Ministry of Public Health of Ukraine Poltava State Medical University

Department of Pharmacology

SYLLABUS

PHARMACOLOGY

normative

(normative / selective discipline)

academic and professional level field of knowledge Specialty academic qualification professional qualification academic and professional program mode of study Year(s) of training and semester(s) of study of the discipline the second (master's) level of higher education 22 «Healthcare» 222 «Medicine» Master of Medicine Medical Doctor «Medicine» daily 3rd year of training 5-6 semesters

Poltava – 2024

INFORMATION ABOUT LECTURERS WHO DELIVER THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Surname, name, patronymic of	Vazhnycha Olena Mytrofanivna, Doctor of Medical Sciences,
the lecturer (lecturers),	Professor
scientific degree, academic	Kapustnik Yuri Oleksiiovych, PhD, Associate Professor
title	Gryshko Yulia, PhD, Associate Professor
Profile lecturers	https://pharmacology.pdmu.edu.ua/team
Contact phone	(0532) 56-20-59
E-mail:	pharmacology@pdmu.edu.ua
Department page at the	https://pharmacology.pdmu.edu.ua/
website of PSMU	

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

The scope of the academic discipline

The number of credits / hours 7,0 / 210 of which: Lectures (hours) 28 Seminar classes (hours.) 84 Self-directed work (hours) 98 Type of control – Exam (Semester final certification)

The policy of the academic discipline

The organization of the educational process under the educational component «Pharmacology» is implemented at the Department of Pharmacology of the Poltava State Medical University in accordance with the «Regulations on the Organization of the Educational Process at the Poltava State Medical University» and other current regulatory documents <u>https://www.pdmu.edu.ua/n-process/department-npr/normativni-dokumenti</u>

Conducting the educational process under the educational component "Pharmacology" in special conditions (martial law, quarantine during a pandemic, etc) takes place with the help of distance learning technologies, in particular, lectures are conducted using the Zoom, Google Meet, Google Classroom platforms.

General requirements for higher education seekers include: attending classes (inadmissibility of absences, delays); rules of conduct in pharmacology classes (active participation in the topic, culture of behavior); rules of preparation for practical classes (writing medical prescriptions in a notebook, pharmacological characteristics of drugs according to the list of integrated licensing exam «Step 1», solving test tasks on the topic of the lesson).

Description of the academic discipline (summary)

Pharmacology is a theoretical discipline, in the study of which students acquire the basic knowledge of the pharmacological groups of drugs, classifications of drugs, pharmacokinetics, pharmacological effects, mechanisms of action, indications and contraindications to the use of drugs, side effects of drugs and interactions between drugs in complex treatment regimens. The study of the discipline Pharmacology provides for the acquisition by each applicant of knowledge about medicines in general, the ability to use the acquired knowledge in the further study of other sciences of practical medicine and in the practice of a doctor. The study of pediatric Pharmacology involves the deduction of doses of drugs for children of different ages and the particular effects of pharmacological drugs on the children's body.

Due to the constant changes in the assortment of drugs on the global pharmaceutical market, new groups of drugs have been added to the program in accordance with the Anatomical, Chemical and Therapeutic Classification (ATC) of the latest revision (Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical classification system, WHO, 2016). The assimilation of theoretical material is accompanied by the acquisition of appropriate integral, general and professional competencies.

The working curriculum of the discipline consists of 2 modules, which include 8 semantic modules.

The subject of the study of the discipline is the theoretical foundations of pharmacodynamics, pharmacokinetics and the use of drugs for treatment and for prophylactic purposes. The study of the "organism-drug" system in interaction with the environment is the methodological basis of modern pharmacology.

Pre-requisites and post-requisites of the academic discipline (interdisciplinary links) Pre-requisites.

The study of Pharmacology is based on the knowledge gained by students in the study of Latin and medical terminology, human anatomy, medical biology, medical chemistry, biological and bioorganic chemistry, medical biology, medical and biological physics, physiology, microbiology, virology and immunology, pathomorphology, pathophysiology, propaedeutics of internal medicine, propaedeutics of pediatrics, general surgery and integrates with these disciplines.

Post-requisites.

Pharmacology lays the foundation for students to study and develop skills to apply knowledge of Pharmacology in the further study of clinical disciplines (internal medicine, surgery, pediatrics, neurology, otorhinolaryngology, ophthalmology, phthisiology, obstetrics and gynecology, psychiatry, narcology, oncology and infectious diseases, emergency and urgent medical care) and in future professional activity.

The aim and tasks of the academic discipline:

the aim of study of educational discipline is acquisition by every applicant of higher education of theoretical knowledge and practical skills in relation to basic principles of rational and safe for human's health application of medicinal facilities with the aim of treatment and prevention of diseases.

the main tasks of studying the discipline are granting for applicants of higher education of theoretical knowledge concerning determination of groups of drugs, their pharmakokinetics, pharmacodynamics, manifestation of possible adverse reactions, symptoms of an overdose, measures that prevent an occurrence and contribute to the elimination of adverse reactions, main indications for destination and interaction with other drugs and acquisition of practical skills, in particular writing prescriptios on drugs in different medical forms.

Competences and learning outcomes in accordance with the academic and professional program, the formation of which is facilitated by the discipline (integral, general, special)

- integral: ability to decide intricate tasks and problems in industry of health protection after specialty of "Medicine" in professional activity or in the process of studies that envisages realization of researches and/or realization of innovations and it is characterized by the vagueness of terms and requirements.

- general:

1. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis, the ability to learn and master modern knowledge.

2. Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.

3. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.

4. Ability to adapt and act in a new situation.

5. Ability to make informed decisions; work in a team; interpersonal skills.

6. Ability to communicate in the state language both orally and in writing; ability to communicate in a foreign language. Ability to use international Greco-Latin terms, abbreviations and clichés in professional oral and written speech.

- special (professional, subject):

1. The ability to determine the compatibility of pharmacotherapy with nutrition in the treatment of diseases.

2. Ability to determine the principles and nature of treatment of diseases.

3. Ability to diagnose emergencies.

4. Ability to determine the tactics of emergency medical care with medicinal drugs.

5. Emergency care skills based on the use of drugs.

6. Ability to carry out pharmacological support of medical and evacuation measures.

7. Ability to determine the tactics of pharmacotherapy during physiological pregnancy, physiological labor and the puerperal period, provide family planning and contraceptive counseling.

8. Ability to keep medical records relating to pharmacotherapy.

Programmatic results of studies forming of that is assisted by discipline:

1. To know the structure and functions of individual organs, systems and the whole body in the norm, with the development of pathological processes or diseases as well as their changes under the influence of pharmacological agents; be able to use the acquired knowledge in further training and in the practice of the doctor.

2. Taking into account the pharmacotherapy, to prescribe the necessary diet in the treatment of the disease in a health care facility, at the patient's home and at the stages of medical evacuation on the basis of an advance clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about the person, his/her organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

3. To determine the nature of treatment of the disease (conservative, operative) and its principles in the conditions of the health care institution, at the patient's home and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field on the basis of a advance clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about the person, his/her organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

4. To diagnose emergencies and establish a diagnosis by making an informed decision and assessing the human condition under any circumstances (at home, on the street, in a health care facility), including in emergency situations, in field conditions, in conditions of lack of information and limited time, using standard methods of physical examination and possible anamnesis, knowledge about a person, his/her organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.

5. To determine the tactics of pharmacotherapy during emergency medical care, under any circumstances, using knowledge about the person, his/her organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision, based on the diagnosis in a limited time using standard schemes.

6. To provide emergency medical care with pharmacological agents in all circumstances, using knowledge about the person, his/her organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision, based on the diagnosis of emergency in a limited time according to certain tactics, using standard schemes.

7. To organize and conduct pharmacological support of medical and evacuation measures among the population and servicemen in emergency situations, including in the field, during the detailed stages of medical evacuation.

8. To determine the tactics of rational pharmacotherapy during physiological pregnancy, physiological childbirth and the postpartum period. Consult on family planning and contraceptive selection based on anamnestic data, general examination and gynecological examination of the woman, using knowledge of the woman's reproductive organs, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.

9. Maintain medical records of the patient and the population on the basis of regulations, using standard technology. Prepare reports on personal production activities, using official accounting documents in the standard form.

10. Follow the requirements of ethics, bioethics and deontology in their professional activities. *Learning outcomes of the academic discipline:*

upon completing their study in the academic discipline, students' must **know**:

1. The main ways of pharmacological correction of diseases, disorders of organs and systems.

2. Nomenclature and classification of drugs.

3. Pharmacological characteristics of the main drugs: group affiliation of the drug, features of pharmacokinetics, its mechanism of action, pharmacological effects (main, side), indications and contraindications to use.

4. Manifestations of possible side effects of drugs, symptoms of overdose of potent and toxic drugs, methods of their prevention and principles of treatment.

5. Rules for prescribing drugs in various dosage forms in accordance with modern legislation of Ukraine.

be able to:

1. Write prescriptions for drugs in different forms in accordance with modern legislation of Ukraine.

2. Determine the group belonging of drugs according to modern classifications.

3. Select the dose of a drug.

4. Determine, depending on the pharmacokinetics of drugs, the frequency of drug administration, its daily, course dose in patients of different ages in accordance with concomitant somatic pathologies and the application of other drugs.

5. Justify the adequate dosage form and routes of administration of drugs.

6. Predict the consequences of drug interactions in their combined administration.

7. Evaluate the benefit / risk of application of drugs.

8. Determine the manifestations of possible side effects of drugs, symptoms of the overdose of drastic and poisonous drugs, methods of their prevention and principles of treatment.

9. Determine the principles of pharmacotherapy of diseases by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

10. Provide a comparative description of drugs in terms of efficacy, safety, mechanism of action, indications for use, etc.

11. Create an algorithm to help patients with acute drug poisoning using antidotes in each case.

12. Determine the possibilities of using medicines in the provision of assistance in emergency conditions, conditions of martial law, lack of information and limited time.

13. Use pharmacotherapy of major emergencies.

14. Conduct analysis of pharmacological and medical information using standard approaches and computer information technology.

Thematic plan of lectures specifying the basic issues which are considered at the lecture

Seq. №	Title of the topic	Number of hours
1	General pharmacology. Pharmacokinetics. Pharmacodynamics. Side effects	2
	of drugs	
	History of Pharmacology. The state of modern Pharmacology. Law of Ukraine	
	"About Medicines". General pharmacology.	
	The generalization of knowledge about the place of Pharmacology among other	
	sciences and the contribution of domestic and foreign scientists to its	
	development. The acquaintance with routes of administration of drugs,	
	mechanisms of their absorption, transportation through membranes, barriers,	
	distribution in an organism. The summarizing the differences in the	
	transformation of drugs in the body and the mechanisms of their excretion from	
	the body. The interpretation the relationship between the pharmacokinetics of	
	drugs with their pharmacological effects.	
	Knowledge of the place of Pharmacology among other sciences and the	
	contribution of domestic and foreign scientists to its development (Cherkes AI,	
	Anichkov SV, Trinus FP, Komissarov IV). Representation of the general	
	mechanisms of action of drugs, neurotransmitters, principles of pharmacological	
	classification. The generalization the differences between the types of drug	
	action, the types of drug interaction with receptors. The interpretation the	
	relationship between the elements of the chemical structure of drugs and the	
	types of neurotransmitters. The interpretation the relationship between the	
	mechanisms of action of drugs with their pharmacological effects.	
2	Cholinergic agonists and antagonists	2

6 7 8 9	 Analeptics. Psychotropic drugs. Classification of psychotropic drugs. General characteristics of neuroleptics, tranquilizers, sedatives, antidepressants, adaptogens, analeptic drugs. Classification by chemical structure. General characteristics. Drugs that affect the function of the digestive system General pharmacological characteristics of drugs used to treat diseases of the esophagus, stomach and duodenum. General characteristics of anti-emetics. Characteristics of drugs that inhibit the excretory activity of the pancreas. Indications for use. Classification of action. Indications for use. Drugs that affect hemostasis Classification, mechanisms of action and pharmacology of drugs that affect blood clotting and fibrinolysis. Antiplatelet agents. Help with complications in their use. Hormonal drugs. Antidiabetic drugs. 	2 2 2 2 2 2 2
6 7 8	 Analeptics. Psychotropic drugs. Classification of psychotropic drugs. General characteristics of neuroleptics, tranquilizers, sedatives, antidepressants, adaptogens, analeptic drugs. Classification by chemical structure. General characteristics. Drugs that affect the function of the digestive system General pharmacological characteristics of drugs used to treat diseases of the esophagus, stomach and duodenum. General characteristics of anti-emetics. Characteristics of drugs that inhibit the excretory activity of the pancreas. Indications for use. Classification of cholagogues and their general characteristics. Laxatives, their mechanism of action. Indications for use. Drugs that affect hemostasis Classification, mechanisms of action and pharmacology of drugs that affect blood clotting and fibrinolysis. Antiplatelet agents. Help with complications in their use. 	2 2 2 2
6 7 8	 Analeptics. Psychotropic drugs. Classification of psychotropic drugs. General characteristics of neuroleptics, tranquilizers, sedatives, antidepressants, adaptogens, analeptic drugs. Classification by chemical structure. General characteristics. Drugs that affect the function of the digestive system General pharmacological characteristics of drugs used to treat diseases of the esophagus, stomach and duodenum. General characteristics of anti-emetics. Characteristics of drugs that inhibit the excretory activity of the pancreas. Indications for use. Classification of cholagogues and their general characteristics. Laxatives, their mechanism of action. Indications for use. Drugs that affect hemostasis Classification, mechanisms of action and pharmacology of drugs that affect blood clotting and fibrinolysis. Antiplatelet agents. Help with complications in 	2 2 2 2 2
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6 7 8	 Analeptics. Psychotropic drugs. Classification of psychotropic drugs. General characteristics of neuroleptics, tranquilizers, sedatives, antidepressants, adaptogens, analeptic drugs. Classification by chemical structure. General characteristics. Drugs that affect the function of the digestive system General pharmacological characteristics of drugs used to treat diseases of the esophagus, stomach and duodenum. General characteristics of anti-emetics. Characteristics of drugs that inhibit the excretory activity of the pancreas. Indications for use. Classification of cholagogues and their general characteristics. Laxatives, their mechanism of action. Indications for use. Drugs that affect hemostasis 	2 2 2 2 2
6 7	 Analeptics. Psychotropic drugs. Classification of psychotropic drugs. General characteristics of neuroleptics, tranquilizers, sedatives, antidepressants, adaptogens, analeptic drugs. Classification by chemical structure. General characteristics. Drugs that affect the function of the digestive system General pharmacological characteristics of drugs used to treat diseases of the esophagus, stomach and duodenum. General characteristics of anti-emetics. Characteristics of drugs that inhibit the excretory activity of the pancreas. Indications for use. Classification of cholagogues and their general characteristics. Laxatives, their mechanism of action. Indications for use. 	2
6	 Analeptics. Psychotropic drugs. Classification of psychotropic drugs. General characteristics of neuroleptics, tranquilizers, sedatives, antidepressants, adaptogens, analeptic drugs. Classification by chemical structure. General characteristics. Drugs that affect the function of the digestive system General pharmacological characteristics of drugs used to treat diseases of the esophagus, stomach and duodenum. General characteristics of anti-emetics. Characteristics of drugs that inhibit the excretory activity of the pancreas. Indications for use. Classification of cholagogues and their general 	2
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6	Analeptics. Psychotropic drugs. Classification of psychotropic drugs. General characteristics of neuroleptics, tranquilizers, sedatives, antidepressants, adaptogens, analeptic drugs. Classification by chemical structure. General characteristics. Drugs that affect the function of the digestive system	2
6	Analeptics. Psychotropic drugs. Classification of psychotropic drugs. General characteristics of neuroleptics, tranquilizers, sedatives, antidepressants, adaptogens, analeptic drugs. Classification by chemical structure. General characteristics.	2
6	Analeptics. Psychotropic drugs. Classification of psychotropic drugs. General characteristics of neuroleptics, tranquilizers, sedatives, antidepressants, adaptogens, analeptic	2
6	Analeptics. Psychotropic drugs. Classification of psychotropic drugs. General characteristics	2
6	Analeptics.	2
6		2
	Neuroleptics. Tranquilizers. Sedatives. Antidepressants. adaptogens.	
	Principles of treatment of myocardial infarction.	
	drugs, their side effects. Emergency medical care for myocardial infarction.	
	Classification, mechanism of action and pharmacology of antianginal	
	acting drugs, calcium channel blockers, energy sources, antihypoxants).	
	antianginal action (nitrates, agents of myotropic action, adrenoblockers, reflexly	
	accordance with the knowledge of pharmacodynamics. The analysis drugs with	
	and antiarrhythmic drugs. The interpretation the indications for their use in	
	main pharmacological agents, the explaination mechanisms of action of inotropic	
	The generalization and analysis the pharmacological characteristics of the	<i>L</i>
5	Antiarrhythmic and inotronic drugs Antianginal drugs	2
	hypnotics and lithium salts help with this Addiction	
	characteristics Normotymics Poisoning by neuroleptics tranquilizers sedetives	
	insomnia Classification of hypnotics by chemical structure and their general	
	tranquilizers and sedatives. Combined use Hyppotics. The main types of	
	analgesics, ways of prevention.	
	characteristics of the group. Mechanisms of action and side effects of non-opiate	
	Classification of non-opiate analgesics by chemical structure. General	
	Neuroleptanalgesia. Poisoning by narcotic analgesics, help, antidotes. Addiction.	
	receptors. Classification and pharmacology of narcotic analgesics.	
	Characteristics of pain and antinociceptive system. The concept of opiate	
4	Pharmacology of substances that affect the CNS. Analgesics	2
	collapse, bronchospasm, the threat of premature birth, hypoglycemic coma, etc).	_
	Features of their use in terminal conditions (shocks, including anaphylactic),	
	Adrenoblocking drugs. Features of the use of α -adrenergic blockers	
	Comparative characteristics of adrenomimetics. Antiadrenergic drugs.	
	pharmacodynamics of epinephrine hydrochloride. Indications for use.	
	Classification of drugs that affect adrenergic inhibition. Pharmacokinetics,	
3	Adrenergic agonists and antagonists	
	anticonvulsant therapy).	
	components of modern combined anesthesia in survery traumatology	
	use of cholinergic blockers in terminal conditions and therapy (in cardiology as	
	drugs the state of poisoning of OPC alkaloids poisoning and help with this. The	
	functions, with pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, mechanisms of action and the use of cholinomimetics and cholinoblockers. Side effects of cholinorgie	
	divisions of the autonomic nervous system, pharmacological regulation of their	
	Modern ideas about the structure of the sympathetic and parasympathetic	

