100 Essential Drugs

Acetominophen (Tylenol®)
MOA: inhibits prostaglandin synthesis in CNS;
I: antipyretic/ analgesic, no anti-inflammatory activity DOC for children with viral infections, e.g. chicken pox
UT: centrilobular hepatic necrosis (can be countered with N-acetyl cysteine)

Allopurinol
MOA: inhibits xanthine oxidase
I: anti-hyperuricemic drug
UT: hypersensitivity reaction, skin rash

Alprazolam (Xanax®)
MOA: GABA receptor agonist
I: benzodiazepine of choice for panic disorders, Tx of agoraphobia
UT: addiction (with protracted withdrawal)

Amiodarone
MOA: (Class III antiarrhythmic) increases action potential duration and refractory period
I: Tx of life-threatening supraventricular and ventricular tachyarrhythmias
UT: pulmonary fibrosis, pts. may see halos in periphery due to corneal deposits

Amoxicillin
MOA: beta lactam antibiotic which inhibits bacterial cell wall synthesis
I: antibacterial for non-penicillin's-producing strains of Streptococci, Staphylococci, *H. influenzae*, *E. coli*, *P. mirabilis*, uncomplicated gonococcal infections, and otitis media
UT: hypersensitivity reactions

Amphotericin B
MOA: polyene antifungal, binds to membrane ergosterol to induce pore formation
I: DOC for systemic mycoses
UT: nephrotoxicity

Acetylsalicylic acid [ASA] (Aspirin)
MOA: NSAID, inhibits cyclo-oxygenase
I: anti-inflammatory/ antipyretic, DOC for rheumatoid arthritis
UT: GI bleeding, Reye's syndrome

Atropine
MOA: competitive muscarinic receptor blocker
I: used to increase heart rate [HR] & for Tx of cholinesterase inhibitor-induced toxicity
UT: insufficient dose may cause paradoxical slowing of HR

Azidothymidine [AZT] (zidovudine)

MOA: nucleoside inhibitor (thymidine analog) of reverse transcriptase, terminates viral DNA synthesis
I: part of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART), Tx. of HIV, AIDS
UT: bone marrow suppression

Azithromycin

MOA: macrolide antibiotic, bacteriostatic, binds 50s ribosomal subunit, blocks translocation
I: antibacterial, DOC for *C. trachomatis* urethritis, Tx of Legionella, Neisseria, and Mycoplasma infections
UT: rash in mononucleosis (like ampicillin)

Bleomycin

MOA: attacks phosphodiester bonds of DNA, causing strand breakage
I: antineoplastic agent, especially for Tx of testicular tumors
UT: pulmonary fibrosis

Bromocriptine

MOA: dopamine receptor agonist
I: anti-Parkinsonism drug, Tx of hyperprolactinemia
UT: exacerbates psychiatric illness

Captopril

MOA: ACE inhibitor
I: anti-hypertensive, Tx of CHF, post myocardial infarction therapy
UT: dry cough, angioedema; fetal damage

Ceftriaxone

MOA: 3rd generation cephalosporin, beta-lactam inhibitor of bacterial cell wall synthesis, blocks terminal cross-linking of bacterial cell wall peptidoglycan and activates cell wall autolytic enzymes (can cross blood brain barrier and is resistant to beta lactamases)
I: active against Gram negative infections (nosocomial infections, Lyme disease, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*) and bacterial meningitis
UT: can cause a positive Coombs' test

Chloroquine

MOA: antimalarial drug, inhibits breakdown of heme in the plasmodial digestive tract
I: drug of choice against falciparum malaria, Tx of extraintestinal amebiasis (especially hepatic amebiasis)
UT:

Chlorothiazide
MOA: prototype thiazide diuretic, binds to Cl^- channel in the distal convoluted tubule of the nephron, inhibiting NaCl reabsorption
I: antihypertensive drug, used for Tx of CHF, nephrotic syndrome, and hypercalciuria
UT: hypokalemia

Chlorpromazine
MOA: neuroleptic agent, antagonist at alpha 1 adrenergic, dopamine, and 5HT2 receptors in the CNS (blocks alpha 1 and 5HT similarly, but both more than D2, and blocks D2 more than D1)
I: low potency drug used for Tx of schizophrenia or psychotic symptomatology
UT: contraindicated in pts. with seizure disorders (may lower seizure threshold)

