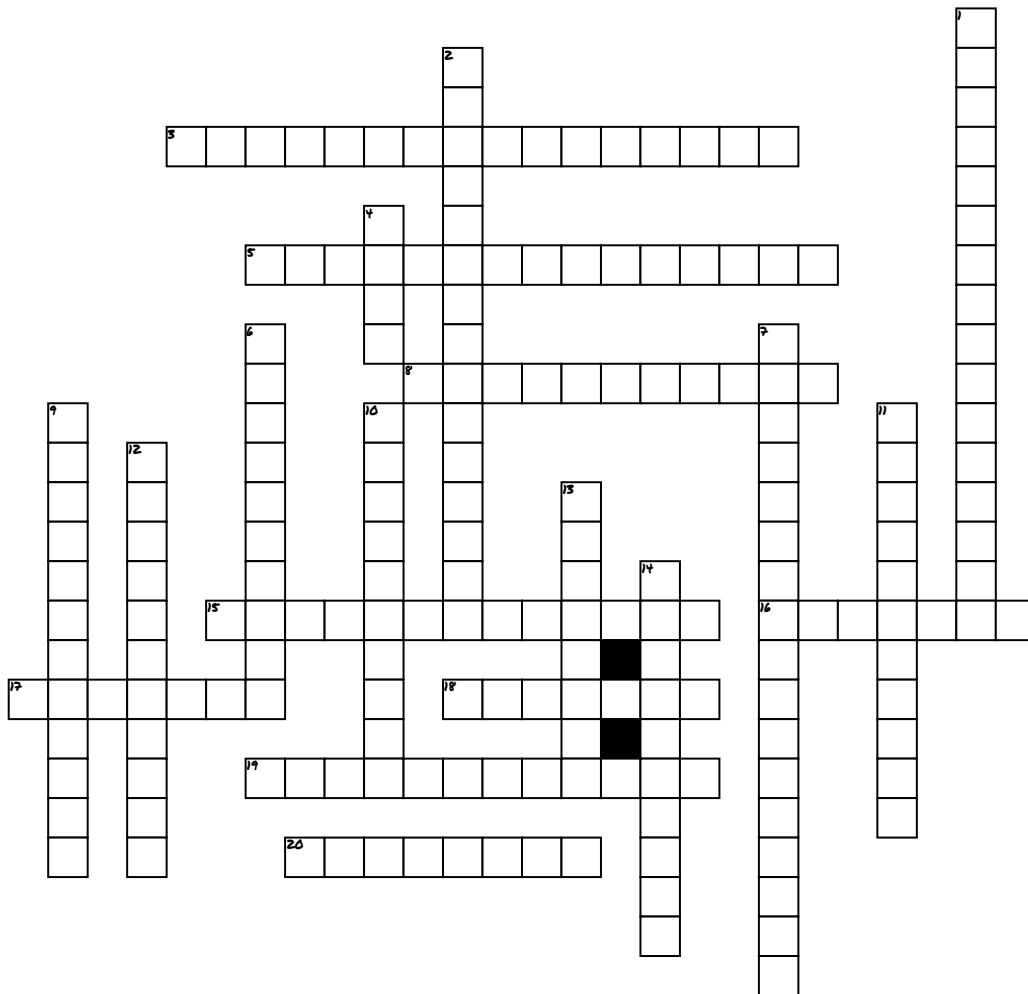


MEDICAL PHARMACOLOGY EXAM 1



ACROSS

3. STUDY OF HOW OUR GENES AFFECT THE WAY OUR BODY RESPONDS TO MEDICATION.
 5. HOW THE BODY AFFECTS DRUGS.
 8. WEAKEST BOND.
 15. MAJOR BIOLOGICAL ORGANIC COMPOUND.
 16. MOLECULES THAT UPON BINDING TO THEIR TARGETS CAUSE A CHANGE IN THE ACTIVITY OF THOSE TARGETS.
 17. HOW STRONG.
 18. DRUG ADMINISTERED BY MOUTH, SIMPLEST DRUG ROUTE.
 19. THE D IN ADME.

20. HOW WELL IT WORKS.

DOWN

1. EFFECTS OF DRUGS ON THE BODY.
 2. FRACTION OF ADMINISTERED DRUG THAT REACHES SYSTEMIC CIRCULATION.
 4. MOLECULES THAT INTERACT WITH SPECIFIC MOLECULAR COMPONENTS OF AN ORGANISM TO CAUSE BIOCHEMICAL AND PHYSIOLOGIC CHANGES WITH THE ORGANISM.
 6. THIS PROTEIN STRUCTURE INVOLVES BINDING INTERACTIONS AMONG TWO OR MORE INDEPENDENT PROTEIN SUB UNITS.
 7. USES SPECIALIZED TIGHT JUNCTIONS TO PREVENT PASSIVE DIFFUSION OF MOST DRUGS FROM SYSTEMIC TO CEREBRAL CIRCULATION.

9. ALL ABOUT THE STUDY OF DRUGS.

10. INHIBIT THE ABILITY OF THEIR TARGETS TO BE ACTIVATED OR INACTIVATED BY PHYSIOLOGIC OR PHARMACOLOGIC AGONISTS.
 11. DRUG GETS EXCRETED IN BILE, URINE, AND FECES.
 12. DRUGS WITH SUFFICIENTLY HIGH LIPOPHILICITY PASSIVE DIFFUSION ACROSS SKIN IS A VIABLE ROUTE.
 13. THIS CHEMICAL BOND WOULD FORM AN IRREVERSIBLE COMBINATION OF AN ANTAGONIST WITH ITS RECEPTOR.
 14. THE BODY MODIFIES THE DRUG MAKING IT EASY TO EXCRETE.

WORD BANK

PHARMACOGENETICS
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 VAN DER WAALS
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 PHARMACOLOGY

EFFICACY
 ELIMINATION
 POTENCY
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 TRANSDERMAL

PHARMACOKINETICS
 BIOAVAILABILITY
 PHARMACODYNAMICS
 CARBOHYDRATES
 METABOLISM

ANTAGONIST
 BLOOD BRAIN BARRIER
 DRUG
 COVALENT
 AGONIST