

The benefits of treatment include reduced complications such as ___ and ___.

CVA, Heart Failure

Precautions are especially important for ___ patients and those with ___ disease.

elderly, advanced renal

During therapy, caution is required when treating patients with ___ and ___ diseases.

coronary, cerebral



It is important to avoid rapid lowering of ___ or lowering to a very ___ level.

ABP, low

The treatment aims to reduce complications like ___ and ___ failure.

MI, renal

To improve health, one should focus on weight reduction, stoppage of _____, and avoidance of extra _____.

smoking, salt

A balanced diet should include more _____ and vegetables, while controlling hyper-_____.

fruit, lipidaemia

General measures for health improvement include increasing _____ and Ca intake, and reducing _____ intake.

K, fat



To maintain a healthy lifestyle, it is important to avoid smoking, limit alcohol, and control _____ levels.

lipid

A good diet for health should be low in fat and high in _____, while also avoiding extra salt and alcohol.

fruits

In treating hypertension, drug therapy targets factors like ____ and ____.

Cardiac output, Peripheral vascular resistance

Mild hypertension can often be managed with ____ therapy, while uncontrolled cases may require ____ therapy.

Mono, Combination

The first line of treatment for hypertension is usually a ____ diuretic unless contraindicated, followed by ____ if needed.

thiazide, beta-blockers



For patients not responding to double therapy, a ____ can be added to create a ____ therapy.

vasodilator, triple

When using beta-blockers for hypertension, they are often combined with ____ or ____ diuretics.

thiazide, thiazide

In treating hypertension, the first line drugs include ___ and ___.

Beta-blockers, Thiazide diuretics

For elderly patients with hypertension, ___ and ___ are favored treatments.

Ca antagonists, ACE inhibitors



Patients with chronic renal disease respond better to ___ compared to other medications.

ACE inhibitors

VIEW
ACADEMY

YOUR BEST WAY

Beta-blockers are preferred for hypertensive patients with ___ and ___.

coronary artery diseases, heart conditions

The combination of ___ and ___ is often used in managing hypertension in elderly patients.

ACE inhibitors, diuretics

Antihypertensive groups include diuretics that lower ABP by reducing ___ in the body and thus decreasing ___ volume.

Na, blood

Sympathoplegic drugs reduce ABP by decreasing ___ and depressing ___ function.

PVR, cardiac



Vasodilators lower ABP by reducing ___ and promoting ___ of blood vessels.

PVR, vasodilatation

ACADEMY

YOUR BEST WAY

Inhibitors of angiotensin work by inhibiting the production or actions of angiotensin, which reduces both ___ and ___ volume.

PVR, blood

The four main groups of antihypertensive drugs include diuretics, sympathoplegic drugs, vasodilators, and ___ inhibitors.

angiotensin

The first line of therapy in hypertension is typically ___ unless contraindicated.

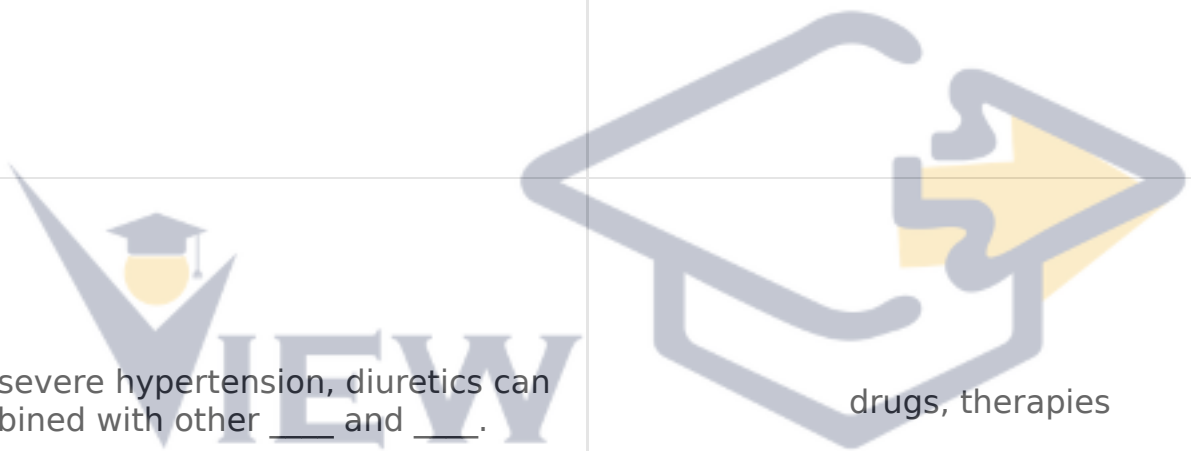
Diuretics

Diuretics help to increase the secretion of ___ and ___ by the kidneys.

