citrate

or.

Acetat

e,

potass

ium

iodid

guaiac

ol,

guaiph

enesin

glycer

yl

guaiaac

late

,balsu

m of



tolu

vasak

a

andter

pin

hydrat.

B)

Mucol

ytics

Bromh

exine

,ambr

oxol

acetyl

cystei

ne

,carbo

cistein

e.

A)

Antitu

asives

( coug

h



centre

supppre

ssion).

A)

opioid

S..

codein

e

,phoic

odeine,

ethylm

orphin

e,morp

hine.

B)

Nonop

oids..

Nosca

rpine

,dextr

ometh

ophan,

oxelad

in, chlo



rohedi

anol.

c)

Antihis

tamine

s..

chloro

henira

mine,

diphen

hydra

mine,

prome

thazin

e....



THE

END.





