



## “DEFINATIONS OF SELECTED DRUG CATEGORY



- ◆ **Abradant:** an agent that remove an external layer, such as dental plaque.(Pumice)
- ◆ **Absorbent:** a drug that takes up other chemicals in to its substances, use to reduce the free availability of toxic chemicals. (Polycarbophil, gastrointestinal absorbent)
- ◆ **ACE Inhibitor:** see Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitor.
- ◆ **Acidifier, Systemic:** a drug that lowers internal body pH, useful in restoring normal pH in patient with systemic alkalosis. (Ammonium Chloride)
- ◆ **Acidifier,Urinary:** a drug that lowers the pH of the renal filtrate and urine. (Sodium Dihydrogen Phosphate)
- ◆ **Adrenergic:** a drug that activates organs innervated by the sympathetic nervous system; a sympathomimetic drug. (Epinephrine)
- ◆ **Adrenocorticosteroid, Anti-inflammatory:** an adrenal cortex hormone that regulates organic metabolism and inhibits inflammatory response; a glucocorticoid. (Prednisolone)
- ◆ **Adrenocorticosteroid, Salt-regulating:** an adrenal cortex hormone that regulates sodium/potassium balance in the body; a mineralcorticoid. (Desoxycorticosterone Acetate)
- ◆ **Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone:** a hormone that stimulates the adrenal cortex to produce glucocorticoids. (Corticotropin)
- ◆ **Adsorbent:** a drug that binds other chemicals onto its surface, used to reduce the free availability of toxic chemicals. (Kaolin, gastrointestinal adsorbent)
- ◆ **Agonist:** a drug that reacts with and activates physiological receptors and induces the associated biological response. (Morphine, opioid receptor agonist; Isoproterenol,beta adrenergic receptor agonist )
- ◆ **Alcohol-Abuse Deterrent:** a drug that alters physiology so that unpleasant symptoms follow ingestion of ethanol-containing products. (Disulfiram)
  
- ◆ **Alkalinizer, Systemic:** a drug that raises internal body pH, useful in restoring normal pH in patients with systemic acidosis. (Sodium Bicarbonate)
- ◆ **Alkylating Agents:** an antineoplastic drug that attacks malignant cells by reacting covalently with their DNA. (Chlorambucil)
- ◆ **Alpha Receptor Agonist:** a drug that activates sympathetic nervous system alpha receptors, e.g. to induce vasoconstriction. (Norepinephrine)
- ◆ **Alpha Receptor Antagonist:** a drug that reacts asymptotically with sympathetic nervous system alpha receptor and prevents their endogenous activation. e.g, to induce vasodilation. (Phenolamine)

- ◆ **Anabolic Steroid:** an androgen analogue with relatively greater anabolic activity, used to treat catabolic disorder. (Methandrostenolone)
- ◆ **Analeptic:** a central nervous system stimulant, some time used to stimulate respiration during severe central nervous system depression. (Doxapram)
- ◆ **Analgesic:** a drug that suppresses pain perception (nociception) without inducing unconsciousness. (Morphine Sulfate, opioid analgesic, aspirin, nonopioid analgesic)
- ◆ **Androgen:** a hormone that stimulates and maintains male reproductive function and sex characteristics. (Testosterone)
- ◆ **Anesthetic, General:** a drug that eliminates pain perception by inducing unconsciousness. (Ether inhalation anesthetic; Thiopental Sodium, intravenous anesthetic)
- ◆ **Anesthetic, Local:** a drug that eliminates pain perception in a limited body area by local action on sensory nerves. (Procaine)
- ◆ **Anesthetic, Topical:** a local anesthetic that is effective upon application to mucous membranes. (Tetracaine)
- ◆ **Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitor:** a drug that inhibits biotransformation of angiotensin I into vasoconstricting angiotensin II. Used to treat hypertension (Captopril)
- ◆ **Anorexic:** a drug that suppresses appetite, usually by elevating mood. (Phentermine)
- ◆ **Antacid:** a drug that neutralizes excess gastric acid. (Aluminum Hydroxide Gel )
- ◆ **Antagonist:** a drug that treat reacts asymptotically with physiological receptors and prevents their endogenous activation. (Naloxone, opioid receptor antagonist; Propranolol, beta adrenergic receptor antagonist)
- ◆ **Anthelmintic:** a drug that eradicates intestinal worm infections. (Thiabendazole)
- ◆ **Antiacne Agent:** a drug that combats that lesions of acen vulgaris. (Tretinoin)
- ◆ **Antiadrenergic:** a drug that inhibits response to sympathetic nerve impulses and adrenergic drugs, a sympatholytic drug. (Phentolamine, alpha adrenergic antagonist; Propranolol, beta adrenergic antagonist)
- ◆ **Antiamebic:** a drug that kills or inhibits protozoam parasites such as Fntamoeba histolytica, causative agent of amebiasis, (Metronidazole, intestinal antiamebic, Chloroquine, extraintestinal antiamebic)
- ◆ **Antiandrogen:** a drug that inhibits response to androgenic hormones.
- ◆ **Antianginal:** a coronary vasodilator useful in preventing or treating attacks of angina pectoris. (Nitroglycerin)
- ◆ **Antiarrhythmic:** a cardiac depressant useful in suppressing rhythm irregularities of the heart. (Procainamide)
- ◆ **Antiarthritic:** a drug that reduces the joint inflammation of arthritis. (Prenisolone, glucocorticoid; Indomethacin, NSAID)