Water, electrolytes

In cases of severe hypertension, diuretics can be combined with other ___ and ___.

drugs, therapies



ACADEMY

YOUR BEST WAY

Low dose diuretic therapy is considered safe and effective, especially in ___ over ___.

elderly, Beta-blockers

Diuretics initially reduce blood volume and cardiac output, and later they reduce ___ ___ (PVR).

peripheral vascular resistance

Thiazide diuretics are known for their moderate efficacy and include ___ and ___ as common examples.

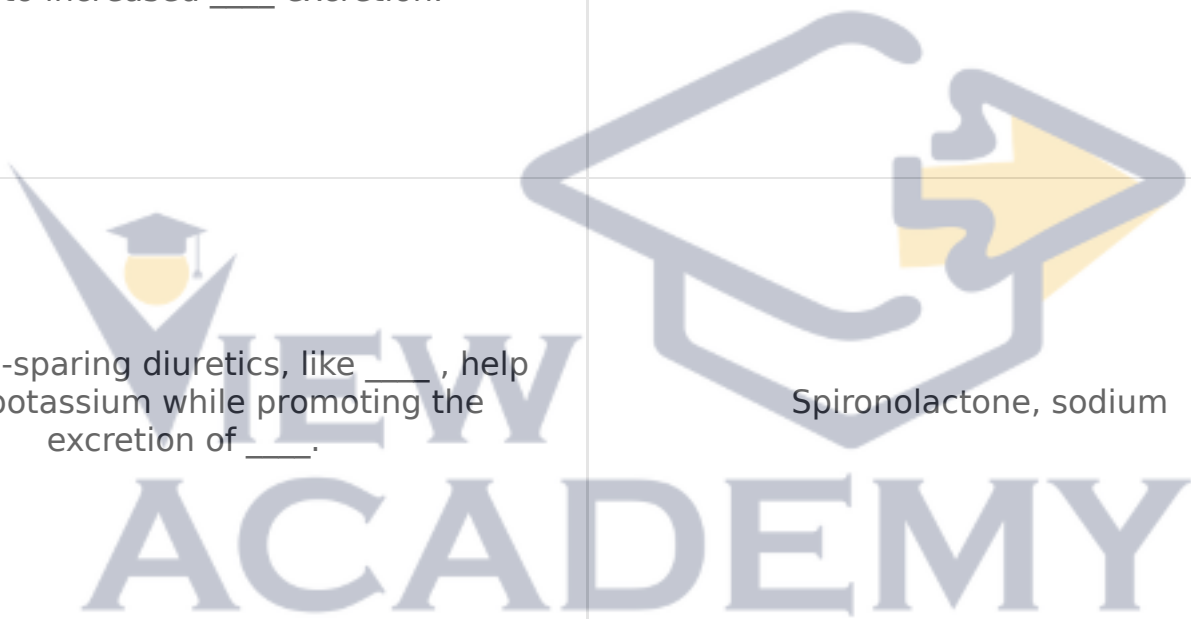
Hydrochlorothiazide, bendrofluazide

Loop diuretics, such as ___, are primarily used for their strong diuretic effect and can lead to increased ___ excretion.

Frusemide, sodium

Potassium-sparing diuretics, like ___, help retain potassium while promoting the excretion of ___.

Spirolactone, sodium



YOUR BEST WAY

Thiazide diuretics inhibit sodium re-absorption in the ___ tubules, resulting in increased sodium and ___ excretion.

distal, water

The use of diuretics can lead to a reduction in ___ pressure due to a decrease in the ___ volume.

arterial blood, intravascular

The onset of action for most pharmacokinetics is within ___ hours after oral administration and lasts for ___ hours.

