

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF PHARMACOLOGY

Notes for Students

This study material is exclusively for students of general medicine and dentistry in Pharmacology I course. It contains only basic notes of discussed topics, which should be completed with more details and actual information during practical courses to make a complete material for test or exam studies.

Which means that without your own notes from the lesson this presentation IS NOT SUFFICIENT for proper preparation for neither tests in practicals nor the final exam.

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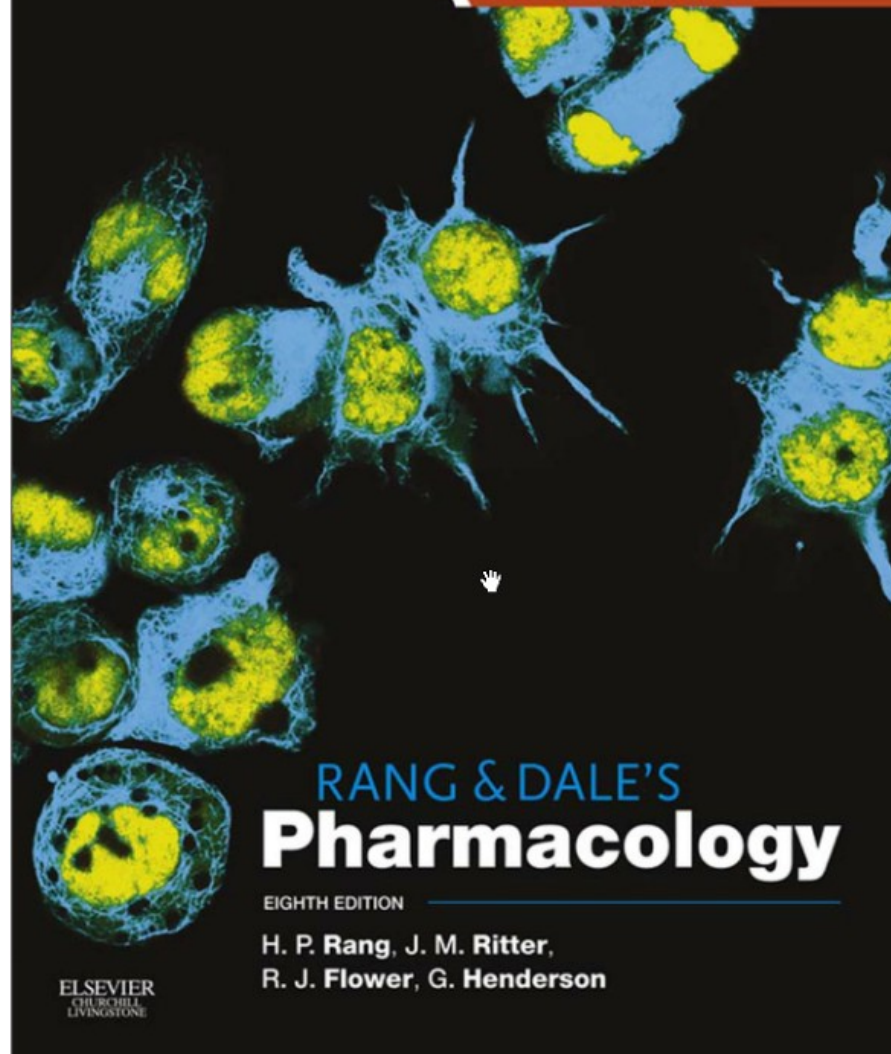
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Literature

Rang, H.P. a kol. Rang and Dale's pharmacology 8th ed.(2016)

http://web.b.ebscohost.com/ehost/ebookviewer/ebook/bmxlYmtfXzExNjA0OTNfX0FO0?sid=82e7fdcf-dd4c-43d3-b3a3-7b4b24c21b8e@sessionmgr103&vid=0&format=EB&lpid=lp_1&rid=0

