

## **Instructions for colloquium on PHARMACOGNOSY after completing an undergraduate internship**

Herbal medicines are a category of medicines that patients often use in combination with other treatments. The new European directives harmonize the registration and related quality and efficacy of these specific medicines, where the active ingredients are often not a chemical whole but a complex mixture of compounds with complex biological properties and chemical characteristics. That is why the pharmacist plays a unique role in advising his patients on the benefits and risks of herbal products.

To take a colloquium after completing an undergraduate internship, students must submit **at least 70** herbal medicinal products, classified by systems as follows:

Medicinal plants and herbal medicinal products acting on:

- nervous system:
- cardiovascular system:
- respiratory system:
- digestive system:
- urogenital system:
- antitumor and immunostimulatory

Information on its chemical composition and pharmacological application should be provided on the selected registered medicinal product. Origin - plant or plants that synthesize the active substance, its structure, phytochemical analysis, clinical efficacy and safety, toxicology and drug interactions, semi-synthetic analogues (if any). Information can be used from the lecture courses on pharmacognosy I and II part, as well as from the published Summary of Product Characteristics and Patient Information.

The information should be presented on paper. Students must be prepared on the material.