	drugs by origin. The mechanism of action of hormonal drugs. Indications for use.	
	Hypoglycemic drugs. Classification of hypoglycemic agents. Features of use in	
	hyperglycemic coma. Insulin overdose, help with hypoglycemic coma. Synthetic	
	antidiabetic drugs, their comparative characteristics, side effects.	
10	Anti-inflammatory and anti-allergic drugs	2
	Classification of anti-inflammatory drugs. The main focus of the action.	
	Pharmacology of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and comparative	
	characteristics of drugs. Side effects of drugs and measures to prevent them.	
	Pharmacology of steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and comparative	
	characteristics of drugs. Indications, contraindications to use, dosage regimen.	
	Side effects of glucocorticoids.	
	Anti-allergic drugs. The concept of histamine receptors. Classification and	
	general characteristics of anti-allergic drugs.	
11	Antiseptics and disinfectants. Synthetic antimicrobial drugs. Antifungals	2
	Pharmacology of antiseptic and disinfectants of inorganic nature. Classification,	
	mechanisms of action and pharmacology of antiseptics and disinfectants,	
	complications in their use, assistance in their overdose. Pharmacology of	
	antiseptic and disinfectants of organic nature. Classification, mechanisms of	
	action and pharmacology of antiseptics and disinfectants, complications in their	
	use, assistance in their overdose.	
12	Pharmacology of beta-lactam antibiotics	2
	The concept of antibiosis, antibiotics, the spectrum of antibiotics. History	
	of the discovery and introduction of antibiotics in medical practice. Principles of	
	antibiotic therapy. Classification of antibiotics by chemical structure, spectrum	
	and mechanism of action. Penicillin group. Classification. Mechanism, spectrum	
	and duration of action. Routes of administration. Pharmacological characteristics	
	of penicillin drugs. Pharmacological characteristics of carbapenems. Group of	
	cephalosporins. Classification of drugs by route of administration and	
	generations (generations). Mechanism and spectrum of action. Indications for	
	use. Comparative characteristics of drugs of the cephalosporin group. Measures	
	to help with anaphylactic shock during the administration of penicillin	
12		2
13	Pharmacology of antibiotics of different groups. Principles of rational	2
	antibiotic inerapy	
	Principles of antibiotic therapy. Classification of antibiotics by chemical	
	structure, spectrum and mechanism of action. Pharmacological characteristics of	
1.4	macrondes, tetracyclines, introbenzenes, annogrycosides, and grycopeptides.	2
14	Principles of treatment of acute drug poisoning. Antidotes	Z
	basic principles of pharmacollerical abarectoristics of articletes	
	poisons, chinical signs of poisoning, pharmacological characteristics of antidoles,	
T-4	namacological drugs for symptomatic dietapy.	28
Tota	1	40

Thematic plan of seminar classes by modules and semantic modules specifying the basic issues which are considered at the seminar class

Seq. №	Title of the topic	Number of hours	
	PHARMACOLOGY		
	Semantic module I. Medical prescription. General pharmacology		
1	A medical prescription and the rules for prescribing it. Rules for prescribing	2	
	dosage forms.		
	Law of Ukraine "About Medicines". The concept of medical prescription,		

	medicinal raw materials, substance, agent, form, preparation. The structure and rules for writing prescriptions for adults and children, types of prescription forms. Pharmacy. Definition of Pharmacopoeia, types of Pharmacopoeia. The concept of the magistral and officinal medicines. Methods for prescribing dosage forms. The choice of dosage forms for specific clinical situations. Solid dosage forms. Features of prescribing in recipes and applications. Soft dosage forms. Requirements for soft dosage forms, rules for prescribing and features of use. Liquid dosage forms for external use and for oral administration. Solutions for injection. Requirements for injection solutions, rules for prescribing, route of administration. Methods of sterilization of injection solutions. Features of the application.	
2	<i>Rules for prescribing non-dosed dosage forms.</i> Solid, soft and liquid dosage forms. Features of prescribing in prescriptions and the use of dosage forms. Requirements for these forms.	2
3	<i>Control of practical skills in medical prescription</i> Filling out a prescription form. Prescribing drugs in various dosage forms. The choice of dosage forms for specific clinical situations.	2
4	 General pharmacology. Pharmacokinetics of drugs. Control of practical skills in the ability to use modern reference books on medicines. Definition of Pharmacology. Pharmacology in the system of medical and biological sciences. The main sections of Pharmacology: theoretical, experimental, physico-chemical, biochemical, physiological, clinical. New directions in the development of Pharmacology: pediatric, geriatric, radiation, immunopharmacology, psychopharmacology, pharmacogenetics, chronopharmacology. The role of domestic and foreign scientists in the formation and development of Pharmacology as a science (Y. Petrovsky, M.P. Kravkov, A.I. Cherkes, N.P. Skakun, O.P. Viktorov, O.V. Stefanov). Modern development of Pharmacology in Ukraine. The main achievements of domestic pharmacologists. Pharmacokinetics of drugs. Routes of administration of drugs (enteral and parenteral, their varieties). Types of absorption and their main mechanisms (active transport, passive and facilitated diffusion, filtration, pinocytosis). The concept of bioavailability and bioequivalence. The binding of drugs to plasma proteins and other bioligands. Distribution of drugs in the body. Penetration through histo-hematological barriers: placental, blood-brain and others. Accumulation of medicines. The metabolism of drugs, its types. The role of cytochrome P-450. Ways of excretion of drugs from the body. The concept of the main pharmacokinetic parameters (absorption rate constant, half-life, stationary concentration, clearance). Age-specific pharmacokinetics (in children of the first years of life and in the elderly). 	2
5	General pharmacology. Pharmacodynamics of drugs. Principles of classification of drugs. Dose definition, types of doses: single, daily, course, threshold, shock, fragmented, supportive, preventive, therapeutic, secondary and higher therapeutic, toxic and lethal. The breadth of therapeutic action. The concentration of the drug in the dosage form or biological fluid. The value of the dependence "concentration (dose) - effect" in Pharmacology. Pharmacological drugs. The concept of receptors, including action on specific receptores, agonists, antagonists. Synergism, potentiation, antagonism of drugs. Types of action of drugs. Types and modes of the drugs action. Metabolism (proteins, lipids, carbohydrates, electrolytes) as an object of the influence of drugs. The dependence of the pharmacological effect on the properties of drugs (chemical	2

	structure, physico-chemical properties, their doses and frequency of using), as well as on factors associated with a biological object (age, genotype, phenotype, gender, body weight, ethnic factor, biorhythms), climatic and anthropogenic factors (seasonality, temperature, pollution with toxic substances), pathological condition (diseases of the kidneys, liver, infections, cardiovascular pathology, metabolic and other disorders), physiological characteristics (pregnancy, childbirth, etc). Features of the action of drugs in their repeated using. The concept of material and functional accumulation. Tolerance or addiction (including tachyphylaxis), dependence on the action of drugs (mental, physical). The concept of withdrawal and withdrawal syndrome. Medical and social aspects of the fight against drug dependence. Basic principles and types of drug interactions. Characterization of physico- chemical (pharmaceutical), pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic interactions of drugs. The combined effect of drugs is synergism (additive, summation, potentiation), antagonism (including antidotism). Incompatibility of drugs. The concept of drug safety. Side effects of drugs. Types of side effects. An overdose, absolute and relative (toxic effects). Intolerance. Allergic reactions. Mutagenicity, teratogenicity, embryotoxicity, fetotoxicity, carcinogenicity. Pharmacogenetics. Genetic polymorphisms that can affect the pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics of drugs. Pharmacological surveillance system in the world and Ukraine. The role of the doctor in the prevention of adverse reactions of drugs. Drug Adverse Action Emergency Card.	
	Semantic module 2. <i>Medicines that affect the peripheral nervous system</i>	2
6	Drugs that act on the transmission of excitation in cholinergic synapses.	2
	Classification of agents affecting the autonomic nervous system. Medicines that affect the function of cholinergic nerves. The concept of cholinergic receptors. Classification of agents affecting the function of cholinergic nerves. Pharmacological effects arising from the excitation and inhibition of cholinergic receptors. Cholinomimetic drugs M-, N-cholinomimetic drugs (choline alfoscerate). Anticholinesterase drugs and cholinesterase reactivators. Classification of anticholinesterase drugs. The mechanism of action, pharmacological effects, indications for using, side effects. Comparative characteristics of anticholinesterase drugs (neostigmine methylsulfate, galantamine hydrobromide, pyridostigmine bromide). Features of the action of organic phosphorus compounds (OPC). Acute poisoning with OPC and relief. Pharmacology of cholinesterase reactivators (aloxim, dipiroxim). M- cholinomimetics. Pharmacological characteristics of pilocarpine hydrochloride. Effect on the organ of vision, smooth muscles of internal organs, secretion of glands, cardiovascular and genitourinary systems. Indications for use. Acute muscarin poisoning. Relief measures, antidote therapy. N-cholinomimetics (cytisine, nicotine). Mechanism of action. Pharmacological effects, indications for use, side effects. Pharmacological effects of nicotine. Smoking as a medical and social problem. Medicines that facilitate the withdrawal of smoking cessation. Side effects.	
7	Drugs that act on the transmission of excitation in cholinergic synapses. M- cholinergic antagonists. H-cholinergic antagonists. Anticholinergic drugs. M-, N-anticholinergics (trihexyphenidyl). M- anticholinergic drugs. Pharmacological characteristics of atropine sulphate. Indications for using. Acute poisoning with atropine and plants containing alkaloids with M-anticholinergic properties. Help measures. Comparative characteristics of platyphylline hydrotartrate, tiotropium bromide, pirenzepine, hyoscine butyl bromide, homatropine hydrobromide, cyclopentolate,	2

	tropicamide, tolterodine, Indications for using, Side effects.	
	N-anticholinergics (ganglionic blockers muscle relayants) Classification of	
	anglion blockers (becomethonium bromide bugronium). Macheniam of action	
	gangnon blockers (nexametholinum bronnue, nygronnum). Mechanism of action.	
	Pharmacological effects, indications for using, side effects. Classification of	
	muscle relaxants. Pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics of muscle relaxants of	
	antidepolarizing action. Indications for using, side effects. Comparative	
	characteristics of drugs (atrocurium, vecuronium bromide). Clinical symptoms of	
	an overdose and help with an overdose of non-depolarizing (curare form) muscle	
	relaxants. The concept of decurarization. Pharmacological properties of	
	piminodine. Pharmacological characteristics of depolarizing (suxamethonium)	
	muscle relaxants. Indications for use. Help in the case of its overdose. Drugs.	
	which are used in spastic conditions of striated muscles. Central muscle relaxants	
	(tolperisone baclofen) Botulinum toxin type A Mechanism of action	
	Pharmacological effects indications for using side effects	
0	Drugg that affect the transmission of queitation in advances	2
8	Drugs that affect the transmission of excitation in aarenergic synapses.	2
	Aurenomimeucs, sympathomimeucs.	
	Medicines that affect adrenergic innervation. Modern ideas about adrenergic	
	receptors, their types and localization. Classification of agents affecting	
	adrenergic innervation. Sympathomimetic drugs. Pharmacological	
	characteristics of adrenomimetics. Pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics of	
	epinephrine hydrochloride. Indications for use. Comparative characteristics of	
	adrenergic agonists (norepinephrine hydrotartrate, ephedrine hydrochloride,	
	phenylephrine, naphazoline, xylometazoline, oxymetazoline, clonidine,	
	salbutamol, fenoterol, hexoprenaline, dobutamine). Antiadrenergic drugs.	
	sumatriptan). General conception.	
9	Drugs that affect the transmission of excitation in adrenergic synapses.	
	Antiadrenergic drugs, sympathomimetics.	
	Adrenergic blocking drugs. Features of the use of α -blockers (prazosin,	
	doxazosin, tamsulosin), mechanism of action and pharmacological effects of β -	
	blocker agents. Comparative characteristics of propranolol, atenolol, metoprolol,	
	bisoprolol, carvedilol. Sympatholytics (reservine, methyldopa). The mechanism	
	of action and indications for using, side effects. Dopamine-tropic, serotonin-	
	\tropic, histamine-tropic and GABA-ergic drugs (dopamine hydrochloride.	
	Semantic module 3. Medicines that affect the function of the central nervous syst	em.
	Psychotropic drugs	
10	Medicines for local anesthesia.	
10	Medicines for local anesthesia. Classification by chemical structure and by use	
	for various types of anesthesia. Requirements for drugs of a group of local	
	anesthetics Pharmacology of esters (proceine henzoceine) and substituted	
	and substituted and substituted and substituted and substituted and substituted and substituted	
	annues (alternative, indocame, bupivacame, inepivacame). Comparative	
	characteristics of local anesthetics and complex preparations based on them	
	(ultracain DS). Indications for use. The purpose and possibilities of combination	
	with adrenergic agonists. Side effects of local anestnetics, measures for their	
	prevention and treatment. Organic and inorganic astringent medicines. The	
	mechanism of action, indications for using. Pharmacological characteristics of	
	tannin, bismuth subcitrate, phytopreparations containing astringent substances:	
	St. John's wort herb, sage leaves, chamomile flowers. Complex preparations	
	based on them. General characteristics of covering agents. The mechanism of	
	action, indications for use (starch mucus, flax seeds). Adsorbent drugs.	
	Classification of adsorbent agents. Mechanism of action. Indications for use.	
	Coal preparations (activated carbon). Synthetic sorbents (enterosgel). The	
	principles of hemo- and enterosorption. Medicines irritating endings of sensitive	
	nerves (menthol, ammonia solution). Mechanism of action. Effects on the skin	
	and mucous membranes. Indications for use.	