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RANG & DALE'S
Pharmacology

EIGHTH EDITION

H. P. Rang, J. M. Ritter,
R. J. Flower, G. Henderson

ELSEVIER
CHURCHILL
LIVINGSTONE

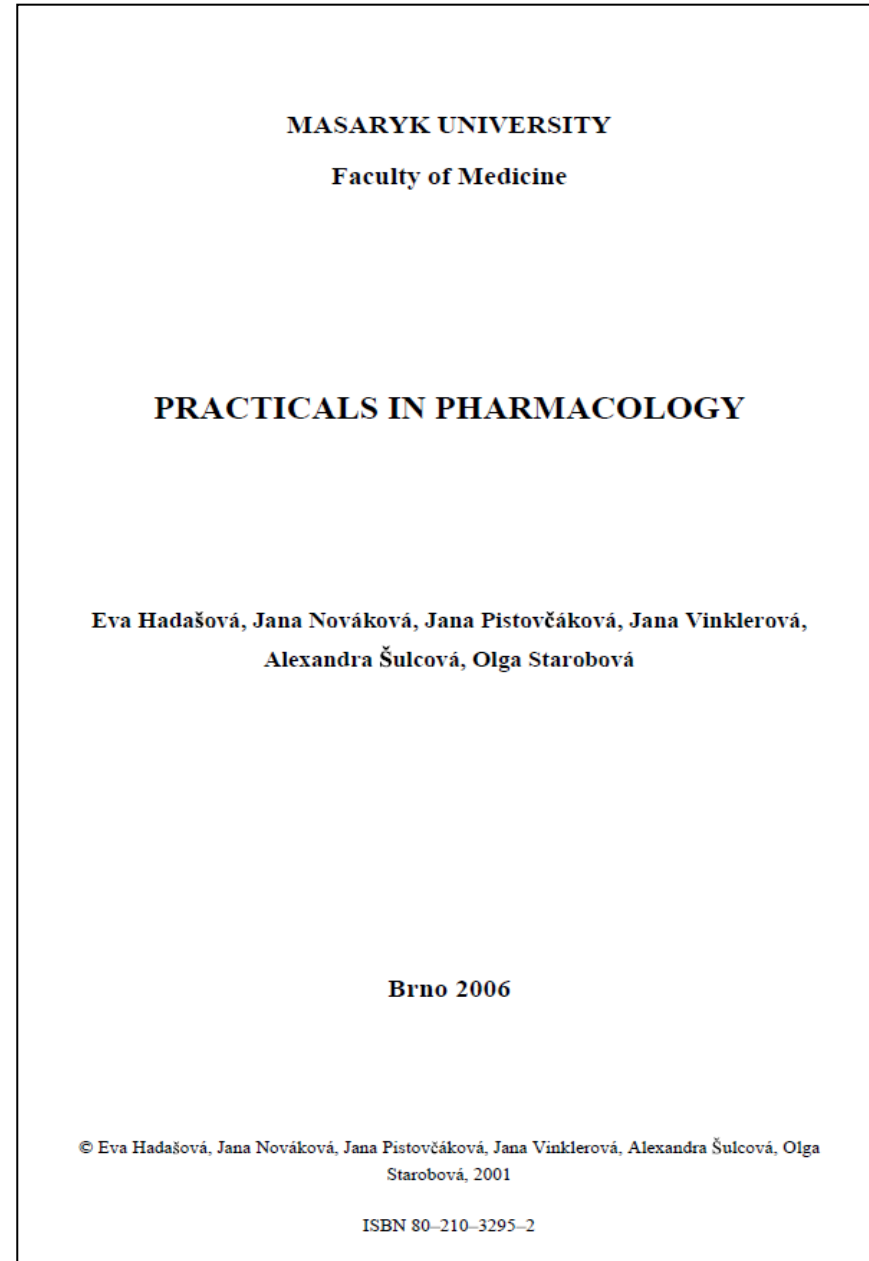
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Literature

Practicals in Pharmacology, 2006

Hadasova, Novakova, Pistovcakova,
Vinklerova, Sulcova, Starobova

Pdf available at: [IS.muni.cz](https://is.muni.cz)



„GENERIC“

Drug which is produced and distributed after ending of patent protection - mostly manufactured by other company which has not developed the original drug (the same active substance!)

Mostly cheaper than original preparation

Assumed to be identical in dose, strength, route of administration, safety, efficacy, and intended use

Bioequivalent trials are needed before registration

Registration procedures are much easier than in orig. preparation

Drug patents give 10 years of protection, but they are applied for before clinical trials begin, so the

effective life of a drug patent tends to be between 7 and 12 years

„GENERIC PRESCRIPTION“

prescription of the generic name (INN) on Rx formulary
+ dose, number of doses

Pharmacist will chose appropriate ready-mady preparation after consultation
with the patient

„ GENERIC SUBSTITUTION“

substitution of the prescribed preparation with another one (generic)

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| RECEPT | | Série O |
| | | poř. č. _____ |
| Příjmení a jméno _____ | | |
| Rodné číslo | _____ | f. _____ |
| Bydliště (adresa) _____ | | |
| I - hračí ZP | I <i>Rp.</i> | Cena |
| | C | Sk. Kód |
| | P | |

