Student Learning Outcomes/Review Sheet for Exam #2

By the completion of this unit, the student will be able to do the following:

1. Describe the relationship between vasoconstriction and vasodilation with blood pressure.

2. Identify the mechanism of action (MOA) for the “major classification of drugs.” (How does the drug work?)

3. Identify the 3 types of cholinergic receptors, actions, and location.

4. Identify the 4 types of adrenergic receptors, actions, and location.

5. Identify the main differences between the sympathetic system and cholinergic system.

6. Identify the neurotransmitters involved with the cholinergic and adrenergic system.

7. Match drug name (generic or brand) to the appropriate drug classification.
   
   ______ chlorpheniramine (Chlor-Trimeton®)   A. decongestant
   ______ pseudoephedrine (Sudafed®)          B. bronchodilators
   ______ albuterol (Proventil®)               C. α-1 blocker
   ______ terazosin (Hytrin®)                  D. anti-histamine

8. Discuss briefly the precipitating factors and symptoms of asthma. Identify what is happening at the cellular level of the bronchial lumen site for the initial of respiratory drug therapy.

9. Identify the relationship between bronchoconstriction and bronchodilation with asthma and breathing.

10. Identify the major side effects of “Major Classification of Drugs.” Here are a few examples:
    - Decongestants
    - Cough Suppressants
• Bronchodilators
• Antihistamines
• Expectorants
• Steroids
• Leukotriene Receptor Antagonist

11. Identify uses, MOA, and side effects of skeletal muscle relaxants

12. Define the main differences between seasonal and perennial allergic rhinitis and their drug treatment options.

13. Discuss the classifications, examples, mechanisms of action, and side effects of drugs used for allergic rhinitis and asthma patients.

14. Recognize that critical thinking type questions will be used to test knowledge of application. For example, if someone has a stuffy nose, what medication would be recommended?
Answer: A decongestant.

15. Identify the actions that occur when the dopamine receptors become stimulated at low, medium, and high doses.

16. Identify the neurotransmitters that stimulate the following receptors:
   a. B-1
   b. B-2
   c. α-1
   d. d-1
   e. N-I
   f. N-II
   g. muscurinic

17. Define myasthenia gravis. Include symptoms, patient’s experience and treatment options available.