

تجدون في guidance مادة الفارما على موقع النادي:





- Attacks of MI are common in early morning (circadian variation of sympathetic activity) → better to give anti-ischemic treatment before sleep.
- Irritant drugs should be given after meals to avoid gastric irritation e.g. iron
- C.N.S stimulant: should be given at day time.
- Drugs producing drowsiness as antihistamine drugs should be given at night

[5] Route of administration

- Magnesium sulfate: <u>orally</u> act as a purgative, where cardiac, skeletal, smooth muscles and C.N.S.
- <u>Doses</u> of drugs given by <u>injection</u> route are <u>less</u> have <u>rapid onset</u> of action 2 drug in the same

Antagonism n. an active hostility or opposition

[6] Drug combination (drug interaction):

الدوا عدم الدواعية المسلم عدن When two drugs are combined together, this may lead to:

| Antagonism: one drug abolish the effect of the other (i.e. 1+1=0).

<u>2- Addition or summation:</u> the combined effects of two drugs are equal to the sum of their individual effects (i.e. 1 + 1 = 2) e.g. histamine and ACH on B.P.

3- Synergism: the combined effects of two drugs are greater than the sum of their individual effects (i.e. 1 + 1 = 3) e.g. sulphonamide and trimethoprim.

<u>4- Potentiation:</u> one drug lacks the specific effect but can potentiate the effect of another drug (i.e. 0 + 1 = 2) e.g. barbiturates has no analgesic effect but it can potentiate the analgesic effect of aspirin.

[7] Cumulation:

receptor

• This occurs when the rate of administration of the drug exceeds the rate of its metabolism or excretion which leads to drug accumulation in the body and toxic effect e.g. digitalis.

Cumulation = rate of administration > rate of elimination

Antagonism chemical Physiologic Hagomnism 8) Drugs Acting Chemically:

4- Potentiation: one drug lacks the specific effect but can potentiate the effect of another drug (i.e. 0 + 1 = 2) e.g. barbiturates has no analgesic effect (but)it can potentiate the analgesic effect of aspirin. ماإلو أي علاقة بنسكن الالم

ے یعنی الbarbiturale لحاله ماسکن الآلم لو اخذنا وما aspirin (مسكن) معرع بزود ال effect کاع ال . analgesic >

with aspirin

no analgesic effect

تضاعت ال effect



SHIGELLOSIS

TRAVELER'S

DIARRHEA

(i.e. 1 + 1 = 3) e.g. sulphonamide and trimethoprim.

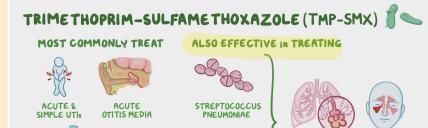
يشتغلوعان نفس الـ receptor السفن للع ما يشتغلو

ما عدم عصم عنه الثاني agonist واحد الثاني agonist واحدنا نوعم ما الماني الماني

basic compound

- Protamin sulfate (basic, +ve) for toxcicty of heparin (acidic, -ve)

a. Neutralization: - Antacids neutralize HCL in peptic ulcer.



0 0 0

(h) (i) HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE PNEUMONIA & SINUS INFECTIONS

B. Factors related to patient:

[1] Age:

• Children and elderly cannot tolerate the adult dose; accordingly the dose of the drug for them should be reduced.

The child dose can be calculated by:

منين تق

a. Surface area method:

The child dose = Adult dose X Surface area of child $(m^2)/1.73$

A. doses * S.a. ch

b. Age method:

The child dose = Adult dose X Age of child (years)/ age + 12

A. doses + <u>الملفا</u> عرالطفل + 12

c. Weight method:

The child dose = Adult dose X Weight of child (Kgs)/70

A. dogs + W. ch

• Newborn infant especially premature infants are more susceptible to the effect of the drugs because:

1-Lower total plasma protein levels.

60 - 80 years old = 3/4 adult dose

2-Immaturity of blood brain barriers (B.B.B).

3-Underdevelopment of many hepatic microsomal enzymes.

4-Reduced renal excretion of drugs (low GFR & RBF)

برضو نقريبي

• The elderly dose:

> 80 years old =1/2 adult dose

[2] Weight: all drug doses are calculated according to body weight (mg/kg)

[3] Sex:

Female patients need less doses than male patients because they have lower rate of drug metabolism due to:

خامل ما بصیر فیده Motabolism

1- More fatty tissues which have low oxidation rate and are inert tissues.

2- Estrogens which inhibit hepatic microsomal enzymes.

الأدمية إلى بتعرب ن placenta خ

• In pregnant female: → some drugs are teratogenic e.g. antithyroid drugs.

• In <u>lactating female</u>: some drugs can pass to the fetus in milk e.g.

phenobarbitone.

6. Sex: female sex hormones are HME inhibitors → receive lower doses than male. المنافق عنا في الادوية إلى الأانتها كانتها عالية جداً إن الكيما وي وأدوية الراعيين / أماليسكان والادوية الراعية المنافق المنافقة إلى المنافقة المن

العالةالمرمييه esponse سيأثر

dynamic size Kinetic

[3] Pathological States:

ال absorption تبعها قليل في حالة ال shock or HF بالتالي ال effect قليل

- The effect of subcutaneous drugs is delayed in cases of shock or HF.
- Hepatic or renal diseases alter response to drugs → رياثر على ال elimination ومنه زيادة ال drug منه والدة ال

Aspirin lower body temperature in case of fever

[4] Tolerance (hyporeactivity):

ا هون ال aspirin ما بشتغل غير على الحالة المرضية بس تظهر زي واحد عندو

• It is progressive reduced responsiveness to the drug on repeated administration so that higher doses are needed to produce the same original effect.

