

Medical Study

Centre

Session 2011-2016

We the team of medical study centre session 2011-2016 have compiled these pharma mnemonics unit wise. We hope our effort of mnemonics collection will help you all in proff.

We want that this collection must be shared with your friends and fellows .please give us your feed back about this collection in our group and page

Regards: admin Panel

ALI Zeeshan(QAMC)

ATHAR ALI (QAMC)

Noreen FATIMA (FJMC)

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<http://atharali187.blogspot.com/>

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Pharmacology
Mnemonics
General pharma

Medical study centre session 2017-2016

1. Zero order kinetics drugs in high doses

APE

Aspirin

Phenytoin

Ethanol

2. P450 inhibitors

IQ SMACKD

Isoniazid

Quinolones

Spirocholactone

Macrolides

Amiodarone

Cimetidine

Ketoconazole

Dapsone

3. P450 inducers

GTQ CRABS

Grisofulvin

Tetracyclin

Quinidine

Carbamazepine

Rifampin

Alcohol

Barbiturates

Sulfa drugs

4. Enzymes Inhibitors

"**Vit. K Cannot Cause Enzyme Inhibition**"

- **V**alproate
- **K**etaconazole
- **C**imetidine
- **C**iprofloxacin

- **E**rythromycin
- **I**NH

5. ototoxicity causative agents

A+.B.C.D. "

- **A**minoglycosides* (Profound and irreversible hair cell loss)
- **B**arbiturates
- **C**ytotoxic drugs-Nitrogen mustard & cisplatin affect Organ of corti (irreversible)
- **D**iuretics-Ethacrynic acid, frusemide cause Ionic changes (reversible)

6. enzymes inhibitor

COMIC CASE '

- **C**imetidine
- **O**meprazole
- **M**etronidazole

- **Isoniazid**
- **Chloramphenicol**
- **Ciprofloxacin**
- **Allopurinol**
- **Sulphonamides**
- **Erythromycin**

7. drugs metabolized by acetylation

SHIP'

- **Sulfonamides** including dapsona
- **Hydralazine**
- **Isoniazid (INH)**
- **Procainamide**

8. teratogenic drugs :major non-antibiotics

TAP CAP:

- **Thalidomide**

- **A**ndrogens
- **P**rogestins
- **C**orticosteroids
- **A**spirin & indomethacin
- **P**henytoin

9. therapeutic index formula

'TILE':

$$\mathbf{TI} = \mathbf{LD50} / \mathbf{ED50}$$

10. drug with low therapeutic index

'The Queen Likes to Dig Low'

- **T**heophylline
- **Q**uinine
- **L**ithium

- **Digoxin** have

11. G protein for receptors

"**QISS & QIQ**" (Kiss and Kick):

G-proteins and their respective receptors in alphabetical order:

- G-protein **Q**: alpha 1 receptor,
- G-proteins **I**: alpha 2 receptor ,
- G-proteins **S**: beta 1 receptor ,
- G-protein **S**: beta 2 receptor

&

- G-protein **Q**: M1 receptor,
- G-protein **I**: M2 receptor,
- G-protein **Q**: M3 receptor.

12. oral drugs forming insoluble complexes

TIAPS

Read as "Tie-ups".

- **T**etracycline with **I**ron compounds
- **A**ntacids/**P**henytoin with **S**ucralfate

13. autoinduction

Drugs that **induce** their own **metabolism**

Auto,Car & Rickshaw

Autoinduction -**Car**bamazepine & **Ri**fampin

14. orally ineffective or less effective drugs

"Dont put **PINS** inside the mouth!"

- **P**encillin-G
- **I**nsulin
- **N**eostigmine
- **S**treptomycin

15. non-competitive inhibitor drugs

A LIVE TIPS AD

A. acetazolamide

Live. Lovastatin

t. theophylline

I. Indomethacin

P. Propyl thiouracil

S. Sildenafil

A. Aspirin

D. Disulfiram

16. drugs metabolised by Acetylation

PHC IS Primary

P-Procainamide

H-Hydralazine

C-Clonazepam

I-INH

S-Sulphonamides

P-Phenelzine

17. zero order kinetic

SWAT - Salicylate, Warfarin, Alcohol,

Theophylline

Police - Phenytoin

Team – Tolbutamide

18. LIVER ENZYME INDUCERS

SB CCPR

SULFAPYRAZONE

BARBITURATES

CHRONIC ALCOHOL

CARBAMEZEPINE

PHENYTOIN

RIFAMPICIN

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19. Enzyme inducers

GPRS Cell Phone

G-Griseofulvin

P-Phenyton

R-Rifampicin

S-Smoking

C-Carbamazepine

P-Phenobarbitone

20. acetylation drugs

**DSHIP=DAPSONE,SULPHONAMIDE,HYDRALAZINE,INH,;;;PROC
AINAMIDE**

21. . Gi mediated receptors

MAD 2

Type 2 receptor of

Muscarinic

Alpha

Dopamine

Act through GPCR with Gi as Gprotein

22. camp as second messenger

beta c amp glue lubricates so many thyroids

Beta- beta agonists,

C-CRH, calcitonin, hCG,

a-alpha2 agonist, ACTH, ADH,

m-MSH,

p-PTH,

glue-glucagon,

Lubricates-LH,

somany-somatostatin,

Thyroid-TSH

23. TORSADES DE POINTES

QUEEN IS SONALI, , PRIYANKA, ASIN, AMRITHA, or KAZOLE:

QUINIDINE

DISOPYRAMIDE

SOTOLOL

PROCAINAMIDE

ARSENIC OXIDE

AMIADARONE

AZOLES

24. microsomal enzyme inhibitor

PEACOCK VALA

P: PHENYLBUTAZONE

E: ERYTHROMYCIN

A: ALLOPURINOL

C: CIPROFLOXACIN

O: OMEPRAZOLE

C: CIMETIDINE

K: KETOCONAZOLE

VALA: VAPROATE

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25. Drugs with high hepatic extraction ratios

"I've pickl'd Pam" or "I pickled vamp" if you prefer.

Imipramine

Verapamil

Etomidate

Propofol

Isoniazid

Chlorpromazine

Ketamine

Lidocaine

Diltiazem

Propranolol

Amitriptyline

Morphine

Also might help to remember there are three induction agents - propofol/ketamine/etomidate, four antiarrhythmics - verapamil/diltiazem/propranolol/lidocaine and five nerve-y drugs - amitriptyline/imipramine/chlorpromazine/morphine/isoniazid (neurotoxic!)

26. competitive inhibition

K_m is increased in Kompetitive inhibition

27. hit n run drugs

ROGI -

R- RESERPINE

O-OMEPRAZOLE

G-GUANTHIDINE

I-INHIBITERS[MAO]

28. EXAMPLES OF ACTIVE DRUG PRODUCING ACTIVE METABOLITES

Chief Minister ADD CIA

trichloroethanol◊Chlorhydrate

Morphine 6-glucuronide◊Morphine

Alloxanthine◊Allopurinol

oxazepam◊Diazepam

digoxin◊Digitoxin

morphine◊Codeine

desipramine◊Imipramine

Nortriptyline◊Amitriptyline

29. EXAMPLES OF PRODRUG PRODUCING ACTIVE METABOLITES

LEADS

Levodopa dopamine

Enalapril enalaprilat

Alphamethyldopa alphamethylnorepinephrine.

