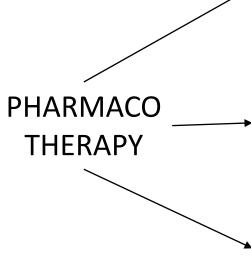
INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF PHARMACOLOGY

TYPES OF TREATMENT



- Causal treatment
 - Targeted against the disease causative
 - E.g., antibiotics infections
 - Symptomatic treatment
 - Removes or alleviates symptoms only
 - E. g., antihypertensives high blood pressure
 - Substitution treatment
 - Supplements missing substances
 - E.g., hormone replacement, coagulation factors

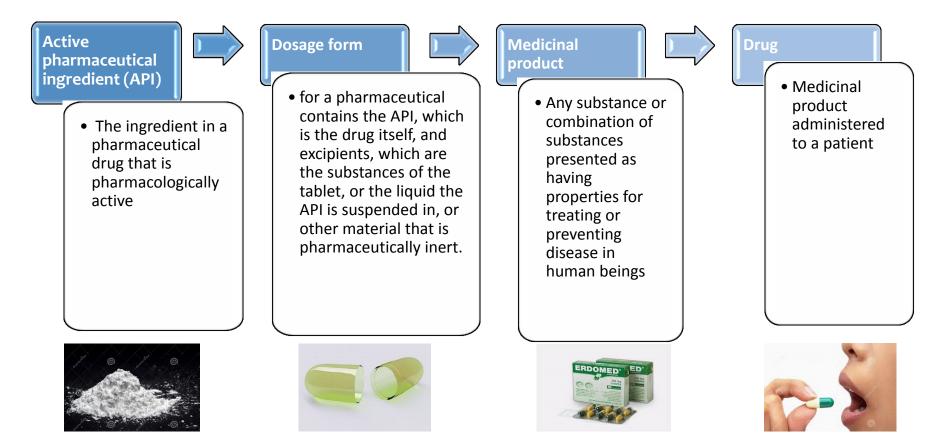
BASIC TERMINOLOGY – REPETITION OF THE LECTURE

The patient suffers from headaches ... TERMS - INDICATION AND CONTRAINDICATIONS The doctor prescribes ... TERM – DRUG, MEDICINES, ACTIVE COMPOUND, EXCIPIENT...

What painkillers do you know for headache? Students: "Paralen, Ibuprofen, Ibalgin, Aspirin ..."

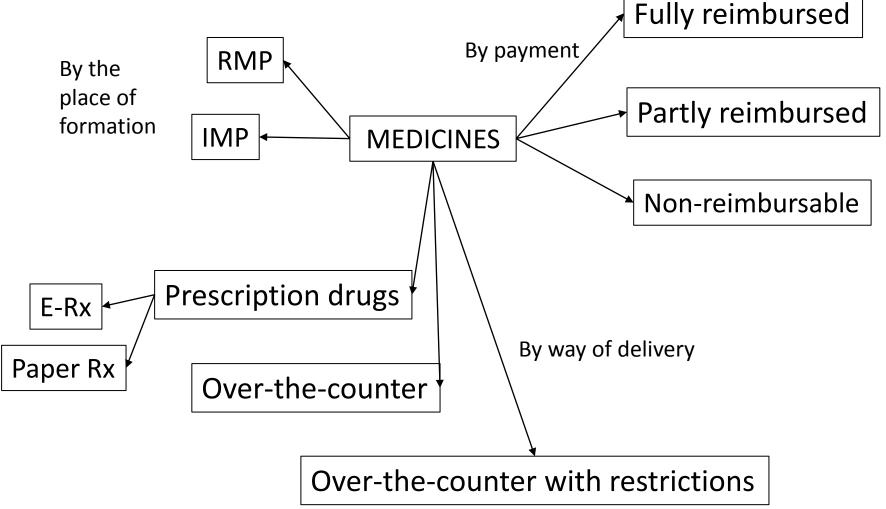
TERMS - PHARMACOKINETICS, PHARMACODYNAMICS

PRACTICE



Excipient – without its own therapeutic effect, facilitates the manufacture, storage or preparation and administration of API. Consider: Could an excipient have a pharmacological effect?

BASIC TERMINOLOGY – MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC



DRUGS NAMES

- **Chemical name** IUPAC nomenclature
- (2-acetoxybenzoic acid)
- **Generic name** simplified chemical name or trivial names usually with national influence
- (acetylsalicylic acid)
- International Nonproprietary Name (INN) for scientific literature and international communication
- (acidum acetylsalicylicum)
- Pharmacopeial names similar or same as to INN but in latin
- **Brand names** registered trade names and marks
- (ASPIRIN[®])

SOME DRUG-FAMILY NAMES

- -olol betareceptor antagonists
- -caine local anaestethics
- tidine histamine receptor antagonists
- -dipine calcium channel blockers of dihydropyridine type
- -statin inhibitors of HMG CoA transferase

Prepare:

• Presentation – rules of drug prescription in your country