

Name of the teaching unit: Antiuratics

Impact of the learning unit

The knowledge of antiuratic agents and pharmacotherapy of the acute and chronic forms of gout is considered to be the basic knowledge of each student of medicine and requires the knowledge of biochemistry, physiology, pathological physiology.

Important terms

metabolism of uric acid

xanthine oxidase

antiuratics during an acute gout attack

colchicine (oral formulation only)

nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents (NSAIDs) with uricosuric effects

ibuprofen

indomethacin

corticosteroids (systemic or intra-articular) in case of contraindications to NSAIDs

prednisone

methylprednisolone

antiuratics for chronic therapy of gout

uricostatic agents (uric acid lowering therapy) - xanthine oxidase inhibitors

allopurinol

febuxostat

uricase enzymes (conversion of the poorly soluble urate to allantoin excreted in the urine)

rasburicase

pegloticase

uricosuric agents

lesinurad

probenecide

Learning outcomes

Student knows basic pharmacological profile (mode of action, unwanted effects, indications and contraindications) of antiuratic agents.

Student distinguishes pharmacotherapy of the acute gout attack and pharmacotherapy of chronic forms of gout.

Student defines the uricostatic and the uricosuric agent.

The student selects appropriate pharmacotherapy for a model patient based on the disease symptomatology.

Study materials

Rang & Dale's Pharmacology, 8th edition, 2016, chapter 26, pp. 330-331 (Anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressant drugs, section Drugs Used in Gout)

Study materials for courses aVLFA0721p and aVLFA0721c.

Exam questions

Special pharmacology: 15. Antiuratics, antirheumatics incl. DMARDs

Essential drugs: 44. allopurinol