MID-COURSE REVIEW

A. Drugs, Drug Categories and the Drug Influence Evaluation

1. Define the word "drug".

2. Name the seven drug categories.

   a. Name the six subcategories of CNS Depressants.
   b. Name three subcategories of CNS Stimulants.
   c. Name two subcategories of the Narcotic Analgesics.

3. Identify the category for each of the listed drugs.

   a. Xanax
   b. Desoxyn
   c. Secobarbital
   d. Dilaudid
   e. Alprazolam
   f. Phenyl Cyclohexyl Piperdine
   g. Ecstasy
   h. ETOH
   i. Numorphan
   j. Psilocybin

4. List the twelve components of the Drug Influence Evaluation in the proper sequence.

   a. Demonstrate the Preliminary Examination.
   b. Demonstrate the Eye Examinations.
   c. Demonstrate the Administration of the Divided Attention Tests.
   d. Demonstrate the Vital Signs Examinations.
   e. Demonstrate the Darkroom Examinations.
   f. Demonstrate the Check for Muscle Tone <u>and</u> the inspection for Injection Sites.

5. Identify the category for each of the listed drugs.

   a. Demerol
   b. Adderall
   c. Chlordiazepoxide
   d. Ketamine
   e. Percodan
   f. Ritalin
   g. Isopropanol
   h. Bufotenine
   i. Methaqualone

B. Eyes and Vital Signs

1. Name the three clues of Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus.

   a. Demonstrate the check for "Lack of smooth pursuit".
   b. Demonstrate the check for "Distinct and sustained nystagmus at maximum deviation".
   c. Demonstrate the check for "Angle of Onset".

2. Name the categories of drugs that will cause Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus.

   a. Name the categories that will cause Vertical Gaze Nystagmus.
   b. Demonstrate the check for Vertical Gaze Nystagmus.

3. Name the test that is always administered immediately after Vertical Gaze Nystagmus.

   a. Demonstrate the check for Lack of Convergence.
   b. Name the categories of drugs that usually will cause Lack of Convergence.

4. Name the lighting conditions under which we make estimations of pupil size.

   a. Demonstrate the room light pupil size estimation procedure.
   b. Demonstrate the near-total darkness procedure.
   c. Demonstrate the direct light procedure.
   d. Name the other things a DRE looks for while shining the light directly into the subject's eye.
   e. How quickly must the pupil start to constrict if it is considered to exhibit normal reaction to light?
   f. Define Rebound Dilation.

5. State the normal range of pupil sizes for the three lighting conditions.

   a. Define each of the listed terms.

      - Miosis
      - Mydriasis
      - Ptosis

   b. What kinds of drugs will cause dilation of the pupils?
   c. What kinds of drugs will cause constriction?

6. Identify the category for each of the listed drugs.

   a. Oxycodone
   b. Halcion
   c. Librium
   d. Peyote
   e. Preludin
   f. Diazepam
   g. Dexedrine
   h. Hycodan
   i. Klonopin

7. Define "Pulse".

   a. Define "Pulse Rate".
   b. Define "Artery".
   c. Define "Vein".
   d. Identify the location of each listed pulse point.

- o Radial
- o Brachial
- o Carotid

e. Demonstrate a pulse measurement, using the left Radial pulse point.
f. State the normal range of adult human pulse rate.
g. Name the drug categories that usually cause elevated pulse rate.
h. Name the drug categories that usually cause lowered pulse rate.

8. Define "Blood Pressure".

a. How often does a person's blood pressure change?
b. When does the blood pressure reach its highest value?
c. When does the blood pressure reach its lowest value?
d. Name the two medical instruments that are used to measure blood pressure.
e. Name the sounds that we hear through the stethoscope when we make a blood pressure measurement.
f. What does this "Hg" mean?
g. In what units is blood pressure measured?
h. Suppose that, at some particular instant, a person has a blood pressure of 120 mmHg. What does that "120 mmHg" mean?
i. Name the types of drugs that usually cause a lowered blood pressure.
j. Name the types of drugs that elevate blood pressure.
k. State the meaning of each of the listed terms.

- o Systolic
- o Diastolic
- o Bradycardia
- o Tachycardia
- o Hypertension
- o Hypotension

l. State the normal range of Systolic blood pressure.
m. State the normal range of Diastolic blood pressure.
n. Demonstrate the measurement of blood pressure.

C. Physiology

1. Define "Physiology".

2. What is the expression we use to remember the names of the ten major body systems?

a. What is **M** for?
b. What is **U** for?
c. What is the first **R** for?
d. What is **D** for?
e. What is **E** for?
h. What is **I** for?
i. What is **N** for?
j. What is **C** for?

f. What is the second **R** for?
g. What is **S** for?

3. State the word that means "dynamic balance involving levels of salts, water, sugars and other materials in the body's fluids".

4. Which artery carries blood from the heart to the lungs?

   a. What is unique about the Pulmonary Artery, compared to all other arteries?
   b. What are the Pulmonary Veins?
   c. What is unique about the Pulmonary Veins?

5. Name the various types of nerves.

   a. Sensory Nerves, carry messages to the brain.
   b. Motor Nerves, carry messages from the brain.
   c. Voluntary Nerves are motor nerves that carry messages to the muscles that we consciously control.
   d. Autonomic Nerves are motor nerves that carry messages to the muscles and organs we do not consciously control.
   e. Sympathetic Nerves are autonomic nerves that carry messages commanding the body to react to fear, stress, excitement, etc.
   f. Parasympathetic Nerves are Autonomic Nerves that carry messages to produce relaxed and tranquil activities.

6. Define each of the listed terms.

   a. Neuron
   b. Synapse
   c. Neurotransmitter
   d. Axon
   e. Dendrite