



Prescription Revision



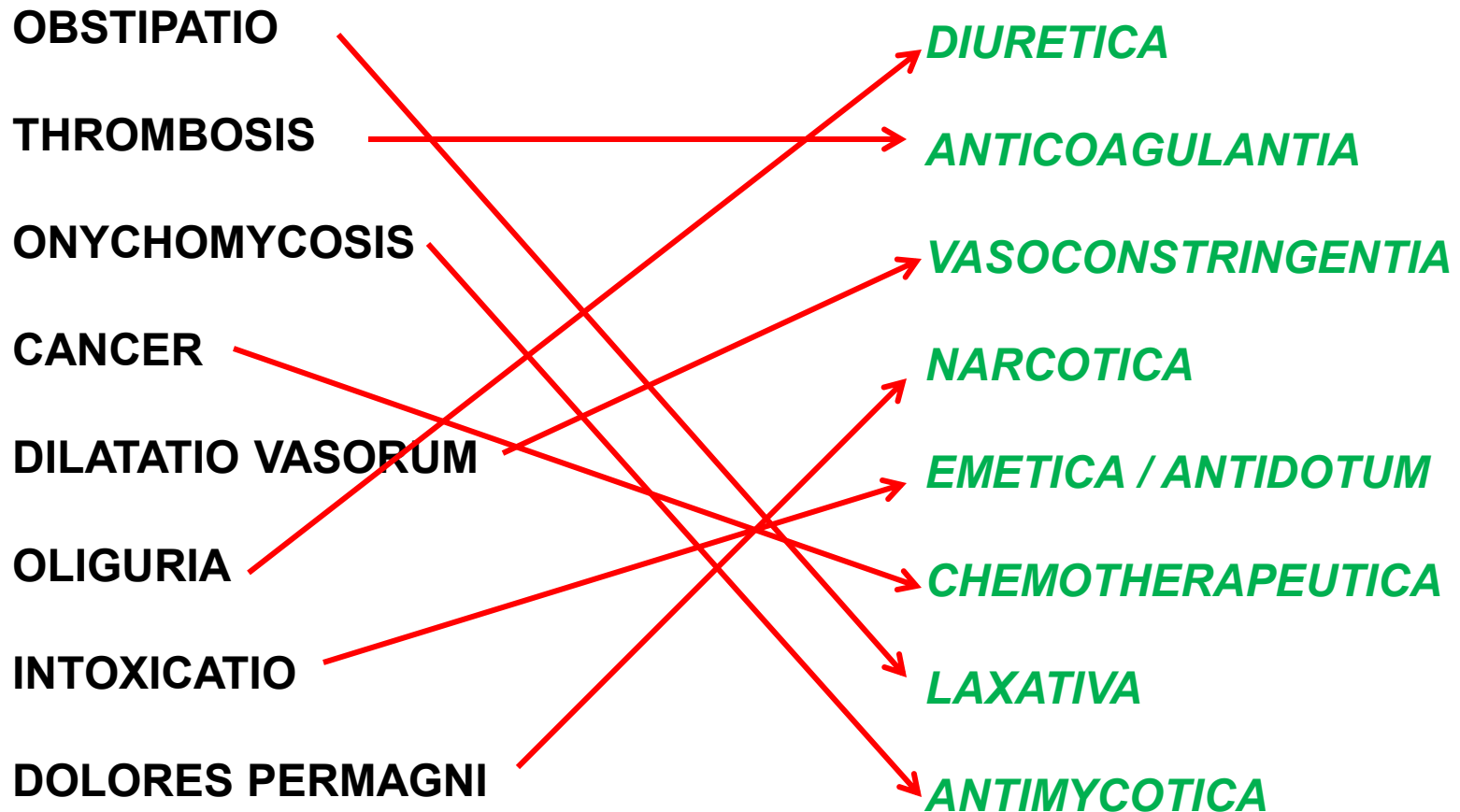
Week 11

???

- ▶ What information is usually found in the individually prepared prescription?
 - ▶ What are the formulae used?
- ▶ What cases are included in the ready-made prescriptions? Why?
- ▶ Which part of prescription is not in Latin? Why?
- ▶ What are the introductory and the concluding formulae in a prescription?



MATCH THE PROBLEMS WITH THE APPROPRIATE MEDICATION GROUPS:



FILL IN MISSING TERMS

Antidepressivum

_____ *Asentra 50 tbl. p. o. 28 x 50 mg*

_____ *orig. _____ IV*

(quattuor)

D. _____ 2 tablety denně.



GIVE FULL FORMS OF THE UNDERLINED ABBREVIATED TERMS:

analgeticum + antipyreticum

Rp.

Acidi acetylsalicylici

Paracetamoli

aa 0,3

Codeinii dihydrogenphosphorici

0,02

Coffeini cum natrio benzoico

0,1

Magnesii oxydati

0,05

M. f. pulv.

D. t. d. No. XX (viginti) ad caps.

S. 3krát denně 1 prášek.

INTERPRET

diureticum

Rp.

Aminophyllini 1,8

Olei cacao q. s. ut f. supp.