11	Drugs for general anesthesia	
11	Drugs for general anesthesia General characteristics of general anesthesia. The history of the discovery of drugs for general anesthesia (D. Morton, F.I. Inozemtsev, N.I. Pirogov and others). Types of general anesthesia. Classification of drugs for general anesthesia. Requirements for drugs for general anesthesia. Theories of anesthesia. Comparative characteristics of drugs for inhalation general anesthesia (ether for narcosis, halotane, isoflurane, sevoflurane, dinitrogen oxide, xenon). Side effects. The combined use of drugs for general anesthesia with drugs of other pharmacological groups. Agents for non-inhalation general anesthesia. Classification by duration of action. Pharmacological and comparative characteristics of propofol, sodium thiopental, hexobarbital, ketamine, sodium oxybate. The concept of sedation, induction to general anesthesia, basic, and combined anesthesia.	
	Pharmacology and toxicology of ethyl alcohol, use in clinical practice. Acute	
	treatment. The mechanism of action of disulfiram. The use of emetics for the	
	treatment of alcoholism (apomorphine hydrochloride).	
12	Pharmacology of opiate (narcotic) analgesics.	2
	Analgesic medicines. General characteristics of opiate analgesics (morphine hydrochloride, codeine phosphate, trimeperidine, fentanyl, tramadol, butorphanol, buprenorphine, nalbuphine). Classification. Ways to pain relief. The concept of opiate receptors. Narcotic analgesics. Classification by chemical structure, origin and affinity for opiate receptors. Mechanism of action. Pharmacology of morphine hydrochloride. Features of the effect of the drug on the central nervous system. Comparative characteristics of drugs. Indications for	
	drugs. Clinical manifestations and measures of help. Characteristics of nalorphine hydrochloride, naloxone, naltrexone. Drug dependence on opiate analgesics, clinical manifestations, the concept of withdrawal symptoms,	
	treatment methods. Addiction as a socio-biological problem.	
13	Pharmacology of non-opiate (non-narcotic) analgesics and non-steroidal anti-	
	inflammatory drugs.	
	Non-opiate analgesics. Classification of non-opiate analgesics according to	
	chemical structure. General characteristics of the group. Mechanisms of	
	analgesic and anupyretic effect. Pharmacological and comparative characteristics	
	effects of non-opiate analysics, prevention	
14	Neuroleptics, tranquilizers, hypnotics and sedatives.	2
	Psychotropic drugs. Classification of psychotropic drugs.	-
	General characteristics of antipsychotics, classification by chemical structure.	
	General characteristics. The mechanism of antipsychotic action of	
	antipsychotics. Pharmacological effects of chlorpromazine, fluphenazine	
	decanate, droperidol, haloperidol, sulpiride, clozapine, risperidone, olanzapine.	
	Comparative characteristics, indications for using. Side effects of antipsychotics.	
	Combined use with drugs of other pharmacological groups. The concept of	
	Tranquilizers Classification of tranquilizers. The mechanism of tranquilizing	
	effects, concepts of benzodiazepine receptors. Pharmacological and comparative	
	characteristics of diazepam, clonazepam, phenazepam, and nitrazepam. Daytime	
	tranquilizers (gidazepam). Indications and contraindications for the use of	
	tranquilizers, their side effects. Drug addiction. Combined use with drugs of	
	other pharmacological groups. The concept of ataralgesia. Anxiolytics of non-	
	benzodiazepine structure (mebicar, afobazole). Acute poisoning with tranquilizers, relief measures. Benzodiazepine receptor antagonists (flumazenil).	

	Hypnotics. Modern ideas about the nature of sleep. The main types of insomnia.		
	Classification of hypnotics by chemical structure and their general		
	characteristics. Possible mechanisms of action. Comparative characteristics of		
	hypnotics of various groups (phenobarbital, nitrazepam, doxylamine, zopiclone,		
	zolpidem, zaleplon, suvorexant, melatonin). Indications for using, side effects		
	(syndrome of withdrawing aftereffect drug dependence) Acute poisoning with		
	harbiturates relief measures		
	Sadatives Classification and pharmacological characteristics of sadatives		
	(adjum bromide peoply tingture valorian tingture methorwort fingture		
	(southin bronning, peoply iniciale, valentali iniciale, inotherwort iniciale,		
15	Combined preparations).	2	
15	Anticonvulsants and antiparkinsonian arugs. Medicines for the treatment of	2	
	neuroaegenerative alseases.		
	Convulsions as symptoms of the manifestation of various pathological		
	conditions. The using of drugs of various pharmacological groups to eliminate		
	seizures (tranquilizers, muscle relaxants, hypnotics, narcotic drugs, myotropic		
	antispasmodics). Antiepileptic drugs (phenobarbital, phenytoin, carbamazepine,		
	clonazepam, topiramate, sodium valproate, lamotrigine, levetiracetam,		
	gabapentin). Classification of antiepileptic drugs according to indications.		
	Comparative characteristic, side effects of the antiepileptic drugs.		
	Antiparkinsonian drugs (levodopa / carbidopa, selegeline, amantadine, ropinerol,		
	pramipexole, pyribedil, trihexyphenidyl). Classification, basic mechanisms of		
	action. Using in clinical practice. Medicines for the treatment of muscle		
	spasticity (baclofen, midocalm, benzodiazepines, GABA-ergic drugs). General		
	characteristics.		
	Medicinal agents that can be used in Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis and		
	amyotrophic lateral sclerosis Central cholinesterase blockers (donenezil		
	rivastigmine galantamine) central m- n-cholinomimetics (choline alfoscerate)		
	NMDA receptor inhibitors (memantine hydrochloride) and metabolic drugs		
	(glycine I -lysine escinate cerebrolysin)		
16	Antidepressants Nootropic drugs Psychotropic stimulants and analentic		
10	Antidepressunts. Noonopic arags. I sychonopic sumatants and andiepic drugs		
	Classification of antidepressants according to their mechanism of action and		
	classification of anticepressants according to their incentation of action and		
	chemical suuciure (annunpiynne, nuoxeune, veniaraxine, seruanne,		
	saloutanine, nintazapine). Pharmacological characteristics of antidepressants.		
	Side effects of antidepressants. Nootropic drugs. Classification of nootropic		
	drugs. Possible mechanisms of action, indications for use. Pharmacological		
	characteristics and comparisons of piracetam, aminalon, vinpocetine,		
	nicergoline, pentoxifylline, aminophenylbutyric acid, Ginkgo Biloba		
	preparations. Adaptogens. Classification and pharmacological characteristics of		
	adaptogens of plant and animal origin (ginseng tincture, schizandra tincture,		
	liquid eleutherococcus extract, liquid leuzea extract).		
	Psychotropic stimulants. General characteristics of the group of		
	psychostimulants. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of sodium caffeine		
	benzoate. Indications for using. The concept of psychodysleptics and		
	amphetamines. Formation of dependence, social significance. Medicines which		
	lead to addiction, drug and substance abuse.		
	Analeptics. Classification of analeptics and pharmacological characteristics of		
	niketamide, bemegride, etimizole, caffeine citrate, sulfocamphocaine, camphor,		
	cytizine, and lobeline. Indications for use.		
	Semantic module 4. Pharmacology of drugs that affect the functions of the cardiovascular		
	system, renal function		
17	Antiarrhythmic drugs. Cardiotonic drugs. Cardiac glycosides.	2	
	Antiarrhythmic drugs. Classification of antiarrhythmic drugs according to		
	indications for using and mechanism of action. Pharmacokinetics and		

	pharmacodynamics of antiarrhythmic drugs with a membrane-stabilizing effect (quinidine sulfate, procainamide, lidocaine hydrochloride, flecainide, phenytoin, ethacyzine, propafenone). Comparative characteristics of drugs. Indications for using. Beta-blocker agents (propranolol, atenolol, metoprolol, bisoprolol), potassium channel blockers (amiodarone, dronedarone), calcium channels blockers (verapamil) and if-channels blocker (ivabradine) blockers in the treatment of cardiac arrhythmias. Mechanism of antiarrhythmic actions of potassium preparations (potassium chloride, potassium and magnesium asparaginate). Medicines for the correction of bradycardia (M-anticholinergic drugs, sympathomimetic drugs). Inotropic drugs. Classification of inotropic agents. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of cardiac glycosides. Comparative characteristics of strophanthin, corglycon, digoxin. Indications and contraindications for using. Side effects of cardiac glycosides. Acute and chronic cardiac glycoside poisoning. Aid measures and prevention. Pharmacological characteristics of non- glycoside inotropic drugs (dobutamine, dopamine, levosimendan). Indications for using.	
18	Antianginal and hypolipidemic drugs. Classification and general pharmacological characteristics of antianginal drugs. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of glyceryl trinitrate, side effects. Comparative pharmacological characteristics of drugs of the group of organic nitrates (isosorbide dinitrate, isosorbite mononitrate). The mechanism of action of calcium channel blockers (calcium antagonists). Pharmacological characteristics of verapamil, nifedipine, amlodipine, diltiazem. Features of the using of β -adrenergic blocker agents in the treatment of patients with coronary heart disease (propranolol, atenolol, metoprolol, bisoprolol, carvedilol, nebivolol), an If channels blocker (ivabradine), myotropic vasodilators (dipyridamole, papaverine hydrochloride, drotaverine), reflexive action agent (validol) and the agent, which has positive effect on myocardium metabolism (trimetazidine). Indications and contraindications for use, side effects. The concept of the "stealing" syndrome. Emergency medication for myocardial infarction. General characteristics of the pharmacological groups of anti-atherosclerotic drugs. Hypolipidemic drugs. General pharmacological characteristics of lipid- lowering drugs, the direction of action. Pharmacological characteristics of lipid- lowering drugs, the direction of action. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of statins (lovastatin, simvastatin, atorvastatin, rosuvastatin). Comparative characteristics of drugs of other groups in the treatment of hyperlipidemia: fibrates (fenofibrate), niacin group (nicotinic acid), bile acid sequestrants (cholestyramine), cholesterol absorption inhibitors (ezetemib), lipid-modifying agents (human monoclonal antibody preparation - alirocumab), 3 ethyl ether omega-acids. Mechanisms of action. Indications for use and side effects.	2
19	Antihypertensive drugs. Angioprotectors. Classification and general characteristics of agents affecting the cardiovascular system. Ways of pharmacological correction of high blood pressure. Modern classification of antihypertensive drugs. Pharmacological characteristics of antihypertensive drugs of the main group. Pharmacology of β -adrenergic blocking agents (propranolol, atenolol, metoprolol, bisoprolol, carvedilol) ACE inhibitors (captopril, enalapril, lisinopril), angiotensin II receptor blockers (losartan, telmisartan, valsartan) calcium antagonists (nifedipine, amlodipine), hydrochlorothiazide, spironolactone). Medicines of an additional group. Pharmacological characteristics of central α 2-adrenergic agonists (clonidine, methyldopa), imidazoline receptor agonists (moxonidine), α 1-adrenergic blockers (prazosin, doxazosin) sympatholytics (reserpine) and peripheral	2

	vasodilators (sodium nitroprusside, magnesium sulfate). The principles of the	
	combination of antihypertensive drugs. Comparative pharmacological	
	characteristics of these groups, the rate of development of the hypotensive effect.	
	Medicinal care for hypertensive crisis. Angioprotectors.	
20	Drugs that affect renal function	2
	Divities drugs Classification of divities according to chemical structure	_
	localization activity and mechanism of action Pharmacokinetics and	
	nharmacodynamics of furosemide torasemide acetazolamide	
	hydrochlorothiazide indapamide Indications for use side effects Comparative	
	characteristics of potassium-sparing diuretics (spiropolactone enlerenone	
	triamteren) The concept of forced diversis Osmotic diversios (mannitol)	
	Indications for using Side effects Medicinal plants with a divertia effect (herbal	
	mulcations for using. Side effects, Medicinal plants with a didictic effect (nerbai	
	of the combined use of divertice	
	of the combined use of differences.	
	Anti-gout remedies. Remedies that affect the metabolism and excretion of uric	
1	acid (allopurinol).	
21	Test control of theoretical training from the KROK-1 database for	2
	content modules 1-4*.	
	Test control of theoretical training.	
Sema	antic module 5. Medicines affecting the respiratory system, gastrointestinal tract,	kidneys,
	reproductive processes, and blood functions	
22	Medicinal agents influencing respiratory system	2
	Bronchodilator drugs. Classification of bronchodilators. Pharmacology of	
	adrenomimetic drugs (salbutamol, fenoterol, formoterol, salmeterol) M-	
	anticholinergics (ipratropium bromide, tiotropium bromide) myotropic	
	bronchodilators (theophylline, aminophylline) combined drugs.	
	Pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, side effects.	
	The using of desensitizing and anti-allergic drugs. General characteristics of	
	topical anti-inflammatory drugs (beclomethasone, budesonide, fluticasone)	
	combined drugs (seretide), mast cell stabilizers (cromolyn glycate, nedocromil,	
	ketotifen), leukotriene receptor blockers (montelukast), drugs for systemic using	
	in obstructive respiratory disease, fenspirid, monoclonal antibodies	
	(omalizumab), antihistamines and anti-leukotriene drugs.	
	Respiratory stimulants. Classification of respiratory stimulants and	
	pharmacological characteristics of niketamide, bemegride, etymizole, caffeine	
	citrate, sulfocamphocaine, camphor, cytizine, lobeline. Indications for use.	
	Antitussive drugs. Classification of antitussive drugs and general characteristics	
	(codeine phosphate, glaucin, butamirate). Side effect.	
	Expectorant medicines and mucolytics. Classification of expectorants and	
	mucolytics according to the mechanism of action and pharmacological	
	characteristics of the agents (preparations of marshmallow, thermopsis,	
	crystalline trypsin, mucaltin, acetylcysteine, guaifenesin). Side effects,	
	Surfactant synthesis stimulants (bromhexine, ambroxol). Pulmonary surfactants.	
	General characteristics of drugs. Emergency care in the case of acute respiratory	
	dysfunction (apnea, bronchospasm, pulmonary edema)	
23	Medicinal agent influencing digestive system	2
23	Medicines that have action on appetite. General pharmacological characteristics	-
	classification of drugs that affect appetite and are used to treat apprexia and	
	bulimia Medicines that stimulate appetite bitterness. The concept of	
	anorexigenic drugs Pharmacology of orlistat Medicines used for violations of	
	the function of the stomach glands. The general pharmacological characteristics	
	of agents that stimulate secretion of the gestric glands and are used for diagnosis	
	(nontagestrin) and replacement thereby (nonsing gestric patrice dilute	
	bydrochloric acid) Madicines used for the treatment of discoses of the	
1	i nyurocinone actu). Weuremes used for the treatment of diseases of the	

	esophagus, stomach and duodenum (almagel, maalox, sodium alginate), drugs used for NSAID gastropathy (misoprostol). Medicinal agents used for functional gastrointestinal disorders (mebeverin, prifinium bromide, hyoscine	
	butylbromide, simethicone), stimulants of motor and evacuation function of the	
	upper gastrointestinal tract (domperidone, metoclopramide).	
	5 HT2 receptor blockers (ondecetron transaction) and denomine D2 recentor	
	blockers (metoclopramide) Pharmacological characteristics of metoclopramide	
24	Medicinal agents influencing digestive system (continuance)	2
27	Medicines using in violation of the excretory function of the pancreas.	2
	Classification of agents that stimulate the excretory function of the pancreas and	
	are used for replacement therapy (pancreatin). Indications for using.	
	Characterization of drugs inhibiting the excretory activity of the pancreas	
	(aprotinin, aminocaproic acid). Indications for using. Cholagogue drugs.	
	Classification of choleretic drugs. General characteristics of agents that	
	stimulate the formation of bile (choleretics). The mechanism of action of	
	choleretic drugs containing bile and natural bile acids (ursodeoxycholic acid), of	
	plant origin (corn stigmas, rose hips, holosas). Pharmacological characteristics	
	of agents that enhance the outflow of bile – cholekinetics (magnesium sulfate,	
	M-anticholinergics, antispasmodics of myotropic action). Indications for using.	
	the stimulate liver function (silver assential phospholinide adamethionine	
	arginine) Indications for use	
	Laxative agents (bisacodyl, sodium picosulfate, lactulose, polyethylene glycol,	
	castor oil). Mechanism of action. Indications for use. Pharmacology of	
	loperamide hydrochloride. Indications for use. Side effects. Probiotics.	
25	Medicinal products affecting reproductive processes.	2
	Classification of agents affecting the myometrium. General characteristics of	
	agents that stimulate the contractile activity of the myometrium. Prostaglandin	
	preparations (dinoprost, dinoprostone), hormonal drugs (oxytocin,	
	desaminooxytocin). Agents using for termination of the uterine bleeding.	
	Pharmacological characteristics of ergot alkaloids (ergometrine maleate) and	
	the tone and contractile activity of the myometrium or relay the cervix of uterus:	
	tocopherol acetate progesterone: m-anticholinergics (atropine sulfate) β_2	
	adrenergic agonists (phenoterol hexoprenaline) antagonists of oxytocin	
	receptors (atosiban), antispasmodics, magnesium sulfate. Prostatic protector	
	agents: antiandrogens (cyproterone, bicalutamide, flutamide), 5α-reductase	
	inhibitors (finasteride, dutasteride), blockers of al-adrenergic receptors	
	(alfuzosin, tamsulosin), phytotherapeutic drugs (prostatophytum) and drugs used	
	for erectile dysfunction.	
26	Medicinal agents influencing hemostasis	
	Classification of drugs that effect on hemostasis. Medicines that affect blood	
	coaguiation, fibrinolysis and platelet aggregation. Classification of agents using	
	Pharmacokinetics pharmacodynamics of manadiona Indications for using	
	Pharmacology of hemostatic agents of other groups (aminocaproic acid	
	tranexamic acid, aprotinin, eptacog-alpha, etamzilate calcium chloride	
	thrombin, revul). Classification of agents using for the prevention and treatment	
	of thrombosis. Classification of anticoagulants. Pharmacokinetics,	
	pharmacodynamics of heparin. Indications and contraindications for use. Side	
	effects. An overdose of heparin, relief measures (protamine sulfate). Low	
	molecular weight heparin preparations (fraxiparin, enoxaparin). Antithrombotic	
	agents: factor Xa inhibitors (rivaroxaban) and direct thrombin inhibitors	

