**Learning unit: Laxatives, antidiarrheal drugs**

**Impact of the learning unit:**

Diarrhoea or constipation are very common disorders of gastrointestinal tract. Beside rehydration and prevention of ion dysballance, there is presently available effective pharmacological treatment of these pathologies, which is summarized in this learning unit

**Important terms**

laxatives

 bulk-forming

 roughage (psyllium)

 osmotic

 lactulose

 macrogol

 sulphates

 emmolients

 docusate

 glycerol

 stimulant

 bisacodyl

 picosulphate

 senna and anthraquinones

 laxatives for specific indications

 naloxone

 tolerance and dependence on laxatives

antidiarrheal drugs

 adsorbents

 diosmectite

 activated charcoal

 antimotility agents

 loperamide

 diphenoxylate

 intestinal antiseptic drugs

 chloroxine

other

 racecadotril

 antibiotics

 rifaximin

 nifuroxazide

 probiocs

 prebiocs

combination of antidiarrheal drugs

**Learning outcomes**

Student knows basic pharmacological profile (mechanism of action, adverse effects, indications, contraindications) of the particular groups of laxatives.

Student knows basic pharmacological profile (mechanism of action, adverse effects, indications, contraindications) of the particular groups of antidiarrheal drugs.

Student knows therapeutic process and substances used for treatment of infectious diarrhoea.

**Recommended study materials**

Rang & Dale's Pharmacology E - Book, Humphrey Rang 8th edition, 2016, chapter 30 (pp. 375 – 378).

Study materials of the course aVLFA0822c and aVLFA0822p.

**Exam questions**

*Special pharmacology:* 55. Laxatives, antidiarrhoics, drugs of infectious diarrhoeas

*“Essential” drugs:* 119. lactulose, 120. aprepitant, 122. loperamide