Cholestyramine (Questran®)
MOA: anion exchange resin which binds negatively-charged bile acids and bile salts, decreasing enterohepatic recirculation and increasing their excretion in the feces
I: antihyperlipidemic agent used for Tx of type IIa and IIb hyperlipidemias
UT: constipation and impaired absorption of fat-soluble vitamins

Cimetidine (Tagamet®)
MOA: prototype H2 receptor antagonist, which reversibly binds to gastric parietal cells and inhibits acid secretion
I: Tx of peptic ulcer disease, GERD, and Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
UT: inhibits hepatic cytochrome p450, leading to increased concentrations of other drugs and may have antiandrogenic effects, such as gynecomastia, galactorrhea, and decreased sperm count

Ciprofloxacin
MOA: inhibition of bacterial DNA gyrase
I: used for Gram negative infections, effective against gonorrhoeae, urinary tract infections, soft tissue infections, diarrheal diseases
UT: pediatric Achilles tendon rupture

Clindamycin
MOA: irreversibly binds the 50s ribosomal subunit, interfering with amino acid transfer of the growing peptide
I: Tx of anaerobic bacterial infections (lung abscesses, intra-abdominal infections, and orthopedic infections)
UT: may cause pseudomembranous enterocolitis

Clonidine
MOA: alpha 2 adrenergic agonist
I: Tx of hypertension, opiate withdrawal, benzodiazepine withdrawal
UT: sexual dysfunction

Clozapine
MOA: neuroleptic agent with high affinity for 5HT2 and D4 receptors
I: effective in treating refractory schizophrenia pts. or tardive dyskinesia
UT: may cause agranulocytosis

Cocaine
MOA: inhibits reuptake of catecholamines
I: has been used as topical anesthetic in the nose and throat
UT: strong abuse potential, respiratory depression and coronary spasm

Colchicine
MOA: plant alkaloid, which binds to tubulin, causing depolymerization of microtubules (decreasing migration of granulocytes to affected areas and inhibiting mitosis and cell division)
I: used as an antineoplastic agent, used in Tx of gout
UT: peripheral neuritis, alopecia

Cromolyn sodium
MOA: inhibits mast cell degranulation
I: prophylactic anti-inflammatory used in the Tx of asthma
UT: (only minimal systemic toxicity)

Cyclophosphamide
MOA: alkylating agent which is activated by cytochrome p450 and then reacts with (alkylates) DNA
I: autoimmune disorders and bone marrow transplants
UT: hemorrhagic cystitis

Cyclosporine
MOA: decreases synthesis of IL-2 by activated T-cells
I: immunosuppressant, prevents rejection of allergenic transplants, Tx of graft vs. host disease and selected autoimmune disorders
UT: nephrotoxicity

Diazepam (Valium®)
MOA: GABA receptor agonist
I: Tx of anxiety, skeletal muscle relaxant, preanesthetic medication, status epilepticus
UT: addiction (with protracted withdrawal)

Diethylstilbestrol [DES]
MOA: works via a steroid hormone mechanism
I: the “morning after pill”, can be used to prevent pregnancy when administered at high doses (24-72 hrs.)
UT: rare, clear cell cervical or vaginal adenocarcinoma among daughters of women who took it during early pregnancy

Digoxin
MOA: reversibly binds and inhibits Na+/K+ ATPase, leading to positive inotropy
I: used for Tx of CHF, A-V nodal depression (to control the ventricular response to paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia) and atrial fibrillation or flutter
UT: life-threatening cardiac arrhythmias

Diltiazem
MOA: Class IV antiarrhythmic drug, calcium channel blocker
I: used for angina resulting from vasospasm, used for Tx of arrhythmias (supraventricular tachycardias) and mild to moderate hypertension
UT: (generally safe)

Diphenhydramine (Benadryl®)
MOA: first generation antihistamine (H1 receptor blocker)
I: DOC for urticaria and allergic rhinitis, used for Tx of insomnia
UT: (minor abuse potential)

Dobutamine
MOA: beta 1 adrenergic receptor agonist
I: used for CHF, promotes increased cardiac output with little change in myocardial oxygen demand
UT: (quite safe in lower doses)

Doxorubicin
MOA: anthracycline antibiotic which intercalates DNA, binds to cell membranes and generates oxygen free radicals through lipid peroxidation
I: antineoplastic agent
UT: cardiotoxicity

