Introduction pharmacology

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History

- The story of pharmacology is rich in exiting and filled with accidental discovery.
- The oldest forms of healthcare is the herbal medicine.
- Modern pharmacology is thought to have begun in the early 1800s, at which the chemist were making a remarkable progress in isolating active ingredients from a complex mixture such as morphine and cocaine.
- In the 20th century, grow in the phramacology became exponential:

a. no longer needed to rely on the natural sources, hundred of new drugs could be synthesized and tested in relatively short time.

b. it became possible to understand how drugs produced their effect.

Medical pharmacology course

 The study of pharmacological substances which can be used in the treatment, management, and cure of disease.

you should learn

- 1. How pharmacological agents work through understanding their **actions** on the body.
- 1. how they can be applied to **patient management**.
- 1. Determining why drugs are toxic to the body, and how to avoid **toxic** reactions or bad drug **interactions**.

The optimum goal

Pharmacology is a keystone for a prescribing doctor, as they can impact proper dosage, what time a drug should be taken, and how a drug should be delivered.

Responsibilities

- You need to know the intended use, effect on the body, contraindications.
- How the medication is to be administrated, including dosage ranges.
- How to Avoid many series adverse drug effect in their patients.

The role of the Pharm D

- **1.** They participate in patient education
- 2. They need to be able to catch problems with prescriptions
 - a. an unusually high dosage,
 - b. conflict with another drug a patient is taking.

Terms

- Drug :
- **Medication:** is a substance administered for diagnosis, cure, treatment, mitigation or prevention.
- Prescription: the written direction for the preparation and the administration of the drug.

Cont.....

- **The therapeutic effect**: is the primary effect intended that is the reason the drug is prescribed such as morphine sulfate is analgesia.
- **Side effect:** secondary effect of the drug is one that unintended, side effects are usually predictable and may be either harmless

Conti.....

- Drug toxicity: deleterious effect of the drug on an organism or tissue, result from overdose or external use.
- **Drug interaction:** occur when administration of one drug before or after alter effect of one or both drug.

Conti.....

- **Drug misuse:** Is the improper use of common medications in way that lead to acute and chronic toxicity for example laxative, antacid and vitamins.
- **Drug abuse:** is an inappropriate intake of substance either continually or periodically.

Conti.....

- **Drug dependence:** is a persons reliance on or need to take drug or substance there are two type of dependence:
- Physiological dependence: is due to biochemical changes in the body tissue these tissue come to require substance for normal function.
- **Psychological dependence**: is emotional reliance on a drug to maintain a since of wellbeing accompanied feeling of need.

Conti....

- Drug habituation: denotes a mild form of psychological dependence.
- Illicit drug: also called street drug are those sold illegally.

Drug Naming

• Chemical Name - describe chemical structure (rarely seen in medical literature)

• Generic Name - a name assigned to drug that can be used by anyone (not proprietary)

• **Trade Name** - Proprietary name given to the drug by the manufacturer

Table 1–1 EXAMPLES OF DRUG NOMENCLATURE

Chemical	Generic (Nonproprietary)	Trade/Brand-Name (Proprietary)
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol	Acetaminophen	Tylenol, Panadol, many others
3,4-Dihydroxyphenyl-L-alanine	Levodopa	Larodopa
5,5-Phenylethylbarbituric acid	Phenobarbital	Luminal, Eskabarb
7-Chloro-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl- 5-phenyl-2 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one	Diazepam	Valium

Over the counter Are they effective???? Are they safe????? do they have interactions?????? do they have contraindications????