1 - 2, 12 - 24

Thiazide diuretics can cause adverse effects such as ___ and ___ due to their impact on the renal secretion system.

hyperglycaemia, hypokalemia

The competition with uric acid in the renal secretion system leads to ___ and can result in ___ levels.

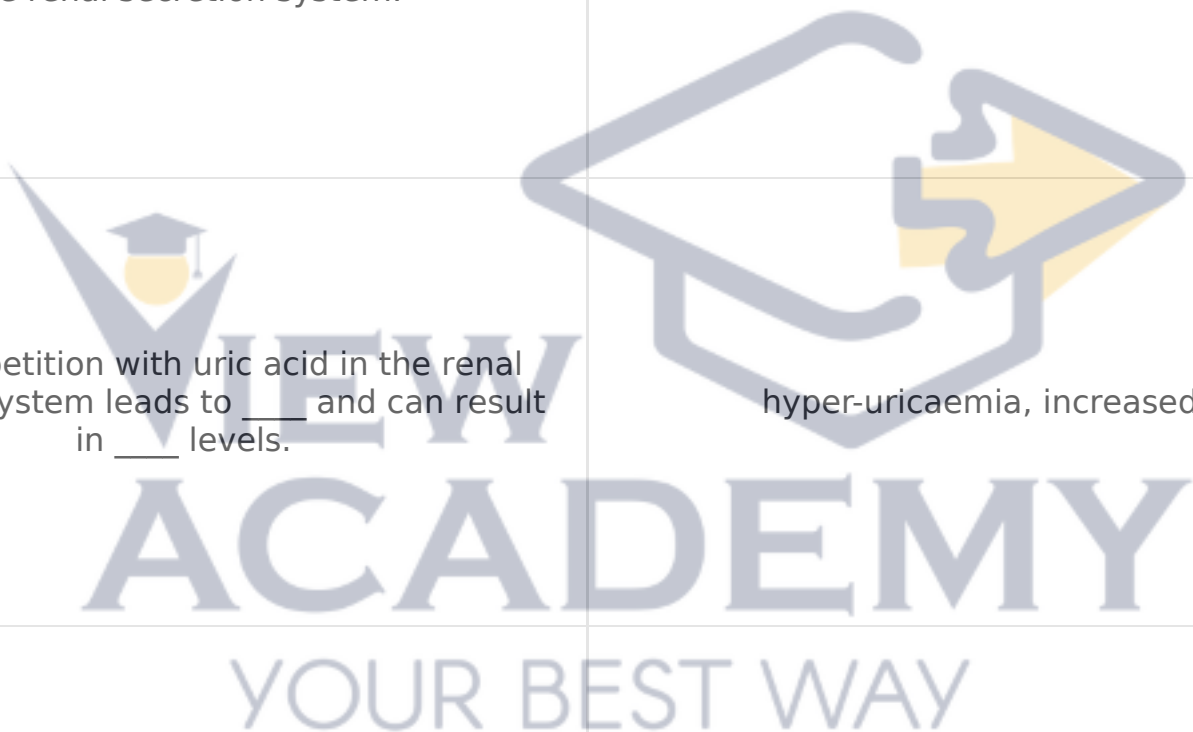
hyper-uricaemia, increased

Common adverse effects of thiazide diuretics include rash, thrombocytopenia, and ___ levels of ___ in the blood.

hypo, natremia

In addition to hyperglycaemia and hypokalemia, thiazide diuretics may also increase ___ and cause ___ in patients.

plasma cholesterol, rash



Loop diuretics like Frusemide and Bumetanide are known for their ___ efficacy and ___ potency.

high, potent

These diuretics act on the ___ limb of the loop of Henle and are indicated for severe ___ associated with renal failure.

ascending, HTN



Loop diuretics are not recommended for ___ daily treatment of hypertension due to their ___ potency.

routine, high



VIEW
ACADEMY

YOUR BEST WAY

Frusemide and Bumetanide are used in cases of ___ failure and ___ failure, among other conditions.

renal, cardiac

The primary action of loop diuretics is to treat conditions like severe HTN, ___ and ___ failure.

oedema, cardiac

Pharmacokinetics indicates that a drug can be given ____ and ____.

orally, parenterally

The onset of action for this medication occurs within ____ hour after oral administration.