Edrophonium (Tensilon®)
MOA: competitive inhibitor of acetylcholinesterase
I: used to Dx myasthenia gravis
UT: (only as may relate to brevity of effect)

Epinephrine
MOA: alpha and beta adrenergic agonist
I: DOC for anaphylaxis, used in Tx of asthma, cardiac arrest, enhances effect of local anesthetics
UT: (excessive dosing may precipitate hypertensive crisis)

Erythromycin
MOA: macrolide antibiotic, binds 50s ribosome interfering with protein synthesis
I: alternative to penicillin in allergic patients, first choice for treatment of Legionella and M. pneumoniae, second choice for treatment of syphilis and Chlamydial infections
UT: sensorineural hearing loss in large doses, inhibition of cytochrome p450

Estrogen
MOA: works via a steroid hormone mechanism
I: oral contraceptive, replacement therapy for postmenopausal women, primary hypogonadism and hypopituitarism, dysmenorrhea, dysfunctional uterine bleeding, and as a palliative treatment of prostatic carcinoma (reduce growth rate of metastases)
UT: thromboembolic phenomena

Finasteride
MOA: 5-alpha reductase inhibitor, inhibits conversion of testosterone to dihydrotestosterone in target tissues
I: Tx of benign prostatic hypertrophy and male pattern baldness
UT: gynecomastia for Proscar®, not Propecia® (a dosing difference X5)

Fluoxetine
MOA: selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor
I: indicated for depression, panic disorders, obsessive compulsive disorders, post traumatic stress disorders, and bulimia nervosa
UT: inhibits cytochrome p450, potentially fatal serotonin syndrome (hyperthermia, muscle rigidity, myoclonus, rapid changes in vital signs and mental status) when combined with monoamine oxidase inhibitors

Folic acid
MOA: cofactor which participates in one carbon transfer for DNA and methionine synthesis
I: used in tx. of folate deficiency, used as a dietary supplement for women of child-bearing age to prevent neural tube defects
UT: ~

Furosemide (Lasix®)
MOA: prototype loop diuretic, inhibits reabsorption of Na+, K+, and Cl- in the ascending thick limb of the loop of Henle by blocking Na/K/Cl cotransporter
I: used in CHF, pulmonary edema, renal and liver failure, severe hypertension, and hypercalcemia
UT: hypokalemia, ototoxicity, allergic interstitial nephritis

Gentamicin
MOA: irreversibly binds 30s ribosome, resulting in inhibition of the initiation of protein synthesis
I: active against aerobic Gram negative bacteria, used for serious infections, used topically in burns infected with Pseudomonas and ocular infections
UT: ototoxicity and nephrotoxicitiy

Haloperidol (Haldol®)

MOA: dopamine receptor antagonist (especially high affinity for D2) in mesolimbic and mesocortical areas
I: psychotic symptomatology or schizophrenia , severe manic or agitated episodes, and Tourette's syndrome
U: may cause Parkinsonism, akathisia, dystonia, tardive dyskinesia, hyperprolactinemia, and neuroleptic malignant syndrome (muscle rigidity, fever, diaphoresis, myoglobinuria, metabolic acidosis)

Heparin

MOA: accelerates antithrombin III binding to thrombin and antithrombin III, inactivates thrombin, as well as factors IXa, Xa, XIa, XIIa, and kallikrein; inhibits clot formation, but does not dissolve existing clots (only drug that produces anticoagulation within minutes)
I: used in pts. at high risk for thrombosis and pulmonary emboli, used to stop ongoing thrombosis, used in the acute phase of myocardial infarction
UT: thrombocytopenia

Hydralazine

MOA: direct relaxation of vascular smooth muscle, greater effect on arterioles than venules
I: used for moderate to severe essential hypertension, CHF (in combination with oral nitrates)
UT: lupus-like syndrome with positive antinuclear antibody(ANA) (in slow acetylators)

Ibuprofen (Advil®)

MOA: NSAID, inhibits cyclooxygenase
I: analgesic, anti-inflammatory, antipyretic drug
UT: nephrotoxicity

imipramine

MOA: prototype tricyclic antidepressant, decreases reuptake of norepinephrine and serotonin in the CNS
I: for Tx of severe major depression
UT: antimuscarinic effects, orthostatic hypotension

Indinavir

MOA: inhibits viral protease thereby preventing formation of functional reverse transcriptase
I: part of HAART Tx of HIV and AIDS
UT: thrombocytopenia