Dipivefrine epinephrine

Sulindac sulfide metabolites

30. DRUGS METABOLISED BY METHYLATION

Cindy Has A New Motor

Captopril

Histamine

Adrenaline

Nicotinic acid

Methyldopa

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Ans Pharma

1. beta 1 selectibe bloker

A-BEAM

Acebutalol

Betaxolol

Esmolol

Atenolol

Metprolol

2.uses of propranolol

HATE THE PAST

Headach

Angina

Tension

Essential trmors

Tensional headach

Hyperthyroidism

Elevated B.P

Phobia

Anxiety

Stress

Traumatic stress

3.contraindication of propranolol

ACID

Asthma

COPD

Imbalance of electrolyte

Diabetic mellitus

4. adverse affects of beta blockers

BBC Loses Viewers In Rawalpindi

Bradycardia

Bronchospasm

Lipids (increased)

Vivid dreams

Impotency

Reduced sensitivity to hypoglycemia

5. non -selective beta blockers

PANTOP

Prapranolol

Alprenolol

Nadolol

Timolol

Oxprenolol

Pindolol

6. cardioselective beta blockers

CaN BEAM"

- **Celiprolol**

- **N**ebivolol (most selective)
- **B**isoprolol, **B**etaxolol
- **E**smolol
- **A**tenolol, **A**cebutolol
- **M**etoprolol

7. beta blockers with intrinsic sympathetic activity (ISA)

Think: They "**CO**ntain **P**artial **A**gonistic **A**ctivity"

- **C**eliprolol, **O**xprenolol
- **P**indolol, **P**enbutolol
- **A**lprenolol
- **A**cebutolol

8. receptors of heart

2 Beautiful hearts Marry 2 Be 1"

- **B**₂ receptor (adrenergic)
- **M**₂ receptor (cholinergic) and
- **B**₁ receptor (adrenergic)

9. morphine vs amphetamine. Pupils in overdoses

Mor**PHINE** is **Fine** & Am**PHET**amine is **Fat** !"

- Morphine overdose: pupils constricted (fine)
- Amphetamine overdose: pupils dilated (fat)

10. anticholinergic side effects

"Know the **ABCD'S** of anticholinergic side effects":

- **A**norexia
- **B**lurry vision
- **C**onstipation/ Confusion
- **D**ry Mouth
- **S**edation/ Stasis of urine

11. antimuscrinic drugs and their action

Inhibits **P**arasymphathetic **A**nd **S**weat ":

- **I**pratropium
- **P**irenzepine

- **A**tropine
- **S**copolamine

12. edrophonium vs pyridostigmine in myasthenia gravis

e**D**rophonium is for **D**iagnosis

And py**RID**ostigmine is to get **RID** of symptoms

13. MOA of tacrine and edrophonium

TEA ":

Tacrine and **E**drophonium attach only to **A**nionic site of enzyme,Cholinesterase(ChE)

(Organophosphates attach only to the estatrtric site of Cholinesterase)

14. reversible anticholinesterases

Car PPENDoRi ": Read as "carpentry"

Reversible Anticholinesterases belonging to **Carbamates** are

- **Physostigmine**
- **Pyridostigmine**
- **Edrophonium**
- **Neostigmine**
- **Donepezil**
- **Rivastigmine**

15. Muscarinic effects

SLUG BAM ":

- **Salivation/ Secretions/ Sweating**
- **Lacrimation**
- **Urination**
- **Gastrointestinal upset**
- **Bradycardia/ Bronchoconstriction/ Bowel movement**
- **Abdominal cramps/ Anorexia**

- **Miosis**

16. nicotinic affects

" **MTWThF** in rhythm "(days of week):

- **M**ydriasis/ Muscle cramps
- **T**achycardia
- **W**eakness
- **T**witching
- **h**ypertension/ hyperglycemia
- **F**asiculation

17. cholinergic affects on bowl and bladder

Call inergic/Cholinergic makes us attend natures **call** ! ":

ie.,Evacuation of Bowel and Bladder

18. organophosphates eeffects (Cholinergic)

"If you know these, you will be **LESS DUMB Choline** ":

- **L**acrimation
- **E**xcitation of nicotinic synapses
- **S**alivation
- **S**weating
- **D**iarrhea
- **U**rination
- **M**icturition/Miosis
- **B**ronchoconstriction

19. cholinergic agonists

Esters: A-MCB

ACh ,**M**ethacholine ,**C**arbachol ,**B**ethanechol

Alkaloids: PMA

:**P**ilocarpine, **A**recoline, **M**uscarine

20. autoreceptors

Auto receptors ":

The 'to' rhymes with **2**.

So the Autoreceptors are Alpha **2** (for adrenergic pathway) and M**2** (for cholinergic pathway)

21. cholinergic receptor

MuGNiL":

Muscarinic :**G** protein coupled

Nicotinic :**L**igand gated ion channel

22. botulinus toxin action

Think: Botulinum toxin **Bottles up** Acetyl choline (ACh).

It means, botulinum toxin blocks exocytic release of ACh from the synaptic vesicles at the neuromuscular junction leading to flaccid paralysis.

23. inhibition of choline uptake during Ach synthesis

H-I-C-Up "

Hemicholinium **I**nhibits Acetyl **C**holine **U**ptake

24. site of acetyl choline release

"PreACh ":

Acetyl Choline (**ACh**) is released from all **Pre** ganglionic fibres of ANS

25. physostigmine vs neostigmine

"LMNOP":

- **L**ipid soluble
- **M**iotic
- **N**atural
- **O**rally absorbed well

- **Physostigmine**

26. *atropine* use : tachycardia or bradycardia

A goes with **B**":

Atropine used clinically to treat **Bradycardia**.

27. reserpine action

Reserpine depletes the **Reserves** of catecholamines [and serotonin].

28. ipratropium action

Atropine is buried in the middle: ipr**Atropium**, so it behaves like Atropine.

29. succinylcholine uses

Succinylcholine gets **Stuck** to Ach receptor, then **Sucks** ions in through open pore.

You **Suck** stuff in through a mouth-tube, and drug is used for intubation.

30. depression causing drugs

PROMS:

Propranolol

Reserpine

Oral contraceptives

Methyldopa

Steroids

31. direct sympathomimetic catecholamine

DINED:

Dopamine

Isoproterenol

Norepinephrine

Epinephrine

Dobutamine

32. Morphine: side-effects MORPHINE:

Miosis

Out of it (sedation)

Respiratory depression

Pneumonia (aspiration)

Hypotension

Infrequency (constipation, urinary retention)

Nausea

Emesis

33. Bromocriptine [for USA gang members] The CRYPTS are an LA street gang that likes to smoke DOPE. BromoCRYPTine is a DOPamine agonist.

34. Guanethidine: mechanism Guanethidine prevents **NE** (norepinephrine) release.

35.

Parasympathetic vs. sympathetic neurotransmitters "No sympathy for a Pair of Aces":

Norepinephren is secreted in by the **Sympathetic** nervous system while **A**cetylcholine is secreted in the **Parasympathetic** nervous system.

36.

Morphine: effects at mu receptor PEAR:

Physical dependence

Euphoria

Analgesia

Respiratory depression

37.

Prazocin usage Prazocin sounds like an acronym of "prasz zour urine".

Therefore Prazocin used for urinary retention in BPH.

38.

Beta blockers with CYP2D6 polymorphic metabolism "I Met Tim Carver, the metabolic polymorph":

· The following beta blockers require dose adjustment due to CYP2D6 polymorphic

metabolism:

Metoprolol

Timolol

Carvedilol

(in patients with lower or higher than normal CYP2D6 activity)

39.

alpha blockers uses

harry potter sees 2 BP and PIPE

harry=hypertension

potter=pheochromocytoma

sees2= secondary shock

BP= benign hypertrophy of prostate

PIPE= penile impotence

40. Parasympathetic action

Parasympathetic action

@SLUDD + 3D's

Salivation

Lacrimation

Urination (so Anticholinergics cause urinary retention)

Digestion

Defecation

3 important Decreases

Decrease in heart rate and contractility

Decrease in pupil size i.e. Miosis

Decrease in airway size (so anticholinergics given in COPD)

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41. Physostigmine vs. neostigmine

@ LMNOP:

Lipid soluble

Miotic

Natural

Orally absorbed well

Physostigmine

• Neostigmine, on the contrary, is:

Water soluble

Used in myasthenia gravis

Synthetic

Poor oral absorption

42. cholinergic classification

MAP of ABC

M= muscarine

A= arecoline

P= pilocarpine

of

A= acetylcholine

B= bethanechol

C= carbachol

43. reversible anticholinesterase

NEW GALLANT DON ED TAKES REVERSE SPY

NEW= neostigmine

GALLANT= galantamine

DON= donepezil

ED= edrophonium

TAKES= tacrine

REVERSE= rivastigmine

SPY= physostigmine/ pyridostigmine

(gallant means brave)

44. alpha 1 agonists

M.MNOP

M-methoxamine

M-midodrine

N-naphazoline

O-oxymetazoline

P-phnylephrine

45. beta-1 selective blocker

NAME-ABC

N-nebivolol

A-atenolol

M-metoprolol*

E-esmolol

A-acebutanolol**

B-betaxolol

C-celiprolol**

*drug having membrane stabilising activity also.