- ◆ **Antibacterial:** a drug that kill or inhibits pathogenic bacteria. (Penicillin G, systemic antibacterial; Nitrofurantoin, urinary antibacterial; Bactiracin, topical antibacterial )
- ◆ **Anticholesterol Agent:** a drug that lower plasma cholesterol level. (Cholestipol)
- ◆ **Anticholinergic :** a drug that inhibits response to parasympathetic nerves impulses and cholinergic drugs; a parasympathetic drug. (Atropine)
- ◆ **Anticholinesterase Antidote:** a drug that reactivates cholinesterase enzyme after its inactivation by organophosphate poisons. (Pralidoxime)
- ◆ **Anticoagulant Antagonist:** a drug that opposes over dosage of anticoagulant drugs. (Phytonadione, supplies vitamin K to oppose vitamin K antagonist anticoagulants)
- ◆ **Anticoagulant, Systemic:** a drug administered to slow coating of circulating blood. (Warfarin)
- ◆ **Anticoagulant, for Storage of Whole Blood:** a non-toxic agent added to collected blood to preventing clotting. (Anticoagulant citrate Dextrose Solution)
- ◆ **Anticonvulsant:** an antiepileptic drug administered prophylactically to prevent seizures, or a drug that arrests convulsions by inducing general central system depression. (Phenytoin antiepileptic, prophylactic; Diazepam, central nervous system depressant anticonvulsant)
- ◆ **Antidepressant:** a centrally acting drug that induces mood elevation, useful in treating mental depression. (Amitriptyline)
- ◆ **Antidiabetic:** a drug that supplies insulin or stimulates secretion of insulin, useful in treating diabetes mellitus. (Insulin Injection, supplies insulin; Tolbutamide, stimulates insulin secretion)
- ◆ **Antidiarrheal:** a drug that inhibits intestinal peristalsis, used to treat diarrhea. (Diphenoxylate)
- ◆ **Antidiuretic:** a drug that promotes renal water reabsorption, thus reducing urine volume, used to treat neurogenic diabetes insipidus. (Desmopressin)
- ◆ **Antianemic:** a drug used to treat anemia; see hematopoietic, hematinic.
- ◆ **Antibiotic:** a drug originally of microbial origin used to kill or inhibit bacterial and other infections. (Penicillin, Tetracycline)
- ◆ **Antidote, General Purpose:** a drug that reduce the effects of ingested poisons (or drug overdose) by adsorbing toxic material. (Activated Charcoal)
- ◆ **Antidote, Specific:** a drug that reduces the effects of a systemic poison (or drug overdose) by a mechanism that relates to the particular poison. (Dimercaprol, specific antidote for arsenic, mercury, and gold poisoning)
- ◆ **Anticzematic:** a topical drug that aids in control of chronic excudative skin lesions. (Coal Tar)
- ◆ **Antiemetic:** a drug that suppresses nausea and vomiting. (Prochlorperazine)
- ◆ **Antieneuretic:** a drug that aids in control of bedwetting (enuresis). (Imipramine)