1



Furosemide is known for its ____ effect and its ability to reduce ____ and cardiac work.

vasodilator, PVR

ACADEMY

YOUR BEST WAY

Most potent diuretics are known to increase ____ excretion in urine and are usually taken ____ daily.

Ca, once

This medication is eliminated by the ____ and is typically administered in the ____.

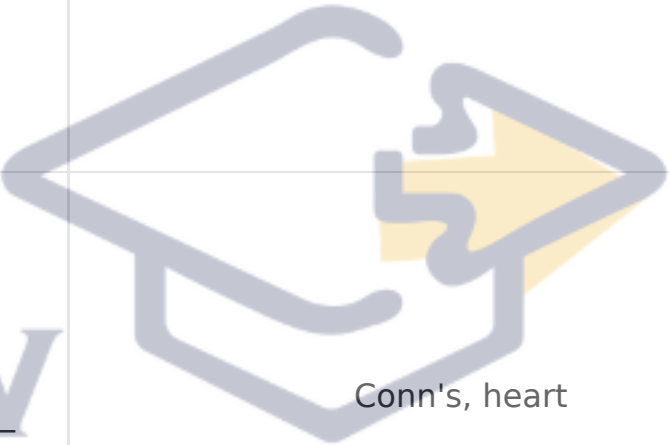
kidneys, morning

K-sparing diuretics are known for their low efficacy and primarily act on the _____ and are used in conditions like _____ and heart failure.

distal tubules, hypertension

Spironolactone, amiloride, and triamterene are examples of _____ diuretics that can lead to adverse effects such as _____ and impotence.

K-sparing, hyperkalemia



In treating hypertension associated with hypokalemia, K-sparing diuretics are particularly effective in conditions like _____ syndrome and _____ failure.

Conn's, heart

ACADEMY

YOUR BEST WAY

Adverse effects of K-sparing diuretics include _____, gynecomastia, and _____, which can affect patient compliance.

hyperkalemia, impotence

K-sparing diuretics are beneficial in managing hypertension and heart failure, especially in patients with _____ levels of potassium and conditions like _____ syndrome.

low, Conn's

K sparing diuretics are structurally similar to _____ and act as a competitive _____ antagonist.

aldosterone,aldosterone

Aldosterone causes Na re-absorption and K _____ by the kidney, while K sparing diuretics cause Na _____ and K retention.

excretion,excretion

The onset of action for K sparing diuretics is _____ and may require several _____ before the full therapeutic effect is achieved.

slow,days

K sparing diuretics are given only _____ and they increase urinary excretion of Na and _____ while decreasing excretion of K.

orally,water

The pharmacodynamics of K sparing diuretics include increasing urinary excretion of _____ and water, and decreasing excretion of _____.

Na,K



Adverse effects of certain medications can include ___ and ___.

HyperKalemia, Gynecomastia & impotence

Spironolactone is contraindicated in ___ failure due to the risk of ___.

renal, hyperkalemia

Beta-blockers help reduce blood pressure by decreasing ___ and inhibiting ___ release from the kidney.