** drug having membrane stabilising as well as intrinsic sympathomimic action

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46 Cardioselective Beta Blockers

New Beta Blockers Acting Exclusively At Myo Cardium

Nebivolol(most cardioselective)

Betaxolol

Bisoprolol

Atenolol

Esmolol

Acebutolol

Metoprolol

Celiprolol

47. cholinergic crisi

DUMBELSS

Diarrhoea

Urination

Miosis

Bronchospasm

Excitation cns and neuromuscular

Lacrimation

Sweating

Salivation

48. lipid insoluble b blocker

Not soluble a b c

Nadolol

Sotalol

Atenolo acebutolol

Betaxolol bisoprolol

Celiprolol

49. CARDIOSELECTIVE B BLOCKER

ameba

ATENOLOL

METOPROLOL

ESMOLOL

BETAXOLOL

ACEBUTALOL

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50. reversible Anticholinestrases

ANTI- ANTICHOLINESTERASE

RaGING -

REVERSE, RIVASTIGMINE POLICE- PHYSIOSTAGMINE

TAKE -TACRINE

GREAT -GALANTAMINE

DON -DONEPEZIL

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51. Uses of beta blockers

HM HAT CM CD PAGE

H-Hypertension

M-Myocardial infarction

H-Hypertrophy obstructive cardiomyopathy

A-Angina pectoris

T-Thyrotoxicosis

C-Congestive Heart failure

M-Migraine

C-Cardiac arrhythmias

D-Dissecting aortic aneurysm

P-Pheochromocytoma

A-Anxiety

G-Glaucoma

E-Essential tremors

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52. Effects of Beta blockers on Heart and Bloodvessels

SORAB got CHF

S- Prolong Systole

O- Dec Oxygen consumption

R- Dec Refractory period of myocytes

A- Dec automaticity

B- Dec SBP nd DBP on Chr Administration

C- Dec Cardiac output, Cardiac work & total coronary blood flow

H- Dec Heart rate

F- Dec Force of contraction

53. Beta blockers contra in renal failure

"ANS"

Atenolol

Nadolol

Sotalol

54. sympathomimetic hypertensives

Many- Mephenteramine

People- Phenylephrine

Never- Noradrenaline

Marry- Methoxamine

55. zero order kinetics-ITS AWESOM

text WHATT are these drugs.

W- warfarin

H- hydantoin

A- aspirin

T- tolbutamide

T- theophylline

56. ADRENALIN

ADRENALIN USES

ABC HIL

A-ANAPHYLACTIC SHOCK

B-BRONCHOSPASM

C-CARDIAC ARREST

H-HEAMOSTATIC AGENT

I-INSULIN INHIBITION

L-LOCAL ANAESTHETIC

57. AGONISTS OF DOPAMINE

B-BROMOCRIPTINE

A-ANTICHOLINERGICS(CENTRAL)

L-LEVODOPA

CVS PHARMA

1. aspirin side affects

"ASPIRIN"

- **A**sthma
- **S**alicylism
- **P**eptic ulcer / **P**remature closure of **P**DA
- **I**ntestinal blood loss
- **R**eye's syndrome
- **I**diosyncracy
- **N**oise (tinnitus)

2. hypertension management

"ABCD"

- **A**CE inhibitors/**A**ngiotensin receptor blockers
- **B**eta blockers
- **C**alcium channel blockers
- **D**iuretics

3. amiodarone : adverse affects

Plz Check PFT, LFT, TFT "

- **Plz- Photosensitivity, Pigmentation**
- **Check for Corneal deposits**
- **PFT- Pulmonary fibrosis**
- **LFT- Liver damage (pseudoalcoholic liver injury)**
- **TFT- Thyroid dysfunction**

4. antihypertensive : contraindicated in pregnancy

DARSAN '

- **Diuretics**
- **Angiotensin I antagonists**
- **Reserpine**
- **Sodium nitroprusside**
- **ACE inhibitors**
- **Non selective β blockers**

5. antiarrhythmic drugs: clases

" i' **M BAC** in rhythm ":

- I. **M**embrane stabilizing agents (Na channel blockers)
- II. **B**eta blockers (Antiadrenergic agents)
- III. **A**gents widening AP
- IV. **C**alcium channel blockers

6. receptors of heart

"**2** Beautiful hearts **M**arry **2** **B**e **1**"

- **B₂** receptor (adrenergic)
- **M₂** receptor (cholinergic) and
- **B₁** receptor (adrenergic)

7. patent ductus arteriosus treatment

Come **IN** and **Close** the **Door**":

INdomethacin is used to **Close** the **PDA**.

8. ca ++ channel blocker:uses

Ca++ MASH:

- **C**erebral vasospasm/ CHF

- **a**ngina
- Migraine
- **A**trial flutter, fibrillation
- **S**upraventricular tachycardia
- **H**ypertension

9. > **Captopril (an ACE inhibitor): side effects CAPTOPRIL:**

Cough

Angioedema/ **A**granulocystosis

Proteinuria/ **P**otassium excess

Taste changes

Orthostatic hypotension

Pregnancy contraindication/ **P**ancreatitis/ **P**ressure drop (first dose hypertension)

Renal failure (and renal artery stenosis contraindication)/ **R**ash

Indomethacin inhibition

Leukopenia/ **L**iver toxicity

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10. > **Warfarin: metabolism SLOW:**

- Has a **slow** onset of action.
- A quick **K** Vitamin **K** antagonist, though.

Small lipid-soluble molecule

Liver: site of action

Oral route of administration.

Warfarin

11. > **Amiodarone: action, side effects 6 P's:**

Prolongs action potential duration

Photosensitivity

Pigmentation of skin

Peripheral neuropathy

Pulmonary alveolitis and fibrosis

Peripheral conversion of T4 to T3 is inhibited -> hypothyroidism

12. > **Clopidogrel: use CLOP**idogrel is a drug that prevents

CLots, an **O**ral **P**latelet **I**nhibitor (**OP**

13. > **Warfarin: action, monitoring WePT:**

Warfarin works on the **e**xtrinsic pathway and is monitored by **PT**.

14. **Enoxaprin (prototype low molecular weight heparin): action, monitoring** EnoXaprin only acts on factor **Xa**.

Monitor **Xa** concentration, rather than APTT.

14. > **Thrombolytic agents USA:**

Urokinase

Streptokinase

Alteplase (tPA)

15. > **Antiarrhythmics: classification I to IV MBA College**

· In order of class I to IV:

Membrane stabilizers (class I)

Beta blockers

Action potential widening agents

Calcium channel blockers

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16. > **HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors (statins): side effects, contraindications, interactions HMG-CoA:**

· Side effects:

Hepatotoxicity

Myositis [aka rhabdomyolysis]

· Contraindications:

Girl during pregnancy/ Growing children

· Interactions:

Coumarin/ Cyclosporine

17. > **Antiarrhythmics: class III members BIAS:**

Bretylum

Ibutilide

Amiodarone

Sotalol

18. > **ACEI: contraindications PARK:**

Pregnancy

Allergy

Renal artery stenosis

K increase (hyperkalemia)

19. > **Endotracheal tube deliverable drugs O NAVEL:**

Oxygen

Naloxone

Atropine

Ventolin (albuterol)

Epinephrine

Lidocaine

- If you can't get IV access established, and have necessity to administer resuscitative meds, remember you have the airway and can give the above drugs.
- Drug delivery is enhanced if diluted with 10cc NS and rapid introduced for aerosolization.
- Alternatively, bare bone version is **ALE**, as above.

20. **SVT Causes SNAP**

Sinus tachy, **n**odal tachy, **a** fib, **p**aroxysmal atrial tachy

21. **Arrhythmias**

ARHYTHMIAL 4PC

Atrial Myxoma

Rh heart dis

Hypertension

Thyrotoxicosis

Mitral valve dis

IHD,

Alcohol

Pneumonia / PE / Pericardial eff, cardiomyopathy

22. > Atrial Fibrillation

ARITHMATIC

Alcohol

Rh fever

IHD

Thyrotoxicosis

Hypertension

Mitral stenosis / MI / Myxoma
(atrial)

ASD

Toxins,

Idiopathic/Infective endocarditis

Cardiomyopathy/Constrictive pericarditis

23. Sino-atrial node: innervations

Sympathetic acts on **S**odium channels (SS).