Latin terminology in drug prescription

| | | |
|---|----------|----------------------------------|
| P - hračí pacient, | I | Sk. Kód |
| | C | |
| | P | |
| Dne: _____ | | |
| razítko zdrav. zařízení jmenovka a podpis lékaře | | Připravil: _____ Vydal: _____ |
| Bez data vystavení, razítka smluvního zařízení, jmenovky a podpisu lékaře recept neplatí! | | |

Pharmacopoeia

pharmacōn = drug

poieō = prepare

Substances in pharmacopoeia- called **official** drugs

ČESKÝ
LÉKOPIS
2017



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Definition

basic reference work for pharmaceutical drug specifications
published by the authority of a government or a medical or pharmaceutical
society

book containing directions for the identification of samples and the preparation
of compound medicines
assures quality, efficacy, safety, standards

Pharmacopoeias may be:

- National e.g. Brazilian, British, Chinese, Indian, Japanese, Mexican, Spanish, United States
- Regional e.g. European (Ph.Eur.)
The 7th Edition of the European Pharmacopoeia
- International *The International Pharmacopoeia*

National and regional pharmacopoeias

Cover medicines used in the relevant country or region

Are legally binding "official" in the relevant country or
region

Are prepared by a national or regional authority

International Pharmacopoeia
A few dates...

The history of the *International Pharmacopoeia* dates back 1874...

→ **1948** First ***World Health Assembly*** established
Expert Committee on Unification of Pharmacopoeia

→ **1950** WHA approved publication of *Pharmacopoeia Internationalis*

International Pharmacopoeia

→implementation: **“ready for use” by Member States**

"The Ph.Int [...] is intended to serve as source material for reference or adaptation by any WHO Member State wishing to establish pharmaceutical requirements. The pharmacopoeia, or any part of it, shall have legal status, whenever a national or regional authority expressly introduces it into appropriate legislation."

[World Health Assembly resolution WHA3.10, WHO Handbook of Resolutions and Decisions, Vol. 1, 1977, p. 127]

International Pharmacopoeia

A collection of monographs and requirements for:

→ **Drug substances**

→ **Excipients**

→ **Finished dosage forms**

→ **General methods and requirements:**

*dosage forms, e.g. tablets, liquid preparation for oral use
dissolution testing*

→ **Supplementary information, e.g. General guidelines for Chemical Reference Substances**

→ **Infrared reference spectra**

Specifications of substances

Description, Chemistry, Solubility, Storage, Labelling

Definition, with information on **polymorphism if relevant**

Identification

Assay

Specific tests (sulphated ash, optical rotation, loss on drying...)

Related substances

Specifications of substances

Precise description of analytical methods

Impurities (chemical names, structures, origin)

Any relevant information on

Performance testing (e.g. dissolution)

Stability

Validation of analytical methods

International Pharmacopoeia

current: 4th Edition + 1st Supplement

→ Consolidated in : **2 Volumes**

Vol. 1: pharmaceutical substances (A-O)

Vol. 2: pharmaceutical substances (P-X)

+ dosage forms + radiopharmaceuticals

+ methods of analysis + reagents

1st Supplement - *new requirements and revisions*

PHARMACOPOEIA BOHEMICA

- 3 volumes + CD, 2017
- Translation of 7th ed. of Eur. Pharmacopoeia
- Issued by The Czech Ph. Comm. Of Ministry of Health

➤ **Vol. 1 General methods and requirements**



➤ **Vol. 2 Monographs A-N**

➤ Medicines, excipients

➤ **Vol. 3**

Monographs N-Z

➤ Medicines, excipients

National part

**General methods and requirements
Tables (I-XII)**

➤ Medicines, excipients

PHARMACOPOEIA

WHAT we can not find there !

