



# GENERAL PHARMACOLOGY

This chapter provides basic knowledge necessary for subsequent study of individual drugs. Important terms & definitions are presented, together with the two basic areas of pharmacology; pharmacodynamics & pharmacokinetics.

# هو علم بهتم بدراسة كيف بشتغل الدواء وكيف يؤثر على Pharmacology

It is the science that deals with drugs, their nature, pharmacodynamics, pharmacokinetics, therapeutic uses, adverse effects, preparations and administration.

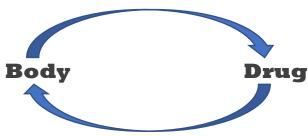
#### **Drug**

It is a chemical substance that alters body functions and can be used for treatment, prevention or diagnosis of disease.

#### Pharmacokinetics How the body deals with drugs

• They are the studies of the <u>Absorption</u>, <u>Distribution</u>, <u>Metabolism and Excretion of drugs (ADME) and their mathematical relationship, i.e. what body does to drugs.</u>

# Ph.Kinetics



### **Ph.Dynamics**

## Pharmacodynamics The effect of drugs on the body

- They are the studies of the biological and therapeutic effects of drugs and their mechanism of action, i.e. what drugs do to the body.
  - الفارما بتهتم بشغلتين pharmacokinetics والي بتهتم بكيفية تعامل الجسم مع الدواء في البداية الجسم بمتص الدواء وبوزعه على الجسم وبصيرله metabolism ، أما تأثير الدواء على الجسم من حيث التغيرات إلي بعملها وطريقة عمله تسمى pharmacodynamics
    - الدواء ما بصنع وظيفة جديدة للجسم هو بروح لوظيفة موجودة وبعدّل عليها أما Gene therapy ممكن يصنع protein جديد ويعمل وظيفة جديدة

# اختيار الدواء المناسب لأن مرض واحد مثل hypertention ممكن يكون له أكثر من دواء وحسب حالة المريض بنختار الأفضل **Pharmacotherapeutics:**

• Study the selection & use of the drugs for treatment, prevention or diagnosis of diseases

#### **Sources of drugs:**

1. Plant: e.g. atropine from leaves of belladonna & morphine

2. Animal: insulin from the pancreas of pigs It can cause allergy

3. Mineral: MgSO<sub>4</sub>, iodine

4. Microorganisms: penicillin from the fungus penicillinum

**5. Synthetic:** in laboratory e.g. aspirin

6. Biotechnology: human insulin by genetic engineering

<u>Drug nomenclature:</u>
د المراد المراد

الفارطا و مستمدم في الفارطا و . Generic name: Acetaminophen (paracetamol)

الاتبعار على التبعاد على عن التبعاد على ا



نستخرج منها atropine drug والذي يستخدم لعلاج المغص وتقلصات الأمعاء

Belladonna



ويستخدم لتشخيص بعض الأمراض lodine

		Related to GIT	شكل الموجود في الصيدليات	الد
Routes of Administration	Advantages	Disadvantages	Dosage form	
	broal sies 4	<u>Enteral</u>		
By mouth عمل عمل عامل المستعدد المستعد	Most convenient, Safe, Economical , Easy	*Not suitable for: Unconscious, Uncooperative, excessive Vomiting or Diarrhea, Emergencies, Irritant drugs, drugs destroyed by (gastric acidity, enzymes, 1st pass effect)	*Solid: powder, effervescent granules, tablet (simple, sugar-coated, enteric coated, sustained release; SR), capsule (hard, soft, SR) دمان المراقب على المراقب عل	ربيرا) المخار الما المثن الما والمؤ
2) Rectal	Escape 1 <sup>st</sup> pass effect, useful if oral is unsuitable: Sever vomting		*Solid: suppository عدل جمية *Liquid: enema خاصوبخ الأمعاد	
3) Sublingual ن اللسال:	*Escape 1 <sup>st</sup> pass effect, acidity, enzymes *Rapid absorption	عقومی مرجیم ق		مخدر على شكل ا

1st pass effect is a phenomenon in which a drug gets metabolized at a specific location in the body that results in a reduced concentration of the active drug upon

3

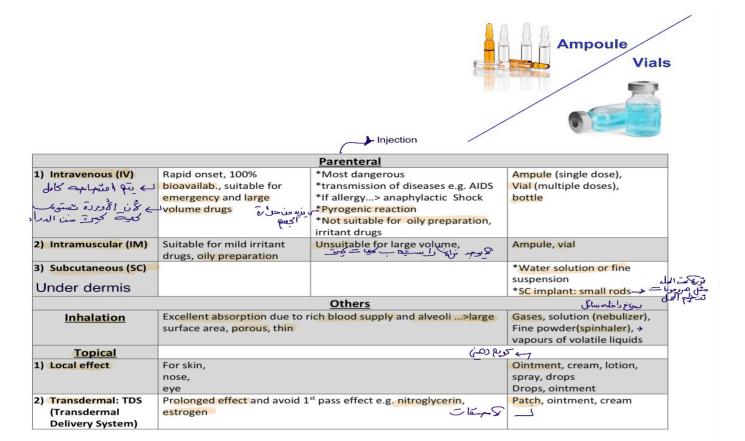
Enteric coated It serves as a barrier to prevent the gastric acids in the stomach from dissolving or degrading drugs after you swallow them.

#### Medications by Mouth

- · Buccal or sublingual administration
  - Buccal placed between the cheek and gum
  - Sublingual placed under the tongue
  - Faster absorption; bypasses GI tract







Intradermal injections (ID) are injections administered into the dermis, just below the epidermis.