Parasympathetic acts on **P**otassium channels (PS).

24. > Supraventricular tachycardia: treatment ABCDE:

Adenosine

Beta-blocker

Calcium channel antagonist

Digoxin

Excitation (vagal stimulation)

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25. > **Ventricular tachycardia: treatment LAMB:**

Lidocaine

Amiodarone

Mexiltene/ Magnesium

Beta-blocker

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26. > **Sinus bradycardia: aetiology "SINUS BRADICARDIA"** (sinus bradycardia):

Sleep

Infections (myocarditis)

Neap thyroid (hypothyroid)

Unconsciousness (vasovagal syncope)

Subnormal temperatures (hypothermia)

Biliary obstruction

Raised CO₂ (hypercapnia)

Acidosis

Deficient blood sugar (hypoglycemia)

Imbalance of electrolytes

Cushing's reflex (raised ICP)

Aging

Rx (drugs, such as high-dose atropine)

Deep anaesthesia

Ischemic heart disease

Athletes

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27. > Atrial fibrillation: causes PIRATES:

Pulmonary: PE, COPD

Iatrogenic

Rheumatic heart: mitral regurgitation

Atherosclerotic: MI, CAD

Thyroid: hyperthyroid

Endocarditis

Sick sinus syndrome

28. > Atrial fibrillation: management ABCD:

Anti-coagulate

Beta-block to control rate

Cardiovert

Digoxin

29. > Atrial fibrillation: management ABCD:

Anti-coagulate

Beta-block to control rate

Cardiovert

Digoxin

30. > Sinus tachycardia TACH FEVER:

Tamponade/ Thyrotoxicosis

Anemia

CHF

Hypotension

Fever

Excrutiating pain

Volume depletion

Exercise

Rx (Theo, Dopa, Epi, etc)

31. Vfib/Vtach drugs used according to

ACLS "Every Little Boy Must Pray":

Epinephrine

Lidocaine

Bretylum

Magsulfate

Procainamide

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32. > **Ventricular fibrillation: treatment** "Shock, Shock, Shock, Everybody Shock, Little Shock, Big Shock, Momma Shock, Poppa Shock":

Shock= Defibrillate

Everybody= Epinephine

Little= Lidocaine

Big= Bretylium

Momma= MgSO₄

Poppa= Pocaïnamide

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33. > Atrial fibrillation: causes of new onset THE ATRIAL FIBS:

Thyroid

Hypothermia

Embolism (P.E.)

Alcohol

Trauma (cardiac contusion)

Recent surgery (post CABG)

Ischemia

Atrial enlargement

Lone or idiopathic

Fever, anemia, high-output states

Infarct

Bad valves (mitral stenosis)

Stimulants (cocaine, theo, amphet, caffeine)

34.

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> PEA/Asystole (ACLS): etiology ITCHPAD:

Infarction

Tension pneumothorax

Cardiac tamponade

Hypovolemia/ **H**ypothermia/ **H**ypo-, **H**yperkalemia/ **H**ypomagnesmia/

Hypoxemia

Pulmonary embolism

Acidosis

Drug overdose

35. > Hypertension: secondary hypertension causes CHAPS:

Cushing's syndrome

Hyperaldosteronism [aka Conn's syndrome]

Aorta coarctation

Phaeochromocytoma

Stenosis of renal arteries

· Note: only 5% of hypertension cases are secondary, rest are primary

36. > **Preeclampsia: classic triad PRE**eclampsia:

Proteinuria

Rising blood pressure

Edema

37. > **Postural Hypotension**

HANDI

Hypovolaemia / **h**ypopituitarism,

Addisons

Neuropathy (autonomic)

Drugs (vasodilators /TCADs, diuretics, antipsychotics),

Idiopathic

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38. > **Deep venous thrombosis: genetic causes ALASCA:**

Antithrombin III

Leiden (Factor V)

APC (Activated Protein C)

S-protein deficiency

C-protein deficiency

Antiphospholipid antibody

39. > **Deep venous thrombosis: diagnosis DVT:**

Dilated superficial veins/ **D**iscoloration/ **D**oppler ultrasound

Venography is gold standard

Tenderness of **T**high and calf

40. > **Virchow's triad (venous thrombosis) "VIRchow":**

Vascular trauma

Increased coagulability

Reduced blood flow (stasis)

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41. > **Myocardial infarct, complications ABCDE x2**

Arrhythmias / **A**neurysm

Bradycardia / **↓BP**

Cardiac failure / **c**ardiac tamponade

Dresslers / **D**eath!

Embolism / **E**xtra (VSD, pap muscle rupture)

42. Lines of treatment of pulmonary oedema:

DOLMA

Digoxin, **O**xygen, **L**asix, **M**orfine, **A**minophylline. (Dolma is a very famous food in the middle east.)

43. > **M.O.N.A**

“MONA” treatment for acute MI.

Morphine, **O**xygen, **N**itrate, **A**spirin

44. > **Coronary artery bypass graft: indications DUST:**

Depressed ventricular function

Unstable angina

Stenosis of the left main stem

Triple vessel disease

45.

> **Acute Coronary Syndrome: initial treatment ABCD:**

Aspirin

Beta blocker

Coagulation (anticoagulation with heparin/LMW Heparin)

Double product control (decrease heart rate and blood pressure)

46.

> **MI: therapeutic treatment "O BATMAN!":**

Oxygen

Beta blocker

ASA

Thrombolytics (eg heparin)

Morphine

Ace prn

Nitroglycerin

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47. > **Atherosclerosis risk factors** "You're a **SAD BET** with these risk factors":

Sex: male

Age: middle-aged, elderly

Diabetes mellitus

BP high: hypertension

Elevated cholesterol

Tobacco

48.

> **Thrombus: possible fates DOPE:**

Dissolution

Organization & repair

Propagation

Embolization

49.

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> Cardiovascular risk factors FLASH BODIES:

Family history

Lipids

Age

Sex

Homocystinaemia

Blood pressure

Obesity

Diabetes mellitus

Inflammation (raised CRP)/ Increased thrombosis

Exercise

Smoking

50. MI: immediate treatment DOGASH:

Diamorphine

Oxygen

GTN spray

Asprin 300mg

Streptokinase

Heparin

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51. Centrally acting anti-hypertensives

M - Methyl dopa

R - Reserpine

C - Clonidine

P – Propranolol

52.

AMIODARONE - IMPORTANT SIDE EFFECTS

PCT - PROXIMAL CONVULATING TUBULE

P - PULMONARY FIBROSIS

C- CORNEAL MICRODEPOSITS

T- THROID DISORDERS (hypo/hyperthyroidism)

53. diuretic decreases calcium

which diuretic loses calcium in urine..

LOOPS LOSE CALCIUM

54. Side Effects of Aspirin

ASPIRIN

A: Allergy like reactions e.g. Urticaria

S: susceptibility to bleeding

P: Peptic ulcer

I: Idiosyncratic reactions

R: Reye's syndrome

I: ringing in the ears(tinnitus)

N: Nephropathy

55. Side Effects of Thiazide Diuretics

Mnemonic : HYPER GLUC

Hyper = Increased

G = Glucose

L = Light-headedness (orthostatic hypotension/ low vol/ low sodium)

U = Uricemia

C = Calcemia

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56. Anti-hypertensives used in emergencies

Saurav Ganguly HELP

S-sodium nitroprusside

G-Glyceryltrinitrate

H-hydralazine

E-esmolol

L-labetalol

P-phentolamine

57. anti-hypertensives giving in pregnancy

anti-hypertensives given in pregnancy -3Cs -Ca channel blocker,cardioselective b-blocker,central sympatholytic-clonidine.

58. Nitric oxide donors

Highly Pro Nitric

H:Hydralazine

P:Propofol

N:Nebivolol

And the rest :Na nitroprusside,Organic nitrates,Nitrites.