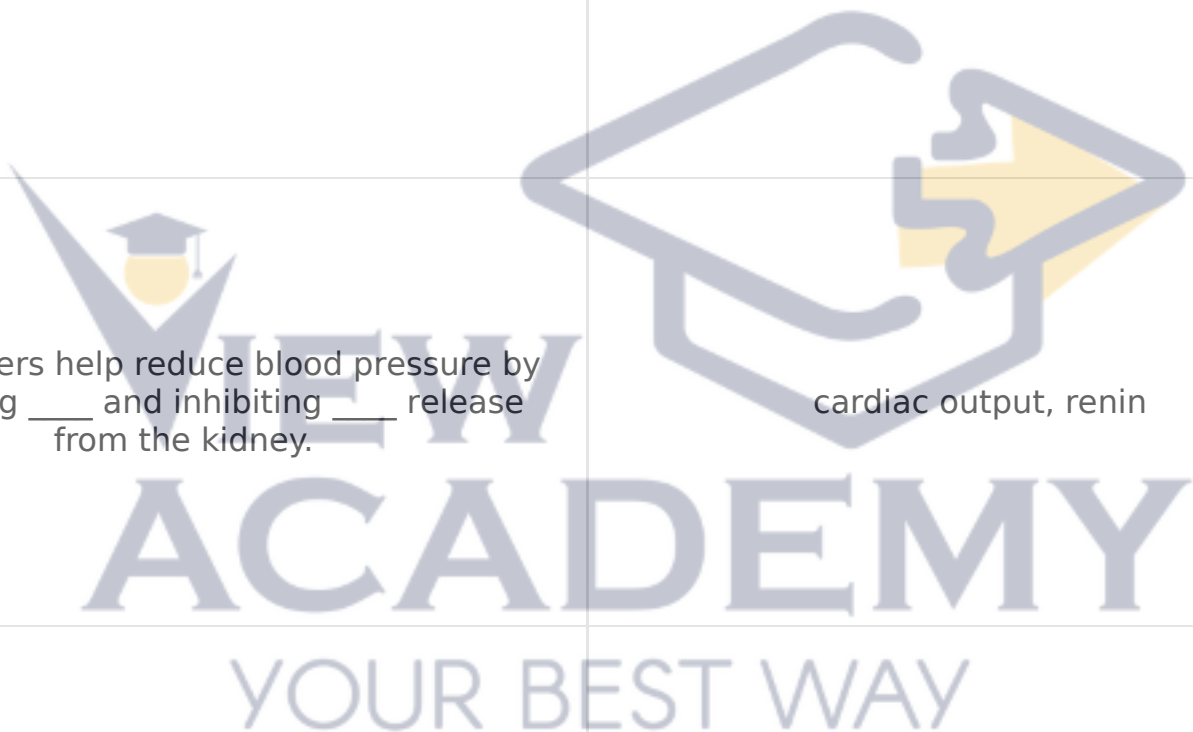
cardiac output, renin

Common gastrointestinal issues associated with some medications are ___ and ___.

gastric upset, peptic ulcer

Two potential adverse effects of medications are ___ and ___ related to hormonal changes.

gynecomastia, impotence



Beta-blockers like Atenolol and Metoprolol are used once daily for conditions such as _____ and _____.

hypertension, angina

Propranolol is classified as a _____ blocker, while Atenolol and Metoprolol are considered _____ blockers.

non-selective, cardioselective



Beta-blockers are contraindicated in patients with _____, _____, and diabetes mellitus.

heart failure, asthma

ACADEMY

YOUR BEST WAY

In addition to hypertension, beta-blockers are useful for treating _____ headaches and _____ infarction.

migraine, myocardial

Patients with peripheral vascular disease should avoid using _____ due to potential complications related to _____ and heart block.

beta-blockers, heart failure

ACE inhibitors like Captopril, Enalapril, and Lisinopril block the enzyme that converts angiotensin I into ____ and ____.

angiotensin II, aldosterone

Angiotensin II is known for being a potent ____ and stimulating ____ production from the adrenal cortex.

vasoconstrictor, aldosterone

ACE inhibitors are particularly useful in treating ____ and ____ conditions.

hypertension, chronic renal disease



VIEW
ACADEMY

YOUR BEST WAY

The retention of ____ and ____ is stimulated by aldosterone production due to angiotensin II.

sodium, water

Left ventricular hypertrophy can be treated with ACE inhibitors because they help manage ____ and reduce ____ stress.

hypertension, cardiac

ACE inhibitors like Captopril are given ____ times daily, while Enalapril is a prodrug given ____ times daily.

twice, once

Adverse effects of ACE inhibitors include ____ cough and loss of ____ sensation.

dry, taste

Angiotensin II receptor antagonists such as Losartan and Candesartan are used to produce ____ and block ____ secretion.

vasodilatation, Aldosterone

ACE inhibitors are contraindicated during ____ and can lead to increased blood ____ levels.

pregnancy, potassium

Patients on ACE inhibitors who develop a cough may benefit from switching to ____ receptor antagonists like ____ or Candesartan.

Angiotensin II, Losartan

