

FACULTY OF PHARMACY MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOFIA

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DEPARTMENT "PHARMACOLOGY, PHARMACOTHERAPY AND TOXICOLOGY"

SYLLABUS

in

Pharmacotherapy

INCLUDED IN THE CURRICULUM FOR "**PHARMACY**" EDUCATIONAL DEGREE: "**MASTER OF SCIENCE**" CREDITS (ECTS): 12

ANOTATION

The course of pharmacotherapy is giving to the students systematic theoretical and practical knowledge in the field of clinical medicine, applied pharmacology and evidence based therapeutics. The program is based on the concept for the diseases as resulting by a discrete pathogenesis, which is fundamental for the rational drug therapy and is adapted to the needs of the pharmaceutical practice. The core subject are the basic principles of drug therapy, as well as common symptoms and syndromes, which are characteristic for particular nosology units in internal medicine with their pathogenesis, etiological factors and therapeutic guidelines. Pharmacists are experts in pharmacotherapy and are responsible for ensuring the safe, appropriate, and economical use of medicines. The skills required for the pharmaceutical practice require knowledge, training and expertise in biomedical, pharmaceutical and clinical sciences. Pharmacists have responsibility for direct patient care, often functioning as a member of a multidisciplinary team. Aims of the course are: acquisition of fundamental and practical knowledge to monitor the therapy and the adverse drug reactions.

System for control and evaluation of students: ongoing control - colloquium, analysis of a clinical case and final exam after two semesters of training - written and oral, which is conducted jointly with lecturers from the Department of Internal Medicine.

Training in English language

SYLLABUS

IN THE PART TAUGHT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY, PHARMACOTHERAPY AND TOXICOLOGY, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, - MU-SOFIA

- 1. Main principles of rational pharmacotherapy and therapeutic strategies. Clinical trials for new drugs and combinations
- 2. Efficacy and safety. Evaluation of the therapeutic answer. Biomarkers. Individualized pharmacotherapy
- 3. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) supportive therapy and measures during exacerbation
- 4. Infectious-inflammatory syndrome of the respiratory system etiology, pathogenesis, and therapy
- 5. Syndrome of myocardial ischemia main point, clinical manifestation and therapy
- 6. Syndrome of heart failure therapeutic directions for acute left ventricular and and congestive heart failure
- 7. Therapy of the thrombosis-embolic syndrome (venous thromboses and pulmonary embolism)
- 8. Bronchial asthma pharmacological control, therapy during fit and in interval. Cor pulmonale.
- 9. Arterial hypertension pathogenetic mechanisms and targets for contemporary drug treatment
- 10. Autoimmune and allergic diseases
- 11. Diabetes mellitus and complications: modern pharmacotherapy
- 12. Therapeutic problems in renal failure
- 13. Therapeutic problems in liver failure
- 14. Solid malignant tumors pathogenesis, types and possibilities of the contemporary chemotherapy, drug resistance
- 15. Hematologic neoplasias acute and chronic leukemias and lymphomas. Classical and targeted chemotherapeutic drugs

IN THE PART TAUGHT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL MEDICINE - MU-SOFIA

- 1. Acute inflammatory diseases of the upper respiratory tract. Acute bronchitis.
- 2. Chronic bronchitis, pulmonary emphysema and bronchiectasis. Bronchial asthma
- 3. Pneumonias. Pleurisies. Pulmonary tuberculosis. Lung cancer. Pulmonary thromboembolism
- 4. Acute and congestive heart failure. Pulmonary heart
- 5. Rheumatism. Heart defects.
- 6. Hypertensive disease. Cardiac arrhythmias. Coronary artery disease and atherosclerotic myocardiosclerosis
- 7. Gastritis. Ulcer disease. Gastric cancer. Acute and chronic enterocolitis. Chronic ulcer-hemorrhagic colitis. Colon cancer.
- 8. Hepatitis. Cirrhosis of the liver. Gall-stone disease. Cholecystitis. Pancreatitis. Cancer of the pancreas.
- 9. Anemia. Leukemia. Agranulocytosis. Malignant lymphomas.
- 10. Hyperthyroidism. Hypothyroidism.

- 11. Hyperglucorticism. Hypocorticism /Addison's disease/. Diabetes mellitus
- 12. Glomerulonephritis. Pyelonephritis. Kidney-stone disease.
- 13. Osteoarthritis. Rheumatoid arthritis.
- 14. Meningitis and encephalitis. Ischemic cerebrovascular disorders. Cerebral haemorrhage.
- 15. Psoriasis. Infections of the skin and mucous membranes. Allergic diseasesdermatitis/eczema. Sexually transmitted infections.

Date: 03/04/2024

Prepared the program:

(Prof. G. Momekov, Ph.D.)

Head of the Department of Pharmacology, Pharmacotherapy and Toxicology:

(Prof. G. Momekov, Ph.D.)