Indomethacin
MOA: NSAID, inhibits prostaglandin-forming cyclooxygenase
I: used for the closure of patent ductus arteriosus, used for moderate to severe rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, Bartter's syndrome, tendinitis, bursitis, acute gout, dysmenorrhea, DOC for Reiter's syndrome
UT: blood dyscrasias, hepatotoxicity, contraindicated in pregnant women

Insulin, regular
MOA: binds to tyrosine kinase receptors on surface of cells, promoting anabolic reactions within target cells, promotes translocation of GLUT transporters to plasma membrane
I: IDDM, NIDDM, diabetic ketoacidosis, hyperosmolar hyperglycemic nonketotic coma
UT: hypoglycemia

Isoniazid [INH]
MOA: inhibits mycolic acid synthesis of mycobacterial cell wall
I: for Tx and prevention of tuberculosis
UT: lupus-like syndrome with positive ANA (slow acetylators)

Isoproterenol
MOA: beta agonist
I: Tx of bronchial asthma, bradycardia
UT: sinus tachycardia

isotretinoin
MOA: mechanism unknown (appears to inhibit sebaceous gland size and function)
I: treatment of severe cystic acne that is recalcitrant to standard therapy
UT: teratogenic

Ketoconazole
MOA: blocks synthesis of fungal cell membrane ergosterol
I: Tx of coccidioidomycosis, histoplasmosis, blastomycosis, paracoccidiomycosis, mucocutaneous candidiasis
UT: suppression of Cytochrome P-450

Levodopa
MOA: dopamine precursor (converted by dopa decarboxylase)
I: usually given with carbidopa for the Tx of Parkinson's disease
UT: hyperkinetic movement disorders, psychotic behavior

Levothyroxine
MOA: activation of nuclear non-histone protein receptors attached to DNA, increasing transcription of mRNA
I: DOC for Tx of hypothyroidism
UT: ~

Lidocaine
MOA: decreases automaticity in Purkinje fibers and ventricular tissue by blocking inactivated Na+ channels, favoring phase III repolarization
I: primary therapy for ventricular arrhythmias, local anesthetic
UT: cimetidine and propranolol increase its toxicity

Lithium
MOA: for antidepressant effect: it may decrease supersensitivity of dopamine receptors, increase acetylcholine, enhance 5-HT activity for depression; for anti-mania effect: it may prevent recycling of phosphoinositides, thereby causing depletion of IP3 and DAG, which diminishes excess catecholamines and 5-HT
I: used in the treatment of mania, depression, and bipolar disorder (mood stabilizer)
UT: teratogenic (not for pregnant women or nursing mothers), interstitial nephritis, nephrogenic diabetes insipidus

Losartan
MOA: angiotesin II receptor blocker
I: antihypertensive drug
UT: used for Tx of hypertension; fetal damage

Lovastatin (Mevacor®)
MOA: HMG CoA reductase inhibitor
I: Type IIa and IIb hyperlipoproteinemia and secondary hyperlipoproteinemia
UT: elevated liver enzymes, rhabdomyolysis

Meperidine (Demerol®)
MOA: opioid receptor agonist
I: used for analgesia
UT: (relative) mydriasis

Methotrexate
MOA: folic acid analogue, blocks dihydrofolate reductase, resulting in decreased dTMP, therefore decreased DNA and protein synthesis
I: anti-neoplastic agent, also rheumatoid arthritis, abortion, ectopic pregnancy, psoriasis
UT: pneumonitis, fatty liver, myelosuppression

Methylphenidate
MOA: stimulates release of catecholamines (crosses the blood brain barrier)
I: CNS stimulant, stimulates mood and alertness and depresses appetite, tx. of ADHD
UT: significant abuse potential in *non*-ADHA subjects

Metoprolol
MOA: beta 1 adrenergic receptor blocker
I: Tx of hypertension, tachyarrhythmias, heart disease
UT: ~

Metronidazole
MOA: mechanism of action involves entry into the cells of the infectious organism where it is chemically reduced and products of reduction cause death by interacting with DNA and interfering with cell division
I: amebic infections, DOC for trichomoniasis and giardiasis, Tx of *Bacteroides fragilis*, *Clostridium difficile*, and *Gardnerella vaginalis*
UT: disulfiram-like reaction with alcohol consumption, avoid in pregnant women

