

Instituto Superior de Ciencias Médicas de La Habana (ISCM-H)

Facultad de Ciencias Médicas Dr. Salvador Allende.

PHARMACOLOGICAL GLOSSARY

*Lic. Mercedes Sotolongo Montero. Martí 626. Apto. 10 entre Rubiera y Perdomo. Regla. Ciudad de La Habana. Teléfono: 7942568.
mercysot@fallende.sld.cu

**Lic. Luis Pérez Pérez. Martí 626. Apto. 10 entre Rubiera y Perdomo. Regla. Ciudad de La Habana. Teléfono: 7942568.
lperez@fallende.sld.cu

***Dr. Eduardo Fernández Manchón. Consulado 165 entre Colón y Trocadero. Centro Habana. Ciudad de La Habana. eddy@infomed.sld.cu

****Lic. Rita M. Matías Crespo. Falgueras 557 entre Tulipán y Concepción. Cerro. Ciudad de La Habana. Teléfono 6402833. ritam.matias@infomed.sld.cu

*Asistente.

**Asistente.

***Profesor Auxiliar. Especialista Segundo Grado Farmacología.

****Profesora Auxiliar. *Master en Ciencias de la Educación Superior.*

ABSTRACT

This glossary has been made mainly to be worked with medical students who are dealing with English with Medical Purposes. It compiles the most common medications used in the treatment of several diseases with the medical treatment for each disease, which appears in the book: "Practical Medicine" used in 4 th year of the medical career. The medications compiled are classified into different groups according to their functions

It is intended to be used in class as a complementary material in order to provide the students with some pharmacological terms necessary for them as future professionals, but it may also be used by all the professionals interested in the theme. This work is just the beginning of what we can do in this field. We recommend its use in all the medical career courses as well as in specialized courses.

Key words: Medications, treatment, functions.

INTRODUCTION

It is well known that in our CEMS the teaching of English is based on the teaching of General English in the first three years and Medical English in 4 th and 5 th year of the medical career. In the English-medical field the students deal mainly with medical language, which will help them to develop as future professionals of the Health Care System.

Medication is one of the aspects students should be acquainted with in order to treat and assist the patients efficiently; but this theme is not very well treated in the text books they use to study in their syllabus.

So, as we consider this, an important element for the development of our future doctors and nurses, we decided to work on this glossary to familiarize them with some pharmacological terms in English and to develop their knowledge in English with Medical Purposes.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

To make this glossary we consulted several pharmacological books 1, 2, 3 as well as medical books 4, 5, 6 and medical dictionaries 7, 8. We selected the medications used in the diseases treated in class and listed them in the same order they are studied in the book.

The medications listed here respond to all the possible medical treatments of these diseases and they are classified into different groups according to their function in the organism.

Then we digitalized the entire glossary and gave it to the students to be used in class. We also placed it in the intranet of our faculty for all the people interested in the subject, because it will not only be very useful for students but also for teachers as well.

CONCLUSIONS

To conclude we can say that this manual is very helpful for students and teachers, who use medical English since it will help them to discuss in class about the medical treatments, make case reports and do the training of the job.

It can also be very useful for the professionals involved in the Health Care System.

We recommend its use in English- Medical courses so as to improve their knowledge in E.M.P.

RESUMEN: Glosario farmacológico.

Este glosario ha sido confeccionado fundamentalmente para ser trabajado por estudiantes que tienen que ver con el Inglés para propósitos médicos. Este compila la mayoría de los medicamentos utilizados en el tratamiento de algunas enfermedades, con el tratamiento médico para cada enfermedad, lo cual aparece en el libro "Medicina Práctica", utilizado en el 4to año de la carrera médica. Los medicamentos compilados se clasifican en diferentes grupos de acuerdo con sus funciones.