- ◆ **Antiepileptic:** a drug that prevents epileptic seizures upon prophylactic administration. (Ethosuximide)
- ◆ **Antiestrogen:** a drug that inhibits action of estrogenic hormones. (Tamoxifen)
- ◆ **Antifibrinolytic:** a drug that promotes hemostasis by inhibiting clot dissolution (fibrinolysis). (Aminocaproic Acid)
- ◆ **Antifilarial:** a drug that kill or inhibits pathogenic filarial worms. (Diethylcarbamazine)
- ◆ **Antiflatuent:** a drug that reduces gastrointestinal gas. (simethicone)
- ◆ **Antifungal, Systemic:** a drug that kill or inhibits pathogenic fungi. (Griseofulvin)
- ◆ **Antifungal, Topical:** a drug that applied externally to kill or inhibits pathogenic fungi. (Tolnaftate)
- ◆ **Antiglaucoma Agent:** a drug that lower intraocular fluid pressure, used to treat glaucoma. (Methazolamide reduces fluid formation; Isoflurophate promotes fluid drainage)
- ◆ **Antigonadotropin:** a drug that inhibits anterior pituitary secretion of gonadotropins, used to suppress ovarian malfunction. (Danazol)
- ◆ **Antigout Agent:** a drug that reduces tissue deposits of uric acid in a chronic gout or suppresses the intense inflammatory reaction of acute gout. (Allopurinol for chronic gout; Indomethacin for acute gout)
- ◆ **Antihemophilic:** a drug that replacing blood clotting factor absent in the hereditary disease hemophilia. (Antihemophilic factor)
- ◆ **Antiherpes Agent:** a drug that inhibits replication of Herpes simplex virus, used to treat genital herpes. (Acyclovir)
- ◆ **Antihistaminic:** a drug that antagonizes histamine action at H1 histamine receptors, useful in suppressing the histamine-induced symptoms of allergy. (Chlorpheniramine)
- ◆ **Antihyperlipidemic:** a drug that lower plasma cholesterol and lipid level. (Clofibrate)
- ◆ **Antihypertensive:** a drug that lower arterial blood pressure, especially the elevated diastolic pressure of hypertension. (Guanethidine)
- ◆ **Antihypocalcemic:** a drug that elevates plasma calcium level, useful in treating hypocalcemia. (Parathyroid Injection)
- ◆ **Antihypoglycemic:** a drug that elevates plasma glucose level, useful in treating hypoglycemia. (Glucagon)
- ◆ **Anti-infective, Topical (or local):** a drug that kills or inhibits pathogenic microorganisms and is suitable for sterilizing skin and wounds. (Povidone Iodine Liquid Soap)
- ◆ **Anti-inflammatory:** a drug that inhibits physiologic response to cell damage (inflammation). (Prednisolone, adrenocorticosteroid; Ibuprofen, non-steroid)

- ◆ **Antileishmanial:** a drug that kill or inhibits pathogenic protozoa of genus *Leishmania*. (hydroxystilbamidine Isethionate)
- ◆ **Antileprotic:** a drug that kill or inhibits *Mycobacterium leprae*, causative agent of leprosy. (Dapsone)
- ◆ **Antimalarial:** a drug that kill or inhibits protozoa of the genus *Plasmodium*, causative agents of malaria. (Chloroquine)
- ◆ **Antimanic:** a drug that suppresses the excitement phase (mania) of bipolar disorder. (Lithium Carbonate)
- ◆ **Antimetabolite:** a drug that attacks malignant cells or pathogenic cells by serving as a nonfunctional substitute for an essential metabolite. (Fluorouracil, antineoplastic antimetabolite)
- ◆ **Antimigraine Agent:** a drug that reduces incidence or severity of migraine vascular headaches. (Methylsergide)
- ◆ **Anti-Motion Sickness Agent:** a drug that suppresses motion-induced nausea, vomiting, and vertigo. (Dimenhydrinate)]
- ◆ **Antimuscarinic:** an anticholinergic drug that inhibits symptoms mediated by acetylcholine receptor of visceral organs. (muscarinic receptors).(Atropine)
- ◆ **Antinauseant:** a drug that suppresses nausea and vomiting an antiemetic. (Ondansetron)
- ◆ **Antiparasitic:** a drug that eradicates parasitic arthropods, helminths, protozoa.etc. (lindane for scabies; Thiabendazole for intestinal worms; Metronidazole for amebic dysentery)
- ◆ **Antiparkinsontan (antidyskinetic):** a drug that suppresses the neurologic disturbances and symptoms of parkinsonism (Levodopa)
- ◆ **Antiperistaltic:** a drug that inhibits intestinal motility; an antidiarrheal drug. (Diphenoxylate)
- ◆ **Antiplatelet Agent:** a drug that inhibits aggregation of blood platelets, used to prevent heart attack. (Aspirin)
- ◆ **Antiprotozoal:** a drug that kill or inhibits pathogenic protozoa. (Metronidazole)
- ◆ **Antipruritic:** a drug that reduces itching (pruritus) (Trimeprazine, systemic antipruritic; Memthol. Topical antipruritic)
- ◆ **Antipsoriatic:** a drug that suppresses the lesions and symptoms of psoriasis, (Methotrexate, systemic antipsoriatic; Anthralin, topical antipsoriatic)
- ◆ **Antipsychotic:** a drug that suppresses symptoms of psychoses of various diagnostic types. (Haloperidol)
- ◆ **Antipyretic:** a drug that restores normal body temperature in the presence of fever. (Acetaminophen)
- ◆ **Antirachitic:** a drug with vitamin D activity, useful in treating vitamin D deficiency and rickets. (Cholecalciferol)