General characteristics and mechanisms of action of agents that reduce platele aggregation (acetylsalicylic acid, dipyridamole, clopidogrel, pentoxifylline).	2 t
27 Medicinal agents influencing hematopoesis. Anticancer medicinal agents	
Classification of agents that affect hematopoiesis. General characteristics of	f
drugs that affect blood formation. Medicines that affect erythropoiesis	-
Stimulants of erythropoiesis. Classification and general characteristics of	f
stimulants of erythropoiesis. Indications for use. Medicines used for	r
hypochromic anemia. Pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics of iron preparation	s
(iron (II) sulfate, iron (III) hydroxide polymaltose, iron (III) carboxymaltose	-
Combined drugs (ferroplect). Erythropoletins (epoetin alpha). Indications for	r
Dharmagelogical characteristics of drugs using for the treatment of hypershromi	
anemia Dermacokinetics pharmacodynamics of cyanocobalamin and foli	
acid Medicines that affect leukonoiesis. The mechanism of action of leukonoies	۲ ۹
stimulants (sodium nucleinate methyluracil filgrastim) Indications for using	5
General characteristics of leukop0oiesis inhibitors.	
Classification, general characteristics, indications for the use of anticancer drugs	
Pharmacology of alkyl compounds (sarcolysinum, cyclophosphamide, dopar	,
chlorobutin, myelosan), antimetabolites (methotrexate, mercaptopurine	•
fluorouracil, cytarabine), platinum preparations (cisplatin), enzymes (L	-
asparaginase), anthracycline cyclocyclic antioxidants, (paclitaxel), hormona	.1
drugs, animal products, monoclonal antibodies.	
Semantic module 6. Medicinal agent influencing metabolism	
28 <i>Water soluble vitamins. Enzymes and anti-enzyme agents</i>	
types. Classification of vitamin preparations by biological role and chemical	5
structure	1
General characteristics of water-soluble vitamin preparations. Pharmacology of	f
thiamine bromide, riboflavin, pyridoxine, nicotinic acid, cyanocobalamin, foli	c
acid, metapholin, ascorbic acid, calcium pangamate, calcium pantothenate	
Indications for use, side effects. The concept of bioflavonoids (rutin, quercetin)	
coenzyme preparations.	,
	,
Classification of enzyme preparations. The mechanism of action and indication	s
Classification of enzyme preparations. The mechanism of action and indication for use of peptidases (pepsin), proteases (crystalline trypsin, crystallin	s e
Classification of enzyme preparations. The mechanism of action and indication for use of peptidases (pepsin), proteases (crystalline trypsin, crystallin chymotrypsin), nucleases (ribonuclease, deoxyribonuclease), hyaluronidas	, s e e
Classification of enzyme preparations. The mechanism of action and indication for use of peptidases (pepsin), proteases (crystalline trypsin, crystallin chymotrypsin), nucleases (ribonuclease, deoxyribonuclease), hyaluronidas preparations (lidase, ronidase). Fibrinolytic agents (streptoliase, alteplase urakingene fibringhusin). Indications for their using Consult aborectoristics of	, 2 2 2
Classification of enzyme preparations. The mechanism of action and indication for use of peptidases (pepsin), proteases (crystalline trypsin, crystallin chymotrypsin), nucleases (ribonuclease, deoxyribonuclease), hyaluronidas preparations (lidase, ronidase). Fibrinolytic agents (streptoliase, alteplase urokinase, fibrinolysin). Indications for their using. General characteristics of enzyme inhibitors (aprotinin aminocaproic acid). Classification Indications an	, s e e ; f
Classification of enzyme preparations. The mechanism of action and indication for use of peptidases (pepsin), proteases (crystalline trypsin, crystallin chymotrypsin), nucleases (ribonuclease, deoxyribonuclease), hyaluronidas preparations (lidase, ronidase). Fibrinolytic agents (streptoliase, alteplase urokinase, fibrinolysin). Indications for their using. General characteristics of enzyme inhibitors (aprotinin, aminocaproic acid). Classification. Indications an contraindications for using	s e e f 1
Classification of enzyme preparations. The mechanism of action and indication for use of peptidases (pepsin), proteases (crystalline trypsin, crystallin chymotrypsin), nucleases (ribonuclease, deoxyribonuclease), hyaluronidas preparations (lidase, ronidase). Fibrinolytic agents (streptoliase, alteplase urokinase, fibrinolysin). Indications for their using. General characteristics of enzyme inhibitors (aprotinin, aminocaproic acid). Classification. Indications an contraindications for using.	, s e e f f 1 2
 Classification of enzyme preparations. The mechanism of action and indication for use of peptidases (pepsin), proteases (crystalline trypsin, crystallin chymotrypsin), nucleases (ribonuclease, deoxyribonuclease), hyaluronidas preparations (lidase, ronidase). Fibrinolytic agents (streptoliase, alteplase urokinase, fibrinolysin). Indications for their using. General characteristics of enzyme inhibitors (aprotinin, aminocaproic acid). Classification. Indications an contraindications for using. 29 <i>Fat-soluble vitamin preparations</i> Therapy with vitamin preparations and its types. Classification of vitami 	s e e f f 1 2
 Classification of enzyme preparations. The mechanism of action and indication for use of peptidases (pepsin), proteases (crystalline trypsin, crystallin chymotrypsin), nucleases (ribonuclease, deoxyribonuclease), hyaluronidas preparations (lidase, ronidase). Fibrinolytic agents (streptoliase, alteplase urokinase, fibrinolysin). Indications for their using. General characteristics of enzyme inhibitors (aprotinin, aminocaproic acid). Classification. Indications an contraindications for using. 29 Fat-soluble vitamin preparations Therapy with vitamin preparations and its types. Classification of vitami preparations. 	s e e f f 1 2 1
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 Classification of enzyme preparations. The mechanism of action and indication for use of peptidases (pepsin), proteases (crystalline trypsin, crystallin chymotrypsin), nucleases (ribonuclease, deoxyribonuclease), hyaluronidas preparations (lidase, ronidase). Fibrinolytic agents (streptoliase, alteplase urokinase, fibrinolysin). Indications for their using. General characteristics of enzyme inhibitors (aprotinin, aminocaproic acid). Classification. Indications an contraindications for using. 29 Fat-soluble vitamin preparations Therapy with vitamin preparations and its types. Classification of vitami preparations. General characteristics of fat-soluble vitamin preparations. General characteristics of fat-soluble vitamin preparations, their using. 	$\begin{array}{c} $
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 Classification of enzyme preparations. The mechanism of action and indication for use of peptidases (pepsin), proteases (crystalline trypsin, crystallin chymotrypsin), nucleases (ribonuclease, deoxyribonuclease), hyaluronidas preparations (lidase, ronidase). Fibrinolytic agents (streptoliase, alteplase urokinase, fibrinolysin). Indications for their using. General characteristics of enzyme inhibitors (aprotinin, aminocaproic acid). Classification. Indications an contraindications for using. 29 <i>Fat-soluble vitamin preparations</i> Therapy with vitamin preparations and its types. Classification of vitami preparations. General characteristics of fat-soluble vitamin preparations. Pharmacology of retinol acetate, indications for using. The concept of retinoids, their pharmacological properties and indications for use (tretinoin, isotretinoir etretinate). Pharmacology of tocopherol acetate. Pharmacology of phylloquinon 	, s e e f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f
 Classification of enzyme preparations. The mechanism of action and indication for use of peptidases (pepsin), proteases (crystalline trypsin, crystallin chymotrypsin), nucleases (ribonuclease, deoxyribonuclease), hyaluronidas preparations (lidase, ronidase). Fibrinolytic agents (streptoliase, alteplase urokinase, fibrinolysin). Indications for their using. General characteristics of enzyme inhibitors (aprotinin, aminocaproic acid). Classification. Indications an contraindications for using. 29 <i>Fat-soluble vitamin preparations</i> Therapy with vitamin preparations and its types. Classification of vitami preparations. General characteristics of fat-soluble vitamin preparations. Pharmacology of retinol acetate, indications for using. The concept of retinoids, their pharmacological properties and indications for use (tretinoin, isotretinoir etretinate). Pharmacology of tocopherol acetate. Pharmacology of phylloquinon and menaquinone. Pharmacological properties of menadione (vitamin K3). 	, s e e f f f f f f f f r , e e
 Classification of enzyme preparations. The mechanism of action and indication for use of peptidases (pepsin), proteases (crystalline trypsin, crystallin chymotrypsin), nucleases (ribonuclease, deoxyribonuclease), hyaluronidas preparations (lidase, ronidase). Fibrinolytic agents (streptoliase, alteplase urokinase, fibrinolysin). Indications for their using. General characteristics of enzyme inhibitors (aprotinin, aminocaproic acid). Classification. Indications an contraindications for using. 29 <i>Fat-soluble vitamin preparations</i> Therapy with vitamin preparations and its types. Classification of vitami preparations. General characteristics of fat-soluble vitamin preparations. Pharmacology of retinol acetate, indications for using. The concept of retinoids, their pharmacological properties and indications for use (tretinoin, isotretinoir etretinate). Pharmacology of tocopherol acetate. Pharmacology of phylloquinon and menaquinone. Pharmacological properties of menadione (vitamin K3). 	, s e e f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f
 Classification of enzyme preparations. The mechanism of action and indication for use of peptidases (pepsin), proteases (crystalline trypsin, crystallin chymotrypsin), nucleases (ribonuclease, deoxyribonuclease), hyaluronidas preparations (lidase, ronidase). Fibrinolytic agents (streptoliase, alteplase urokinase, fibrinolysin). Indications for their using. General characteristics of enzyme inhibitors (aprotinin, aminocaproic acid). Classification. Indications an contraindications for using. 29 <i>Fat-soluble vitamin preparations</i> Therapy with vitamin preparations and its types. Classification of vitami preparations. General characteristics of fat-soluble vitamin preparations. Pharmacology of retinol acetate, indications for using. The concept of retinoids, their pharmacological properties and indications for use (tretinoin, isotretinoir etretinate). Pharmacology of tocopherol acetate. Pharmacology of phylloquinon and menaquinone. Pharmacological properties of menadione (vitamin K3). Pharmacological properties and using of phytomenadione. Indications an contraindications for use. Pharmacology of vitamin D preparations: nativ vitamins (argocalcifared, cholaceleifared), structural analogues of vitamin preparations. 	, s e e e f f f f f f r , e e f f f f

