

Terms	Definitions
adrenergic Drugs	These drugs produce effects similar to the sympathetic nervous system
mydriasis	dilation of the pupil
sympathetic nervous system	the division of the autonomic nervous system that arouses the body, mobilizing its energy in stressful situations
adrenergic drugs	mimic the effects of SNS neurotransmitters norepinephrine, epinephrine, and dopamine
adrenergic mechanism of action	vasoconstriction, relax GI muscle, contracts uterus/bladder, mydriasis
positive inotropic effect	an increase in the force of contraction of the heart muscle (myocardium)
positive chronotropic effect	an increase in the heart rate
positive dromotropic effect	an increase in the conduction of cardiac electrical impulses through the AV node
adrenergic indications	bronchodilators, decreases congestion, reduce intraocular pressure and mydriasis to tx glaucoma, support the cardiovascular system during cardiac failure or shock
adrenergic contraindications	severe hypertension
adrenergic adverse effects	chest pain, HTN, tachycardia, palpitations

adrenergic interactions	adrenergic antagonists, tricyclic depressants, MAO inhibitors
adrenergic lab interactions	will cause increase glucose levels
adrenergic drugs	dobutamine, dopamine, epinephrine, fenoldopam, midodrine, norepinephrine
adrenergic drug-phenylephrine (Neo-Synephrine)	nasal decongestant
esmolol	antiarrhythmic drug (beta blocker) used to treat overdose of adrenergic drugs
epinephrine (adrenergic neurotransmitter)	this is a potent vasoconstrictor to keep BP increased; used as a last resort;
adrenergic-blocking drugs	block sympathetic impulses at alpha and beta receptors, Norepinephrine, epinephrine: neurotransmitters affected
norepinephrine (adrenergic neurotransmitter)	helps control alertness and arousal; undersupply can depress mood
dopamine (adrenergic neurotransmitter)	neurotransmitter that influences voluntary movement, attention, alertness; lack of dopamine linked with Parkinson's disease; too much is linked with schizophrenia
alpha-blockers	Hypotension and vasodilation; miosis (pupillary constriction); decrease bladder/prostate muscle tone

miosis	constriction of pupils
alpha-blockers indications	HTN, BPH, Raynaud's disease
alpha-blockers contraindications	PVD, CAD
alpha-blockers adverse effects	severe hypotension, dizziness, N&V
alpha-blockers interactions	beta-blockers, calcium channel blocker, diuretics have additive effects causing profound hypotension
alpha-blockers	tamsulosin (Flomax), Cardura, Coreg, Lopressor, Toprol
beta-blockers "LOL"	decreases HR (-chronotropic); decrease contraction (inotropic)
beta-blockers indications	angina, MI, cardiac dysrhythmias, HTN, heart failure
beta-blockers contraindications	heart block, bradycardia
given for overdose of beta-blockers	gastric lavage, atropine, or dialysis
atenolol (Tenormin)	treats HTN and angina
labetalol	treats HTN
metoprolol (Lopressor)	used to increase survival in patients after experiencing a MI

esmolol	given to decrease tachycardia
acetylcholine	a neurotransmitter that enables learning and memory and also triggers muscle contraction; needed for normal brain function
parasympathetic nervous system	the division of the autonomic nervous system that calms the body, conserving its energy
cholinergic drugs	mimic the parasympathic system by activating receptors normally activated by acetylcholine
cholinergic drug indications	reduce intraocular pressure in patients with glaucoma; treat bladder atony; Alzheimer's disease
cholinergic crisis	patient came in with overdose of cholinergic drugs presenting with bloody diarrhea and abdominal cramps
atropine	administered for cholinergic crisis
cholinergic interactions	atropine, antihistamines
cholinergic adverse effects	bradycardia, hypotension
bethanechol (Urecholine)	cholinergic drug used to treat urinary retention
donepezil (Aricept) and memantine (Namenda)	cholinergic drugs used to treat Alzheimer's disease
physostigmine (Antilirium)	cholinergic drug used to treat myasthenia gravis
cholinergic-blocking	Drugs that block the action of acetylcholine and

drugs	substances similar to acetylcholine at receptor sites in the synapse.
cholinergic-blocker mechanism of action	mydriasis (dilation of pupils) thus increasing intraocular pressure, decrease GI motility, GI secretions, and decrease salivation; decrease bladder contraction
cholinergic-blocker indications	Parkinson's disease; bronchospasms, chronic bronchitis, asthma, and COPD; neurogenic bladder and incontinence
cholinergic-blocker contraindications	BPH, glaucoma, myasthenia gravis
cholinergic-blockers	These drugs have a low therapeutic index; use activated charcoal for overdose
cholinergic-blocker interactions	amantadine, antihistamines, and tricyclic depressants
atropine	Anticholinergic used to increase heart rate to treat bradycardia; decrease secretions before surgery
dicyclomine (Bentyl)	anticholinergic used to decrease GI mobility in IBS
oxybutynin (Ditropan)	anticholinergic used to treat OAB
scopolamine	anticholinergic used to treat motion sickness and preoperative control of secretions
tolterodine (Detrol)	anticholinergic used to treat overactive bladder