59. heparin

H=HYPERSENSITIVITY & hyperkalemia

E=excessive bleeding

P=PROLONG APTT

A=ALOPECIA

R=REDUCED PLATELET & BONE MASS

i.e.thrombocytopenia osteoporosis

I=i.v. route

N=antagonise by protamine sulphate

60. digitalis

Digitalis toxicity is aggravated by KOMAR (READ IT AS KUMAR) of CALIFORNIA

KOM-hypoka, hypoxe, hypomag

Advance age

Renal insufficiency

California in block letters suggest hyperCALCEMIA

KEEP ON REVISING...

61. drugs contraindicated in heart failure

Napolean _Narcotics including Opioids

Bonaparte _Benzodiazepines

Says_Salicylates

Hello_Hypnotics

To _Tranquilizers

Don_Diuretics

62. fibrinolytics

STUART

S-STREPTOKINASE

T-TENECTEPLASE

U-UROKINASE

A-ALTEPLASE

R-RETEPLASE

t

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63. Side effects of Spironolactone

I May Have Got Additional Potassium.

I=Impotence

M=Menstrual irregularities

H=Hirsutism

G=Gynaecomastia

A=Acidosis

P=Peptic ulcer(aggravates)

And last but not the least is the mnemonic itself states the main side-effect=Hyperkalemia

64. antiarrhythmic class I A

Queen Proclaims Diso's Pyramid

QUINIDINE

PROCAINAMIDE

DISOPYRAMIDE

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65. antiarrhythmic class I B

IBuy Lido's Mexican Toffees

IB=

Lidocaine

Mexiletene

Tocainide

66. antiarrhythmic class I C

Fleeting Programme Maker

Flecainide

Propafenone

Moricizine

67. K sparing diuretics

EAST

Epleranone

Amiloride

Spiroolactone

Triameterene

Chemo-Pharma

1. Antibiotics contraindicated during pregnancy

MCAT:

Metronidazole

Chloramphenicol

Aminoglycoside

Tetracycline

2. Etoposide: action, indications, side effect

"eTOPoside":

· Action:

Inhibits TOPOisomerase II

· Indications:

Testicular carcinoma

Oat cell carcinoma of lung

Prostate carcinoma

· Side effect:

Affects TOP of your head, causing alopecia

3. Bleomycin: action

"Bleo-Mycin Blows My DNA to bits":

Bleomycin works by fragmenting DNA (blowing it to bits).

My DNA signals that its used for cancer (targeting self cells)

4. major side effects of isoniazid

isoniazid or isonicotinic acid hydrazide(INH)

I-INSANITY(psychosis)

N-NEURITIS(peripheral neuritis)

H-HEPATITIS

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5. antipseudomonal aminoglycosides

a small one. antipseudomonal aminoglycosides:

mnemonic: TAG

T: tobramycin

A: amikacin

G: gentamycin

6. antifungals-DOCs

amphotericin B- SAM (name)

S-Sporotrichosis

A-Actinomycosis

M-Mucormycosis

Itraconazole PChB (phy,chem,bio)

P-Paracoccididomycosis

Ch-chromomycosis

B-Blastomycosis

Ampho+5FC DC & CC (jingle)

DC-dissem. candidiasis

CC-cryptococcosis

amph/itr HP-histoplasmosis

7. METRONIDAZOLE-SPECTRUM OF ACTION

SPECTRUM OF ACTION

A-Amoebiasis

B-Bacteroides fragilis

C-Clostridium perfringens

D-Dracunculus medinensis

E-Pseudomonas Enterocolitis

F-Fusobacterium

G-Giardiasis

H-Helicobacter Pylori

S-Anaerobic Streptococci

T-Trichomonas

8. Rifampin

4R's

RNA polymerase inhibitor

Revs up Microsomal P450

Red/Orange body fluids

Rapid Resistance if used alone

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9. Uses of cotrimoxazole

Utre: Urinary Tract Infections

Reti: Respiratory tract infections

par

Tight: Typhoid

Body: Bacterial Diarrhoeas & Dysentery

lekar, jab

Chance: Chancroid

Gine: Granuloma Inguinale

Ap: Agranulocytosis patients

PC: Pneumocystis carinii

par

10. s/e of tetracyclines

KAPIL DeV to BAT

K - Kidney damage

A - Antianabolic effect

P - Phototoxicity

I - Increased intracranial pressure

L - Liver damage

De - Diabetes insipidus

V - Vestibular toxicity

to

BAT - Bones And Teeth

11. Adverse effects of chloramphenicol

Adverse effects of Chloramphenicol-

BIG Super Hypersensitivity

B- Bone marrow depression

I- Irritative effects like nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, pain on injection

G- Gray baby syndrome

Super- super infections

Hypersensitivity reactions like rashes, fever, angioedema

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12. uses of tetracyclines

Uses of tetracyclines - (used as 1st choice drugs in-)

V Are B.R. Chopra Productions

V -Venereal diseases (lymphogranuloma venerum and granuloma inguinale)

Are- Atypical pneumonia due to mycoplasma pneumoniae

B - brucellosis treatment

R- Rickettsial infections, Relapsing fever

Chopra- Cholera

Productions- Plague

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13. bactericidal drugs

I M Bactericidal Because A Very Quiet Person is Rarely Protected

Isoniazid

Metronidazole

Beta lactams

Bacitracin

Aminoglycosides

Vancomycin

Quinolones

Pyrazinamide

Rifampin

Polymyxin

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14. bacteriostatic drugs

Static Causes Non Total Or Non Complete Though Massive Elimination

Sulfonamides

Chloramphenicol

Nitrofurantoin

Tetracyclin

Oxazolidinon

Novobiocin

Clindamycin

Trimethoprim

Macrolide

Ethambutol

15. antibiotics c/I in pregnancy

SAFETY

S - SULPHONAMIDES

A - AMINOGLYCOSIDES

F - FQs

E - ERYTHROMYCIN ESTOLATE

T - TETRACYCLIN

Y – clindamycin

16. antituberculosis drugs

SPIRE

S.....STREPTOMYCIN

P.....PYRIZINAMIDE

I.....ISONIAZIDE

R,.....RIFAMPICIN

E.....ETHAMBUTOL

17. macrolides

RACE

R-roxithromycin

A-azithromycin

C-clarithromycin

E-erythromycin.

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18. Antitubercular drugs. K.D.Tripathi

αFirst line drugs.

(PRIEST)

Pyrazinamide

Rifampin

Isoniazid

Etambutol

STreptomycin

αsecond line drugs

(Please TAKE Carbon Copy)

Paraamino salicylic acid

Thiacetazone

Amikacin

Kanamycin

Ethinamide

Capreomycine

Cycloserine

αNewer drugs.

(CAR Of Century)

Ciprofloxacin

Azithromycin

Rifabutin

Ofloxacin

Clarithromycin

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19. anti pseudomonal drugs

Amin Beta Pseudo Polyp Roq!

Amin-Aminoglycosides

Beta-beta lactams

Pseudo-pseudomonas

Roq-fluoROQuinolones

20. ADR of Interferons

MY FAITH is NEUROTOXIC

MY-MYelosuppression

F-Flu like symptoms

A-Alopecia

I-Interstitial nephritis

T-Thyroiditis

H-Hepatotoxicity

is

NEUROTOXIC

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21. Penicillin DOC in

"P.M.(Prime Minister) Pass List of An Strict Act of Superfast Train's Tt."

P-Pneumococci

M-Meningococcal meningitis

Pass-Pasturella multocida

List-Listeria

An-Anthrax

Strict-Streptococci

Act-Actinomyces

Superfast-Syphillis

Train's-Trench fever

Tt-Tetanus

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22. Anticancer drugs

From K.D. Tripathy

ALKYLATING AGENTS: TANEN / NEAT N

Triazine: Dacarbazine

Alkyl Sulfonate: Busulfan

Nitrosoureas: Carmustine

Lomustine

Ethylenimine: Thio- TEPA

Nitrogen Mustards: MCI CM

Mechlorethamine

Cyclophosphamide

Ifosfamide

Chlorambucil

Melphalan

VECTA

Vinca Alkaloids: Vincristine

Vinblastine

Epipodophyllotoxin: Etoposide

Camptothecin Analogues: Irinotecan

Topotecan

Taxanes: Paclitaxel

Docetaxel

Anti metabolites:

Folate Antagonist: Methotrexate

Purine Antagonist: F ATM

Fludarabine

Azathioprine

6- Thioguanine

6- Mercaptopurine

Pyrimidine Antagonist: 5- FU

Cytarabine

Antibiotics: ADD MMB/ DMD MBA
Actinomycin D
Doxorubicin
Daunorubicin
Mitomycin C
Mitoxantrone
Bleomycin
Misc: HPCL I
Hydroxyurea
Procarbazine
Cisplatin
Carboplatin
L- Asparaginase
Imatinib
Lastly Drugs altering Hormonal Milieu

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23. erythromycin uses

it is used against..