D. t. d. No. VI (sex)

*S. 2krát denně zavést 1 čípek do
konečnicku.*



CHANGE TO PLURAL

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ▶ tuba originalis | tubae originales |
| ▶ remedium expectorans | remedia expectorantia |
| ▶ dosis pro adulto | doses pro adultis |
| ▶ flos tiliae | flores tiliae |
| ▶ solutio physiologica | solutiones physiologicae |
| ▶ pars aequalis | partes aequales |
| ▶ suppositorium rectale | suppositoria rectalia |
| ▶ pulvis adspersorius | pulveres adspersorii |




MAKE A PRESCRIPTION

1

a) A fifty-year old woman suffers from chronic bad headache with no reason identified. Prescribe her capsules made of 0,005 g of Diazepamum; 0,02 g of Phenobarbitalum; 0,1 g of coffeinum; and 0,2 g of paracetamolium. The vehicle is lactose (*lactosum*) up to 0,5 grams. The pharmacist should make a powder. Make 50 doses in the form of gelatine capsules (*gelatinosus, a, um*). The patient should take one capsule if needed, max. twice a day. The medication should be marked as poison.

b) A hard smoker suffers from chronic bronchitis and needs to expectorate the mucus from his bronchial tubes. Prescribe him mucolytics: one package of Mucosolvan drops. The patient should take 30 drops every three hours.



a) Rp.

Ergotamini tartratis 0,001

Diazepami 0,005

Phenobarbitali 0,020

Coffeini 0,100

Paracetamoli 0,200

Lactosi ad 0,5

M.f. plv.

D. t. d. No. L (quinguaginta)

D. ad caps. gelat.

D. S. One capsule if needed, max. twice a day. S. s. v.

b) Rp.

Mucosolvan gtt.

Exp. orig. No. I (unam)

D. S. 30 drops every 3 hours.

MAKE A PRESCRIPTION

2

a) A five-year old child has been received at the hospital with very high fever caused by acute inflammation of urinary bladder. One of the best ways how to lower the fever of children is via paracetamol suppositories (*Suppositoria paracetamoli*). These should be made by pharmacist of 10 grams of paracetamol + 30 grams of Adipis solidi as adjuvant remedy. 20 of them should be made in equal doses. The instructions for the patient are to take one suppository every 6 hours if the fever reaches 38,5°C.

b) The patient suffers from acute pneumonia, but is allergic to penicilline antibiotics. Therefore, two original packages of klaritromycine antibiotics Klacid 500 mg have to be prescribed in the form of coated tablets. The patient should take one tablet every 12 hours for two-three weeks.

a) Rp.

Paracetamoli 10,0

Adipis solidi 30,0

M. f. supp.

Div. in d. aeq. No. XX (viginti)

D. S. One suppository every 6 hours if the fever reaches 38,5°C.

b) Rp.

Klacid 500 mg tbl. obd.

Exp. orig. No. II (duas)

D. S. One tablet every 12 hours for 2-3 weeks.





Dissection Protocol



Week 11

STRUCTURE

Pathological-anatomical diagnosis consists of four parts:

- ▶ **I. Morbus principalis**
- ▶ **II. Complicationes**
- ▶ **III. Causa mortis**
- ▶ **IV. Inventus accesorius**



ANALYZE THE DISSECTION PROTOCOL

I.a/ Otok mozku, podchlazení
c/ Podchlazení organismu

E 901, 991

I.

CONGELATIO.

Alcoholaemia :

Alcoholuria :

Livores mortis lucide rubri.

II.

Oedema cerebri grave, conus occipitalis et temporalis. Ecchymoses aliquot subpleurales. Venostasis acuta pulmonum. Haemorrhagiae dispersae pulmonum. Sanguis ventriculorum cordis liquidus.

Venostasis acuta organorum abdominalium.

III.

Oedema cerebri. Congelatio.

IV.

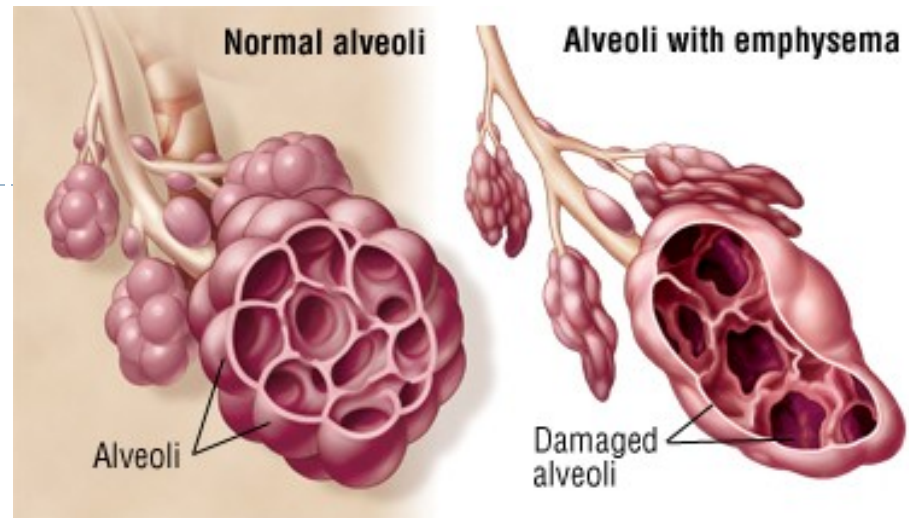
Atherosclerosis aortae I. gradus et arteriarum periphericarum minoris gradus. Bronchitis catarrhalis chronica. Emphysema chronicum vesicularum pulmonum. Hypertrophia trabecularis concentrica ventriculi dextri cordis /cor pulmonale/. Haematoma subcutanema faciei, extremitarum inferiorum et superiorum. Excoriationes superficiales cutis dorsi manus. usriusque.