- ◆ **Antirheumatic:** an anti-inflammatory drug use to treat arthritis and rheumatoid disorder. (Indomethacin)
- ◆ **Antirickettsial:** a drug that kill or inhibits pathogenic microorganism of the genus *Rickettsia*. (Chloramphenicol)
- ◆ **Antischistosomal:** a drug that kill or inhibits pathogenic flukes of genus microorganisms of the genus *Schistosoma*. (Oxaminiquine)
- ◆ **Antiscorbutic:** a drug with vitamin C activity, useful in treating vitamin C deficiency and scurvy. (Ascorbic acid)
- ◆ **Antiseborrheic:** a drug that aids in the control of seborrheic dermatitis (dandruff). (Selenium Sulfide)
- ◆ **Antispasmodic:** a drug that inhibits motility of visceral smooth muscles. (Atropine)
- ◆ **Antithyroid Agent:** a drug that reduces thyroid hormone action, usually by inhibiting hormone synthesis. (Methimazole)
- ◆ **Antitreponemal:** a drug that kill or inhibits *Treponema pallidum*. Causative agent of syphilis. (Penicillin)
- ◆ **Antitrichomonal:** a drug that kill or inhibits pathogenic protozoa of the genus *Trichomonas*. (Metronidazole)
- ◆ **Antitubercular:** a drug that kill or inhibits *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, causative agent of tuberculosis. (Isoniazid)
- ◆ **Antitussive:** a drug that suppresses coughing. (Dextromethorphan)
- ◆ **Antiviral:** a drug that kill or inhibits viral infections. (Idoxuridine, Ophthalmic Antiviral)
- ◆ **Antiviral, Prophylactic:** a drug useful in preventing (rather than treating) viral infection. (Amantadine, prophylactic for influenza)
- ◆ **Antixerophthalmic:** a drug with vitamin A activity, useful in treating vitamin A deficiency and xerophthalmia. (Vitamin A)
- ◆ **Anxiolytic:** a drug that suppresses symptoms of anxiety. (Diazepam)
- ◆ **Astringent:** a drug used topically to toughen and shrinking tissues. (Aluminium Acetate Solution)
- ◆ **Astringent, Ophthalmic:** a mild astringent suitable for use in the eye. (Zinc Sulfate)
- ◆ **Barbiturate:** a sedative hypnotic drug that contains the barbituric acid moiety in its chemical structure. (Phenobarbital)
- ◆ **Belladonna Alkaloid:** a plant principle derivative from *Atropa belladonna* and related species, with anti-cholinergic action. (Atropine)
- ◆ **Benzodiazepine:** a sedative-anxiolytic-muscle relaxant drug that contains the benzodiazepine moiety in its chemical structure. (Diazepam)
- ◆ **Beta Receptor Agonist:** a drug that activates sympathetic nervous system beta receptor. e.g. to induce bronchodilation. (Isoproterenol)

- ◆ **Beta Receptor Antagonist:** a drug that reacts asymptotically with sympathetic nervous system beta receptors and prevents their endogenous activation. e.g. to appose sympathetic stimulation of the heart. (Propranolol)  
Bone Metaboism Regulator: a drug that slow calcium turnover in bone, used in treat Paget's disease. (etidronate)
- ◆ **Bronchodilater:** a drug that expands bronchiolar airway, useful in treating asthma. (Isoproterenol, adrenerge bronchodilar; Oxytriphylline, smooth muscle relaxant bronchodilator)
- ◆ **Calcium Channel Blocker:** an antianginal drug that acts by impairing function of transmembrane calcium channels of vascular smooth muscle cell. (verapamil)
- ◆ **Carbonic Anhydrase Inhibitor:** a drug that inhibits the enzyme carbonic anhydrase, the therapeutic effects of which are diuresis and reduce formation of intraocular fluid. (Acetazolamide)
- ◆ **Cardiac Depressant, Antiarrhythmic:** a drug that depresses myocardial function, useful in treating cardiac arrhythmias. (Procainamide)
- ◆ **Cardiac Glycoside:** a plant principle derived from Digitalis purpurea and related species, with cardiotonic action. (Digoxin)
- ◆ **Cardiotonic:** a drug that increase myocardial contractile force, useful in treating congestive heart failure. (Digoxin)
- ◆ **Catecholamine Synthesis Inhibitor:** a drug that inhibits biosynthesis of catecholamine neurotransmitters such as norepinephrine. (Metyrosine)
- ◆ **Cathartic:** a drug that promotes defecation, usually considered stronger in action than a laxative. (Danthron)
- ◆ **Caustic:** a topical drug that destroys tissue on contact, useful in removing skin lesions. (Toughened Silver Nitrate)
- ◆ **Centrally Action Drug:** a drug that produces its therapeutic effect by action on the central nervous system, usually designated by type of therapeutic action (sedative, hypnotic, anticonvulsant, etc.)
- ◆ **Cephalosporin:** an antimicrobial drug that contains the cephalosporin moiety in its chemical structure. (Cefotaxime)
- ◆ **Chelating Agent:** a complexing agent that binds metal ions into stable ring structures (Chelates), useful in treating poisoning. (Edetate Calcium Disodium, Chelating agent for lead)
- ◆ **Cholelitholytic:** a drug that promotes dissolution of gallstones. (Ursodoxycholic acid)
- ◆ **Choleretic:** a drug that increase bile secretion by the liver. (Dehydrocholic acid)
- ◆ **Cholinergic:** a drug that activates organs innervated by the parasympathetic nervous system; a parasympathomimetic drug. (Neostigmine, systemic cholinergic; Pilocarpine, ophthalmic cholineregic)
- ◆ **Chrysotherapeutic:** a drug containing gold, useful to treat rheumatoid arthritis. (Auranofin)

