Emergency Medical Responder

PHARM

Intro

- Common classes of medications
- What medications are used for
- How they are administered

Drug Names

- **Chemical name** describes the chemical and molecular structure of a drug
- **Official Name** is found in the CPS Manual
- **Generic Name or Brand Name** is given by the manufacturer and is most readily identified by consumers

TABLE 5–1
THE FOUR NAMES FOR VALIUM

Chemical name	7-chloro-1, 3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-2H-1, 4-benzodiazepin-2-one
Official name	Diazepam, USP
Generic name	Diazepam
Brand name	Valium

Drug Classifications

The broad group to which a drug belongs is its classification.

i.e. Antiplatelet, Diuretic, analgesics, antiemetic, antidepressants, narcotics, etc. etc. etc. etc.

Why Understand Drug Classifications?

- Assists in gaining a clearer picture of the patient's condition
- Helps determine medical history when a patient can not give a clear picture
- Helps you understand whether desirable or undesirable side effects have occurred

5 Rights to Drug Administration

Consider the five rights of drug administration as you inspect your patient's medications:

1) Right patient - Drug prescription is for this patient
2) Right drug - Drug is in its original bottle
3) Right date/time - Drug has not expired
4) Right dosage - Drug's dosing instructions have been followed
5) Right route - Drug was administered properly

Routes of Administration

Enteral Routes

- Oral
- Nasogastric/orogastric
- Sublingual (below the tongue)
- Buccal (between the cheek and the gums)
- Rectal

Parenteral Routes

- Intravenous
- Endotracheal
- Intraosseous
- Umbilical
- Intramuscular
- Subcutaneous
- Inhalation/nebulization
- Topical
- Transdermal
- Nasal
- Instillation

Drug Forms

Solids

- Pills
- Powders
- Tablets
- Suppositories
- Capsules

Drug Forms

Liquids

- Tinctures
- Suspensions
- Emulsions
- Spirits
- Elixirs