

### Drug Guide Terminology

1. Generic Name: The pharmacological name given to a drug when originally developed.
2. Trade/Brand Name: The drug name used by the manufacturer for marketing purposes. A drug may be marketed by several different manufacturers and may have multiple trade/brand names.
3. Classification: The therapeutic category to which a drug belongs as determined by the drug's actions.
4. Action: The effect which the drug is intended to produce specific to out-of-hospital care.
5. Indication: The specific condition for which the drug is recommended for out-of-hospital use.
6. Contraindication: Circumstances when the drug should not be administered unless the benefits outweigh the risks. Hypersensitivity is always a contraindication for any drug.
7. Adverse Effect: The predictable, but undesirable effect of the drug. This may be related to the dose and rate of administration. *Italic effects indicate the most common effects.*  
**Bolded effects indicate possible injurious or life-threatening effects.**
8. Administration: Drugs may be administered in a variety of ways. Included are the dose, route(s), and rate of initial administration. This is followed by the repeat dose, the time it can be repeated, and the maximum amount that can be administered.
9. Onset: The period of time required for the drug to begin its physiologic effect.
10. Duration: The period of time that the drug is expected to maintain its physiologic effect.
11. Precaution: Measures to be considered in order to avoid complications related to the administration of a specific drug.
12. Note: Relevant information specific to the use of a particular drug.