

## ANSWER SHEET

### MEDICATION TEST

#### A. Match the Medications with the Correct Actions:

	NAME			ACTIONS
1.	Ephedrine Sulfate	C.	A.	CNS depression to induce sleepiness and amnesia. Decreases apprehension before and/or during anesthesia and/or procedures. Pt's require close observations of vitals and airway after use of this medication including O <sub>2</sub> administration
2.	Ranitidine Hydrochloride (Zantac)	G.	B.	Prevents but does not reverse histamine-mediated responses particularly histamine's effects of the smooth muscles of the bronchial tubes. Also suppresses cough reflex and promotes drowsiness.
3.	Phenylephrine Hydrochloride (Mydrin)	K.	C.	Stimulates alpha and beta-adrenergic receptors: a direct and indirect-acting sympathomimetic, Used to correct hypotension, mostly in Holding Area but has been used for nasal or broncho-dilation
4.	Diphenhydramine Hydrochloride (Benadryl)	B.	D.	An anticholinergic that inhibits acetylcholine at para-symphatetic neuroeffector junction, blocks vagal effects on the SA and AV nodes thereby speeds up heart rate, Used pre-op to diminish secretions
5.	Flurbiprofen Sodium (Ocufen Liquifilm)	J.	E.	Inhibits cholinergic actions of acetylcholine on autonomic effectors. Used pre-op to diminish secretions and block cardiac vagal reflexes. Also used to reverse neuromuscular blockage.
6.	Ondansetron Hydrochloride (Zofran)	H.	F.	Stimulates motility of the upper GI tract. Increases lower esophageal sphincter tone and blocks dopamine receptors. Used for prevention or reduction of nausea and vomiting.
7.	Midazolam Hydrochloride (Versed)	A.	G.	Competitively inhibits the action of H <sub>2</sub> at receptor sites of the parietal cells, decreasing gastric acid secretion
8.	Morphine Sulfate	L.	H.	A selective antagonist of a specific type of serotonin receptor located in the CNS and in the peripheral nervous system on nerve terminals of the vagus nerve. Used for prevention of nausea and vomiting.
9.	Atropine Sulfate (Atropisol)	D.	I.	Used for induction or maintenance of MAC or General anesthesia. For sedation of patients during Blocks or procedures. Careful assessment of airway and vital signs a must.
10.	Metoclopramide Hydrochloride Reglan	F.	J.	Thought to inhibit the cyclooxygenase enzyme essential in the biosynthesis of prostaglandins. Used for inhibition of intraoperative miosis
11.	Glycopyrrolate (Robinul)	E.	K.	An adrenergic that dilates the pupil by contracting the dilator muscle. Use caution in patients with marked Hypertension or cardiac disorders, type I Diabetes and Hyperthyroidism
12.	Propofol (Diprivan)	I.	L.	Binds with opiate receptors in the CNS altering both perception of and emotional responses to pain through an unknown mechanism. Used for Severe pain. May cause sedation, Respiratory depression. Monitor airway and vital signs.