Morphine
MOA: primary activity at opioid mu receptors
I: used in Tx of severe pain
UT: contraindicated with sedative hypnotics, MAO inhibitors, and antipsychotics

Nafcillin
MOA: beta lactam antibiotic, inhibits bacterial synthesis by preventing peptidoglycan cross-linking (penicillinase resistant)
I: Tx of penicillin-resistant Staphylococcal and Streptococcal infections
UT: acute tubulo-interstitial nephropathy [ATIN] (though much less than methicillin)

Naloxone
MOA: opioid receptor antagonist with very high affinity at mu receptors, but can also block kappa and delta
I: used for Tx of acute opioid overdose
UT: ~

Nifedipine
MOA: calcium channel blocker
I: used in mild to moderate hypertension, used in Tx of coronary vasospasm
UT: Raynaud's phenomenon

Nitroglycerine
MOA: coronary vasodilatation and systemic venous pooling to reduce preload and vasodilatation, secondary to metabolism of nitrates to NO which activates guanylate cyclase and increases cGMP
I: indicated for angina, coronary vasospasm, Prinzmetal's angina, CHF, short term management of hypertension
UT: postural hypotension, reflex tachycardia

Nitroprusside
MOA: directly relaxes vascular smooth muscle via nitric oxide, increasing cGMP (relaxes arterioles and venules)
I: used for hypertensive emergencies, acute CHF, severe mitral regurgitation with pulmonary congestion
UT: thiocyanate poisoning

Octreotide
MOA: somatostatin analogue
I: controls excessive hormone secretion in acromegaly, glucagonemia, and insulinoma
UT: ~

Omeprazole
MOA: irreversibly inhibits the gastric parietal cell H+/K+ ATPase
I: Tx of gastroesophageal reflux disease, peptic ulcer disease, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
UT: ~

Phentolamine
MOA: competitive and reversibly blocks alpha adrenergic receptors
I: used in hypertensive crisis associated with pheochromocytoma
UT: orthostatic hypotension

Phenoxybenzamine
MOA: irreversibly blocks alpha adrenergic receptors by covalent attachment
I: used in pheochromocytoma, hypertensive crisis secondary to monoamine oxidase overdose, prophylaxis for Raynaud's phenomenon
UT: inhibits ejaculation, may cause orthostatic hypotension

Phenylephrine
MOA: alpha 1 adrenergic receptor agonist
I: nasal decongestant, used for hypotension, to prolong local anesthetic, to terminate paroxysmal atrial tachycardias, and as a mydriatic
UT: tissue necrosis

Phenytoin
MOA: inhibits voltage-gated Na+ channels
I: effective in many forms of epilepsy except absence seizures, also useful in Tx of trigeminal neuralgia, limited use as an antiarrhythmic
UT: gingival hyperplasia, hirsutism

Physostigmine
MOA: cholinesterase inhibitor
I: used in tx. of glaucoma
UT: ~

Pilocarpine
MOA: direct-acting muscarinic receptor agonist
I: topically used for narrow and open-angle glaucoma to reduce intraocular pressure
UT: ~

Potassium chloride
MOA: involved in maintenance of cellular membrane potential
I: antiarrhythmic Tx of hypokalemia
UT: arrhythmias

Praziquantel
MOA: antihelminthic drug, increases membrane permeability of susceptible worms to calcium, resulting in paralysis of the parasite
I: DOC for all trematode infections, also active in cestode infections
UT: eosinophilia

Prednisone
MOA: enters target cells and binds to cytosolic receptor, steroid-receptor complex is translocated to the nucleus where it regulates the synthesis of specific proteins
I: used as an anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressant agent, when long-term therapy is needed
UT: (exogenous) Cushing's syndrome

Procainamide
MOA: Class IA antiarrhythmic drug, blocks activated Na+ channels, thereby slowing rate of phase 0 depolarization and conduction
I: used for atrial arrhythmias and ventricular arrhythmias, including ventricular ectopic beats
UT: lupus-like syndrome with positive ANA

Propranolol
MOA: beta adrenergic receptor antagonist
I: Tx of hypertension, angina, arrhythmias post MI
UT: use with caution in diabetics, may cause impotence

Propylthiouracil
MOA: inhibits thyroid peroxidase-catalyzed reactions, also inhibits peripheral deiodination of T4 and T3
I: used in Tx of thyrotoxicosis
UT: maculopapular pruritic rash, agranulocytosis

