

Name: _____ Date: _____

Pharm Final

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| 1. antidiabetic agent is contraindicated in PT with type 2 diabetes with cirrhosis | A. Captopril |
| 2. antidiabetic agent stimulates the pancreas to release more insulin | B. Fluticansone (flovent) |
| 3. out of all the insulins this one is the fastest onset | C. Ketorolae (toradol) |
| 4. this insulin has no pear and last for 24 hours | D. -Sartan |
| 5. PT with diabetic ketoacidosis you should suspect the PT is on what insulin | E. Propanolol |
| 6. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory (2nd gen) | F. Maintenance |
| 7. Cholesterol absorption blocker | G. Lantus |
| 8. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory (1st gen) | H. dopamine |
| 9. ACE inhibitor | I. Consolidation |
| 10. SSRI | J. Glucotrol |
| 11. Beta blocker | K. Regular Insulin |
| 12. Osmotic diuretic | L. Zolof |
| 13. glucocorticoid | M. Beta 1 and dopamine |
| 14. ACE inhibitor | N. -Zosin |
| 15. Dopamine low dose | O. Glucophage |
| 16. Dopamine Medium dose | P. -Pril |
| 17. Dopamine High dose | Q. Induction |
| 18. Start of chemo intensive course designed to reduce complete remission | R. Neo-juvent |
| 19. additional chemo given after complete remission to increase probability of cure or to prolong survival | S. Neo-adjuvent |
| 20. long term therapy with low dose cytotoxic drugs for PT in complete remission to delay/prevent regrowth of any residual cancer cells | T. Alpha 1 Beta 1 and dopamine |

21. Chemo administered to shrink tumor before surgery or radiation to improve outcome	U. Humalog
22. Short course of high-dose drug therapy administered after surgery or radiation to destroy residual tumor cells and prevent recurrence	V. Lisinopril
23. Alpha adrenergic blocker	W. Mannitol
24. Beta adrenergic blocker	X. -Olol/lol
25. Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor	Y. Ezetimibe (zetia)
26. Angiotensin receptor blocker (ARB)	Z. Celecoxib (celebrex)