LIVORES MORTIS

- ▶ **Hypostasis;** a settling of blood in the lower parts of body post mortem, which causes a purplish red discoloration of the skin
- ▶ start 20-30 min after death, visible 2 hours after death, maximum extent 8-12 hours after death



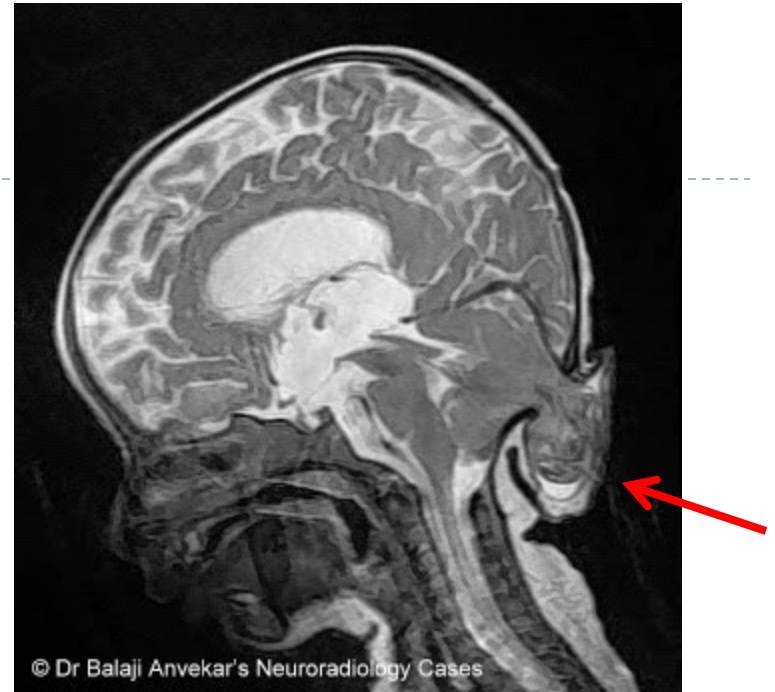
Emphysema pulmonale



- ▶ a type of **COPD** (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) together with e.g. bronchitis;
a dilatation of pulmonary ways and destruction of intraalveolar septa, permanent excessive amount of air in lungs
- ▶ Symptoms: shortness of breath, cough, sputum, gets worse over time
- ▶ Causes: smoking, air pollution, chronic bronchitis

conus occipitalis

- ▶ herniation/compression of the life important brain structures into *foramen occipitale magnum*; fatal



ecchymoses

- ▶ subcutaneous spots of blood similar to haematoma; however, not caused by trauma but a pathophysiology of cells / vessels



hypertrophica trabecularis

- ▶ pathological overgrowth of the trabeculae of heart muscle

cor pulmonale

- ▶ pulmonary heart disease; enlargement and failure of the right ventricle due to high blood pressure in lungs or pulmonary stenosis



MATCH THE TERMS WITH APPROPRIATE ADJECTIVES AND CONNECT WITH „CUM“:

**emphysema – fractura – decubitus – pneumothorax
conus – ebrietas – hemosinus**

alcoholicus, a, um		cum	
superficialis, e			
pulmonalis, e			
traumaticus, a, um			
sphenoidalis, e			
comminutivus, a, um			
temporalis, e			

- I. **Melanoblastoma** dorsi reg. subscapularis I. dx.
- II. **Metastases multiples cerebri lat. utr., cerebelli lat utr., et ad pulmones.**
Oedema cerebri.
Decubitus reg. sacralis superficialis parvus. Hypertrophia lienis.
Arteriosclerosis universalis. Bronchopneumonia hypostatica microfocalis I.dx.
- III. **Thromboembolia ramorum arteriae pulmonalis I. dx. multifocalis.**
Dilatatio ventriculi cordis dextri acuta.
- IV. **Defectus dentium partialis reg. mandibulae I. sin. Atrophia fusca myocardii et hepatis.**
Adenoma lobi sinistri glandulae thyroideae. Stp. HYE et adnexectomiam bilateralem. Striae cutis reg. abdominis.
Degeneratio cuspidum valvae mitralis. Cystes serosae corticis renum. Urocystitis catarrhalis.

MAN / WOMAN ?

CAUSE OF DEATH ?

INFLAMMATIONS ?

TUMOURS ?