Quinidine

MOA: Class IA antiarrhythmic drug, blocks activated Na+ channels, decreasing the rate of cardiac conduction by decreasing the rate of phase 0 depolarization, also blocks muscarinic and alpha 1 receptors
I: used for atrial arrhythmias and ventricular arrhythmias, including ventricular ectopic beats
UT: patient must be pretreated with beta blocker, digitalis, or Ca2+ channel blocker to avoid possible increase in ventricular response to atrial flutter; may cause *les torsades de pointes*, and cinchonism

Sildenafil citrate

MOA: inhibits phosphodiesterase
I: Tx of erectile dysfunction
UT: affects color vision causing difficulty in blue/green discrimination

Spironolactone

MOA: blocks aldosterone action by competitively binding to its receptor
I: used in combination with K+ losing diuretics to maintain proper K+ balance, useful in presence of high aldosterone levels, used in the diagnosis and treatment of primary hyperaldosteronism, used in treatment of polycystic ovary disease and female hirsutism
UT: gynecomastia

Streptokinase

MOA: no enzymatic action, forms complexes with plasminogen, streptokinase/plasminogen complex can then cleave free plasminogen into plasmin
I: used for Tx of deep vein thrombosis (DVT), pulmonary embolism, unclogging of catheters and shunts, and acute MI; hypersensitivity reactions, anaphylaxis
UT: hemorrhagic stroke

Tamoxifen

MOA: competitive antagonist to estrogen at receptors in the breast, partial agonist at other estrogen receptors
I: used to reduce recurrence of estrogen-receptor-positive breast cancer, particularly in postmenopausal women
UT: ~

Terfenadine

MOA: histamine receptor blocker (H1) (2nd generation antihistamine)
I: used to prevent or treat symptoms of allergic reactions, without causing drowsiness
UT: metabolism is easily inhibited by many hepatic microsomal enzyme inhibitors, and high concentrations may cause torsades de pointes

Thalidomide
MOA: mechanism unknown
I: sedative drug, has important immunomodulatory actions, recently reintroduced for leprosy, useful in tx. of skin manifestations of lupus
UT: teratogenic, causes phocomelia

Theophylline (aminophylline)
MOA: phosphodiesterase inhibitor, results in higher concentrations of intracellular cAMP
I: Tx of bronchial asthma
UT: "narrow therapeutic window"

Tranylcypromine-
MOA: monoamine oxidase inhibitor
I: used in Tx of depression, phobias, narcolepsy, and panic attacks
UT: avoid tyramine-containing foods

Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole
MOA: synergistic combination, acts an inhibitor of two sequential steps in the synthesis of folic acid, sulfamethoxazole inhibits PABA incorporation into folic acid, while trimethoprim inhibits the reduction of dihydrofolic acid to tetrahydrofolic acid
I: UTIs, shigellosis, salmonellosis, respiratory infections caused by *H. influenzae*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Pneumocystis carinii*, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, and *Isospora belli*
UT: Steven-Johnson syndrome, blood dyscrasias

Vancomycin
MOA: inhibits cell wall synthesis by binding to D-Ala-D-Ala, thus preventing its incorporation into peptidoglycan
I: active against Gram positive bacteria only, used in Tx of C. difficile pseudomembranous colitis, MRSA, and enterococcal infections in penicillin allergic patients, and penicillin-resistant pneumococci, also used w/ gentamicin for *S. faecalis* and *S. viridans* endocarditis
UT: rapid infusion may cause facial and neck erythema ("red man syndrome"), ototoxicity, and nephrotoxicity

Vasopressin
MOA: increases water reabsorption in the collecting ducts of the kidney by binding to ADH receptor
I: used in the treatment of central diabetes insipidus
UT: ~

Verapamil
MOA: calcium channel blocker
I: used for mild to moderate hypertension, supraventricular tachyarrhythmias, migraine headache prophylaxis
UT: significant negative inotrope

Warfarin
MOA: derivative of Coumarin, interferes with synthesis of vitamin K-dependent clotting factors (factors II, VII, IX, X, protein C, protein S)
I: indications similar to heparin, but not useful for rapid anticoagulation
UT: warfarin skin necrosis

Zafirlukast
MOD: leukotriene receptor antagonist (LTD4)
I: used in Tx of asthma
UT: hepatotoxicity

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