' pure dairy white chocolate'

pure- pneumonia

dairy- diphtheria

white- whooping cough

chocolate- chancroid

24. ANTI-MALARIAL DRUGS

"A Q can B D Answer Surely bt Teacher make's Answer NonSense"

4-aminoquinolines

quinoline-methanol

cinchona alkaloids

biguanades

diaminopyrimidines

8-aminoquinoline

sulfonamides nd sulfone

tetracyclines

amino alcohols

naphthoquinone

sesquiterpine lactones

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25. SULPHONAMIDES

SULPHONAMIDES

S=Steven johnson syndrome

U=urtecaria

L=Leukopenia

P=Photo-sensitivity

H=Haemolytic anemia/Hepatitis

O=Oobstruction of urinary tract

N=Nausea, Vomiting, diarrhea? Nephritis

A=Agranulocystosis

M=Malaise/Megaloblastic aneamia

I=Increase risk of Kernicterus in new born

D=Depression? drug fever

E+Eosinophilia

S=Skin rashes

26. antibiotic action on protien synthesis

Buy at 30 sell at 50

At aminogycoside tetracycline 30 s ribosome

Sell streptomycin erythromycin lincosamide linasolide 50 s ribosome

27. Doxycycline DOC

RELY on RICH doxy

RElapsing fever

LYmes disease

Rikketsial infections

CHlamydial infections

conditions where Doxycycline is drug of choice

28. penicillinase resistant penicillin

C - cloxacillin

O - oxacillin

N - nafcillin

D - dicloxacillin

O

M – mezlocillin

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29. Oncology (Monoclonal antibodies in chemotherapy)

BAC TIGeR

B-Bevacizumab

A-Alemtuzumab

C-Cetuximab

T-Trastuzumab

I-Ibrituximab

G-Gemtuzumab

R-Rituximab

30. cephalosporins against bacteroids

T drugs against bacteroids

Cefazolin

Cefepime

Ceftriaxone

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31. DAPTOMYCIN

DAPTOMYCIN

D-depolarisation (MOA)

A-all infections

P-pulmonary surfactant is it's inhibitor

TO-TO be avoided in pneumonia

MY- Myopathy

CIN-CI dal (bactericidal)

32. MRSA

Drugs effective in MRSA

Victoria Terminal Se Lekar Dadri Root is Closed

Vancomycin

Teicoplanin

Streptogramins

Linezolid

Daptomycine

Cotrimoxazole

Rifampicin

33. AMPHTERICIN B

A nemia
M uscle spasms
P hlebitis
H eadaches/hypotension/hypokalemia
T hrombocytopenia
E mesis, encephalopathy
R espiratory strida
I ncreased temperature (fever)
C hills
I mmediate hypersensitivity (anaphylaxis)
N ephrotoxicity—important!
B ronchospasm

34.NNRTIs (Edited, New)

Isha Virani never remembers to pin up her dress

Isha virani is for ifavirenz,
never remembers is for nevirapine
d in the dress means delaviridine.

35. NRTIs (New, edited)

Its for remembering NRTIs category drugs,

Abaca's (Abaca is an african negro man! just to remember) African
Zoo for Ass , Lambs and Dianosaurs .

Abaca is for abacavir!

Zoo is for Zalcitabine!

Ass that is "a" is for "azt" and "S" is for stavudine!

Lambs is for Lamivudine!

Dianosaures is for Didanosine

36. ANTIVIRAL drugs are:

A Acyclovir | in herpes infection except

N Nevirapine & Nelfinavir | Nevirapine & Nelfinavir

T Trifluridine | which are used in HIV

I Idoxuridine | infection

V Vidarabine |

I Indinavir | Protease |

R Ritonavir | inhibitors |

| in HIV

| infection

A AZT or Zidovudine | Reverse transcriptase |

L Lamivudine | inhibitors |

37. Uses of Fluoroquinolones (shared by Gajanan Taywade)

{3G SPECTRUM CT}

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3G: Gonorrhoea, Gastroenteritis & Gram -ve Infections

S: Septicemia

P: Prophylaxis

E: Enterocolitis

C: Chancroid

T: Typhoid

R: RTI

U: UTI

M: Meningitis

C: Conjunctivitis

T: Tuberculosis

38. **RIB**Avirin:

RSV

Influenza B

Arenaviruses (Lassa, Bolivian, etc.)

39. Cephalosporins are active against many bacteria, but these special bacteria make them CALM (Ineffective)

remembr: CALM

C=CLAUSTRIDIUM

A=ACTIVE ENTEROCOCCI

L=LISTERIA MONOCYTOGENES

M= MRSA (METHICILLIN RESISTENT STAPHYLOCOCCI

40. antihelmenthic

for tapeworm

DIFFICULT - DISCHLORPHEN

QUESTION - QUINACRINE

NOT - NICLOSAMIDE

ANSWERED – ASPIDIUM

41. antihelminthic

for roundworm

PRESS -PIPERAZINE

THE -THIABENDAZOLE

HANDLE - HEXYLRESORCINOL

OF - OIL OF CHENOPODIUM

SIDE - SENTONIN

DOOR – DIETHYLCARBAMAZINE

42. antibiotics, antiviral and antifungal causing nephrotoxicity

Mnemonic: SIGMA CAT FAG

Sulfonamides

Indinavir

Ganciclovir

Metronidazole

Acyclovir

Cidofovir

Aminoglycosides

Tetracyclines

Foscarnet

Amphotericin B

Glycopeptides (Vancomycin)

44. antibiotics inhibiting 30s vs 50s

buy AT 30, CCELL at 50

30S:

Aminoglycosides (gentamicin, amikacin, streptogramin, tobramycin)

[bacteriocidal]

Tetracyclines [bacteriostatic]

50S:

Chloramphenicol [bacteriostatic]

Clindamycin [bacteriostatic]

Erythromycin [bacteriostatic]

Lincomycin [bacteriostatic]

Linezolid [variable]

45. target of first generation cephalosporins

PEcK

Proteus

E. coli

Klebsiella

46. target of 2nd generation cephalosporins

HEN PEcKS

H. flu

Enterobacter

Nesseria

Proteus

E. coli

Klebsiella

Serrati

47.side effects of vancomycin

NOT

Nephrotoxicity

Ototoxicity

Thrombophlebitis ("red man" syndrome)

48.drugs for pseudomonas

TCP

Ticarcillin

Carbenicillin

Piperacillin

Also 3rd gen cephs

49.spectrum of ampicillin/amoxicillin

Ampicillin/amoxicillin HELPS kill enterococci

H. flu

E. coli

Listeria

Proteus

Salmonella

enterococci

50.properties og aminoglycoside

Mean" GNATS cannot kill anerobes

"Mean" = bacteriocidal

Gentamicin

Neomycin

Amikacin

Tobramycin

Streptomycin

Require O₂ for uptake, therefore they are not effective against anaerobes

NOT

Nephrotoxic (esp when used with cephs)

Ototoxic (esp when used with diuretics)

Teratogen

51.tetracyclin are effective against

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VACUUM THE BedRoom

Vibrio

Acne

Chlamydia

Ureaplasma

Urealyticum

Mycoplasma

Tularemia

H. pylori

Borrelia

Rickettsia

52. Chloramphenicol:

The only one with a “**P**”, thus the only one inhibiting **Peptide bond** formation (by **peptidyltransferase**).

53. Macrolides:

Prevent the **Movement** of ribosomes.

Prevents translocation.

54. Tetracyclines (TTC):

tRNA Tries but can't.

Prevents the **aminoacyl-tRNA** from attaching to the **A site** of the ribosome.