	Side effects of fat-soluble vitamin preparations. Multivitamin preparations. The				
	concept of anti-vitamins.				
30	Hormonal preparations (of peptide structure), their substitute medicinal agents	2			
	and antagonists				
	The general characteristics of hormonal preparations. Classification of hormonal				
	drugs by origin. The mechanism of action of hormonal drugs. Indications for				
	use.				
	Hormonal preparations of the hypothalamus: analogues of gonadorelin				
	(triptorelin), somatostatin: (octreotide), thyrotropin-releasing hormone				
	(protirelin). Antigonadotropic drugs (danazol). Hormonal drugs of the pituitary				
	gland (somatropin), gonadotropin normones (folitropin alpha, folitropin beta,				
	(desmonressin terlinessin) Dhermosology of evytagin and its synthesia				
	(desinopressin, tempressin). Finannacology of oxytochi and its synthetic substitutes (desemineexytocin, carbotocin)				
	Medicines used in diseases of the thyroid gland thyroid hormones.				
	(levothyroxine thyrocomb) antithyroid drugs (thiamazole) Pharmacology of				
	idine-containing drugs (notassium iddide) Indications and contraindications for				
	use side effects Calcitonin preparations indications for using				
	Hypoglycemic drugs Classification of hypoglycemic agents Pharmacokinetics				
	pharmacodynamics indications and contraindications for the use of insulin				
	Classification of natural insulin according to duration of action. Pharmacology of				
	human genetically engineered insulin. Side effects. Features of using in				
	hyperglycemic coma. An overdose of insulin, help with hypoglycemic coma.				
	Synthetic antidiabetic drugs: sulfonylurea derivatives (glibenclamide,				
	glimepiride, glyclazide), biguanide derivatives (metformin), prandial glycemic				
	regulators (repaglinide), insulin sensitizers (pioglitazone, rosiglitazone), alpha				
	glucosidase inhibitors (acarbose). Comparative characteristics, side effects.				
	Medicines for the treatment of hypoglycemia: glucagon.				
31	Medicines for the treatment of hypoglycemia: glucagon.Hormonal preparations (of steroid structure), their substitute medicinal agents	2			
31	Medicines for the treatment of hypoglycemia: glucagon.Hormonal preparations (of steroid structure), their substitute medicinal agentsand antagonists	2			
31	Medicines for the treatment of hypoglycemia: glucagon.Hormonal preparations (of steroid structure), their substitute medicinal agents and antagonistsGeneral characteristics of hormonal drugs. Classification of hormonal drugs by	2			
31	Medicines for the treatment of hypoglycemia: glucagon.Hormonal preparations (of steroid structure), their substitute medicinal agentsand antagonistsGeneral characteristics of hormonal drugs. Classification of hormonal drugs byorigin. The mechanism of action of hormonal drugs. Indications for using.	2			
31	 Medicines for the treatment of hypoglycemia: glucagon. Hormonal preparations (of steroid structure), their substitute medicinal agents and antagonists General characteristics of hormonal drugs. Classification of hormonal drugs by origin. The mechanism of action of hormonal drugs. Indications for using. Hormonal drugs of the adrenal cortex. Pharmacological effects, indications, 	2			
31	 Medicines for the treatment of hypoglycemia: glucagon. Hormonal preparations (of steroid structure), their substitute medicinal agents and antagonists General characteristics of hormonal drugs. Classification of hormonal drugs by origin. The mechanism of action of hormonal drugs. Indications for using. Hormonal drugs of the adrenal cortex. Pharmacological effects, indications, contraindications, dosage regimen for replacement therapy (hydrocortisone, 	2			
31	 Medicines for the treatment of hypoglycemia: glucagon. Hormonal preparations (of steroid structure), their substitute medicinal agents and antagonists General characteristics of hormonal drugs. Classification of hormonal drugs by origin. The mechanism of action of hormonal drugs. Indications for using. Hormonal drugs of the adrenal cortex. Pharmacological effects, indications, contraindications, dosage regimen for replacement therapy (hydrocortisone, prednisone, dexamethasone, methylprednisolone, triamcinolone, betamethasone, 	2			
31	 Medicines for the treatment of hypoglycemia: glucagon. Hormonal preparations (of steroid structure), their substitute medicinal agents and antagonists General characteristics of hormonal drugs. Classification of hormonal drugs by origin. The mechanism of action of hormonal drugs. Indications for using. Hormonal drugs of the adrenal cortex. Pharmacological effects, indications, contraindications, dosage regimen for replacement therapy (hydrocortisone, prednisone, dexamethasone, methylprednisolone, triamcinolone, betamethasone, budesonide, mometasone furoate, beclomethasone dipropionate, fluticasone, fluticasone, fluticasone 	2			
31	 Medicines for the treatment of hypoglycemia: glucagon. Hormonal preparations (of steroid structure), their substitute medicinal agents and antagonists General characteristics of hormonal drugs. Classification of hormonal drugs by origin. The mechanism of action of hormonal drugs. Indications for using. Hormonal drugs of the adrenal cortex. Pharmacological effects, indications, contraindications, dosage regimen for replacement therapy (hydrocortisone, prednisone, dexamethasone, methylprednisolone, triamcinolone, betamethasone, budesonide, mometasone furoate, beclomethasone dipropionate, fluticasone, fluocinolone acetonide). Comparative characteristics. The concept of 	2			
31	 Medicines for the treatment of hypoglycemia: glucagon. Hormonal preparations (of steroid structure), their substitute medicinal agents and antagonists General characteristics of hormonal drugs. Classification of hormonal drugs by origin. The mechanism of action of hormonal drugs. Indications for using. Hormonal drugs of the adrenal cortex. Pharmacological effects, indications, contraindications, dosage regimen for replacement therapy (hydrocortisone, prednisone, dexamethasone, methylprednisolone, triamcinolone, betamethasone, budesonide, mometasone furoate, beclomethasone dipropionate, fluticasone, fluocinolone acetonide). Comparative characteristics. The concept of glucocorticoid and mineral-corticoid activity. Side effects. 	2			
31	 Medicines for the treatment of hypoglycemia: glucagon. Hormonal preparations (of steroid structure), their substitute medicinal agents and antagonists General characteristics of hormonal drugs. Classification of hormonal drugs by origin. The mechanism of action of hormonal drugs. Indications for using. Hormonal drugs of the adrenal cortex. Pharmacological effects, indications, contraindications, dosage regimen for replacement therapy (hydrocortisone, prednisone, dexamethasone, methylprednisolone, triamcinolone, betamethasone, budesonide, mometasone furoate, beclomethasone dipropionate, fluticasone, fluocinolone acetonide). Comparative characteristics. The concept of glucocorticoid and mineral-corticoid activity. Side effects. Gonadal hormone preparations. Classification. General characteristics of female gonadal hormones. The mechanism of action and indications for the use of 	2			
31	Medicines for the treatment of hypoglycemia: glucagon.Hormonal preparations (of steroid structure), their substitute medicinal agentsand antagonistsGeneral characteristics of hormonal drugs. Classification of hormonal drugs by origin. The mechanism of action of hormonal drugs. Indications for using.Hormonal drugs of the adrenal cortex. Pharmacological effects, indications, contraindications, dosage regimen for replacement therapy (hydrocortisone, prednisone, dexamethasone, methylprednisolone, triamcinolone, betamethasone, budesonide, mometasone furoate, beclomethasone dipropionate, fluticasone, fluocinolone acetonide). Comparative characteristics. The concept of glucocorticoid and mineral-corticoid activity. Side effects.Gonadal hormone preparations. Classification. General characteristics of female gonadal hormones. The mechanism of action and indications for the use of estrogenic (estradiol) and gestagenic (progesterone dydrogesterone	2			
31	 Medicines for the treatment of hypoglycemia: glucagon. Hormonal preparations (of steroid structure), their substitute medicinal agents and antagonists General characteristics of hormonal drugs. Classification of hormonal drugs by origin. The mechanism of action of hormonal drugs. Indications for using. Hormonal drugs of the adrenal cortex. Pharmacological effects, indications, contraindications, dosage regimen for replacement therapy (hydrocortisone, prednisone, dexamethasone, methylprednisolone, triamcinolone, betamethasone, budesonide, mometasone furoate, beclomethasone dipropionate, fluticasone, fluocinolone acetonide). Comparative characteristics. The concept of glucocorticoid and mineral-corticoid activity. Side effects. Gonadal hormone preparations. Classification. General characteristics of female gonadal hormones. The mechanism of action and indications for the use of estrogenic (estradiol) and gestagenic (progesterone, dydrogesterone, levonorgestrel) drugs depending on age-related hormonal changes in women 	2			
31	 Medicines for the treatment of hypoglycemia: glucagon. Hormonal preparations (of steroid structure), their substitute medicinal agents and antagonists General characteristics of hormonal drugs. Classification of hormonal drugs by origin. The mechanism of action of hormonal drugs. Indications for using. Hormonal drugs of the adrenal cortex. Pharmacological effects, indications, contraindications, dosage regimen for replacement therapy (hydrocortisone, prednisone, dexamethasone, methylprednisolone, triamcinolone, betamethasone, budesonide, mometasone furoate, beclomethasone dipropionate, fluticasone, fluocinolone acetonide). Comparative characteristics. The concept of glucocorticoid and mineral-corticoid activity. Side effects. Gonadal hormone preparations. Classification. General characteristics of female gonadal hormones. The mechanism of action and indications for the use of estrogenic (estradiol) and gestagenic (progesterone, dydrogesterone, levonorgestrel) drugs depending on age-related hormonal changes in women. Antagonists of estrogenic (clomiphene tamoxifen) and gestagenic (mifepristone) 	2			
31	 Medicines for the treatment of hypoglycemia: glucagon. Hormonal preparations (of steroid structure), their substitute medicinal agents and antagonists General characteristics of hormonal drugs. Classification of hormonal drugs by origin. The mechanism of action of hormonal drugs. Indications for using. Hormonal drugs of the adrenal cortex. Pharmacological effects, indications, contraindications, dosage regimen for replacement therapy (hydrocortisone, prednisone, dexamethasone, methylprednisolone, triamcinolone, betamethasone, budesonide, mometasone furoate, beclomethasone dipropionate, fluticasone, fluocinolone acetonide). Comparative characteristics. The concept of glucocorticoid and mineral-corticoid activity. Side effects. Gonadal hormones. The mechanism of action and indications for the use of estrogenic (estradiol) and gestagenic (progesterone, dydrogesterone, levonorgestrel) drugs depending on age-related hormonal changes in women. Antagonists of estrogenic (clomiphene, tamoxifen) and gestagenic (mifepristone) hormones. Inhibitors of estrogen biosynthesis (anastrozole, letrozole). Combined 	2			
31	 Medicines for the treatment of hypoglycemia: glucagon. Hormonal preparations (of steroid structure), their substitute medicinal agents and antagonists General characteristics of hormonal drugs. Classification of hormonal drugs by origin. The mechanism of action of hormonal drugs. Indications for using. Hormonal drugs of the adrenal cortex. Pharmacological effects, indications, contraindications, dosage regimen for replacement therapy (hydrocortisone, prednisone, dexamethasone, methylprednisolone, triamcinolone, betamethasone, budesonide, mometasone furoate, beclomethasone dipropionate, fluticasone, fluocinolone acetonide). Comparative characteristics. The concept of glucocorticoid and mineral-corticoid activity. Side effects. Gonadal hormone preparations. Classification. General characteristics of female gonadal hormones. The mechanism of action and indications for the use of estrogenic (estradiol) and gestagenic (progesterone, dydrogesterone, levonorgestrel) drugs depending on age-related hormonal changes in women. Antagonists of estrogenic (clomiphene, tamoxifen) and gestagenic (mifepristone) hormones. Inhibitors of estrogen biosynthesis (anastrozole, letrozole). Combined drugs containing gestagens and estrogens. Principles, indications and 	2			
31	 Medicines for the treatment of hypoglycemia: glucagon. Hormonal preparations (of steroid structure), their substitute medicinal agents and antagonists General characteristics of hormonal drugs. Classification of hormonal drugs by origin. The mechanism of action of hormonal drugs. Indications for using. Hormonal drugs of the adrenal cortex. Pharmacological effects, indications, contraindications, dosage regimen for replacement therapy (hydrocortisone, prednisone, dexamethasone, methylprednisolone, triamcinolone, betamethasone, budesonide, mometasone furoate, beclomethasone dipropionate, fluticasone, fluocinolone acetonide). Comparative characteristics. The concept of glucocorticoid and mineral-corticoid activity. Side effects. Gonadal hormone preparations. Classification. General characteristics of female gonadal hormones. The mechanism of action and indications for the use of estrogenic (estradiol) and gestagenic (progesterone, dydrogesterone, levonorgestrel) drugs depending on age-related hormonal changes in women. Antagonists of estrogenic (clomiphene, tamoxifen) and gestagenic (mifepristone) hormones. Inhibitors of estrogen biosynthesis (anastrozole, letrozole). Combined drugs containing gestagens and estrogens. Principles, indications and contraindications for using, side effects. Hormonal birth control (contraceptive) 	2			
31	 Medicines for the treatment of hypoglycemia: glucagon. Hormonal preparations (of steroid structure), their substitute medicinal agents and antagonists General characteristics of hormonal drugs. Classification of hormonal drugs by origin. The mechanism of action of hormonal drugs. Indications for using. Hormonal drugs of the adrenal cortex. Pharmacological effects, indications, contraindications, dosage regimen for replacement therapy (hydrocortisone, prednisone, dexamethasone, methylprednisolone, triamcinolone, betamethasone, budesonide, mometasone furoate, beclomethasone dipropionate, fluciasone, fluocinolone acetonide). Comparative characteristics. The concept of glucocorticoid and mineral-corticoid activity. Side effects. Gonadal hormone preparations. Classification. General characteristics of female gonadal hormones. The mechanism of action and indications for the use of estrogenic (estradiol) and gestagenic (progesterone, dydrogesterone, levonorgestrel) drugs depending on age-related hormonal changes in women. Antagonists of estrogen biosynthesis (anastrozole, letrozole). Combined drugs containing gestagens and estrogens. Principles, indications and contraindications for using, side effects. Hormonal birth control (contraceptive drugs). 	2			
31	 Medicines for the treatment of hypoglycemia: glucagon. Hormonal preparations (of steroid structure), their substitute medicinal agents and antagonists General characteristics of hormonal drugs. Classification of hormonal drugs by origin. The mechanism of action of hormonal drugs. Indications for using. Hormonal drugs of the adrenal cortex. Pharmacological effects, indications, contraindications, dosage regimen for replacement therapy (hydrocortisone, prednisone, dexamethasone, methylprednisolone, triamcinolone, betamethasone, budesonide, mometasone furoate, beclomethasone dipropionate, fluciasone, fluocinolone acetonide). Comparative characteristics. The concept of glucocorticoid and mineral-corticoid activity. Side effects. Gonadal hormone preparations. Classification. General characteristics of female gonadal hormones. The mechanism of action and indications for the use of estrogenic (estradiol) and gestagenic (progesterone, dydrogesterone, levonorgestrel) drugs depending on age-related hormonal changes in women. Antagonists of estrogenic (clomiphene, tamoxifen) and gestagenic (mifepristone) hormones. Inhibitors of estrogen biosynthesis (anastrozole, letrozole). Combined drugs containing gestagens and estrogens. Principles, indications and contraindications for using, side effects. Hormonal birth control (contraceptive drugs). 	2			
31	 Medicines for the treatment of hypoglycemia: glucagon. Hormonal preparations (of steroid structure), their substitute medicinal agents and antagonists General characteristics of hormonal drugs. Classification of hormonal drugs by origin. The mechanism of action of hormonal drugs. Indications for using. Hormonal drugs of the adrenal cortex. Pharmacological effects, indications, contraindications, dosage regimen for replacement therapy (hydrocortisone, prednisone, dexamethasone, methylprednisolone, triamcinolone, betamethasone, budesonide, mometasone furoate, beclomethasone dipropionate, flucicasone, fluocinolone acetonide). Comparative characteristics. The concept of glucocorticoid and mineral-corticoid activity. Side effects. Gonadal hormone preparations. Classification. General characteristics of female gonadal hormones. The mechanism of action and indications for the use of estrogenic (estradiol) and gestagenic (progesterone, dydrogesterone, levonorgestrel) drugs depending on age-related hormonal changes in women. Antagonists of estrogen biosynthesis (anastrozole, letrozole). Combined drugs containing gestagens and estrogens. Principles, indications and contraindications for using, side effects. Hormonal birth control (contraceptive drugs). Male gonadal hormone preparations. Pharmacological characteristics of testosterone propionate, methyltestosterone. Indications for use, side effects. 	2			
31	 Medicines for the treatment of hypoglycemia: glucagon. Hormonal preparations (of steroid structure), their substitute medicinal agents and antagonists General characteristics of hormonal drugs. Classification of hormonal drugs by origin. The mechanism of action of hormonal drugs. Indications for using. Hormonal drugs of the adrenal cortex. Pharmacological effects, indications, contraindications, dosage regimen for replacement therapy (hydrocortisone, prednisone, dexamethasone, methylprednisolone, triamcinolone, betamethasone, budesonide, mometasone furoate, beclomethasone dipropionate, fluticasone, fluocinolone acetonide). Comparative characteristics. The concept of glucocorticoid and mineral-corticoid activity. Side effects. Gonadal hormone preparations. Classification. General characteristics of female gonadal hormones. The mechanism of action and indications for the use of estrogenic (estradiol) and gestagenic (progesterone, dydrogesterone, levonorgestrel) drugs depending on age-related hormonal changes in women. Antagonists of estrogen biosynthesis (anastrozole, letrozole). Combined drugs containing gestagens and estrogens. Principles, indications and contraindications for using, side effects. Hormonal birth control (contraceptive drugs). Male gonadal hormone preparations. Pharmacological characteristics of testosterone propionate, methyltestosterone. Indications for use, side effects. Antagonists of androgen hormones (cyproterone, bicalutamide, flutamide). 	2			
31	 Medicines for the treatment of hypoglycemia: glucagon. Hormonal preparations (of steroid structure), their substitute medicinal agents and antagonists General characteristics of hormonal drugs. Classification of hormonal drugs by origin. The mechanism of action of hormonal drugs. Indications for using. Hormonal drugs of the adrenal cortex. Pharmacological effects, indications, contraindications, dosage regimen for replacement therapy (hydrocortisone, prednisone, dexamethasone, methylprednisolone, triamcinolone, betamethasone, budesonide, mometasone furoate, beclomethasone dipropionate, fluticasone, fluocinolone acetonide). Comparative characteristics. The concept of glucocorticoid and mineral-corticoid activity. Side effects. Gonadal hormone preparations. Classification. General characteristics of female gonadal hormones. The mechanism of action and indications for the use of estrogenic (estradiol) and gestagenic (progesterone, dydrogesterone, levonorgestrel) drugs depending on age-related hormonal changes in women. Antagonists of estrogen biosynthesis (anastrozole, letrozole). Combined drugs containing gestagens and estrogens. Principles, indications and contraindications for using, side effects. Hormonal birth control (contraceptive drugs). Male gonadal hormone preparations. Pharmacological characteristics of testosterone propionate, methyltestosterone. Indications for use, side effects. Antagonists of androgen hormones (cyproterone, bicalutamide, flutamide). Testosterone 5α-reductase inhibitors (finasteride, dutasteride). Pharmacological 	2			
31	Medicines for the treatment of hypoglycemia: glucagon. Hormonal preparations (of steroid structure), their substitute medicinal agents and antagonists General characteristics of hormonal drugs. Classification of hormonal drugs by origin. The mechanism of action of hormonal drugs. Indications for using. Hormonal drugs of the adrenal cortex. Pharmacological effects, indications, contraindications, dosage regimen for replacement therapy (hydrocortisone, prednisone, dexamethasone, methylprednisolone, triamcinolone, betamethasone, budesonide, mometasone furoate, beclomethasone dipropionate, fluticasone, fluocinolone acetonide). Comparative characteristics. The concept of glucocorticoid and mineral-corticoid activity. Side effects. Gonadal hormone preparations. Classification. General characteristics of female gonadal hormones. The mechanism of action and indications for the use of estrogenic (estradiol) and gestagenic (progesterone, dydrogesterone, levonorgestrel) drugs depending on age-related hormonal changes in women. Antagonists of estrogenic (clomiphene, tamoxifen) and gestagenic (mifepristone) hormones. Inhibitors of estrogen biosynthesis (anastrozole, letrozole). Combined drugs containing gestagens and estrogens. Principles, indications and contraindications for using, side effects. Hormonal birth control (contraceptive drugs). Male gonadal hormone preparations. Pharmacological characteristics of testosterone propionate, methyltestosterone. Indications for use, side effects. Antagonists of androgen hormones (cyproterone, bicalutamide, flutamide). Testosterone sof anabolic steroids. The mechanism of action, indications for use	2			
31	Medicines for the treatment of hypoglycemia: glucagon. Hormonal preparations (of steroid structure), their substitute medicinal agents and antagonists General characteristics of hormonal drugs. Classification of hormonal drugs by origin. The mechanism of action of hormonal drugs. Indications for using. Hormonal drugs of the adrenal cortex. Pharmacological effects, indications, contraindications, dosage regimen for replacement therapy (hydrocortisone, prednisone, dexamethasone, methylprednisolone, triamcinolone, betamethasone, budesonide, mometasone furoate, beclomethasone dipropionate, fluticasone, fluocinolone acetonide). Comparative characteristics. The concept of glucocorticoid and mineral-corticoid activity. Side effects. Gonadal hormone preparations. Classification. General characteristics of female gonadal hormones. The mechanism of action and indications for the use of estrogenic (estradiol) and gestagenic (progesterone, dydrogesterone, levonorgestrel) drugs depending on age-related hormonal changes in women. Antagonists of estrogenic (clomiphene, tamoxifen) and gestagenic (mifepristone) hormones. Inhibitors of estrogen biosynthesis (anastrozole, letrozole). Combined drugs containing gestagens and estrogens. Principles, indications and contraindications for using, side effects. Hormonal birth control (contraceptive drugs). Male gonadal hormone preparations. Pharmacological characteristics of testosterone propionate, methyltestosterone. Indications for use, side effects. Antagonists of androgen hormones (cyproterone, bicalutamide, flutamide). Testosterone propionate, methyltestosterone. Indications for use, side effects. Antagonists of androgen hormones (cyproterone, bicalutamide, flutamide). Testosterone for anabolic steroids. The mechanism of action, indications for use (nandrolone). Side effects of anabolic steroids.	2			

