Subject:	Pharmacology 1		
Study	Dental Medicine	Study Period:	Winter time
Evaluation:	Graduated	Subject Type:	Compulsory
Content:	2 h. lectures and 2 h. seminars / week		Total 56 hours

## Department: Pharmacology UPJŠ FM

Week	Lectures	Seminars
	https://portal.lf.upjs.sk/index-en.php Introduction to pharmacology.	Organization of practical exercises.
1.	- Historical background.	General pharmacological principles.
	- General pharmacological principles. - Drug development.	Basic pharmacological terminology.
	- Diug development.	Drug names.
2.	Basic pharmacokinetic principles - I.	Prescription of drugs, practical
	<ul> <li>Passage of drugs across membranes.</li> <li>Drug absorption.</li> </ul>	application.
	- Distribution of drugs.	
	- Plasma protein binding of drugs.	
	- Volume of distribution.	
3.	Basic pharmacokinetic principles - II.	Pharmacokinetic principles - I.
	- Hepatal and extrahepatal metabolism.	- Transfer of drugs across membrane.
	- Factors influencing drug metabolism. - Renal and extrarenal excretion.	- Drug absorption. - Routes of drug application.
	- Factors influencing drug excretion.	- Distribution.
	- Biological halflife.	- Plasma protein binding.
		- Volume of distribution.
	Mechanisms of drug action.	Pharmacokinetic principles - II.
	(Pharmacodynamics).	- Drug metabolism.
4.	- Molecular aspects.	- Drug excretion. - Factors influencing drug metabolism and
	- Major receptor families. - Drug - receptor interactions.	excretion of drugs.
	- Agonists and antagonists.	Ğ
	Unwanted drug effects.	Pharmacodynamic principles of drug
	- Adverse drug reactions.	action.
5.	- Toxic drug reactions.	- Molecular aspects.
0.	- Type A-E reactions. Factors influencing drug action.	- Drug - receptor interactions.
		- Second messengers.
	Advenergie neurotronomicaion and druge	- Non-specific drug action.
	Adrenergic neurotransmission and drugs affecting adrenergic nervous system.	Unwanted drug effects. - Adverse drug reactions.
	- Adrenergic neurotransmiters, receptors.	- Toxic drug reactions.
c	- Adrenergic agonists.	- Type A-E reactions.
6.	- Adrenergic antagonists.	- Factors influencing drug action (age,
		disease, genetic factors).
		Control test.
	Cholinergic neurotransmission and drugs	Drugs affecting adrenergic nervous
7.	affecting cholinergic nervous system.	system.
	- Cholinergic neurotransmiters, receptors. - Cholinergic agonists.	- Adrenergic neurotransmiters, receptors. - Adrenergic agonists.
	- Cholinergic agonists. - Cholinergic antagonists.	- Adrenergic agonists. - Adrenergic antagonists.
	Myorelaxants.	
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8.	Pharmacology of CNS. - Chemical transmission in the CNS. - Drug action in the CNS. - Antipsychotics.	Drugs affecting cholinergic nervous system. - Cholinergic neurotransmiters, receptors. - Cholinergic agonists. - Cholinergic antagonists. Myorelaxants.
9.	Antidepressants. Antianxiety drugs. Hypnotics. Psychostimulants and psychodysleptics.	<b>Drugs influencing CNS.</b> - Chemical transmission in the CNS. - Drug action in the CNS. - Antipsychotics.
10.	<ul> <li>Drugs used to treat motor disorders.</li> <li>Parkinson's disease, pathophysiology.</li> <li>Dopaminergic drugs.</li> <li>Anticholinergic drugs.</li> <li>Epilepsy, pathophysiology.</li> <li>I. – III. generation of antiepileptics.</li> </ul>	Control test. Antidepressants, antianxiety drugs, psychostimulants and psychodysleptics. Hypnotics.
11.	General anesthetics Inhalatory Intravenous. Local anesthetics Mechanism of action Classification of local anesthetics Types of local anesthesia Toxicity.	Drugs used to treat epilepsy and Parkinson's disease. - Parkinson's disease, pathophysiology. - Dopaminergic drugs. - Anticholinergic drugs. - Epilepsy, pathophysiology. - I. – III. generation of antiepileptics.
12.	Opioid analgesics. - History. - Mechanism of action, receptors. - Classes of opioids. - Toxicity of opioids.	General anesthetics - Inhalatory Intravenous. Local anesthetics Mechanism of action Classification of local anesthetics Types of local anesthesia Toxicity.
13	Antipyretic analgesics. - Pain. - Mechanism of action, COX-1, COX-2. - Derivatives of salicylic acid. - Derivatives of aniline. Nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs. - Classes of NSAIDs, side effects.	Opioid analgesics. - History. - Mechanism of action, receptors. - Classes of opioids. - Toxicity of opioids. Control test.
14.	Drug dependence. - Psychological and physical dependence. - CNS stimulants. - Hypnosedatives. - Opioids, cocaine. - Nicotine, alcohol. - Halucinogens (LSD, marihuana).	Antipyretic analgesics. - Pain. - Mechanism of action, COX-1, COX-2. - Derivatives of salicylic acid. - Derivatives of aniline. Nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs. - Classes of NSAIDs, side effects.