pharmacological properties of drugs, their pharmacodynamics,
pharmacokinetics

indications, contra-indications
toxic effects

Drug dosology in paediatrics

Doses divided into 3 age groups

0-1

1-6

6-15

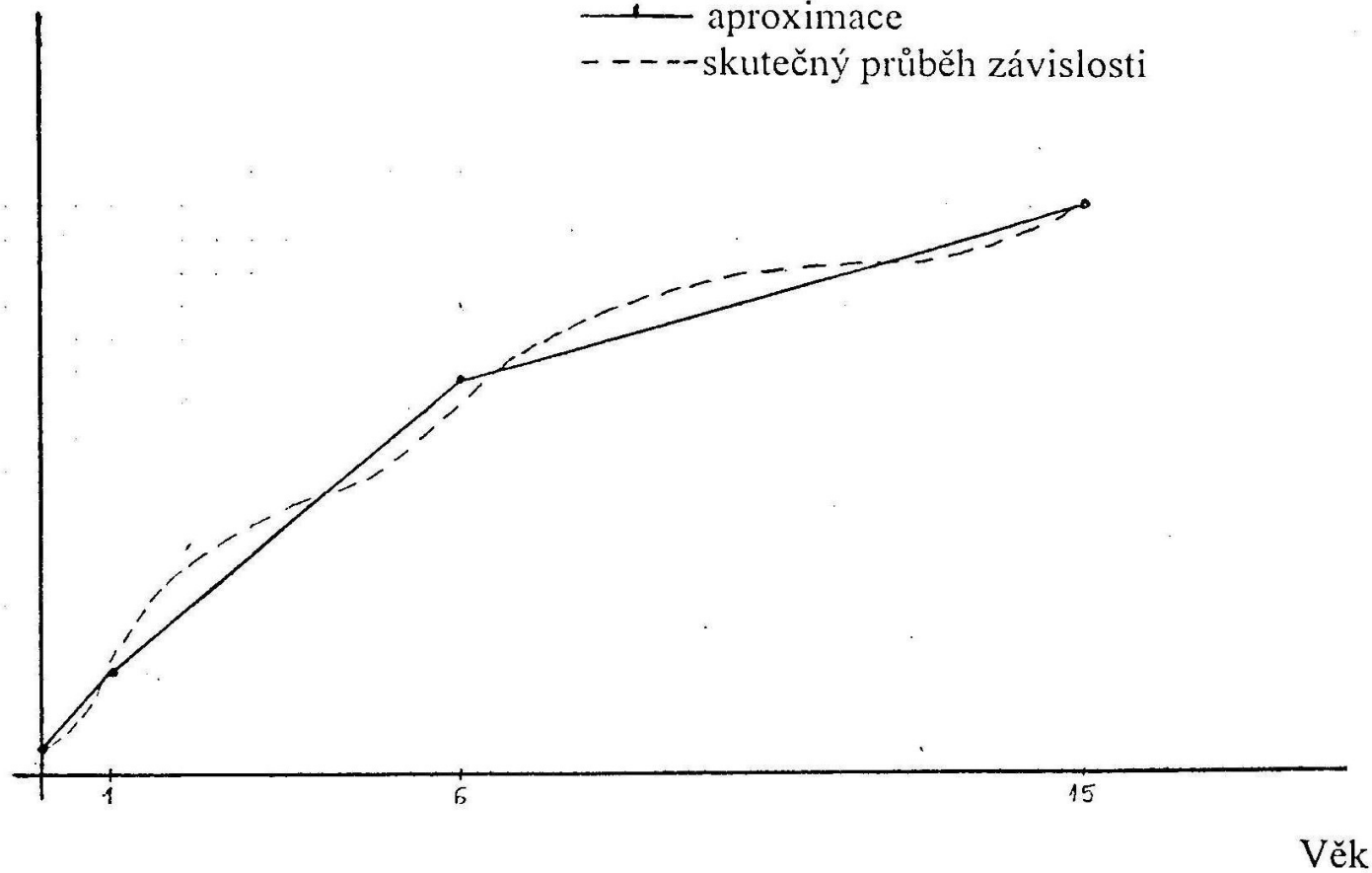
Calculation according to the body surface

$$\text{Dose for children} = \frac{\text{body surface [m}^2\text{]}}{1,73} \times \text{adult dose}$$

$$\text{Body surface [m}^2\text{]} = \frac{7 * \text{age (yrs)} + 45}{100}$$

1. výpočet dop. ter. dávky podle věku
dávka

—|— aproximace
- - - skutečný průběh závislosti



Doses for children

Interpolation

$$d = d_1 + \frac{d_2 - d_1}{n} \cdot n_d$$

drecommended dose for the given age

d_1recommended dose for lower limit of the age interval

d_2 ... recommended dose for upper limit of the age interval

nnumber of year intervals within the range of age

n_dnumber of year intervals from the beginning of range of age to the age of the given child

Calculate the DTS of a substance X for 10 years old child,
if the dose interval from 6 to 15 years of age is 0,7-1,5 g.

$$d = d_1 + \frac{d_2 - d_1}{n} \cdot nd$$

$$d_1 = 0,7$$

$$d_2 = 1,5$$

$$n = 9$$

$$nd = 4$$

$$d = 0,7 + \frac{1,5 - 0,7}{9} \cdot 4 = 0,7 + 0,088 \cdot 4 = \underline{1,05 \text{ g}}$$