

**Core Vocabulary:** Check word meanings orally with students. Discuss meanings and give examples for any unknown words or concepts. Use graphics and Reading Passage -Section 6 to help clarify.  
(Note: Definitions for some medical terms are provided here solely as an aid to instructors.)

tobacco	
alcohol	
illegal drugs	
moderate drinking of alcohol	
medication container	
medication label	
medication warnings	
side effects -	the effect of a drug other than that desired
expiration date -	date after which a medication should not be used because it may no longer be fresh or effective
dosage -	instructions for taking medicine

**Supplemental Vocabulary** (words which may come up in oral discussions or supplemental activities)

From the activity: Reading Over-the-Counter Medication Labels

glaucoma -	an eye disease associated with increased pressure within the eye
prostate gland -	a gland in the male near the bladder
emphysema -	lung disease characterized by shortness of breath, often associated with smoking
chronic -	long-lasting or recurrent

bronchitis -	an infection causing swelling and reddening of the mucous membranes of the bronchi (airways leading to the lungs)
sedative -	a drug used to calm a person down, relieve anxiety or help a person sleep
tranquilizer -	a drug that relieves anxiety
overdose -	taking too much of a drug, which can cause sickness, loss of consciousness, or death.
Poison Control Center -	a place that gives immediate, free, and expert treatment advice over the telephone in case of exposure to poisonous or hazardous substances
persists -	continues, lasts
acetaminophen -	a generic over-the-counter drug that relieves pain and reduces fever; common brand name Tylenol ®
MAOI drugs -	Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors; prescription medications that treat emotional conditions and other health problems.
drowsiness -	feeling like you want to go to sleep

From the activity: Case Studies – Medication Information Sheets

**Case Study A: Tricor**

lipid -	fat circulating in the blood
cholesterol -	a waxy alcohol found in animal cells and body fluids that is necessary to build and maintain healthy cells. Cholesterol can't dissolve in the blood. It has to be transported to and from the cells by "carriers." There are two types of carriers, LDL and HDL.
triglyceride -	a form of fat made in the body
excreted -	eliminated, gotten rid of
constipation -	a condition in which bowel movements are infrequent, hard and dry
monograph -	a detailed pamphlet (or book) on a particular subject

**Case Study B: Ventolin Inhalator**

inhalator -	also called an inhaler; a device that produces a chemical vapor to be inhaled (breathed in)
asthma -	a chronic respiratory (breathing) disease that causes sudden recurring attacks of labored breathing, chest tightening, and coughing

emphysema -	lung disease characterized by shortness of breath, often associated with smoking
induced -	brought about by
puncture -	to put a hole in something with a sharp object
precaution -	being careful or cautious when you know something could be dangerous
anti-inflammatory -	something that decreases or lessens inflammation (swelling, redness, and pain)
ipratropium -	a drug that is used to treat lung disease, taken by inhaling

### **Case Study C: Zyrtec**

antihistamine -	a drug given to reduce or reverse an allergic reaction; examples include Benadryl, Claritin and Zyrtec
potentially -	possibly
excreted -	eliminated; gotten rid of

**Case Study D: Butalbital**

sedative -	a drug used to calm a person down, relieve anxiety or help a person sleep
tension headache -	the most common type of headache, usually mild or moderate, and not accompanied by other symptoms
intense -	very strong
habit-forming -	something that causes a person to be addicted to or to overly depend on it
persist -	returns, or lasts a long time
promptly -	right away
psychiatric -	having to do with the branch of medicine concerned with the prevention, cause, and treatment of mental disorders
stools -	bowel movements, poop
polyps -	small, mushroom-shaped growths (swollen mucus membranes)
drug/alcohol dependence –	a state in which the use of a drug or alcohol feels necessary

- Reye's Syndrome - a rare and very serious disorder that occurs primarily in children recovering from a viral illness and associated with aspirin usage
- NSAID - Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug; a drug that decreases fever, swelling, pain, and redness
- steroid - a group of chemicals that are produced naturally in the body; for example, the hormones testosterone and estrogen are steroids. Steroids may also be produced artificially and used as medical drugs. These tend to have anti-inflammatory effects.
- beta-blockers - a type of medication that helps reduce how hard the heart has to work and helps lower blood pressure