**Learning unit: Dermatologics**

**Impact of the learning unit**

Learning outcomes of the learning unit are to introduce the drug dosage forms most used in dermatology and the active substances from the group of antiseptics, disinfectants, emollients, astringents, antipsoriatics and drugs for acne therapy. Student will learn how to prescribe IPP of dermatological preparations and is able to avoid the major incompatibilities of components in prescription.

**Relevant terms**

antiseptics, disinfectants

alcohols, aldehydes, phenols

ethanol

isopropanol

phenol

acids

boric acid

salicylic acid

oxidizing agents

hydrogen peroxide

Potassium permanganate

iodine / iodine tincture / Lugol's solution

chlorine / chlorhexidine / hypochlorite

surfactants

soaps

quaternary ammonium compounds

organic dyes

gentian violet

metals

silver

mercury

adstringens

tannins

silver nitrate

aluminum acetate and tartrate

keratolytics, keratoplasty

salicylic acid

urea

tretinoin

ichtamol

tar (pix)

wound healing substances

pantothenic acid / dexpanthenol

Peruvian Balm

chlorophyll

chamazulen

hyaluronic acid

propolis

emollients

liquid paraffin

white grease

almond oil

urea

soybean oil

fish oil

acne therapy

retinoids  
antibiotics  
benzoyl peroxide

antipsoriatics

tar

ichtamol  
retinoids  
derivatives of vit. D  
biologic treatment

etanercept

infliximab

adalimumab

psoralen / PUVA

anti-inflammatory drugs  
glucocorticoids  
urticaria  
rosacea

**Learning outcomes**

Student knows the basic pharmacological profile (mechanism of action, side effects, indications and contraindications) of individual classes of dermatologics.

**Study literature**

Rang & Dale's Pharmacology E - Book, Humphrey Rang 8th edition, 2016, chapter 27, p. 335 – 343

Study materials to subjects aVLFA0822c and aVLFA0822p.

**Exam questions**

*Special pharmacology:* 52. Dermatologics – overview of classes, drugs and effects

*“Essential” drugs:* 113. isotretinoin; 114. salicylic acid