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Approved At the meeting of the Committee of the Faculty of Pharmacy Minutes Nr. <u>4</u> as of <u>12</u>. <u>06</u>. <u>2014</u> Dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy, Dr, associate professor <u>*IkCubhIMM*</u> N. Ciobanu

Vicolae Te

Approved

At the meeting of the Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacy Department Minutes Nr. <u>10</u> as of <u>06.06.1019</u> Head of Department, Dr.Hab, professor, <u>Myos</u> V. Gonciar

SILLABUS FOR STUDENTS

OF PHARMACEUTICAL FACULTY

Name of the course: SPECIFIC DISEASE MEDICATION

Code of the course: S.07.O.065, S.08.O.071

Type of course: Optional discipline

Total number of hours - 51h,

Out of which 17h - lectures, 34h - practical works;

Number of credits allocated to the course: 1 credits

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I. The purpose of optional course "Specific disease medication"

Generalization and synthesis of knowledge gained at the optional course allows: to formulate a broad conception about criteria of selection of essential drugs and phytopreparations in cases of neurological, psychological disorders, gestosis, immunodeficiency processes, cancer, dysbacteriosis, pulmonary tuberculosis, HIV / AIDS, also, medication issues of drug and alcohol addiction.

II. Training objectives for the optional course "Specific disease medication":

At the level of knowledge and understanding:

- To know the pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics properties of drugs;
- To select preparations (essential), optimal doses and routes of administration;
- To assimilate homologous preparations for replacing one drug with another one if necessary, and the compatibility of drugs in combination therapy in order to avoid polypharmacy;

Upon completion of the subject the student will be able to know:

- Etiological and pathogenetic aspects of specific diseases;
- Determination of clinical symptoms depending on the severity of the disease and possible complications;
- Selection of the main groups of drugs and non-pharmacological methods used to treat specific diseases;
- Prevention of pharmacotherapy complications.

At the level of practical use:

- To reduce morbidity determined by drug pathology, the main cause of which is selftreatment; thus regulations for release of prescription drugs will be strictly respected; belief that the prerogative of prescribing a preparation is a medical skill which will contribute to increase the authority of the doctor;
- To reduce the probability of drug overdose or release of incompatible drugs in prescription;
- To solve (together with doctor) the necessity of replacing the prescribed preparation;
- To improve the informative activity; the pharmacist will be able to process the requested information requested by the clinic requirements;
- To administer a qualified first aid and organize the treatment process in concrete specific diseases.

At level of integration:

• To know the general concepts of etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation and evaluation versions of specific organs or systems diseases;



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- To determine the main directions and issues of pharmacological intervention in pathological process; to analyse the pharmacological groups of drugs and special preparations used for etiotropic, pathogenetic and symptomatic treatment; characterization of preparations, main action of which is to correct the altered function of effective systems and principles of drug treatment, taking into account the clinical manifestations and evaluation versions of the disease; forecasting the possible undesirable effects of preparations;
- To assure a rational and inoffensive pharmaco- and phytotherapy, the possibility of replacing one drug with another one in the treatment of a given disease or syndrome, the opportunity to release drug substances without prescription for treatment of the concerned disease.

III. Preliminary terms and requirements:

Medication of specific diseases is based on knowledge gained in the process of studying basic sciences (physiology – helps to determine body condition, pathophysiology - the pathological condition of the body, biochemistry and clinical disciplines A major interest have pharmaceutical disciplines. Pharmaceutical technology has an important role that assure high bioavailability of the preparation, in this context - and the quality of treatment.

Also the university and postgraduate education will allow and will make appropriate the pharmacist's participation in carrying out drug treatment in clinic. Currently doctors are less competent in contemporary pharmacy opportunities. The pharmacist, having knowledge in biopharmacy, pharmaceutical technology, pharmacognosy, should become an intermediate link between the pharmacy and clinic. This knowledge may be useful in choosing the dosage form, the optimal dose and route of administration, drug combination and in solving some problems on medication of specific disorders.

IV. The basic content of the course:

A. Lectures:

Nr.	Subject	Hours
1.	Chronic fatigue syndrome medication.	1
2.	Headache medication	1
3.	Insomnia medication.	1
4.	Depression medication.	1
5.	Alzheimer's medication.	1
6.	Gestosis medication.	1
7.	Infertility medication and contraception.	1
8.	HIV / AIDS medication.	1
9.	Immunodeficiency medication.	1
10.	Prostatitis medication.	1
11.	Medication of surgical disorders.	1



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12.	Medication of cancerous diseases.	1
13.	Pulmonary tuberculosis medication.	1
14.	Osteoporosis medication.	1
15.	Alcoholism medication.	1
16.	Drug addiction medication.	1
17.	Medication of dysbacteriosis.	1

