



THIS ASSIGNMENT SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO THE WEEK 4 MEDICATION TABLE DROPBOX BY SUNDAY

Drug Name/ Medication class	Indication list diagnosis and targeted symptoms	Associated Neurotransmitters	Half-life (T1/2) Metabolism (CYP 450 enzyme)	Notable side effects
<p>Gabapentin (Neurontin) P. 345 Class: Glutamate, voltage-gated calcium channel blocker (Glu-CB). Anticonvulsant, anti-neuralgic for chronic pain, alpha 2 delta ligand at voltage-sensitive calcium channels.</p>	<p>Indications: (bold for FDA approved) Partial seizures with or without secondary generalization (adjunctive). Post therapeutic neuralgia. Restless leg syndrome (extended release). Neuropathic pain/chronic pain. Anxiety (adjunctive). Bipolar disorder (adjunctive).</p>	<p>Binds to the Alpha 2 D subunit of voltage-sensitive calcium channels. This closes N and P/Q presynaptic calcium channels, diminishing excessive neuronal activity and neurotransmitter release. Although structurally related to gamma aminobutyric acid, no direct actions on GABA or its receptors.</p>	<p>Half-life: Elimination half-life approximately 5-7 hours. Metabolism: Gabapentin is not metabolized but excreted intact renally. Not protein bound.</p>	<p>CNS side effects may be due to effects of voltage-sensitive calcium channels.</p> <p><u>Notable Side Effects</u> Sedation (dose-dependent), dizziness. Ataxia (dose-dependent), fatigue. Peripheral edema. Blurred vision. Vomiting, dyspepsia, diarrhea, dry weight gain. Additional effects in children and emotional lability, hyperkinesia, tremor.</p>
<p>Pregabalin (Lyrica) P. 675 Class:</p>	<p>Indications: (bold for FDA approved) Diabetic peripheral neuropathy (IR and CR).</p>	<p>Pregabalin is a leucine analog and is transported both into the blood from the</p>	<p>Half-life: Elimination half-life approximately</p>	<p>CNS side effects may be due to effects of voltage-sensitive calcium channels.</p> <p><u>Notable Side Effects</u></p>



Anxiolytic Medications Table

Week 4

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<p>Glutamate, voltage-gated calcium channel blocker (Glu-CB). Anticonvulsant, anti-neuralgic for chronic pain, alpha 2 delta ligand at voltage-sensitive calcium channels.</p>	<p>Postherpetic neuralgia (IR and CR). Fibromyalgia (IR). Neuropathic pain associated with spinal cord injury (IR). Partial onset seizures in adults and pediatric patients ages one month and older (IR, adjunctive). Peripheral neuropathic pain. Generalized anxiety disorder. Panic disorder (GAD). Social anxiety disorder.</p>	<p>gut and also across the blood-brain barrier into the brain by the system L transport system (a sodium-independent transporter) as well as by additional sodium dependent amino acid transporter systems. Binds to the A2D subunit of voltage-sensitive calcium channels. This closes N and P/Q presynaptic calcium channels, diminishing excessive neuronal activity and neurotransmitter release. Although structurally related to gamma aminobutyric acid, no known direct actions on GABA or its receptors.</p>	<p>y 5-7 hours. Metabolism: Pregabalin is not metabolized but excreted intact renally.</p>	<p>Sedation, dizziness. Ataxia, fatigue, tremor, dy memory impairment, abnormal attention confusion, euphoric mo Vomiting, dry mouth, constipation appetite, flatulence. Blurred vision, diplopia. Peripheral edema. Libido decreased, erectile dysfunction</p>
<p>Buspirone (BuSpar) P. 125</p>	<p>Indications: (bold for FDA approved) Management of anxiety</p>	<p>Binds to serotonin type 1A receptors. Partial agonist</p>	<p>Half-life: 2-3 hours</p>	<p>Serotonin partial agonist actions body and at receptors other than therapeutic actions.</p>