

Chapter 12 Pharmacology

Pharmacology-The science of Drugs

Pharmacodynamics = A process by which medication works on the body.

Agonist-Causes stimulation of receptors

Antagonist-binds to A receptor & Blocks other medications or Chemicals.

Dose: Amount of Medicine given

Action-the Therapeutic effect that a medication is expected To have on the body.

Generic Names-are not capitalized
Trade Names-Capitalized

- PR = By rectum
- PO-By mouth (oral)
- Intravenous (IV)= into the vein
- Intra osseous (io) = Into the bone
- Subcutaneous (Sc)-beneath the skin
- Intramuscular (In)-into the muscle
- Sublingual = (sL) under the tongue

hypoglycemia = Low blood Sugars can only be given in gel form by EMT

Contraindications-Harmful effects

Absolute- When a medication should NEVER be given. ex: if someone is Allergic to A Medication

Relative = Benefits May out way the risk. Ex: Causes Nausea

MDI-Metered dose Inhaler

Nitroglycerin Should never be used with erectile dysfunction medications

Always verify

Make sure you know your local protocols on What Medications An EMT can administer.

Pharmacokinetics: Actions of the body upon the Medication or chemical

Onset-Times & Medication administered

Duration-Length of time the clinical effects persist

Elimination: How medication or chemicals leave the body.

Peak = the point or period when

Maximum Clinical effect is achieved

Always document what medications the patient takes.

Pharmacology is defined as the:

B. Study of drugs & Medications

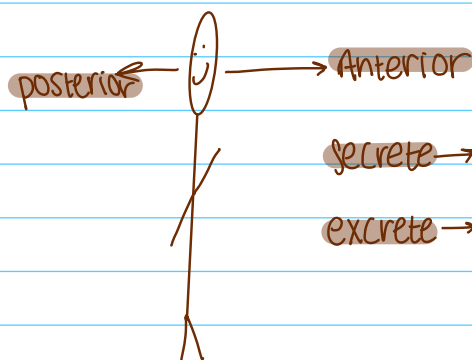
Which of the following statements

regarding medications is FALSE?

C. over the counter drugs must be prescribed by a physician

Which of the Following routes of medication administration has the Fastest effect?

B. Intravenous



secrete → remove from cell

excrete → remove from body