Se trata de utilizar en clases como material complementario para proveer a los estudiantes con algunos términos farmacológicos necesarios para ellos como futuros profesionales, pero también puede ser utilizado por todos los profesionales interesados en el tema. Este trabajo es sólo el comienzo de lo que podemos hacer en este campo. Recomendamos su uso en todas las carreras médicas así como en cursos especializados.

Palabras Clave: Medicamentos, Tratamiento, Funciones.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Colectivo de autores. Libro de texto de Farmacología 2. Editorial Ciencias Médicas; 1990.
2. Flores, J. A. Farmacología Humana. 2da. Edición. S. A; 1992.
3. Velázquez. Farmacología. 16 th edition. Editorial Mc Graw–Hill Interamericana; 1995.
4. Berman, S. H. *et al.* Libro de texto de inglés Practical Medicine. Edición Revolucionaria; 1988.
5. Goodman & Gilman's. The Pharmacological basis of Therapeutics. 9 th Edition. International edition Mc Graw–Hill; 1996.
6. Rang H. P. Dale MM Ritter J.M. Pharmacology. 4 th edition. Editorial Churchill Livingstone; 1999.
7. Stedman's Concise Medical Dictionary for the Health Professions. Illustrated - 4 th Edition. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins. A Wolters Kluwer Company; 2001.
8. World Health Organization. International Nonproprietary Names (INN) for Pharmaceutical Substances; 1992.

GLOSSARY**1 . Antihypertensive drugs. - Fármacos Antihipertensivos**

I.

Diuretics	Diuréticos
Amiloride	Amilorida
Bumetanide	Bumetanida
Clortalidone	Clortalidona
Ethacrynic acid	Ácido etacrínico
Furosemide	Furosemida
Hydrochlorothiazide	Hidroclorotiazida
Spironolactone	Espironolactona
Triamterene	Triamtereno

II. Sympatheticolytic drugs

II. a)

Alfa1 adrenoreceptor antagonist	Antagonista de los receptores alfa1
Doxazosin	Doxazocina
Phenoxybenzamine	Fenoxibenzamina
Phentolamine	Fentolamina
Prazosin	Prazocina
Terazosin	Terazocina

II. b)

Beta adrenoreceptor antagonist	Antagonista de los beta receptores
Atenolol	s.a. (spanish analog)
Labetalol	s.a.
Metroprolol	s.a.
Propranolol	s.a.
Timolol	s.a.
Trimethaphan	Trimetafán

II. c)

Centrally acting alfa2 agonists adrenergic drugs	Fármacos agonistas alfa2 adrenales que actúan a nivel central
Clonidine	Clonidina
Methyldopa	Metildopa

II. d)

Drugs that block adrenergic neurons	Drogas que bloquean las neuronas adrenérgicas centrales
Guanethidine	Guanetidina
Reserpine	Reserpina

III.

Vasodilators	Vasodilatadores
Diazoxide	Diazóxido
Hydralazine	Hidralacina
Minoxidil	s.a.

IV. Calcium channel blockers: Bloqueadores de los canales de calcio

IV. a)

Dihydropiridines	Dihidropiridinas
Nifedipine	Nifedipina
Felodipine	Felodipina
Isradipine	Isradipina
Amlodipine	Amlodipina
Nicardipine	Nicardipina

IV. b)

Diphenilalkilamines	Difenilalkilaminas
Verapamil	Verapamilo

IV. c)

Benzothiazepines	Benzotiazepinas
Diltizem	s.a.

V.

Angiotensin convertingenzyme (ACE) inhibitors	Inhibidores de la enzima convertidora de angiotensina
Benazepril	s.a.
Captopril	s.a.
Enalapril	s.a.
Fosinopril	s.a.
Lisinopril	s.a.
Quinapril	s.a.
Ramipril	s.a.

VI.

Angiotensin II antagonist	Antagonista de la angiotensina II
Losartán	s.a.

2.- Miocardial infarction: Infarto del miocardio

I.