55. Clindamycin:

Makes **ribosomes Cling to mRNA.**

Prevents translocation

CNS Pharma

1.effects via Mu opiates receptors

"SACRUM"

- Sedation
- Analgesia
- Constipation
- Respiratory depression
- Euphoria
- Miosi

2.antipsychotics:uses

"S.O.M.A.T.I.C "

- Schizophrenia
- Organic brain syndromes

- **Mania**
- **Anxiety**
- **Tetanus**
- **Intractable cough**
- **Control of vomiting**

3.lithium adverse effects

LITHIUM"

- **Lethargy / Leucocytosis**
- **Intentional Tremor**
- **Teratogenicity**
- **Hypothyroidism**
- **Insipidus [Diabetes insipidus]**
- **Urine excess**
- **Metallic taste**

4.morphine adverse effects

MORPHINE "

- Miosis
- Oliguria
- Respiratory depression
- Pruritus
- Hypotension
- Infrequency (constipation)
- Nausea
- Emesis (Vomiting)

5.lithium uses

LIBRA '

- Leukopenia
- Inappropriate ADH secretion syndrome (SIADH)
- **B**ipolar disorder
- **R**ecurrent neuropsychiatric syndrome
- **A**granulocytosis

6. drugs for alzheimer

DR.GangaTejwani

d=donepezil

r=rivastigmine

g=galantamine

t=tacrine

7. s/e phenytoin

adverse effect of phenytoin:

PHENYTOIN

P-450 interaction

Hirsutism

Enlarged gums

Nystagmus

Yellow skin(discolouration)

Teratogenicity

Osteomalacia

Interference with B-12 metabolism

Neuropathies-ataxia,vertigo

8. antiepileptics' classification

B - barbiturates D-deoxybarbitarates
H - hydantoin I - iminostilbene
S - succinamide A-aliphatic carbxylic acid
B -benzodiazepines
C - cyclic GABA analogue
P - phenyl triazine
N - newer drugs

BD HISAB Ce PiNa

9. ATYPICAL ANTIPSYCHOTICS

ORCAS (Brand names in parentheses)

Olanzapine (Zyprexa)
Risperidone (Risperdal)
Clozapine (Clozaril)
Aripiprazole (Abilify)
(Seroquel) Quetiapine

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10. Side effects of clozapine

Side effects of clozapine MASS

M myocarditis

A agranulocytosis*

S seizures

S sialorrhea

11. short acting BZDs

TOM

Triazolam

Onazepam

Midazolam

12. Adverse effects of Diazepam

ADVERSE effects of Diazepam-DIAZEPAM

D-Dizziness, disorientation, dry mouth

I-impaired vision

A-Amnesia

Z

E-elderly

P-Psychomotor skill impairment

A-Ataxia, apnoea in sleep

N-Neonatal resp depression, night awakening

13. PHENYTOIN ADVERSE EFFECT

HOT MALIKA

H- HIRsutISM N HYPERTROPHY OF GUM

O- OSTEOMALACIA

T-TERATOGENICITY

M- MEGALOBLASTIC ANEMIA

A- ATAXIA

L- LYMPHDENOPATHY

I- INHIBIT INSULINE

K- VIT K DEFICIENCY

A- ARRYTHMIA

14. Adv. effects of Carbamazepine

Adv effecta of Carbamazepine(anti-epilepsy)

Mnemonic- CARBA MEAN

C-Confusion

A-Ataxia

R-Rashes

B-Blurring of vision

A-Aplastic anaemia

15.Parkinsonism management

SALAD

Selegline

Anticholinergics(trihexyphenidyl,benztropine)

L.dopa +decarboxylase(carbidopa)

Amantididne

Dopamine receptor agonists(bromocriptine,pergolide)

16. MAOIs: indications MAOI'S:

Melancholic [classic name for atypical depression]

Anxiety

Obesity disorders [anorexia, bulemia]

Imagined illnesses [hypochondria]

Social phobias

- Listed in decreasing order of importance.
- Note MAOI is inside MelAnchOllc.

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17. Opioids: effects BAD AMERICANS:

Bradycardia & hypotension

Anorexia

Diminished pupillary size

Analgesics

Miosis

Euphoria

Respiratory depression

Increased smooth muscle activity (biliary tract constriction)

Constipation

Ameliorate cough reflex

Nausea and vomiting

Sedation

18. SSRIs: side effects SSRI:

Serotonin syndrome

Stimulate CNS

Reproductive disfunctions in male

Insomnia

19. Inhalation anesthetics SHINE:

Sevoflurane

Halothane

Isoflurane

Nitrous oxide

Enflurane

· If want the defunct Methoxyflurane too, make it MoonSHINE.

20. Benzodiazapines: ones not metabolized by the liver (safe to use in liver failure) LOT: Lorazepam Oxazepam Temazepam

21. Benzodiazepines: actions

"Ben SCAMs Pam into seduction not by brain but by muscle":

Sedation

anti-Convulsant

anti-Anxiety

Muscle relaxant

Not by brain: No antipsychotic activity.

22. Benzodiazepenes: drugs which decrease their metabolism

"I'm Overly Calm":

Isoniazid

Oral contraceptive pills

Cimetidine

· These drugs increase calming effect of BZDs by retarding metabolism.

23. Anesthesia: 4 stages "Anesthesiologists Enjoy S & M":

Analgesia

Excitement

Surgical anesthesia

Medullary paralysis

24. Sodium valproate: side effects VALPROATE:

Vomiting

Alopecia

Liver toxicity

Pancreatitis/ Pancytopenia

Retention of fats (weight gain)

Oedema (peripheral oedema)

Appetite increase

Tremor

Enzyme inducer (liver)

25. Methyldopa:

side effects METHYLDOPA:

Mental retardation

Electrolyte imbalance

Tolerance

Headache/ Hepatotoxicity psYcological upset

Lactation in female

Dry mouth

Oedema

Parkinsonism

Anaemia (haemolytic)

26. benzodiazepine actions

SAMA

Sedation

Anticonvulsive

Muscle relaxant

Anti-anxiety

27. Benzodiazepine side effects

5 As

Addiction

Additive sedation

Amnesia

Ataxia

Abjection (depression)

28. **Gen anesthetics**

SHINED

Sevoflurane

Halothane

isoflurane

NO

Enflurane

Desflurane

Endocrinology

1. Pituitary hormones

FLAGTOP:

Follicle stimulating hormone

Luteinizing hormone

Adrenocorticotropin hormone

Growth hormone

Thyroid stimulating hormone

Oxytocin

Prolactin

2. Progesterone actions

PROGESTE:

Produce cervical mucous

Relax uterine smooth muscle

Oxytocin sensitivity down

Gonadotropin [FSH, LH] secretions down

Endometrial spiral arteries and secretions up

Sustain pregnancy

Temperature up / **T**it development

Excitability of myometrium down

3. Hyperthyroidism sign and symptoms

THYROIDISM:

Tremor

Heart rate up

Yawning [fatigability]

Restlessness

Oligomenorrhea & amenorrhea

Intolerance to heat

Diarrhea

Irritability

Sweating

Muscle wasting & weight loss

4. adrenal gland functions

ACTH:

Adrenergic functions

Catabolism of proteins/ Carbohydrate metabolism

T cell immunomodulation

Hyper/ Hypotension (blood pressure control)

5. oestrogen functions

OESTROGEN SUX:

Organ development (sex organs)

Endocrine: FSH and LH regulation

Secondary sex characteristics development

Tropic for pregnancy

Receptor synthesis (of progesterone, oestrogen, LH)

Osteoporosis decrease (inhibits bone reabsorption)

Granulosa cell development

Endocrine: increases prolactin secretion, but then blocks its effect

Nipple development

Sex drive increase

Uterine contractility increase

oXytocin sensitivity increase

6.aldosterone:regulation of secretion from adrenal cortex

RNAs

Renin-angiotensin mechanism

Na concentration in blood

ANP (atrial natriuretic peptide)

Stress

7.Hypercalcemia

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"Bones, Stones, Groans, Moans":

Bones: pain in bones

Stones: renal

Groans: pain

Psychic **moans**/ Psychological **overtones**: confused state

8. Pheochromocytoma

"PHEochromocytoma":

Palpitations

Headache

Edisodic sweating (diaphoresis)

9. Thyroid carcinoma

Most **P**opular is **P**apillary.

