Basic Aspects about Drugs

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Drugs

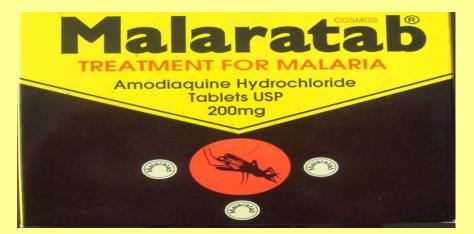
It is a substance used for diagnosis, prevention, treatment of disease or alteration of physiological state. PHARMACOLOGY

A branch of medical science which deals about the knowledge of drugs.

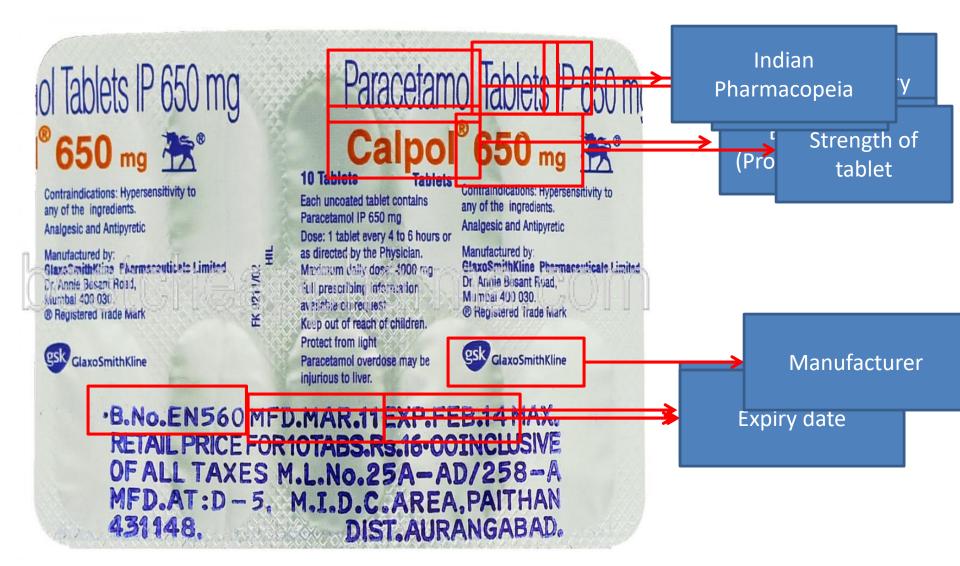
Drug Nomenclature

Chemical name

- Generic name (Official/approved/nonproprietary)
- Srand or trade name (proprietary)



Medicine Strip - Information



Sources of Drugs

- 1. Plants
- 2. Animals
- 3. Micro-organisms (fungi, bacteria)
- 4. Minerals
- 5. Synthetic
- 6. DNA recombinant technology

Drug : Morphine

Plant : Papaver somniferum

Parts of plant used: Unripe capsule, seeds

Drug Class: Opioid analgesics

Use:

Acute and chronic severe pain
Acute myocardial infarction
Acute pulmonary edema





Drug: Digitalis

Plant : Digitalis lanata

Parts of plant used: Leaves, flowers

Drug Class: Cardiac glycosides

Use:• Congestive heart failure



Drug : Artesunate

Plant : Artemisia annua

Parts of plant used: Leaves

Drug Class: Antimalarial drugs

Use: • Treatment of malaria



Drug: Atropine

Plant : Atropa belladonna, Datura stramonium

Parts of plant used: Fruits, seeds, flowers

Drug Class: Anticholinergic drugs

Use:

- Organophosphate poisoning
- Corneal ulcer
- Refractive error testing





Drug: Quinine

Plant : Cinchona officinalis

Parts of plant used: Bark

Drug Class: Antimalarial drugs

Use: • Treatment of malaria





Drug: Vincristine, Vinblastine

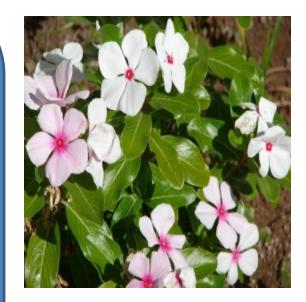
Plant : Catharanthus roseus (Vinca rosea)

Parts of plant used: Flowers

Drug Class: Antineoplastic drugs

Use:

Acute lymphocytic leukaemia
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
Hodgkin's lymphoma





Insulin







Vitamin D



Protamine



Minerals as source of drugs

- Ferrous sulphate for treatment of Iron deficiency anemia.
- Aluminium hydroxide + Magnesium hydroxide for the management of hyperacidity.
 Human as a source of drugs

Human source	Drugs	Uses
Urine of postmenopausal women	Human menopausal gonadotropins (Menotropin)	Female Infertility treatment
Placenta and urine of pregnant woman	Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG)	Female Infertility treatment
Urokinase	Human kidney cells	For lysis of clot in AMI.

