

TOPICS FREQUENTLY MISSED ON FINAL EXAM - DEH 2300

1. Salagen® (pilocarpine) - medication used to promote salivation
2. Primary reason for using Versed® (midazolam), a benzodiazepine, prior to, and during, diagnostic and surgical procedures? To cause amnesia.
3. Oral anti-diabetic medications
 - a. Glucophage® (metformin)
 - b. Glucotrol® (glipizide)
4. Tegretol® (carbamazepine)
 - a. Indications
 - b. Administration (not with grapefruit juice)
 - c. Do not stop abruptly
5. Interaction of Lasix® (furosemide) and Lanoxin® (digoxin)
 - a. The use of Lasix results in loss of fluid and electrolytes.
 - b. Hypokalemia is a predisposing factor to digoxin toxicity.
 - i. Potassium depletion increases the sensitivity of cardiac muscle to digoxin.
6. ACE (angiotensin-converting enzyme) Inhibitors
 - a. Action
 - b. Indications
 - c. Adverse reactions
7. Beta-adrenergic Blockers
 - a. Most drugs in this class can be recognized because generic names usually end in “-olol”.
 - b. Indications
 - c. Adverse reactions
8. Neurontin® (gabapentin)
 - a. Original primary indication
 - b. Unlabeled uses
9. Aspirin® (acetylsalicylic acid)
 - a. Indications
 - i. Regular dose
 - ii. Low-dose
 - b. Adverse reactions
 - i. Short term
 - ii. Long term
10. Intal® (cromolyn sodium)
 - a. Indications
11. Accolate® (zafirlukast)
 - a. Classification
 - b. Indications
12. Definition of the term “iatrogenic” versus “nosocomial”.
13. Coumadin® (warfarin)
 - a. Monitoring
 - b. Influence of diet and medications

14. Digoxin
 - a. Action
 - b. Adverse reactions
 - c. Early indication of toxicity

15. Nitrates
 - a. Action
 - b. Indications
 - c. Routes of administration
 - d. Adverse reactions
 - e. Contraindications

16. Sinemet® (levodopa/carbidopa)
 - a. Indications
 - b. Purpose of combining carbidopa with levodopa
 - c. Side effects of dental significance