هاد ال decrease مع الوقت بزيد تدريجي يعني بس تصبير تاخد جر عات متتالية ببلش ال effect يزيد و هاد السبب الى بخلي المريض يزيد الجرعات حتى يحصل على نفس التأثير لما اخذه اول مرة زي المسكن او المنيم اولها ببلش تأثيره فل الفل بعد هيك بصير بدك تزيد الجرعة حتى تحس بنفس التأثير زمان و هكذا

Acquired tolerance:

APharmac<mark>okinetic</mark> tolerance: *is tolerance due to decreased drug level e.g.*

↓ Absorption e.g. furosemide in heart failure (gut edema).

نا بس اوصف هاد الدوا لل HR او حتى مرات لل edema بلاقي انو الeffect تاعو قل لانو قل ال absorptior فَي git فيقل ال response

نفس فكرة ال enzyme induction في صفحة ١٩

ورحلة الا kinetic

يعني c لا drug ال

↑ Elimination e.g. ↑ metabolism with phenobarbitone

<u>Pharmacodynamic tolerance</u>: is tolerance without decreased drug level e.g.

Desensitization of the receptors (conformational changes in receptor العدد تاع ال receptor ثابت بس الي قل هو ال response بسبب

shape) e.g. opiates conformation changes يقل عدد ال Down regulation of receptoes e.g. B2-agonists receptor

Special types of acquired tolerance: مل السربع رصر

a. Tachyphylaxis: acute tolerance but the same original effect can not be obtained by \(\frac{1}{2} \) dose e.g. tolerance after few doses of ephedrine due to ما بتقدر توصل لنفس تأثير اول جرعة ثانى مرة بس تزود الجرعة الثانية depletion of NE.

b. Cross tolerance: tolerance to related drugs e.g. cross tolerance between different members of opioids. في مجموعات يكون الإكشن تبعهم قريب من بعض او نفسو ف يتشاركو في tolerance

c. Bacterial resistance: to antimicrobials

ربنا خالق ايشبي معين في جسمو مخلي ال response مختلفة عن بقية الناس B. Congenital tolerance: ربنا خالق ايشبي معين في جسمو مخلي ال

1. Racial tolerance: Negros are resistant to ephedrine

2. **Species tolerance**: rabbits tolerate large amount of atropine

3. Individual tolerance: due to genetic variation occurring to any individual in population

زميلك لانو تركيبة جا مش زيّ تركيبة : زي دوا الحساسي

HOW ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE HAPPENS





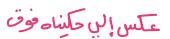






ال ephedrine بشتغل بطريقة غير مباشرة بحيث بدخل على ال nerve vesicles وبطلع النورادرينالين المتحوش فيها ويطلعها برا وهاي النور هي الي تروح على ال receptor و تشتغل ،بأول جُرعةً في كثيرٌ نور بتطلع ،بالثانية رح يقل الeffect لانو مية النور المتّحوشية قلت ،بالثالثة ممكن ما نلاقي

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[5] Drug intolerance (hyperreactivity من المهادية الله عادية نورمال و ال It is exaggerated pharmacological response to the usual dose of the drug عادية نورمال و ال response تكون اعلى من العادي المهادي المهادي العادية الكاينتك الو ال العادي المهادي العادية المهادية المهادي

Mechanism:

يعني جرعة عادية نورمال و ال response تكون اعلى من العادي مشان هيك ما جبت سيرة الكاينتك انو ال level زايد لانو المنطق بحكي زيد ال level رح بزيد ال response

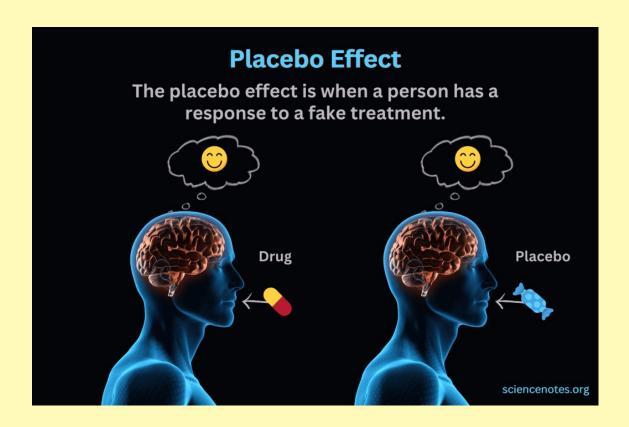
1. Increased sensitivity of receptors

2. Up-regulation of receptors

• e.g. adrenaline in thyrotoxicosis.

[6] Psychological (emotional) factors: العامل النفسية الو دور في استجابتي جسمي للدوا

- Some patients may respond to a placebo (inert medication formed of sucrose or lactose) the same way they respond to the active drug.
- The placebo may be used for psychological therapy & in control studies to differentiate true drug effect from that 2ry to psychological factors



يعني المختصر احنا منضحك على المريض الي بكون ما عندو مشكلة في جسموولا ايشي بس بحس انو بدو دوا ف بنوصفلو اياه