	Classification of anti-inflammatory drugs. The main focus of the action.	
	Pharmacology of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and comparative	
	characteristics of the drugs (acetylsalicylic acid, mefenamic acid, ketorolac,	
	indomethacin, diclofenac sodium, ibuprofen, naproxen, dexketoprofen,	
	meloxicam, celecoxib, nimesulide) by the degree of inhibition of	
	cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2). Side effects of drugs and measures to prevent them.	
	Pharmacology of steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and comparative	
	characteristics of drugs (hydrocortisone, prednisone, dexamethasone,	
	methylprednisolone, triamcinolone, betamethasone, budesonide, mometasone	
	furoate, beclomethasone dipropionate). Indications, contraindications for use,	
	dosage regimen. Side effects of glucocorticoids.	
	Anti-allergic drugs. Concept of histamine receptors. Classification and general	
	characteristics of anti-allergic drugs. Medicines used for immediate type	
	hypersensitivity (glucocorticoids, antihistamines, fibrinolysis inhibitors,	
	adrenergic agonists, anticholinergics, antispasmodics, bronchodilators). Features	
	of the application. Pharmacology of antihistamines - H1 receptor blockers	
	(diphenhydramine chloropyramine climastin mebhydroline loratadine	
	desloratadine cetirizine levocetirizine fenspiride dimethindene maleate)	
	Comparative characteristics of drugs of different generations side effects	
	Pharmacological characteristics of leukotriene receptor blockers (montelukast)	
	Pharmacokinetics pharmacodynamics indications for the use of cromoglicic	
	acid ketotifen Principles of relief from anaphylactic shock Medicines used for	
	delayed hypersensitivity	
	Medicines that affect immune processes. General characteristics of agents that	
	reduce tissue damage (steroidal and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs)	
	Medicines that affect immunity Classification of immunomodulators	
	Depression of the propagations (the propagation of the propagation of	
	(sodium nucleinete methylurgeil) interforms and vaccines. Immunosuppressive	
	(southin nuclemate, methylurach), interfetolis and vacchies. initiallosuppressive	
	(avalaphosphamida) <u>A aminoquinolina</u> derivativas (aklaroquina)	
	(cyclophosphannice), 4-annioquinonne derivatives (cinoroquine),	
	(avaluations) monoclonal antibody preparations (adalimumab)	
	(cyclospolini), monocional antibody preparations (adaminumad).	
	Sementia modulo 7. Chamatharangutia madiainal agenta	
22	Antisentie and disinfectant modicines	2
55	Antiseptic and disinfectant medicines. The concent of antiseptics and	2
	Antiseptic and distinction medicines. The concept of antiseptics and disinfection. The history of the use of antiseptic agents. Dequirements for	
	modern anticaptic agenta. Classification of anticeptic agents. Requirements for	
	showing at matter agents. Classification of antiseptic and disinfectants by	
	neture. The mechanism of action of helegens and helegen containing company	
	(ablerbayiding biglugonate, Citagl, and um hypophlaride, inding clashel aslution	
	Indication indipole povidona indipole Indicationa for was Side affects.	
	machanism of action indications for the use of avidining agents (house	
	nechanism of action, indications for the use of oxidizing agents (hydrogen	
	peroxide, potassium permanganate). The dependence of the action on the	
	concentration of the solution. The antiseptic and distinfecting effect of drugs of	
	biographic and an analysis and the solution and the solut	
	of acide and alkalia. Indications for use A suite noise size and resorptive action	
	of actus and alkans. Indications for use. Acute poisoning by actus and alkalis.	
	rep measures. The mechanism and types of action of salts of neavy metals (pre-	
	resorptive, resorptive). Factors that determine the antimicrobial activity of salts	
	of neavy metals. Schmiedeberg line. Features of the use of mercury, lead, silver,	
24	DISINUI, COPPER, and ZINC.	
34	Antiseptic and disinfectant medicines (continuance)	2
	Antiseptic and disinfectant medicines. The concept of antiseptics and	

	disinfection. Classification of antiseptic and disinfectants by chemical structure. Pharmacology of antiseptic and disinfectants of an organic nature. Derivatives of the aromatic series. The mechanism of action of phenol group drugs (phenol, resorcinol, thymol). Side effects. Acute poisoning with phenolic compounds, help. The mechanism of action of nitrofurans, indications and contraindications for use. Comparative characteristics of drugs (nitrofurazone, furazolidone). The mechanism of the antimicrobial action of dye preparations. Pharmacological characteristics of brilliant green, methylene blue, ethacridine lactate. Indications for use. Derivatives of the aliphatic series. Pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics of formaldehyde. Side effects. The mechanism of action of alcohols (ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol). Pharmacology of surface-active substances. The mechanism of action, indications for the use of detergents (etonium, decamethoxin, chlorhexidine bigluconate, miramistin). The use of antibacterial agents of plant origin (sanguirythrin, chlorophyllipt, eucalymin). Combined drugs (Sterilium, cutasept).	
35	Synthetic antimicrobial medicinal agents. Antifungal agents	2
	Synthetic antimicrobial agents. Sulfonamide preparations. Pharmacokinetics and	
	pharmacodynamics of sulfonamides. The spectrum of antimicrobial action, the	
	susceptibility of microorganisms to drugs of this group. Indications for use. Side	
	trimethoprim (co-trimoxazole). Quinolone derivatives of the I-IV generation.	
	Classification, mechanism of action, indications for use, side effects.	
	Characteristics of drugs (nitroxoline). The peculiarity of the use of	
	fluoroquinolone derivatives (ofloxacin, ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin,	
	moxifloxacin) in medical practice. Derivatives of nitrofuran. The mechanism of	
	furazolidone furagin nifuroxazide nitrofurantoin) Synthetic antimicrohial	
	drugs of various chemical structure (hydroxymethylquinoxalindioxide, dioxole,	
	metronidazole, linezolid).	
	Antifungal (antimycotic) drugs. Classification of antimycotic agents by origin	
	and purpose. Pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics of polyenes (nystatin,	
	amphotericin B, natamycin), imidazoles (ketoconazole, clotrimazole,	
	Miconazole), triazoles (fluconazole, itraconazole), allylamines (terbinatine).	
	using Side effects	
36	Pharmacology of beta-lactam antibiotics	2
00	The concept of antibiosis, the spectrum of action of antibiotics. The history of	-
	the discovery and introduction of antibiotics in medical practice. L. Pasteur, I.I.	
	Mechnikov, O. Fleming, H.V. Flori. The principles of antibiotic therapy.	
	Classification of antibiotics by chemical structure, spectrum and mechanism of	
	action. Group of penicillins. Classification. The mechanism of the spectrum and	
	duration of action. Routes of administration. Pharmacological characteristics of penicilling group preparations (henzylpenicilling sodium salt henzylpenicilling)	
	benzylpenicillin bicillin-5 oxacillin sodium salt ampicillin amoxicillin	
	phenoxymethylpenicillin). Pharmacological characteristics of carbapenems	
	(meropenem) and monobactams (aztreonam). Comparative characteristics of	
	drugs, indications for use, side effects. Relief measures for anaphylactic shock	
	with the administration of penicillin antibiotics. The principles and purpose of	
	the combination of penicillin preparations with β -lactamase inhibitors:	
	classification of drugs by route of administration and by generations.	
	mechanism and spectrum of action Indications for use Comparative	
	characteristics of cephalosporin group preparations (cefazolin, cephalexin,	
	cefuroxime, ceftriaxone, cefpirome). Side effects of cephalosporins. The	

	mechanism and spectrum of action, indications for use, side effects. General	
	characteristics, mechanism and spectrum of action, indications for use, side	
	effects.	
37	Pharmacology of antibiotics of different groups	2
	The principles of antibiotic therapy. Classification of antibiotics by chemical	
	structure, spectrum and mechanism of action. Pharmacological characteristics of	
	macrolides (erythromycin spiramycin iosamycin roxithromycin	
	clarithromycin azithromycin) Pharmacological characteristics of lincosamides	
	(lincomycin hydrochloride clindamycin). The mechanism of action comparative	
	characteristics indications and contraindications for use side effects	
	Pharmacological characteristics of tetracyclines (tetracycline dovycycline	
	hydrochloride) antimicrobial activity classification side effects and	
	contraindications. Pharmacological correction and prevention of complications	
	with the use of tetrocyclines	
	Will the use of tellacyclines.	
	Preparations of the introdenzene group (chlorampnemcol). The mechanism and	
	spectrum of action, indications for use, side effects. Cyclic polypeptides	
	(polymyxins) (sodium collistimethate). Spectrum of action, indications for use.	
	Pharmacology of aminoglycoside preparations (streptomycin sulfate, gentamicin	
	sulfate, amikacin sulfate, tobramycin). Pharmacology of glycopeptide	
	preparations (vancomycin, teicoplanin). Comparative characteristics, mechanism	
	of action, indications and contraindications for use, side effects. Pharmacology	
	of fusidine sodium. Indications for use. Side effects. Pharmacology of antibiotics	
	of various chemical groups (mupirocin).	
38	Anti-tuberculosis medicinal agents. Anti-viral medicinal agents	2
	Anti-tuberculosis drugs. The basic principles of treatment and prevention of	
	tuberculosis. Classification of drugs used to treat tuberculosis. Pharmacokinetics,	
	pharmacodynamics of isonicotinic acid hydrazide derivatives (isoniazid). Side	
	effects that occur with prolonged use of anti-TB drugs and ways to prevent them.	
	Antibiotic drugs in the treatment of tuberculosis (rifampicin, streptomycin	
	sulfate, kanamycin, cycloserine, amikacin). Side effects.	
	Antiviral medicines. Classification of antiviral drugs according to the mechanism	
	of action and indications for use. Pharmacological characteristics of drugs used	
	for the prevention and treatment of influenza (rimantadine, oseltamivir,	
	interferons). Features of the application. Medicines used for herpetic infections	
	(acyclovir, valaciclovir, ganciclovir). Pharmacology of interferons (interferon	
	alfa-2b). Interferon inducers (cycloferon, amizon, kagocel, proteflazid).	
	Possibilities of using antiviral agents in the complex treatment of AIDS patients	
	(zidovudine, abacavir).	
	Antisyphilitic drugs. General characteristics of antisyphilitic drugs. Principles for	
	treating syphilis. Classification of antisyphilitic drugs. Features of the use of	
	antibiotics (penicillins, macrolides, cephalosporins), bismuth preparations	
	(bioquinol) in the treatment of syphilis.	
39	Antiprotozoal medicinal agents. Antihelmentic medicinal agents	2
	Basic principles for the prevention and treatment of malaria. Classification of	
	antimalarial drugs. Mechanism of action. Pharmacological characteristics of	
	chloroquine, primaquine, quinine, pyremethamine, fansidar. Indications and	
	contraindications for use, side effects. Medication for malaria coma.	
	Antiprotozoal agents (metronidazole, tinidazole).	
	Anthelmintic drugs. Classification of anthelmintic drugs. Features of application	
	for various types of helminthiases. Pharmacological characteristics of the drugs	
	used to treat nematodoses (levamisole, pyrantel, piperazine adipinate	
	diethylcarbamazine), trematodoses (praziguantel) cestodoses (niclosamide).	
	Anthelmintic agents of a wide spectrum of action (mebendazole, albendazole).	
Seman	tic module 8 Antidates Prenarations of macro- and microelements Plasma restit	tute agents

	and preparations for parenteral nutrition	
40	Preparations of macro- and microelements. Plasma substitute agents and	2
	preparations for parenteral nutrition	
	Preparations of macro- and microelements. Potassium preparations (potassium	
	chloride, potassium and magnesium asparaginate). Pharmacodynamics,	
	indications for use. Magnesium preparations (magnesium sulfate).	
	Pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics. The dependence of the effect on the route	
	of administration. Indications for use. Calcium preparations (calcium chloride,	
	calcium gluconate). Pharmacological effects, indications for use, route of	
	administration. Sodium preparations (sodium chloride). Pharmacological effects	
	of isotonic, hypertonic and hypotonic sodium chloride solutions. Indications for	
	using.	
	Preparations for the treatment and prevention of osteoporosis. Anabolic steroids	
	(nandrolone), estrogens and estrogen-progestogen drugs, androgens; thyroid	
	hormone (calcitonin) and its synthetic analogue; an analogue of parathyroid	
	hormone (teriparatide), bisphosphonates (etidronic acid (xidiphon), alendronic	
	acid), vitamin D preparations (ergocalciferol, cholecalciferol, dihydrotachisterol,	
	calcitriol), calcium preparations (calcium carbonate, osteogenon), strontium	
	preparations (strontium ranelate).	
	Plasma replacing fluids. General characteristics of plasma substitutes.	
	Pharmacological and indications for the use of saline solutions (isotonic sodium	
	chloride solution, Ringer-Lock solution, trisol), alkaline solutions (sodium	
	bicarbonate, trisamine), sugars (glucose), gelatin solution, preparations	
	containing human blood components (human albumin), synthetic drugs	
	(Rheopolyglucin, Neohaemodesum, refortan). Energy, antitoxic, osmotic effect	
	of glucose (glucose), indications for the use of isotonic and hypertonic glucose	
	solutions. Preparations for parenteral nutrition (lipofundin).	
41	Principles of therapy of acute poisonings by medicinal agents. Antidotes.	2
	The basic principles of pharmacotherapy of acute drug poisoning. Causes of	
	acute poisonings. Symptoms of acute poisonings with drugs of various	
	pharmacological groups. Methods of active detoxification, the use of emetics,	
	laxatives, covering, astringents, and adsorbents. The use of active diuretics in	
	order to remove toxic substances from the blood (forced diuresis), the use of	
	hemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis, hyperbaric oxygenation, hemo- and	
	lymphosorption. The concept of antidotes. Types of antidote therapy.	
	Pharmacology of dimercaprol, acetylcysteine, tetacin-calcium, penicillamine,	
	deferoxamine, cholinesterase reactivatos. Principles of symptomatic therapy of	
	acute poisonings. Side effects of heavy metal salt preparations. Acute poisoning.	
	Help with acute heavy metal salt poisoning, principles of antidote therapy.	
42	Test control of theoretical training from the KROK-1 database on content	
	modules 5-8*.	
	Test control of theoretical training.	
Total		84

Independent work

Seq. №	Title of the topic	Number
		of
		hours
	PHARMACOLOGY	
Ι	Preparation for practical classes - theoretical preparation and development of	50
	practical skills.	
II	Processing of topics that are not included in the classroom lesson plan (list):	

	Classifications and mechanisms of adverse drug reactions. The main ways	5
	to prevent adverse reactions to medicines	
	Adverse reactions to medicines that occur with repeated use. Tolerance or	
	addiction (as a type of tachyphylaxis), dependence on the action of drugs	
	(mental, physical). The concept of withdrawal and withdrawal symptoms.	
	Medical and social aspects of drug dependence treatment.	
	Pharmacology of neuroleptics. Side effects	4
	Main manifestations and mechanisms of adverse reactions of neuroleptics.	
	Pharmacology of normotimitics	1
	Normotimics (lithium preparations – lithium hydroglutaminate).	
	Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics, indications for using. Side effects.	
	Acute poisoning with lithium preparations. Help in the case of poisoning.	
	Pharmacology of adaptogens	4
	Adaptogens. Classification and pharmacological characteristics of adaptogens of	
	plant and animal origin	
	Antiarrhythmic drugs	4
	Classification of antiarrhythmic drugs by indications for use and mechanism of	
	action. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of antiarrhythmic drugs.	
	Vitamin preparations. Antivitamins (continued)	4
	The concept of retinoids, their pharmacological properties and indications for	
	use.	
	Pharmacology of oral contraceptives	4
	Hormonal contraceptive drugs.	
	Adverse reactions to hormonal drugs.	4
	Main manifestations and mechanisms of adverse reactions to hormonal drugs	
	Side effects of chemotherapeutic drugs	6
	The main manifestations and mechanisms of typical adverse reactions to	
	chemotherapeutic drugs.	
III	Preparation for the exam.	12
Total		98

Individual tasks

1. Report on the practical lesson.

2. Participation in the 1st round of the All-Ukrainian Olympiad in Pharmacology. Report - presentation in Power Point format at a practical lesson.

