

Table 7-1

CLASSES OF COMMONLY PRESCRIBED MEDICATIONS

DRUG CLASSES	PURPOSE OF DRUGS	GENERIC (TRADE NAME EXAMPLES)
ACE Inhibitors <i>(angiotensin-converting enzyme)</i>	Used to reduce hypertension by blocking the angiotension enzyme; these drugs help to relax the arterial walls and reduces work of the heart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benazepril (<i>Lotensin</i>) • Enalapril (<i>Vasotec</i>) • Lisinopril (<i>Prinivil, Zestril</i>) • Perindopril (<i>Aceon</i>) • Ramipril (<i>Altace</i>) • Trandolapril (<i>Mavik</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Captopril (<i>Capoten</i>) • Fosinopril (<i>Monopril</i>) • Moexipril (<i>Univasc</i>) • Quinapril (<i>Accupril</i>) • Spirapril (<i>Renormax</i>)
Adrenocortical steroids <i>(cortisone-like drugs)</i>	<p>Glucocorticoids involved in glucose metabolisms and the body's ability to deal with stress; decrease inflammation and suppress immune system response</p> <p>Mineralocorticoids maintain fluid and electrolyte balance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amcinonide (<i>Cyclocort</i>) • Budesonide (<i>Pulmincort</i>) • Dexamethasone (<i>Decadron</i>) • Flunisolide (<i>AeroBid, Nasarel</i>) • Glucocorticoids (<i>Cortisol, Corticosterone</i>) • Halcinonide (<i>Halog</i>) • Methylprednisolone (<i>Medrol</i>) • Prednisone (<i>Deltasone</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Betamethasone (<i>Celestone</i>) • Cortisone (<i>Cortone</i>) • Fludrocortisone (<i>Florinef</i>) • Fluorometholone (<i>FML</i>) • Hydrocortisone (<i>Cortef</i>) • Mineralocorticoids (<i>Aldosterone</i>) • Paramethasone (<i>Haldrone</i>) • Rimexolone (<i>Vexol</i>)
Aminoglycosides	Anti-infectives; anti-bacterial agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amikacin (<i>Amikin</i>) • Kanamycin (<i>Kantrex</i>) • Netilmicin (<i>Netromycin</i>) • Streptomycin (<i>Generic</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gentamicin (<i>Garamycin</i>) • Neomycin (<i>Generic</i>) • Paromomycin (<i>Humatin</i>) • Tobramycin (<i>Tobrex</i>)
Analgesics	Decreases mild to moderate pain; anti-inflammatory; decreased elevated body temperature; decreases blood clotting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acetaminophen (<i>Tylenol</i>) • Lidocaine cream (<i>Emla</i>) • Propoxyphene (<i>Darvon</i>) • Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (<i>NSAIDs</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aspirin • Morphine • Tramadol (<i>Ultram</i>)
Anti-Alzheimer's drugs	Drugs used to lighten affect, slow the progression of the disease, and delay onset; improve alertness; slow memory loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donepezil (<i>Aricept</i>) • Ginkgo Biloba (<i>herbal prep</i>) • Rivastigmine (<i>Exelon</i>) • Vitamin E (<i>various brands</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Galantamine (<i>Investigational</i>) • Metrifonate (<i>Bilarcil</i>) • Tacrine (<i>Cognex</i>)
Anti-anginal drugs	Dilates arteries to provide blood and oxygen to heart muscle; decreases pain produced by tissue ischemia; decreases chest pain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bepridil (<i>Vascor</i>) • Nicardipine (<i>Cardene</i>) • Nifedipine (<i>Adalat, Procardia</i>) • Nitrates (<i>class below</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diltiazem (<i>Cardizem</i>) • Beta blockers (<i>class below</i>) • Verapamil (<i>Calan, Isoptin</i>)

(Continued)