

13. Solid drug formulations - **CORRECT ANSWER** Tablets, capsules, powders,
14. What are the routes of admin for solid formulation drugs? - **CORRECT ANSWER** Enteral/Parenteral/ Topical/Transdermal/Inhaled
15. Do topical drugs have a local or systemic effect? - **CORRECT ANSWER** Local, topical stays where you put it
16. Do transdermal drugs have a local or systemic effect? - **CORRECT ANSWER** Systemic, transdermal is absorbed through the skin
17. Solution - **CORRECT ANSWER** Particles of the drug are well mixed and do not settle out in fluid; Solution is homogeneous so each dose gives the same amount of drug
18. Suspension - **CORRECT ANSWER** A mixture that contains drug particles that settle in fluid - *must be shaken to evenly distribute drug so each dose is same*
19. Solid Drug Formulations - **CORRECT ANSWER** Powders, capsules, scored tablet- *may be broken/crushed*, extended release tabs/caps (absorbed over time- *do not crush or chew*), enteric coated tabs (absorbed slowly *do not crush or chew*), creams/lotion, patches (some absorbed over hours/days/week)
20. Routes of Drug Administration that cause systemic effects - **CORRECT ANSWER** Access the circulation: Enteral- through the GI tract, (for people who can't take things by mouth we can still give meds via enteral/feeding tubes but you can only give meds that are liquid/can be crushed and made into a liquid this way), Parenteral- by injection, Transdermal Patches- slow absorption through the skin to blood, Rectal- can be either because it has two blood supplies, Sublingual/Buccal- mucosa to systemic blood stream, rapid absorption
21. Types of Injectables - **CORRECT ANSWER** Intramuscular - effect in-10-15 minutes, Subcutaneous- (SQ or SC) effect in 15-20 minutes, Intravenous- no absorption required effect immediate, Intradermal- TB skin test, Intrathecal- into subarachnoid space- very small doses, and Intra articular - into a joint space
22. Routes of administration that cause local effects - **CORRECT ANSWER** Stay where they're applied; Inhalation- absorbed through nasal mucosa or airway (systemic effects with inhaled anesthetic gases), Topical- eye, ear, skin, mucus membrane application (can have systemic effects at higher than normal doses, or with increased absorption due to damaged or irritated skin or heat), and Rectal- can be either because it has two blood supplies
23. Rate of absorption - **CORRECT ANSWER** How fast the drug leaves the site of administration and into the bloodstream