

Abbreviations

Q = every

AC = after meals

PC = before meal

PR = pre-rectum

PRN = as needed

NPO = nothing by mouth

QOD/EOD = every other day

SIG = instructions "let it be written as"

SIB

BID

QID

TID

QD

prescription

1. Vet address, name, phone
2. client name, address, pet species and name
3. drug name, strength, quantity
4. SIG—how often, amount given, route of administration, frequency, duration
5. vet signature
6. number of refills
7. date of prescription

record

- vet name, address, phone
- client name, address, pet name, species
- drug name, strength, quantity
- date
- refills
- initials of vet or vet tech
- SIG

label

- vet name, address, +/- phone
- name of client
- drug name, address, quantity
- date
- refills
- initials of vet
- SIG

Rule of thumb

1. amount given to pet = $((\text{weight} / 2.2 \text{ lbs}) \times \text{dosage}) / \text{Concentration}$
2. %
 - 50% dextrose = 500mg/mL
 - 37.5mg/mL = 3.75%
3. Ration strengths
 - 1:1000 epinephrine

- $1/1000 \times 100\% = 0.1\% = 1\text{mg/mL}$

4. $V_s \times C_s = V_d \times C_d$

systems of measurement

- apothecary
 - grains, minim, gram
 - pharmacists used to use
 - liquids
- household
 - commonly used in USA
 - lb, inches, oz, Tbs, tsp
 - approximations, not accurate
 - not standardized
 - 1 Tbs = 3 tsp
 - 1 lb = 16 oz
- metric
 - gram, liter, meter
 - the rest of the world uses these
 - standardized
 - 1 cc = 1 mL

autonomic nervous system (ANS)

- parasympathetic—feed or breed
 - GI motility increases
 - GI secretions increase
 - digest and absorb food
 - sphincters relax
 - blood flow to gut increases
 - agonists
 - cholinergic (neostigmine)
 - antagonists
 - anticholinergic (atropine, glycopyrralate)
 - antisialogs (prevent saliva)
 - anti-diarrhea
 - anti-emetics
 - decrease HR
 - pupils constrict (mydriasis)
 - neurotransmitter—ACH
- sympathetic—fight or flight
 - Gi motility decreases
 - GI secretions decrease
 - does not digest and absorb food
 - inhibits action of sphincters
 - blood flow to gut decreases
 - agonists
 - anticholinergic/sympathonemetics

- antagonists
 - cholinergic drugs
- miosis (pupils dilate)
- neurotransmitter—norepinephrine

anti-diarrheals

1. reduce GI motility and secretions
2. anticholinergics
 - atropine
 - aminopentomine
 - good for abdominal cramps
 - propantheline
 - side effects
 - dry mouth
 - constipation
 - tachycardia
 - urine retention
3. protectants or binds (absorbents)
 - protects the layer of mucosa
 - binds to toxins
 - sucralfate
 - bismuth subsalicylate—do not use with cats
 - kaolin/pectin—both
 - activated charcoal—absorbents
4. narcotics
 - decrease intestinal secretion/flow
 - imodium (loperamide)--least sedation
 - diphenylsylate
 - side effects
 - sedation (cats and horses get excited)
 - ileus (slows down intestines)
 - urinary retention
 - bloat/constipation
5. supplements
 - fortiflora
 - lactobacillus
 - entrococcus
 - faecium
 - bifido
 - metronidosal (flageal)
 - anerobic bacteria—kills

osmotics—pull water

vomiting

- dehydration, electrolyte imbalance

- medulla oblongata
 - ACH—parasympathetic
 - vagus nerve—peripheral
 - inflammation/irritation
 - ACH
 - CRTZ (chemo receptor trigger zone)
 - blood-brain barriers
 - can detect toxin in CSF
 - dopamine
 - drugs
 - alpha adrenergic antagonist
 - prochlorperazine
 - dopaminergic antagonist
 - metoclopramide (reglan)--do not use if foreign object is suspected
 - antihistamine—diphenhydramine
 - higher center (cortex)
 - emotional—pain, fear
 - increased intracranial pressure/inflammation
 - NK1 receptors (neurokinin receptors)
 - drugs
 - ondansetron (zofran)--good for acute vomiting, motion sickness
 - vestibulocochlear
 - motion sickness
 - movement
 - histamines (H1)
 - drugs
 - benadryl