1. Understand the action and effects (therapeutic and adverse) of the following drugs and/or drug classes:
   a. Acetaminophen
   b. Aspirin
   c. NSAIDs
   d. Antipsychotics
   e. Antidepressants
   f. Antiepileptics
   g. Barbiturates
   h. Benzodiazepines
   i. Opioid analgesics
   j. General anesthetics

2. Review patient teaching for the following drugs:
   a. Levodopa
   b. Lithium
   c. Barbiturates
   d. Benzodiazepines
   e. Antidepressants
   f. Antiepileptics

3. What is minimal alveolar concentration?
4. Define balanced anesthesia.
5. What happens during the first stage of anesthesia?
6. What property of general anesthesia allows it to dissolve in the blood and cross the blood-brain barrier?
7. What are the nonanesthetic effects of inhaled anesthetics on the central nervous system?
8. How do opioids and no-opioids differ?
9. What is an opioid receptor antagonist; how does it work?
10. How do opioid analgesics affect the central nervous system and smooth muscle?
11. Understand the process of inflammation.
12. Differentiate uses for sedatives and hypnotics.
13. What are the effects of barbiturate poisoning?
14. What pregnancy category are barbiturates assigned to?
15. Which neurotransmitter is most involved in the development of psychoses?
16. What are the results of a deficiency or excessive blockade of dopamine; what are the symptoms?
17. How can the symptoms of tardive dyskinesia be suppressed?
18. What is an important inhibitory neurotransmitter that keeps our emotions and behavior under control?
19. What is the Monoamine Theory of Mental Depression?
20. What dietary restrictions are associated with the use of MAOIs?
21. Differentiate antiepileptic and anticonvulsant.
22. Why does diazepam often need repeated doses when given for status epilepticus?
23. Some drugs cause microsomal enzyme induction- what is that and why does it matter?
24. 5 Calculation problems