- ◆ **Coagulant:** see Hemostatic, Systemic.
- ◆ **Contraceptive, oral:** an oral administered drug that prevent conception. Currently available oral contraceptives are for use by females. (Norethindrone Acetate and Ethinyl Estradiol Tablets)
- ◆ **Contraceptive, Topical:** a spermicidal agent used topically in the vagina to prevent conception.(nonoxynol-9)
- ◆ **Cycloplegic:** an anticholinergic drug used topically in the eye to include paralysis of accommodation(cycloplegia) and dilation of the pupil. (Cyclopentolate)
- ◆ **Decongestant, nasal:** an adrenergic drug used orally or topically to induce vasoconstriction in nasal passages. (Phenylephrine)
- ◆ **Demulcent:** a bland viscous liquid, usually water based, used to coat and soothe damaged or inflamed skin or mucous membranes. (Methylcellulose)
- ◆ **Dental Caries Prophylatic:** a drug applied to the teeth to reduce the incidence of cavities. (Stannous Fluoride)
- ◆ **Dentin Desensitizer:** a drug applied to the teeth to reduce the sensitivity of exposed subenamel dentin. (Zinc chloride)
- ◆ **Depigmenting Agent:** a drug that inhibits melanin production in the skin, used to induce general depigmentation in certain splotchy depigmented conditions (e.g.,vitiligo). (hydroquinone)
- ◆ **Detergent:** an emulsifying agent used as a cleanser. (Hexachlorophene Liquid soap, anti-infective detergent)
- ◆ **Diagnostic acid:** a drug used to determine the functional state of body organ or to determine the presence of disease. (Peptavlon, gastric secretion indicator ; Fluorescein Sodium, corneal trauma indicator)
- ◆ **Digestive Aid:** a drug that promotes, usually by supplementing a gastrointestinal enzyme. (Pancreatin)
- ◆ **Disinfectant:** an agent that destroys microorganisms in contact and suitable for sterilizing inanimate objects. (Formaldehyde Solution)
- ◆ **Diuretic:** a drug that promotes renal excretion of electrolytes and water, useful in treating generalized edema. (Furosemide, loop diuretic; Hydrochlorothiazide, thiazide diuretic; Triamterene, potassium-sparing diuretic)
- ◆ **Dopamine Receptor Agonist:** a drug that activates dopamine receptors, e.g., to inhibit anterior pituitary secretion of prolactin. (Bromocriptine)
- ◆ **Emetic:** a drug that induce vomiting, useful in expelling ingested but unabsorbed poisons.(Ipecac Syrup)
- ◆ **Emollient:** a topical drug, especially an oil or fat, used to soften the skin and make it more pliable.(Cold Cream)
- ◆ **Ergot Alkaloid:** a plant principle derived from the fungus *Claviceps purpurea* grown on rye or other grains. (Ergonovine, uterine contractant; Ergotamine, migraine therapy)



- ◆ **Estrogen:** a hormone that stimulates and maintains female reproductive organs and sex characteristics and function in the uterine cycle. (Ethinyl Estradiol)
- ◆ **Expectorant:** a drug that increase respiratory tract secretion, lowers their viscosity, and promotes removal. (potassium Iodide)
- ◆ **Fecal Softener:** a drug that promotes defecation by softening the feces. (Docusate)
- ◆ **Fertility Agent:** a drug that promotes ovulation in women of low fertility or spermatogenesis in men of low fertility.(Clomiphene)
- ◆ **Fibrinolytic proteolytic:** an enzyme drug used topically to hydrolyze exudates of infected and inflammatory lesions. (Fibrinolysin and Dsoxyribonuclease, Bovine)
- ◆ **Galactokinetic:** a drug used to initiate lactation after childbirth. (Oxytocin Nasal Spray)
- ◆ **Glucocorticoid:** an adrenocortical hormone that regulates organic metabolism and inhibits inflammatory response. (Betamethasone)
- ◆ **Gonadotropin:** a drug that supplied the gonadstimulating action of follicle-stimulation hormone (FSH) and/or luteinizing hormone (LH), used to promote fertility. (Menotropins contains FSH and LH, Human Chorionic Gonadotropin has LH-like activity)
- ◆ **Growth hormone, Human:** a drug that duplicates endogenous growth hormone, used in children to treat growth failure due to growth hormone lack. (Somatrem)
- ◆ **Heavy Metal Antagonist:** a drug that used an antidote to poisoning with toxic metals such as arsenic and mercury. (Dimercaprol)
- ◆ **Hematopoietic:** a vitamin that stimulates formation of blood cells, useful in treating vitamin deficiency anemia. (Cyanocobalamin)
- ◆ **Hematinic:** a drug that promotes hemoglobin formation by supplying iron. (Ferrous Sulfate)
- ◆ **Hemorheologic Agent:** a drug that improves the flow properties of blood by reducing viscosity. (Pentoxifyline)
- ◆ **Hemostatic, Local:** a drug applied to a bleeding surface to promote clotting or to serve as a clot matrix. (Thrombin, clot promoter; Oxidized Cellulose, clot matrix)
- ◆ **Hemostatic, Systemic:** a drug that stops bleeding by inhibiting systemic fibrinolysis. (Aminocaproic Acid)
- ◆ **Histamine H1 Receptor Antagonist:** a drug used to combat the histamine-induced symptoms of allergy; an antihistamine (Chorpheniramine)
- ◆ **Histamine H2 Receptor Antagonist:** a drug that inhibits histamine-mediated gastric acid secretion, used to treat peptic and duodenal ulcers. (Cimetidine)
- ◆ **Hormone:** a drug that duplicates action of a physiologic cell regulator (hormone). (Insulin, Estradiol, Thyroxine)
- ◆ **Hydantoin:** an antiepileptic drug that contains the hydantoin moiety in its chemical structure. (Phenytoin)
- ◆ **Hydrolytic, Injectable:** a enzyme drug that promotes the diffusion of other injected drugs through connective tissue. (Hyaluronidase)