B. Practical classes:

Nr.	Subject	Hours
1.	Chronic fatigue syndrome medication.	2
2.	Headache medication.	2
3.	Insomnia medication.	2
4.	Depression medication.	2
5.	Alzheimer's medication.	2
6.	Gestosis medication.	2
7.	Infertility medication and contraception.	2
8.	HIV / AIDS medication.	2
9.	Immunodeficiency medication.	2
10.	Prostatitis medication.	2
11.	Pulmonary tuberculosis medication.	2
12.	Medication of surgical disorders.	2
13.	Medication of cancerous diseases.	2
14.	Osteoporosis medication.	2
15.	Drug addiction medication.	2
16.	Alcoholism medication.	2
17.	Medication of dysbacteriosis.	2

V. Reccommended literature:

A. Mandatory:

- 1. Gonciar V., Scutari C., Matcovschi S. Farmaco- i fitoterapia în neurologie. Chi in u: CEP "Medicina", 2007, 112 p.
- 2. Cristea A. N. Farmacie clinic . Farmacia clinic în farmacia de comunitate (vol. I) "Ed. Medical ", Bucure ti, 2006, 428 p.
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B. Additional

- 1. Basic and clinical pharmacology. 2007, 1232 p.
- 2. Dumritrache C., Grigore D. Osteoporoza. Aspecte metabolice i endocrine. Bucure ti, 1995, 246 p.
- 3. Grecu Gh., Grecu-Gabos I. Depresia: aspecte istorice, etiopatogenetice, clinice i terapeutico-profilactice. Târgu-Mure : Editura Ardealul, 2000, 539 p.
- 4. Harrison T.R. Principiile medicinei interne. Copyright, 2001, vol. I, 1552 p.
- 5. Hufschmidt A., Lucking C. Neurologie integral, de la simptom la tratament. Ia i, Polirom, 2002, 509 p.
- 6. Ianu evici V. Demența Alzheimer ghid pentru labirintul comunic rii. Bucure ti, Editura Medical , 2008, 163 p.
- 7. Luban-Plozza B., Poldinger W. Boli psihosomatice în practica medical . Bucure ti, Editura Medical , 2000, 234 p.
- 8. Moldovanu I., Dodick D., Odobescu S. Cefaleele, durerile faciale i cervicale. (diagnostic i tratament). Chi in u, 2007, 519 p.
- 9. Oprea N., Nacu A. Psihiatrie. Chi in u: CEP Medicina, 2007, 456 p.
- 10. Voicu V. Psihofarmacologia i toxicologia clinic a drogurilor de abuz. Bucure ti. Editura Academiei Române, 2005, 195 p.
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VI. Teaching and learning methods to be used:

Test (prescribing of recipes, instructions, testing Editor) written for highlighting the initial level of knowledge; Practical activities (working in a group) solving the problems of situation, Editor tests, demonstrating the video. Knowledge verification on questions of methodical guidelines and implementation of tasks for the next theme of practical work (working independently from home).

Final: Oral examination (Semester VII)

VII. Suggestions for individual work:

From the pedagogical point of view, one of the most effective methods for learning the material studied in the course of exposure and making practical pharmacology lessons is extensive use of audio-visual media of instruction in the form of slides, the tables, charts, figures, movie of cinema, video or audio tape.

The process of studying will be guided by the teacher by issues proposed to be solved by students and by targeting the final discussions occurring after homework. It requires more involvement from the student, respectively, fact that he reads recapitulates, systematizes the material, reflects, practices and learns everything without the teacher's direct presence. The students present the results of their individual work to the teacher and he makes corrections, additions and systematization of subjects.

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The methods of work-in in groups are based on the cooperation of students under the guidance of the teacher. Both students and teachers take an active role in these methods. The students work in groups of three to four people. They try to solve the teacher's proposed themes. The professor gets involved by proposing the approached themes by the fact that students answer questions, clarify any doubt, explains make additions and systematization of the studied material. Are developed student activism and the ability to speak in front of a group, it's a good training for shy people. Working in groups is a first step towards teamwork later, the students are becoming accustomed to the idea that others can have another opinion, but are equal in value, so developing and social tolerance. Moreover, methods of group working to facilitate the exchange of ideas, creativity and increase the probability of manifestation of extended competences and diversified, pooled resources are increased and activated at group level (memory, information etc..).

VIII. Evaluation methods:

As the model can be applied the following organizational structure of making the laboratory works (practical lessons) in pharmacology:

- Motivation (topicality). Determination of the purpose of practical work, answering the students' questions.
- Thesis (testing) written to highlight the initial level of knowledge.
- Practical activities: solving the problems of situation, demonstration of video materials.
- Presentation of reports on respective topics
- The final knowledge testing and assigning the tasks for the next theme of practical work (independently homework).

The examination (summative assessment) at optional course "Specific disease medication" includes oral exam (oral test).

The oral test (oral exam) is performed by including ticket with 2 questions at specific disease medication and 2 indications for use of the appropriate drugs. The student has 30 minutes to prepare the answer. The test is evaluated with marks of 0 to 10.

The exam subjects (tests, questions of self training and the list of medicinal preparations) are approved by the department and presented to the students at least one month before the session.

XI. Language of the course: Romanian