**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