- ◆ **Hyperglycemic:** a drug that elevates blood glucose level. (Glucagon)
- ◆ **Hypnotic:** a central nervous system depressant used to induce sleep. (Flurazepam)
- ◆ **Hypotensive:** see Antihypertensive.
- ◆ **Immunoglobulin:** Antibody protein derived from blood serum, used to confer passive immunity to infectious disease. (See Immunizing Agent, Passive)
- ◆ **Immunizing Agent, Active:** an antigen that induces antibody production against a pathogenic microorganism, used to provide permanent but delayed protection against infection. (Tetanus Toxoid)
- ◆ **Immunizing Agent, Passive:** a drug containing antibodies against a pathogenic microorganism, used to provide immediate but temporary protection against infection. (Tetanus Immune Globulin, Rabies Immune Globulin)
- ◆ **Immunosuppressant:** a drug that inhibits immune response to foreign materials, used to suppress rejection of tissue grafts. (Azathioprine)
- ◆ **Inotropic Agent:** a drug that increases the contractile strength of heart muscle; a cardiotonic. (Digitoxin, Dopamine)
- ◆ **Ion Exchange Resin:** a drug that in the gastrointestinal tract takes up ions present in a toxic amount with equivalent release of nontoxic ions. (Sodium Polystyrene Sulfonate, takes up potassium ions with release of sodium ions)
- ◆ **Irritant, Local:** a drug that reacts weakly and non-specifically with biologic tissue, used topically to induce a mild inflammatory response. (Camphor)
- ◆ **Keratolytic:** a topical drug that toughens and protects skin. (Compound Benzoin Tincture)
- ◆ **Laxative:** a drug that promotes defecation, usually considered milder in action than a cathartic. (Methylcellulose, bulk laxative; Mineral Oil, lubricant laxative; Sodium Phosphates Oral Solution, Saline laxative)
- ◆ **Leprostatic:** See Antileprotic.
- ◆ **Loop Diuretic:** a diuretic with renal site of action in the thick ascending loop of Henle. (Furosemide)
- ◆ **MOA Inhibitor:** See monoamine Oxidase Inhibitor.
- ◆ **Metal Compounding Agent:** A drug that binds metal ions, useful in treating metal poisoning. (Dimercaprol, complexing agent for arsenic, mercury, and gold)
- ◆ **Mineralocorticoid:** an adrenocortical hormone that regulates sodium/potassium balance in the body. (Desoxycorticosterone Acetate)
- ◆ **Miotic:** a cholinergic drug used topically in the eye to induce constriction of the pupil (miosis). (Pilocarpine)
- ◆ **Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitor:** an antidepressant drug that inhibits the enzyme monoamine oxidase, thereby increasing catecholamine levels of neurons. (Isocarboxazid)
- ◆ **Monoclonal Antibody:** a highly specific immunoglobulin produced by cell culture cloning. (Muromonab CD3, inactivates T lymphocytes that reject tissue grafts)

- ◆ **Mucolytic:** a drug that hydrolyzes mucoproteins, useful in reducing the viscosity of pulmonary mucus. (Acetylcysteine)
- ◆ **Muscle Relaxant, Skeletal:** a drug that inhibits contraction of voluntary muscles. (Dantrolene, Succinylcholine)
- ◆ **Muscle Relaxant, Smooth:** a drug that inhibits contraction of visceral smooth. (Aminophylline)
- ◆ **Mydriatic:** an adrenergic drug used topically in the eye to induce of the pupil (mydriasis). (phenylephrine)
  