· Clinical features:

Papillae (branching)

Palpable lymph nodes

"Pupil" nuclei (Orphan Annie)

Psammoma bodies within lesion (often)

· Also, has a **P**ositive **P**rognosis (10 year survival rate: 98%)

10. thyroid storm

Storm HITS girls cAMP":

Thyroid **storm** due to:

Hyperthyroidism

Infection or **I**llness at childbirth

Trauma

Surgery

· **girls**: Thyroid storm more common in females.

· **cAMP**: Tx involves high dose of beta blockers (beta receptors work via cAMP)

11.hypothyroidism

A SCHISM among the Axis during WWII":

Addison disease

Subacute thyroiditis

Cretinism/ **C**old intolerance/ **C**onstipation

Hashimoto's disease

Infectious-subacute thyroiditis

Silent thyroiditis

Mixedema coma

12.cushing synjdrome

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CUSHING:

Central obesity/ **C**ervical fat pads/ **C**ollagen fiber weakness/ **C**omedones (acne)

Urinary free cortisol and glucose increase

Striae/ **S**uppressed immunity

Hypercortisolism/ **H**ypertension/ **H**yperglycemia/ **H**irsutism

Iatrogenic (Increased administration of corticosteroids)

Noniatrogenic (**N**eoplasms)

Glucose intolerance/ **G**rowth retardation

13. Addison disease

ADDISON:

Autoimmune

DIC (meningococcus)

Destruction by cancer, infection, vascular insufficiency

Iatrogenic

Sarcoidosis, granulomatous such as TB histiomycosis

hypotension/ **h**ypothermia

Nelson's syndrome [post adrenalectomy, increased ACTH]

14. Goiter

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GOITRE:

Goitrogens

Onset of puberty

Iodine deficiency

Thyrotoxicosis/ **T**umor/ **T**hyroiditis [Hashimoto's]

Reproduction [pregnancy]

Enzyme deficiencies

15.dibetes complicatins

SHAKE:

Stroke

Heart attack

Amputations

Kidney disease

Eyes (vision loss)

16.steroid side effects

CUSHINGOID

- Cataracts
- Ulcers
- Skin: striae, thinning, bruising
- Hypertension/ Hirsutism/ Hyperglycemia
- Infections
- Necrosis, avascular necrosis of the femoral head

- Glycosuria
- Osteoporosis, obesity
- Immunosuppression
- Diabetes

17.growth hormone toxicity

HE-SSP

Hyperglycemia

Edema

Scoliosis

Slipped capital femoral epiphysis

Pseudomotor cerebri

18.growth hormone toxicity in adults

PMA

Peripheral edema

Myalgia

Athralgia

19. Follitropin alfa and Hcg toxicity

OMG-Humna Doing Exercise

Ovarian hyperstimulation

Multiple pregnancies

Gynecomastia in MEN

Headach

Deoression

Edema

20. amiodarone side effects

6 P's:

Prolongs action potential duration

Photosensitivity

Pigmentation of skin

Peripheral neuropathy

Pulmonary alveolitis and fibrosis

Peripheral conversion of T4 to T3 is inhibited -> hypothyroidism

21. oxytocin side effects

Hair-PUFF

Hypotension

Placental abruption

Uterine rupture

Fetal distress

Fluid retention

22. prednisone –toxicity

BG-SMOAG

Behavioural changes

Glucose intolerance

Salt retention

Muscle wasting

Osteoporosis

Adrenal suppression

Growth Inhibition

23. Fludocortisone-toxicity

CSS

Congestive heart failure

Salt and fluid retention

Symptoms of glucocorticoid

23. Tamoxifen-toxicity

THE

Thromboembolism

Hot flushes

Endometrial

24. Anastrozole-toxicity

A-ROAD-MATCH

Arthralgia

Reduced bone mineral density

Osteoarthritis

Arthritis

Disk herniation

Musculoskeletal Disorders

Arthrosis

Cervical spondylosis

Hot flushes

25. Prednisone – clinical applications

HOM

Hematologic cancer

Organ transplantation

Many inflammatory conditions

26. **Hormones that Increase Blood Glucose**

"STENGG"

Somatotropin (growth hormone)

Thyroid hormones (thyroxine and triiodothyronine)

Epinephrine

Norepinephrine

Glucagon

Glucocorticosteroids

27. PTU-mechanism

It inhibits **PTU**:

Peroxidase/ **P**eripheral deiodination

Tyrosine iodination

Union (coupling)

28. steroid side effects

BECLOMETHASONE:

Buffalo hump

Easy bruising

Cataracts

Larger appetite

Obesity

Moonface

Euphoria

Thin arms & legs

Hypertension/ **H**yperglycaemia

Avascular necrosis of femoral head

Skin thinning

Osteoporosis

Negative nitrogen balance

Emotional liability

29.insulin mixing

"Not Ready, Ready Now":

Air into **NPH**

Air into **Regular**

Draw up **Regular**

Draw up **NPH**

30.corticosteroid side effects

CUSHINGS BAD MD:

Cataracts

Up all night (sleep disturbances)

Suppression of HPA axis

Hypertension/ buffalo Hump

Infections

Necrosis (avascular)

Gain weight

Striae

Bone loss (osteoporosis)

Acne

Diabetes

Myopathy, moon faces

Depression and emotional changes

GIT-Pharma

1. the PPIs

OLPER(milk)

Omeprazole

Lansoprazole

Pantoprazole

Rabeprazole

Esomeprazole

2. types of laxatives

Types of laxatives

"Boss"

Bulk laxatives.

Osmotic laxatives.

Stimulant(irritant)laxatives.

Stool Softeners.

Or "Bios"

Bulk laxatives.

irritant(Stimulant)laxatives.

Osmotic laxatives.

Stool Softeners.

ASTHMA-PHARMA

1.management of asthma

ASTHMA

Adrenergics

Steroids

Theophyllines)

Hydration

Mask

2.asthma participating agents

DIPLOMAT:

Drugs (aspirin, NSAIDs, beta blockers, etc)

Infections (URTI/LRTI)

Pollutants (at home, at work)

Laughter(emotion)

Oesophageal reflux (nocturnal asthma)

Mites

Activity and exercise

Temperature (cold)

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3. Asthma acute attack: 5 life threatening signs SHOCK:

Silent chest

Hypotension

One third of best/predicted PFR

Cyanosis

Konfusion

4. Asthma: management of acute severe "O SHIT":

Oxygen (high dose: >60%)

Salbutamol (5mg via oxygen-driven nebuliser)

Hydrocortisone (or prednisolone)

Ipratropium bromide (if life threatening)

Theophylline (or preferably aminophylline-if life threatening)

5. AAAA PPPP:

Airway obstruction

Angina

Anxiety

Asthma

Pneumonia

Pneumothorax

Pulmonary Edema

Pulmonary Embolus

NSAIDS-PHARMA

1. NSAIDs-classification:

SOFIA PaBe..

S-salicylate

O-oxicame derivatives

F-fenamic acid deri

I-indol deri

A-aryl acetic acid deri

P-propionic acid deri

-pyrrolo pyrrolo deri

-pyrazolon deri

-paramine phenol deri

B-benzoxazocin deri

2. NSAIDs: contraindications

NSAID:

N-ursing and pregnancy

S-erious bleeding

A-llergy/ Asthma/ Angioedema

I-mpaired renal function

D-rug (anticoagulant)

Prostaglandin-pharma

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PROSTAGLANDINS confusion

A) All have "1 MISS"

means

MISoprostol is PGE1.

B) cErviprimE has 2E so

cErviprimE is PGE2.

C) DI noproSTONE

DI=2

Remember that "stonE" in both (2) kidney n "stonE" has "E".

So DINOPROSTONE is PGE2.

D) DINO mario has 2 FARari CAR.

DINO-DINOPROST

2 FARari-F2A [A for Alpha]

CAR-CARBOPROST

so

DINOPROST n CARBOPROST r PGF2alpha

Note: DINOPROSTONE is PGE2 which is remember by 2 kidney
stonE bt DINOPROST is PGF2alpha.

By

ALI Zeeshan (QAMC)

ATHAR ALI (QAMC)

NOREEN FATIMA(FJMC)

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