3. Creating visual patterns of action of drugs in the form of tables, figures and posters for practical exercises and lectures in electronic form.

4. Victory in the I round of the All-Ukrainian Olympiad in Pharmacology (I-III places).

5. Report at a meeting of the students scientific group of the department.

6. Scientific publication (an abstract) on Pharmacology in the materials of scientific and practical conferences.

7. Work in the SSC and a report at scientific and practical conferences from the Department of Pharmacology.

8. Scientific publication (an article) based on materials of the own research in Pharmacology.

The list of theoretical questions for students' preparation for the exam (semester final attestation)

1. Medical Prescription, its aim and tasks.

2. The concept of medical prescription. Definitions: drug, drug, dosage form, drug.

3.Prescription. General rules for writing prescriptions, kinds of prescription forms. Rules for prescribing for medicines containing drastic, toxic and narcotic substances.

4.Dosage forms. Types of dosage forms, peculiarities of the manufacture and prescribing. Requirements for dosage forms for injections.

5. The definition of Pharmacology, its place among other medical and biological sciences.

6. The origin and formation of experimental pharmacology, the development of pharmacology in Ukraine and other countries.

7.Basic principles and test methods for new drugs. Preclinical and clinical studies (phases I-IV). The concept of placebo. Functions of the State Pharmacological Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine. Law of Ukraine "About Medicines".

8. The concept of pharmacokinetics of drugs.

9. Routes of administration and ways of excretion of drugs from the body, peculiarities of absorption and distribution in the body, the main types of biotransformation.

10. The concept of the main pharmacokinetic parameters (constant absorption rate, elimination halflife, stationary concentration, clearance).

11.Age features of pharmacokinetics.

12.Definition of the concept of a dose, types of doses.

13.Pharmacological drugs.

14. The concept of receptors (agonists, antagonists).

15. Types and modes of the action of drugs.

16. The dependence of the pharmacological effect on the properties of drugs (chemical structure, physico-chemical properties, their doses and frequency of use).

17. The dependence of the pharmacological effect on the age and gender of the patient. Features of the reaction of the child's body to the drug. Principles of dosage of medicines for children and the elderly.

18. The importance of climatic and anthropogenic factors for the pharmacological action of the drug.

19. The dependence of the action of drugs on the physiological characteristics of the body and pathological conditions.

20. The concept of pharmacogenetics and chronopharmacology.

21.Features of the action of drugs during their repeated use. The concept of material and functional cumulation, tolerance or addiction, mental and physical dependence. The concept of withdrawal and withdrawal syndrome.

22. The combined effect of drugs (synergism and antagonism).

The concept of the drug safety.

23.Side effects of drugs. Types of side effects. Intolerance. Idiosyncrasy. Allergic reactions. Mutagenicity, teratogenicity, embryotoxicity, fetotoxicity, and carcinogenicity.

24. The principles of classification of drugs that affect the autonomic nervous system.

The principles of classification of drugs that affect the cholinergic nervous system. M- and N-cholinomimetic drugs.

25.The principles of classification of anticholinesterase drugs. The mechanism of action, pharmacological effects, indications for use, side effects.

26.Features of the action of organophosphate compounds. Acute poisoning with organophosphate compounds and its relief. Pharmacology of acetylcholine esterase reactivators.

27. The principles of classification and pharmacological characteristics of M-cholinomimetics. Impact on organs and systems. Indications for use.

28. Acute muscarine poisoning. Relief measures, antidote therapy.

29. Medicines affecting N-cholinergic receptors.

30.Pharmacological effects of nicotine. Smoking as a medical and social problem. Medicines used to combat tobacco smoking.

31. The principles of classification of M-anticholinergic drugs. Pharmacological characteristics of atropine sulfate. Indications for use.

32. Acute poisoning with atropine and plants containing atropine. Help measures.

General characteristics of N-cholinergic antagonists. Classification of ganglion blockers. Mechanism of action. Pharmacological effects, indications for use, side effects.

33. The principles of classification of muscle relaxants. Pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics of tubacurarin chloride. Indications for use, side effects.

34. The principles of classification of drugs affecting adrenergic innervation.

Pharmacological characteristics of adrenergic agonists. Pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics of adrenaline hydrochloride. Indications for use.

35. Comparative characteristics of adrenergic agonists. Side effects.

The principles of classification of antiadrenergic drugs. Features of the use of α -blockers, mechanism of action and indications for use.

36. Pharmacological effects of β -blockers. Comparative characteristics of drugs. The concept of the intrinsic sympathomimetic activity.

37. Pharmacology of sympatholytics. The mechanism of action and indications for use, side effects.

The principles of classification of local anesthetics, mechanism of action, comparative characteristics of drugs. Indications for use, side effects.

38.Pharmacology of astringent drugs. The mechanism of action, indications for use. Pharmacological characteristics of drugs.

39. General characteristics of covering medicines. The mechanism of action, indications for the use of drugs.

40. The principles of classification of adsorbing agents. Mechanism of action. Indications for use. Coal preparations and synthetic sorbents.

41. Principles for the classification of irritants. Mechanism of action. Effects on the skin and mucous membranes. Indications for use.

42. The principles of classification of drugs for general anesthesia.

History of the discovery of drugs for general anesthesia.

43. Types of general anesthesia. Requirements for drugs for general anesthesia. Theories of anesthesia.

The principles of classification of drugs for inhalation general anesthesia. Comparative characteristics of drugs, side effects. The combined use of drugs for general anesthesia with drugs of other pharmacological groups.

44. The principles of classification of drugs for non-inhalation general anesthesia. Comparative characteristics of drugs.

45. The concept of sedation, induction, basic, and combined general anesthesia.

Pharmacology and toxicology of ethyl alcohol, use in clinical practice.

46. Acute and chronic alcohol poisonings, relief measures. The principle of the alcoholism alcoholism treatment.

47. Opiate analgesics. Classification by chemical structure, origin and affinity for opiate receptors. mechanism of action

48. Pharmacology of morphine hydrochloride. Features of the effect of the drug on the central nervous system. Comparative characteristics of opiate analgesics. Indications for use. Side effects.

49. Acute poisoning with opiate analgesics. Clinical manifestations and measures of assistance.

Drug dependence arising in opiate analgesics, clinical manifestations. The concept of withdrawal symptoms, treatment methods.

50. Non-opiate analgesics. Classification principles, general characteristics of the group. Mechanisms of action. Pharmacological characteristics of drugs.

51. Comparative characteristics of non-opiate analgesic drugs, side effects.

52. Principles for the classification of psychotropic drugs.

53. Antipsychotics. The principles of classification. The mechanism of their antipsychotic action.

Pharmacological effects of chlorpromazine.

54. Comparative characteristics of antipsychotic drugs, indications for use, side effects of antipsychotics. Combined use with the drugs of other pharmacological groups.

The concept of neuroleptanalgesia.

55. Pharmacology of tranquilizers. Classification. The mechanism of tranquilizing effects, concepts of benzodiazepine receptors.

56. Comparative characteristics of tranquilizer preparations.

57. Indications and contraindications for the use of tranquilizers, side effects. Drug addiction.

58. The combined use of tranquilizers with drugs of other pharmacological groups. The concept of ataralgesia.

59. The principles of classification of hypnotics. General characteristics of hypnotics, possible mechanisms of action.

60. Comparative characteristics of hypnotics of various groups. Indications for use, side effects. Acute poisoning with barbiturates, relief measures.

61. The principles of classification of sedatives.

62. Pharmacology of bromides. Indications for use. Side effects.

63. Bromism, its clinical signs, treatment and prevention.

64. Herbal sedative medicines.

65. Pharmacology of normotimics. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics, indications for use. Side effects. Acute poisoning with lithium preparations.

66. Antiepileptic drugs. Classification principles, comparative characteristics, side effects of antiepi leptic drugs.

67. Antiparkinsonian drugs. Classification. The main mechanisms of action. Use in clinical practice. Psychomotor stimulants. General characteristics of the group of psychostimulants.

Sodium caffeine benzoate. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics, indications for use, side effects. 68. The concept of psychodysleptics and amphetamines. Formation of dependence, social significance. Pharmacology of antidepressants. Classification of antidepressants by the mechanism of action and chemical structure. Comparative characteristics. Side effects of antidepressants.

69. Classification of nootropic drugs. Possible mechanisms of action. Indications for use. Pharmacological characteristics of the drugs.

70. Adaptogens and actoprotectors. Indications for use. The main properties of the preparations, comparative characteristics.

71. Pharmacology of analeptics. Classification, characteristics of drugs, indications for use.

Current clinical classification of antihypertensive agents.

72. Pharmacological characteristics of antihypertensive drugs of the main and additional groups.

The principles of the combination of antihypertensive drugs.

Comparative pharmacological characteristics of these groups, the rate of development of the hypotensive effect.

73. Medicinal care for hypertensive crisis.

74. Hypolipidemic drugs. General pharmacological characteristics of lipid-lowering drugs, the direction of action.

75. The concept of angioprotectors. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of drugs.

76. Classification of antiarrhythmic drugs. Pharmacological characteristics.

Comparative characteristics, indications for the use of antiarrhythmic drugs.

77. Classification of inotropic drugs.

Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics, indications and contraindications for the use of cardiac glycosides. Side effects of cardiac glycosides. Acute and chronic cardiac glycoside poisoning, relief measures and prevention.

78. Pharmacological characteristics of non-glycoside inotropic agents. Indications for use.

Classification and general pharmacological characteristics of antianginal drugs.

79. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of nitroglycerin, side effects.

The mechanism of action and characteristics of calcium channel blockers (calcium antagonists). Pharmacological characteristics of the drugs.

80. Features of the use of β -blockers in the treatment of patients with coronary heart disease.

Vasodilating agents of myotropic action, reflex type of action and energy-supplying agents. Indications and contraindications for use, side effects.

81. The principles of complex therapy of myocardial infarction. General characteristics of pharmacological groups. Indications and contraindications for use.

Antitussive drugs. Classification, characteristics of drugs. Side effects.

82. Expectorant medicines. Classification. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics, side effects of expectorants.

83. Stimulants of the surfactant synthesis. General characteristics of surfactant synthesis stimulants.

Classification of bronchodilator drugs. General characteristics of drugs.

Medicines used in pulmonary edema. The tactics of assisting with pulmonary edema, the choice of drugs.

84. Classification of drugs that affect appetite. General pharmacological characteristics of the drugs. Emetic drugs. The mechanism of action and application features.

85. Pharmacological characteristics of antiemetics. Indications for use, side effects.

86. Classification of drugs used for violations of the function of the gastric glands.

87. General pharmacological characteristics of agents that stimulate the secretion of the glands of the stomach and are used for the diagnosis and replacement therapy.

88. Classification and general pharmacological characteristics of agents that inhibit the secretion of gastric glands.

89. Pharmacological treatments for gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer and hyperacidic gastritis.

Pharmacological characteristics of H2-receptor blockers, M-anticholinergics and proton pump blockers.

90. General pharmacological characteristics of drugs that reduce the increased acidity of gastric juice.

The concept of gastroprotectives. General pharmacological characteristics of the drugs.

91. Medicines influencing the excretory function of the pancreas. Indications for use.

Cholagogue drugs. Classification. General characteristics. Indications for use.

Hepatoprotectors and cholelitolytic drugs. Indications for use.

92. Classification of laxatives. Pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics of drugs, indications for use.

General characteristics of drugs with antidiarrheal effect.

93. Classification of diuretic drugs. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics, indications for use, side effects.

94. The concept of forced diuresis.

95. Classification of anti-gout medications. General characteristics of drugs, side effects.

96. Classification and pharmacological characteristics of drugs that affect the activity of the myometrium (uterotonics, tocolytics).

97. Pharmacological characteristics of drugs that affect reproductive processes.

98. Classification of drugs that affect hematopoiesis and hemostasis.

99. Classification of drugs used for the prevention and treatment of thrombosis. General characteristics.

100. Classification of anticoagulants. Pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics of drugs, indications and contraindications for use. Side effects.

101. General characteristics of fibrinolytic agents. Indications for use. Side effects.

102. Classification of coagulants. Pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, indications for the use of coagulant preparations.

103. Medicines that stimulate erythropoiesis. Pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, indications for use, side effects.

104. Medicines that affect leukopoiesis. The mechanism of action of leukopoiesis stimulants. Indications for use.

105. General characteristics of drugs that inhibit leukopoiesis. Indications for use, side effects.

Antitumor (anticancer) drugs. Classification and general characteristics of antitumor agents.

106. The concept of radioisotope drugs, indications for use, side effects.

Pharmacotherapy with vitamin preparations and its types.

107. Classification of vitamin preparations by solubility and biological role.

Characterization of water-soluble vitamin preparations. Indications for use, side effects.

108. The concept of bioflavonoids, coenzyme preparations.

General characteristics of fat-soluble vitamin preparations. Indications and contraindications for use. Side effects of fat-soluble vitamin preparations.

109. Multivitamin preparations.

110. The concept of anti-vitamins.

111. Classification of enzyme preparations. The mechanism of action and indications for use.

112. Combined enzyme preparations. Indications for their use.

113. Pharmacological characteristics of enzyme and anti-enzyme drugs.

114. The mechanism of action and indications for the use of peptidases, proteases, nucleases, hyaluronidase preparations and enzyme inhibitors.

115. General characteristics of enzyme inhibitors. Classification. Indications and contraindications for use.

116. Hormonal drugs of the hypothalamus and pituitary gland.

117. The mechanism of action of corticotropin, indications for use, side effects. Synthetic analogues of

corticotropin.

118. Pharmacological characteristics of gonadotropin hormonal drugs.

119. Pharmacological preparations of the posterior pituitary gland. Indications for use.

Pharmacology of hormonal thyroid preparations. Antithyroid drugs. Indications and contraindications for use, side effects.

120. Calcitonin preparations. Indications for use.

121. Hypoglycemic drugs. Classification of hypoglycemic agents.

Pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, indications and contraindications for the use of insulin. Side effect. Features of the use in hyperglycemic coma.

122. An overdose of insulin, help with hypoglycemic coma.

Long-acting insulin preparations.

123. Synthetic antidiabetic drugs. Classification, mechanism of action, indications for use.

124. Comparative characteristics, side effects.

Hormonal preparations of glucocorticoids. Pharmacological effects, indications, contraindications, dosage regimen. Comparative characteristics.

125.Side effects of glucocorticoids.

Gonadal hormones. Classification of gonadal hormones. General characteristics of female gonadal hormones.

126. The mechanism of action and indications for the use of estrogens, anti-estrogen drugs, gestagen drugs, anti-gestagen drugs.

Side effects of drugs of female gonadal hormones and their antagonists.

127. Contraceptive drugs. Classification, principles of combination, indications and contraindications for use, side effects. Comparative characteristics of contraceptive drugs.

Preparations of male gonadal hormones. Pharmacological characteristics. Indications for use, side effects.

128. Antagonists of androgen hormones.

Anti-allergic drugs.

129. Classification and general characteristics of anti-allergic drugs.

Medicines used for immediate hypersensitivity.