- ◆ **Narcotic:** a drug that induce action by reacting with opioid receptor of the central nervous system, or a drug legally classified as a narcotic with regard to prescribing regulations.
- ◆ **Narcotic Antagonist:** a drug that react with opioid receptor asymptotically, used to terminate the action of narcotic drugs. (Naloxone)
- ◆ **Neuromuscular Blocking Agent:** a drug that paralyzes skeletal muscles by preventing transmission of neural impulses to them. (Succinylcholine)
- ◆ **Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drug:** an analgesic, anti inflammatory drug that inhibits prostaglandin synthesis. (Indomethacin)
- ◆ **NSAID:** see Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drug
- ◆ **Opioid:** see Narcotic.
- ◆ **Opioid Antagonist:** see Narcotic Antagonist.
- ◆ **Oxytocic:** a drug that stimulates uterine motility, used in obstetrics to initiate labor or to control postpartum hemorrhage. (Oxytocin)
- ◆ **Parasympatholytic:** a drug that inhibits response to parasympathetic nerve impulses and to parasympathetic drugs; an anticholinergic drug. (Atropine)
- ◆ **Parasympathomimetic:** a drug that activates organs innervated by the parasympathetic nervous system; a cholinergic drug. (Neostigmine)
- ◆ **Pediculicide:** an insecticide suitable for eradicating louse infestations (pediculosis). (Lindane)
- ◆ **Penicillin Adjuvant:** a drug that extends systemic duration of penicillin by inhibiting its renal excretion. (Probenecid)
- ◆ **Phenothiazine:** an antipsychotic or antidepressant drug that contains the phenothiazine nucleus in its chemical structure. (Chlorpromazine, antipsychotic; Imipramine, antidepressant)
- ◆ **Photosensitizer:** a drug that increases cutaneous response to ultraviolet light, used with ultraviolet light to treat certain skin diseases (e.g., psoriasis). (Methoxsalen)
- ◆ **Pigmenting Agent:** a drug that promotes melanin synthesis in the skin. (Trioxsalen, oral pigmenting agent; Methoxsalen, topical pigmenting agent)

- ◆ **Posterior Pituitary Hormone, Antidiuretic:** a hormone that promotes renal reabsorption of water, useful in treating diabetes insipidus. (Vasopressin injection)
- ◆ **Potassium-sparing Diuretic:** a diuretic that does not induce systemic potassium depletion as a side effect. (Triamterene)
- ◆ **Potentiator:** an adjunctive drug that enhances the action of a primary drug. The total response being greater than sum of the individual actions. (Hexafluorenum, potentiator for Succinylcholine)
- ◆ **Progestin:** a progesterone-like hormone that stimulates the secretory phase of the uterine cycle. (Norethindrone)
- ◆ **Prostaglandin:** a drug from the classes of cell-regulating hormones cyclized from arachidonic acid. (Alprostadril, maintains ductus arteriosus patency in newborn infant pending corrective surgery for congenital heart defects)
- ◆ **Prostaglandin Synthetase Inhibitor:** a drug that inhibits prostaglandin synthesis and prostaglandin-induced symptoms such as inflammation; a non steroidal anti-inflammatory drug. (Ibuprofen)
- ◆ **Protectant:** a topical drug that provides a physical barrier to the environment. (Zinc Gelatin, skin protectant; Methylcellulose, ophthalmic protectant)
- ◆ **Proteolytic, Injectable:** an enzyme drug for injection into herniated lumbar intervertebral discs to reduce interdiscal pressure. (Chymonpapain)
- ◆ **Prothrombogenic:** a drug with vitamin K activity, useful in treating the hypoprothrombinemia of vitamin K deficiency or overdosage with a vitamin K antagonist. (Phytonadione)
- ◆ **Psychedelic:** a drug (especially a street drug) that induces vivid sensory phenomena and hallucinations. (Mescaline)
- ◆ **Psychotherapeutic:** a drug used to treat abnormal mental or emotional processes. (Chlorpromazine, Haloperidol)
- ◆ **Rauwolfia Alkaloid:** a plant principle derived from *Rauwolfia serpentina* and related species, with antihypertensive and antipsychotic actions. (Reserpine)
- ◆ **Radiographic Agent:** see X-ray Contrast Medium.
- ◆ **Radiopharmaceutical:** a drug containing a radioactive isotope, used for diagnostic or therapeutic purpose. (Iodinated Albumen with 125I or 131I)
- ◆ **Resin, Electrolyte Removing:** See Ion Exchange Resin.
- ◆ **Rubefacient:** a topical that induce mild skin irritation with erythema, used as a toughening agent. (Rubbing Alcohol)
- ◆ **Salt Substitute:** a sodium-free alternative to sodium chloride used for flavoring foods. (Potassium Chloride)
- ◆ **Scabicide:** an insecticide suitable for eradication of the itch mite *Sarcoptes scabiei* (scabies). (Lindane)

