9. Accumulation: The drugs which are slowly excreted may built up a sufficient high concentration in the body and produce toxic symptoms if it is repeatedly administered for a long time example digitalis, emetine and heavy metals. This occurs due to accumulative effect of the drug.

10. Additive effect: When the total pharmacological action of two or more drugs administered together is equivalent to sum of their individual pharmacological action, the phenomena is called additive effect. For example, combination of ephedrine and aminophylline in the treatment of bronchial asthma.

11. Synergism: When two or more drugs are used in the combination of their action is increased. The phenomena is called synergism.

12. Antagonism: When the action of one drug is opposed by the other drug on the same physiological system is known as drug antagonism. The use of antagonistic responses to drugs is valuable in the treatment of poisoning example milk of magnesia is given in acid poisoning where alkaline effect of milk of magnesia neutralised the effect of acid poisoning.

13. Idiosyncrasy: An extraordinary response to a drug which is different from it's characteristic pharmacological action is called idiosyncrasy. The word idiosyncrasy has now been replaced by the term drug allergy. For example small quantity of aspirin may cause gastric hemorrhage and a small dose of quinine may produce ringing in the ears.

14. Tolerance: When an unusually large dose of drug is required to elicit an effect ordinarily produce by the normal therapeutic dose of the drug, the phenomenon is termed as drug tolerance example smokers can tolerate nicotine, alcoholic can tolerate large quantity of alcohol.

15. Metabolic disturbances: Changes in water electrolyte balance and acid base balance, body temperature and other physiological factor may modify the effects of drugs. Salicylates reduce body temperature only in case an individual has rise in the body temperature. They have no antipyretic effect if the body temperature is normal.