130. Pharmacology of antihistamines - H1 receptor blockers (diphenhydramine, suprastin, phencarol, diazolin, loratadine, diprazine, desloratidine).

131. Indications for use of cromolyn sodium, ketotifen.

132. Principles of relief from anaphylactic shock. Medicines used for delayed hypersensitivity.

Pharmacology of immunosuppressants (cytostatic drugs, glucocorticoids).

133. Medicines that affect the immune processes.

134. Medicines that affect the immune system.

135. Classification of immunity stimulants.

136. Pharmacology of thymus preparations (thymalin), leukopoiesis stimulants (sodium nucleinate, methyluracil), interferons and vaccines.

137. Immunosuppressive drugs (antimetabolites, alkylating compounds, glucocorticoids, enzyme preparations). Indications for use, side effects.

138. Requirements for modern antiseptic agents.

139. Classification and pharmacological characteristics of antiseptic drugs.

140. The mechanism of action of halogens and halogen-containing compounds. Indications for use, side effects. Acute poisoning and relief measures.

141. The mechanism of action, indications for the use of oxidizing agents. Comparative characteristics of drugs.

142. Preparations of acids and alkalis. Local and resorptive action of acids and alkalis. Antiseptic effect of acids and alkalis. Indications for use. Acute poisoning by acids and alkalis. Help measures.

143. Pharmacology of preparations of heavy metal salts. Mechanism of action. Side effects of drugs of salts of heavy metals. Acute poisoning. Help with acute poisoning with salts of heavy metals, the principles of antidote therapy.

144. Pharmacology of aromatic antiseptics. The mechanism of action of phenol group drugs. Side effects. Acute phenol poisoning, help.

145. The mechanism of action of nitrofuran derivatives, indications and contraindications for use. Comparative characteristics of drugs.

146. The mechanism of the antimicrobial action of dye preparations. Pharmacological characteristics of drugs. Indications for use.

147. Antiseptics - derivatives of the aliphatic series. Pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics of formaldehyde. Side effect.

The mechanism of the antimicrobial action of ethyl alcohol.

148. Pharmacology of surface-act8ve substances. The mechanism of action, indications for the use of detergents.

149.Sulfonamide preparations. Classification. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of sulfonamides. Indications for use. Side effects and ways to prevent them. Comparative characteristics of drugs. Combined preparations of sulfonamides.

150. Synthetic antimicrobial drugs. Quinoline derivatives. Classification, mechanism of action, indications for use, side effects. Characterization of drugs.

Feature of the use in medical practice of fluoroquinolone derivatives.

151. Antifungal (antimycotic) drugs. Classification.

Pharmacological characteristics of antibiotics of polyene structure and antifungal drugs of other groups. Indications for use, side effects.

152. The concept of antibiosis, the spectrum of action of antibiotics. The principles of antibiotic therapy.

153. Classifications of antibiotics by chemical structure, spectrum and mechanism of action.

154. Classification and pharmacological characteristics of penicillin antibiotics. The mechanism of the spectrum and duration of action.

155. Classification and pharmacological characteristics of the antibiotics of the cephalosporin group. The mechanism and spectrum of action of drugs. Indications for use. Side effect.

156. Antibiotics of the macrolide and azalide group. General characteristics, mechanism and spectrum of action, indications for use, side effects.

157. Antibiotics of the tetracycline group. Pharmacokinetics, mechanism and spectrum of action, indications and contraindications for use, side effects and their prevention.

158. Antibiotics of the chloramphenicol group. The mechanism of action and spectrum of action, indications for use, side effects.

159. Pharmacology of aminoglycoside preparations, classification. Comparative characteristics, mechanism of action, indications and contraindications for use, side effects.

160. Antibiotics of the cyclic polypeptide group (polymyxins). The mechanism and spectrum of action, indications for use, route of administration, side effects.

161. Classification of drugs used to treat tuberculosis.

162. Pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics of derivatives of isonicotinic acid hydrazide. Side effects that occur with prolonged use and ways to prevent them.

163. Pharmacological characteristics of rifampicin. Features of long-term use.

164. Pharmacological characteristics of anti-TB drugs of various chemical groups. Side effects.

Antiviral drugs. Classification.

165. The pharmacological characteristics of the drugs which are prescribed for patients with influenza. Features of the application.

166. Medicines used for herpetic infection.

The possibilities of using antiviral agents in the complex treatment of AIDS patients.

167. Classification of antisyphilitic drugs. General characteristics of antisyphilitic drugs.

Features of the use of antibiotics, bismuth preparations in the treatment of syphilis.

168. Classification of antiprotozoal drugs.

169. Antimalarial medicines. Basic principles for the prevention and treatment of malaria.

170. Classification of antimalarial drugs. Mechanism of action.

171. Medication for malaria coma.

172. Medicines used to treat trichomoniasis. Pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics of metronidazole. Indications for use and side effects.

173. Medicines for the treatment of Chlamydia infecton.

174. Classification of anti-amoebic drugs. Pharmacological characteristics of drugs.

175. Medicines for the treatment of patients with giardiasis.

176. Medicines used to treat patients with toxoplasmosis.

177. Anthelmintic drugs. Classification of anthelmintic drugs. Features of use for various types of helminthiasis.

178. Pharmacological characteristics of the drugs used to treat intestinal helminthiasis.

179. Medicines used for extraintestinal helminthiasis.

180. Pharmacological characteristics of macro- and micronutrient preparations.

181. Sodium preparations. Pharmacological characteristics and indications for use.

182. Potassium preparations. Pharmacodynamics, indications for use.

183. Magnesium preparations. Pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics. The dependence of the effect on the route of administration. Indications for use.

184. Calcium preparations. Pharmacological effects, indications for use, route of administration.

185. Plasma replacing fluids. Classification. General characteristics of plasma substitutes. Indications for use.

186. Preparations for parenteral nutrition.

187. Causes and symptoms of acute poisoning with drugs of various pharmacological groups.

Methods of active detoxification.

188. The concept of antidotes. Types of antidote therapy. Pharmacological characteristics of the main antidotes.

189. Principles of symptomatic therapy of acute poisoning.

190. The basic principles of pharmacotherapy of acute emergency conditions.

Preparations for the treatment of emergency conditions, principles of their action and route of administration.

The list of practical skills required for the semester final assessment

1. To be able to draw up a recipe and make prescription.

2. To be able to make calculations of concentrations of drugs based on a single dose for adults and children of different ages.

3. To be able to prescribe different dosage forms in prescriptions.

4. To be able to prescribe drugs in prescriptions for the corresponding pathological conditions in adults and children based on the characteristics of the pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics of drugs.

5. To be able to write prescriptions for medicines that are widely used in therapy and pediatrics and emergency care.

6. To be able to predict the dependence of the action of drugs on the individual characteristics of the body of adults and children.

7. To be able to conduct a pharmacological experiment.

The form of final control of academic performance - Exam (Semester final certification)

The system of continuous and final control

When assessing the mastery of each module topic, student is graded by a 4-point (traditional) scale using developed standardized generalized criteria for assessing students' knowledge for the discipline. This takes into account all types of work provided by the guidelines for the study of topics.

Table 1. Standardized generalized criteria for grading the knowledge of higher education students in PSMU

A 4-point scale	Grades in	Grades criteria
	ECTS	

5 (outstanding)	A	Student shows special creative abilities, is able to acquire knowledge independently, finds and processes necessary information, is able to use the acquired knowledge and skills for making decisions in unusual situations, makes convincing answers, independently reveals own talents and inclinations, possesses not less than 90% of knowledge on the topic both during the survey and all types of control.
4 (good)	В	Student is fluent in the studied amount of material, applies it in practice, freely solves exercises and problems in standardized situations, independently corrects errors, the number of which is insignificant, has at least 85% knowledge of the topic both during survey and all types of control.
	С	Student is able to compare, summarize and systematize information under the guidance of a teacher, independently applies it in practice, to control his/her own activities; corrects mistakes, chooses arguments to confirm opinions, has at least 75% knowledge of the topic both during survey and all types of control.
3 (pass)	D	Student reproduces a significant part of theoretical material, shows knowledge and understanding of basic provisions with the help of a teacher, can analyze educational material, correct mistakes, has at least 65% knowledge of the topic both during survey and all types of control.
	Е	Student has the educational material at a level higher than initial, a significant part of it reproduces at the reproductive level, has at least 60% knowledge of the topic both during survey and all types of control.
2 (insufficient)	FX	Student knows material at the level of individual fragments that make up a small part of the material, has less than 60% knowledge of the topic both during survey and all types of control.
	F	Student knows material at the level of elementary recognition and reproduction of individual facts, elements, has less than 60% knowledge of the topic both during survey and all types of control.

Grades conversion by traditional 4-point scale into multi-point (maximum score - 120 points) - conversion of total grade for the module – is carried out only after the final lesson, which precedes a final certification. Conversion is performed according to the following algorithm (table 2):

- calculate the average student's grade by traditional 4-point scale, obtained during the final classes which belongs to this module (up to 0,01);

- obtain a converted multi-point total grade for the module; the average grade obtained by traditional 4-point scale must be multiplied by a factor of 24. Exceptions are cases where the average score by traditional 4-point scale is 2. In this case, the student receives 0 points on a multi-point scale;

- an average grade is calculated on the total number of classes in the module, and not on the actual number of students attended.

The minimum convertible sum of grades for the module is 72 points.

Retake of unsatisfactory grade takes place at the department; the number of attempts is not limited. Retake of unsatisfactory grades begins two weeks before the end of semester and is carried out

if the student's average score from the module is less than 3.0.

Table 2. Unified table of grades, FMC grades, examination, and the traditional 4-point grades accordance

Average grade (A)	Average grade on module (A* 24)	FMC grade (A*16)	Grades for module/exam (A*24 + A*16)	ECTS category	4-point scale
2	48	32	80	F FX	2
2,1	50	34	84		insufficient
2,15	52	34	86		
2,2	53	35	88		
2,25	54	36	90		
2,3	55	37	92		
2,35	56	38	94		
2,4	58	38	96		
2,45	59	39	98		
2,5	60	40	100		
2,55	61	41	102		
2,6	62	42	104		
2,65	64	42	106		
2,7	65	43	108		
2,75	66	44	110		
2,8	67	45	112		
2,85	68	46	114		
2,9	70	46	116		
2,95	71	47	118		
3	72	50	122	E	3
3,05	73	50	123		pass
3,1	74	50	124		
3,15	76	50	126		
3,2	77	51	128		
3,25	78	52	130	D	
3,3	79	53	132		
3,35	80	54	134		
3,4	82	54	136		
3,45	83	55	138		
3,5	84	56	140		
3,55	85	57	142		
3,6	86	58	144	C	4
3,65	88	58	146		good
3,7	89	59	148		
3,75	90	60	150		
3,8	91	61	152		
3,85	92	62	154		
3,9	94	62	156		

3,95	95	63	158		
4	96	64	160	В	
4,05	97	65	162		
4,1	98	66	164		
4,15	100	66	166		
4,2	101	67	168		
4,25	102	68	170		
4,3	103	69	172		
4,35	104	70	174		
4,4	106	70	176		
4,45	107	71	178		
4,5	108	72	180	А	5
4,55	109	73	182		outstanding
4,6	110	74	184		
4,65	112	74	186		
4,7	113	75	188		
4,75	114	76	190		
4,8	115	77	192		
4,85	116	78	194		
4,9	118	78	196		
4,95	119	79	198		
5	120	80	200		

Examination (Semester final certification) is carried out in one day in two stages: computer testing and theoretical component. At first stage, on the day of exam in the departments computer class, students are tested on 20 questions (in 20 minutes) from the academic base of KTE-1. Each correct answer for the test task is counted as 1 point (maximum - 20 points). The result of the computer control is not a reason for not admitting him to the theoretical part of the exam. The control of theoretical and practical training is carried out by verbal answer to the examination ticket. Each question of the examination ticket is assessed within 0-20 points.

Based on the computer control and the theoretical part of the exam, the student is given a total score from 0 to 80 points, the conversion of points into the traditional score is not carried out.

Control of theoretical and practical training of the student during the semester final certification is carried out according to the following regulations:

- 1. Computer test control (20 tests 20 points).
- 2. The answer to three theoretical questions with pharmacotherapeutic tasks 20 points each.

Student has the right to retake the exam only 2 times and only during the examination session. The result of the student's exam is recorded in the «Statement of student achievement in the discipline» and sealed with the signatures of the examiner and the head of the department.

Students who during the study of module acquired an average grade from 4.50 to 5.0 are exempt from FMC and exam and automatically (by agreement) receive a final grade according to the table 2 considering mandatory presence of the student at FMC and exam. In case of disagreement with the assessment, the specified category of students are passing FMC and exam according to the general rules.

A student who has successfully passed all the final module tests during the study of the discipline has the right to increase the grade on the traditional 4-point scale and ECTS grade only with the permission of the rector or first vice-rector only in the final year.

Teaching methods:

- verbal (lecture, explanation, storytelling, conversation, instruction);
- visual (observation, illustration, demonstration);
- practical (thematic discussions, brainstorming, «round table», analysis of specific situations (case method), presentations).

Forms and methods of control:

- oral control;
- written control;
- test control;
- programmable control;
- practical verification;
- self-control;
- self-esteem.

Assessment forms:

- preliminary;
- current;
- exam (final modular control).

Methodological support:

- 1. Working program of the discipline.
- 2. Thematic plans of lectures, practical classes.
- 3. Syllabus.
- 4. Methodical development of lectures.

5. Methodical instructions for independent work of students during preparation for a practical lesson and in class.

6. Multimedia presentations, slides.

- 7. Packages of tests, pharmacotherapeutic tasks and situational tasks.
- 8. The educational literature used in the study of the discipline.
- 9. Computer programs filled with test tasks from licensed tests Step-1.

10. Tables, drug collections, stands, display cabinets; materials and equipment for pharmacological experiments.

Recommended reading

Basic (available at the library of PSMU):

1. Pharmacology: textbook for English-speaking students of higher medical educational institutions [of the 4th level of accreditation with English as the language of instruction] / V. M. Bobyrov, O. M. Vazhnicha, T. O. Devyatkina, N. M. Devyatkina. – 4th ed., updat. – Vinnytsia: Nova Knyha, 2018. – 551 p.

2. Pharmacology: textbook / V. Bobyrov, O. Vazhnicha, T. Devyatkina, N. Devyatkina. - 5-е вид. оновл. та перероб. – Вінниця: Нова Книга, 2020. – 560 с: il.

Supplementary

1. Germanyuk, T. A. Modern classifications of the essential drugs : tutorial / T. A. Germanyuk, V. P. Bobruk, S. I. Tykholaz; National Pirogov Memorial Medical University (Vinnytsya). – Vinnytsia : TVORY, 2021. – 112 p.

2. Golan, D. Principles of Pharmacology : the Pathophysiologic Basis of Drug Therapy / D. E. Golan, E. J. Armstrong, A. W. Armstrong. – 4th ed. – Philadelphia [etc.] : Wolters Kluwer, 2017. – XIX, 1020 p.

3. Goodman and Gilman's the Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics / eds.: L. L. Brunton, R. Hilal-Dandan, B. C. Knollmann. – 13th ed. – New York [etc.] : McGraw-Hill Education, 2018. – XIII, 1419 p.

4. Mosby's Dental Drug Reference / ed. A. H. Jeske. – 12th ed. – Philadelphia : Elsevier, 2018. – XVI, 1494 p.

5. USMLE. Step 1. 2018. Pharmacology: lecture notes / ed.: C. Davis, S. R. Harris; contributor: L. Kerecsen, B. R. Krishna. – New York: Kaplan Medical, 2018. – 321 p.

Information resources

1. Basic Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics: An Integrated Textbook and Computer Simulations: <u>http://surl.li/cobkm</u>

2. Lippincott Illustrated Reviews: Pharmacology Karen Whalen: http://surl.li/cvjls

3. Pharmacokinetics and Adverse Effects of Drugs: http://surl.li/cobjp

4. Antihypertensive drug: <u>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antihypertensive_drug</u>

5. Pharmacology Anticoagulants & Antiplatelet blood thinners explained clearly by Mike Linares from: <u>http://homedesigningersing.com/</u>

6. Antimicrobial drugs: <u>http://surl.li/cvjly</u>

Developers:

Head of the Department of Pharmacology, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor

Ruslan LUTSENKO Antonina SYDORENKO Olena VAZHNYCHA