- ◆ **Sclerosing Agent:** an irritant drug suitable for injection into varicose veins to induce their fibrosis and obliteration. (Morrhuate Sodium Injection)
- ◆ **Sedative:** a central nervous system depressant used to induce mild relaxation. (Phenobarbital)
- ◆ **Specific:** a drug specially adapted in its indicated use, usually because of functional relationship between drug mechanism and disease pathophysiology.
- ◆ **Stimulant, Central:** a drug that increase the functional stat of the central nervous system, sometimes used in convulsive therapy of mental disorders. (Flurothyl)
- ◆ **Stimulant, Respiratory:** a drug that selectively stimulates respiration, either by peripheral initiation of respiratory reflexes, or by selective central nervous system stimulation. (Carbon Dioxide, reflex respiratory stimulant; Ethamivan, central respiratory stimulant)
- ◆ **Sun Screening Agent:** a skin protectant that absorbs light energy at wavelengths that causes sunburn. (Para Amino Benzoic Acid, PABA)
- ◆ **Sufonylurea:** an oral antidiabetic drug that contains the sulfoyluera moiety in its chemical structure. (Tolazamide)
- ◆ **Suppressant:** a drug that inhibits the progress of a disease but does not cure it.
- ◆ **Sympatholytic:** a drug that inhibits response to sympathetic never impulses and to sympathomimetic drug; an antiadrenergic drug. (Phentolamine, alpha sympatholytic; Propranolol, beta sympatholytic)
- ◆ **Sympathomimetic:** a drug that activates organs innervated by the sympathetic nervous system; an adrenergic drug. (Epinephrine)
- ◆ **Systemically Acting Drug:** a drug administered so as to reach systemic circulation, from which the drug diffuses into all tissues, including the site of the therapeutic action.
- ◆ **Thiazide Diuretic:** a diuretic that contains the benzothiadiazide (thiazide) moiety in its chemical structure. (Hydrochlorothiazide)
- ◆ **Thrombolytic:** an enzyme drug administered parenterally to solubilize blood clots. (Urokinase)
- ◆ **Thyroid Hormone:** a hormone that maintains metabolic function and normal metabolic rate of tissues. (Levothyroxine)
- ◆ **Topically Action Drug:** a drug applied to the body surface for local therapeutic action.
- ◆ **Toxpid:** a modified antigen from an infectious organism used as a vaccine. (Tetanus Toxoid)
- ◆ **Tranquilizer, Minor:** an old term for an anxiolytic drug.
- ◆ **Tranquilizer:** a drug (such as antipsychotic) used to suppress an acutely disturbed emotional state. (Trifluoperazine, antipsychotic)
- ◆ **Tricyclic Antidepressant:** An antidepressant that contains the tricyclic phenothiazine nucleus in its chemical structure. (Imipramine)
- ◆ **Tuberculostatic:** see Antitubercular.

- ◆ **Uricosuric:** a drug that promotes renal excretion of uric acid, used in treating chronic gout. (Probenecid)
- ◆ **Uterine Contractant:** an obstetric drug used after placenta delivery to induce sustained uterine contraction to reduce bleeding. (Methylergonovine)
- ◆ **Uterine Contraction Inhibitor:** a drug that inhibits uterine muscle contraction, used in preterm labor to prolong gestation. (Ritodrine)
- ◆ **Vaccine:** an antigen or infection drug used to induce active immunity against an infectious disease. (Hepatitis B vaccine, Rabies Vaccine)
- ◆ **Vasodilator, Coronary:** a drug that narrows arterioles, usually to elevate blood pressure. See Vasopressor.
- ◆ **Vasodilator, Coronary:** a drug that expands blood vessels in the heart and improves coronary blood flow, useful in treating angina pectoris; an antianginal drug. (Nitroglycerin)
- ◆ **Vasodilator, Peripheral:** a drug that expands peripheral blood vessels and improves blood flow to the extremities of the body. (Minoxidil)
- ◆ **Vasopressor:** an adrenergic drug administered to constrict arterioles and elevate arterial blood pressure. (Norepinephrine)
- ◆ **Vinca Alkaloid:** a plant principle derived from vinca rosea and related species, with antineoplastic action. (Vincristine)
- ◆ **Vitamin:** an organic chemical essential in small amounts for normal metabolism, used therapeutically to supplement the vitamin content of foods.
- ◆ **Xanthine Alkaloid:** a plant principle chemically related to xanthine, with central nervous system stimulant, smooth muscle relaxant, and diuretic actions. (Caffeine)
- ◆ **X-Ray Contrast Medium:** a drug opaque to x-rays that assists visualization of an internal organ during radiographic examination. (Barium Sulfate, Iopanoic Acid)

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