Anticoagulant drugs	Fármacos anticoagulantes
Aspirin	Aspirina
Streptokinase	Estreptoquinasa
Ticlopidine	Ticlopidina

II.

Oxigen	Oxígeno
--------	---------

III.

Opioids	Opioides
Morphine	Morfina
Meperidine	Meperidina
Pentazocine	Pentazocina

IV.

Beta adrenoreceptor antagonist/ beta blockers	Antagonistas de los receptores beta bloqueadores
Atenolol	s.a.
Esmolol	s.a.
Metroprolol	s.a.
Nadolol	s.a.
Propranolol	s.a.

V. ACE inhibitors. (See Antihypertensive drugs)

VI

Organic nitrates	Nitratos orgánicos
Amyl nitrate	Nitrato de amilo
Nitroglycerin	Nitroglicerina
Erythytil tetranitrate	Tetranitrato de eritriolo
Isosorbide dinitrate	Dinitrato de isosorbide
Isosorbide - 5 - mononitrate	5 – Mononitrato de isosorbide

VII. Calcium Channel Blockers. (See Antihypertensive drugs)

3. Pneumonia: Neumonía

I.- Beta lactan antibiotics: Antibióticos beta lactámicos

I. a)

Penicillins	Penicilinas
Amoxocillin	Amoxicilina
Ampicillin	Ampicilina
Methicillin	Meticilina
Mezlocillin	Mezlocilina
Nafcillin	Nafcilina
Oxacillin	Oxacilina
Penicillin G	Penicilina G
Penicilin V	Penicilina V
Piperacillin	Piperacilina
Ticarcillin	Ticarcilina

I. b)

Cephalosporines	Cefalosporinas
1st generation	1ra. generación
Cephadroxil	Cefadroxil
Cephazolin	Cefazolina
Cephalexin	Cefalexina
Cephalotin	Cefalotina

2nd generation	2da. generación
Cefaltor	s.a.
Cefamandole	Cefamandol
Cefonicid	Cefonicida
Cefotetan	s.a.
Cefoxitin	Cefoxitina
Cefuroxime	Cefuroxima
Locarbef	s.a.

3rd generation	3ra. generación
Cefoperazone	Cefoperazona
Cefotaxime	Cefotaxima
Ceftazidime	Ceftazidima
Ceftixozime	Ceftixozima
Ceftriaxone	Ceftriaxone

4th generation	4ta. generación
Cefepime	s.a.

III.

Carbapenems	Carbapenemos
Imipenem	s.a.
Meropenem	s.a.

IV.

Monobactams	Monobactamas
Aztreonam	s.a.

V.

Beta lactamase inhibitors	Inhibidores de la beta lactamasa
Clavulanic acid	Ácido clavulánico
Sulbactam	s.a.
Tazobactam	s.a.

V. a)

Aminoglycosides	Aminoglucósidos
Amikasin	Amikacina
Gentamicin	Gentamicina
Kanamicin	Kanamicina
Netilmicin	Netilmicina
Streptomycin	Estreptomicina
Tobramycin	Tobramicina

V. b)

Tetracyclines	Tetraciclinas
Clortetraacycline	Clortetraciclina
Demeclocycline	Demeclociclina
Doxycycline	Doxyciclina
Methacycline	Metacicline
Minocycline	Minociclina
Oxytetracycline	Oxitetraciclina
Tetracycline	Tetraciclina

V. c)

Cloramphenicol	Cloranfenicol
-----------------------	----------------------

V. d)

Macrolides	Macrólidos
Azithromycin	Azitromicina
Clarithromycin	Claritromicina
Clindamycin	Clindamicina
Co-trimoxazole	Co-trimoxazol
Erythromycin	Eritromicina
Lincomycin	Lincomicina
Rifampicin	Rifampicina
Vancomycin	Vancomicina

.v. e)

