1. The organs of the upper GI tract are concerned primarily with...

2. Major stimulators for the release of gastric juices include...

3. The secretion of hydrochloric acid causes the contents of the stomach to become extremely...

4. How are the cells of the GI tract protected from the destructive action of acid?

5. Peptic ulcers are...

6. The most common cause of peptic ulcers is...

7. The 2nd most common cause of peptic ulcers in the United States is...

8. How does the use of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDS) and steroids increase the risk of developing peptic ulcers?

9. This disorder is characterized by heartburn and involves regurgitation of digestive juices into the esophagus...

10. In GERD, the reflux of gastric acid is the result of...

11. The two primary mechanisms involved in ulcer healing are...

12. Drugs that reduce the volume and concentration of gastric acid are called...

13. Drugs that neutralize the acid already present in the stomach are called...

14. Histamine is a potent stimulator of gastric secretions. Medications that are Histamine receptor antagonists include...

15. This class of drugs directly inhibit the secretory system that releases hydrochloric acid...

16. Examples of proton pump inhibitor drugs include...

17. Although most antacid drugs are non-systemic, sodium bicarbonate (Alka-Seltzer) is a systemic antacid that is capable of producing...

18. Chronic use of antacids may produce a condition known as...

19. Long term use of sodium bicarbonate may be significant for patients with...

20. What is the mechanism of action of prokinetic drugs?
21. Metoclopramide (Reglan) stimulates contraction of the lower esophageal sphincter by enhancing the action of...

22. Long-term use of Metoclopramide (Reglan) increases the risk of tardive dyskinesia because...

23. Metoclopramide (Reglan) is contraindicated in patients who...

24. Vomiting is...

25. Persistent vomiting results in...

26. Most antiemetics mitigate vomiting by inhibiting...

27. The most common adverse effects of antiemetics are...

28. The wavelike contractions of the intestines are known as...

29. How does stimulation of parasympathetic fibers that innervate the intestines affect motility?

30. How does stimulation of sympathetic fibers that innervate the intestines affect motility?

31. Increased intestinal motility results in...

32. Decreased intestinal motility results in...

33. How do absorbents such as Pepto-Bismol and Kaopectate help treat diarrhea?

34. Why should absorbent medications used in the treatment of diarrhea NOT be taken with meals?

35. How do antimitotility drugs work in the treatment of diarrhea?

36. The antimitotility drugs Lomotil and Motofen are Atropine combined with...

37. Stimulant laxatives act by...

38. Swelling agents treat constipation by...

39. Osmotic or saline laxatives act by...

40. Emollient laxatives act by...

41. The most common adverse effects associated with the use of laxatives are...

42. Chronic use of laxatives can result in...

43. Life style changes, as maintenance therapy for peptic ulcers and GERD, include...