

H2 Receptor Blockers

I. Drugs

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____

II. Applications

- A. _____
- B. GERD

III. Mechanism

- A. Blocks _____
 1. ↓ _____

IV. Adverse Effects

- A. Cimetidine: _____, _____
- B. Ranitidine: Withdrawn for cancer risk

Proton Pump Inhibitors

I. Drugs

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____
- F. _____

II. Applications

- A. GERD
- B. Ulcers
- C. Esophagitis
- D. _____

III. Mechanism

- A. _____
 1. Decreases gastric acid production

IV. Adverse Effects

- A. Osteoporosis
- B. _____
- C. ↑ _____

Mucosal Protectants

I. Drugs

- A. _____
 1. Application: Ulcer treatment
 2. Mech: Binds _____, _____
 3. Adv. Effects
 - a) _____
 - b) Do not use with _____, _____ needed for activation

B. _____

1. Applications
 - a) Ulcer treatment
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
2. Mechanism
 - a) Increases _____
 - b) Inhibits _____
 - c) _____
 - d) _____ (active against H. pylori)

Phenothiazines

I. Drugs

- A. _____

II. Applications

- A. Antiemetic

III. Mechanism

- A. _____ antagonist
 1. Also antagonizes: _____, _____, & _____ receptors

IV. Adverse Effects

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. Dystonia

5-HT3 Receptor Blockers

I. Drugs

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

II. Applications

- A. Chemotherapy induced nausea
- B. Antiemetic

III. Mechanism

- A. Blocks _____ peripherally & _____

IV. Adverse Effects

- A. Somnolence

Prokinetic Dopamine Receptor Antagonists

I. Drugs

- A. _____

II. Applications

- A. Chemotherapy induced nausea
- B. _____

III. Mechanism

- A. _____ antagonist centrally & peripherally
 1. Peripheral inhibition: _____, ↑ _____ & _____

IV. Adverse Effects

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. Dystonia
- D. Black box warning: _____

Butyrophenones

I. Drugs

A. _____

II. Applications

A. Antiemetic

B. Agitation

III. Mechanism

A. _____ antagonist

IV. Adverse Effects

A. _____

B. _____

Neurokinin-1 Receptor Blockers

I. Drugs

A. _____

II. Applications

A. Chemotherapy induced nausea

III. Mechanism

A. _____ blocker

IV. Adverse Effects

A. _____

Antimotility Agents

I. Drugs

A. _____

B. _____

II. Applications

A. Diarrhea

III. Mechanism

A. Activates _____
1. ↓ _____, ↑ _____

IV. Adverse Effects

A. Do not use in severe colitis

B. Do not use in young children (↑ risk of ileus, lethargy, or death)

GI Adsorbents

I. Drugs

A. _____

B. _____

II. Applications

A. Diarrhea

III. Mechanism

A. Absorbs _____

GI Stimulants

I. Drugs

A. _____ – stimulates peristalsis

B. _____ – stimulates colonic nerves to evacuate colon

C. _____ – metabolized to _____, irritates intestinal lining

II. Applications

A. Constipation

III. Adverse Effects

A. Decreased absorption of other drugs

B. _____ – may stimulate uterine contractions – do not use in pregnancy

Stool Softeners

I. Drugs

A. _____

II. Applications

A. Constipation

III. Mechanism

A. _____

IV. Adverse Effects

A. Effects take days

GI Lubricants

I. Drugs

A. _____

B. _____

II. Applications

A. Constipation

III. Mechanism

A. _____

IV. Adverse Effects

A. Mineral oil: _____
_____, can cause chemical pneumonitis

Osmotic Laxatives

I. Drugs

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

II. Applications

A. Constipation

B. Lactulose: Hepatic encephalopathy

III. Mechanism

A. Increases _____ in intestinal lumen, _____

B. _____ – colonic bacteria metabolize to acids, increasing osmotic pressure;

IV. Adverse Effects

A. Reduces absorption of other drugs

Chloride Channel Activators

I. Drugs

A. _____

II. Applications

A. Constipation

III. Mechanism

A. _____, increasing secretion of fluid into lumen

Opioid Induced Constipation Treatment

I. Drugs

A. _____

B. _____

II. Applications

A. _____ constipation

III. Mechanism

A. _____ in bowel

IV. Adverse Effects

A. Do not use in _____

B. _____

Guanylate Cyclase-C Receptor Agonists

I. Drugs

A. _____

II. Applications

A. Constipation

B. _____

III. Mechanism

A. _____, promotes
secretion of ____ and ____, increasing
intestinal fluids

B. _____

IV. Adverse Effects

A. Diarrhea

B. Abdominal discomfort