Fluorquinolones	Fluorquinolonas
Amifloxacin	Amifloxacina
Ciprofloxacin	Ciprofloxacino
Fleroxacin	Fleroxacino
Lomefloxacin	Lomefloxacina
Pefloxacin	Pefloxacina
Sparfloxacin	Esparfloxacina

4. Tonsilitis (See Pneumonia)

_ Penicilins

_ Cephalosporines

_ Tetracyclines

_ Macrolides

5. Drugs used in the treatment of Asthma : Fármacos utilizados en el tratamiento del Asma

I. Antinflamatory drugs: Fármacos antinflamatorios

I.I. Glucocorticoids: Glucocorticoides

a)

Inhaled glucocorticoids	Glucocorticoides inhalados
Bclomethasone dipropionate	Dipropionato de beclometasona
Budesonide	Budesonida
Flunisolide	Flunisolida
Fluticasone propionate	Propionato de fluticasona
Triamcinolone acetonide	Acetonido de triamcinolona

b)

Systemic glucocorticoids	Glucocorticoides sistémicos
Prednisolone	Prednisolona
Prednisone	Prednisona

I.2. Cromolyn sodium : Cromoglicato sódico

I.3. Nedocromil sodium : Nedocromil sódico

II. Broncodilators : Broncodilatadores

Beta2 selective adrenergic drugs	Drogas beta2 ádrenergicas selectivas
Albuterol	s.a.
Bitolterol mesylate	Mesilato de bitolterol
Pirbuterol	s.a.
Salmeterol	s.as
Terbutaline	Terbutalina

II.2 Theophiline: Teofilina/ Aminofilina

II.3

Anticholinergic drugs	Fármacos anticolinérgicos
Ipratropium bromide	Bromuro de ipratropio

6. Duodenal ulcer / antiulcer medications : Úlcera duodenal / medicamentos antiulcerosos

I.

Antiacids	Antiácidos
Calcium carbonate	Carbonato de calcio
Hydroxides of aluminium	Hidróxido de aluminio
Hydroxides of magnesium	Hidróxido de magnesio
Sodium bicarbonate	Bicarbonato de sodio

II.

Cytoprotective agents	Agentes citoprotectores
Carbenoxolone	Carbenoxolona
Sucralfate	Sucralfato

II. a)

Prostaglandin analogs	Análogos de las prostaglandinas
Misoprostol	s.a.

III.

Muscarinic antagonists	Antagonistas muscarínicos
Pirenzepine	Pirenzepina
Telenzepine	Telenzepina

IV.

Inhibitors of H+, K+, ATP ase	Inhibidores de H+, K+, ATP ase
Lanzoprazole	Lanzoprazol
Omeprazole	Omeprazol

V.

H2 histamine receptor antagonists	Antagonista de los receptores H2 histaminérgicos
Cimetidine	Cimetidina
Famotidine	Famotidina
Nizatidine	Nizatidina
Ranitidine	Ranitidina

VI.

Antimicrobiat therapy of H. Pylori (antibiotics)	Tratamiento antimicrobiano del H. Pylori (antibióticos)
Amoxicillin	Amoxicilina
Bismuth	Bismuto
Clarithromycin	Claritromicina
Metronidazole	Metronidazol
Tetecycline	Tetraciclina

7. Cirrosis of the Liver: Cirrosis Hépatica

I. Diuretics (See antihypertensive drugs)

II. Albuminum: Albúmina

III. Cholestiramine: Colestiramina

IV. Penicillamine: Penicilamina

V. Water soluble vitamins: Vitaminas hidrosolubles

The vitamin b complex: Complejo vitamínico B

VI. Fat soluble vitamins: Vitaminas liposolubles

Vitamins A, D, K

VII.

Oral calcium salts	Sales orales de calcio
Calcium carbonate	Carbonato de calcio
Calcium gluconate	Gluconato de calcio
Calcium phosphate	Fosfato de calcio
Calcium lactate	Lactato de calcio