Oral formulations



Tablet



Capsule



Lozenge



Syrup





Granules

Parenteral formulations







Ampoules



Saline bottle & Infusion set

Topical formulations



Eye drop



Ear drop



Ointment



Gels (Jellies)



RECTAL (Suppository)



Transdermal patches



Inhaler

Indication

- Clinical condition in which drug is used
- **Contra-indication**
- Clinical condition in which drug should not be used

For combined pill (Estrogen + Progestin) Indication – for female contraception Contraindication – Deep vein thrombosis

Any response to drug which is noxious and unintended occuring at doses normally used in man for prophylaxis, diagnosis or treatment of a disease or for the modification of physiological function.



- Moon facies (Cushingoid facies)
- Glucocorticoids



- Steven's Johnson
 Syndrome
- Sulpha drugs



- Yellowish discoloration of teeth
- Tetracycline



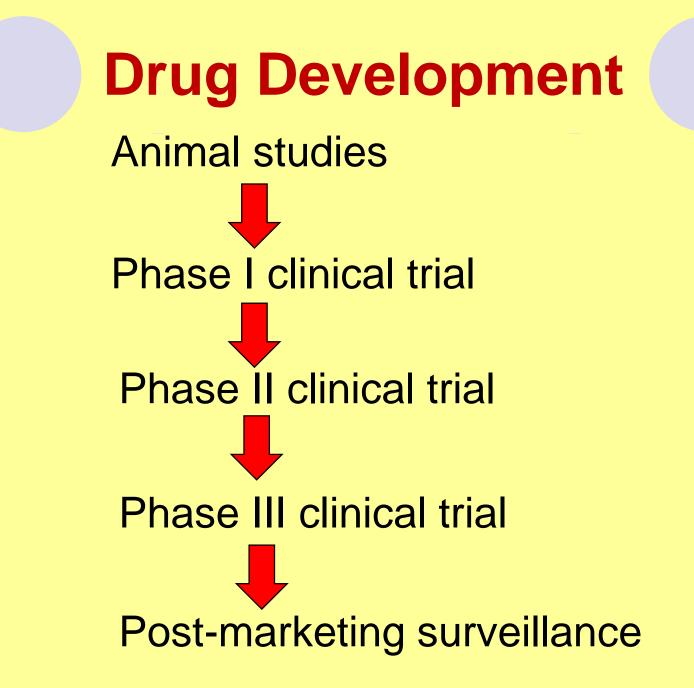
- Gingival hyperplasia
- Phenytoin



- Angioedema
- ACE inhibitors
 - Enalapril
 - Lisinopril



- Ankle edema
- Calcium channel blockers



Pharmacovigilance

Is defined as the science and activities relating to the detection, assessment, understanding and prevention of adverse effect or any other possible drug related problems.

Who can report ADR?





Doctor

Dentist







Pharmacist

Patient

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Indian Pharmacop	oela Commission, National Coord	ination Centre - Pharmacovig Welfare, Government of Ind		ndia, Ministry of He	alth & Family	
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. Health Information/ 🖘						
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Send your report by mail or Fax to/ नेल जा जैक्त के द्वारा काफी दिनोर्ट निम्न को फर नेजें

Pharmacovigilance Programme of India National Coordination Centre, Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India Sector-23, Rajnagar, Ghaziabad-201002. Uttar Pradesh Tel.:0120-2783400, 2783401, 2783392 FAX: 0120-2783311 Email: pvpi.compat@gmail.com For more information visit us at www.lpc.gov.in

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(टोस जी))



530 रजे तक, तत्मेक कार्प्रदिवत पर)

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> Instructions to Complete the Reporting Form सूचना कॉर्म को पूरा करने के लिए निर्देश

Section 1	- Patient Details	निर्देश १ – रोगी का डिवरन
1	In patient initial, write first letter of the name and first letter of the sumame (e.g. Pradeeo Sharma-PS).	ঠনী উদ্যালয় ২ঁনাম তাওলনা একাটিংগ্রীয় বতনম তায়েন একা টিংগ্রিট সমীয় মন্দ্রীয় মন্দ্রীয় মন্দ্রী।
Section -2	Provide personal information (Gender, Age). Health Information Provide rescond) for taking medicines and medicines advised by Elector.	জের (এন রহায় গন–নগ)। / আগিক জনজারী (জিন এন্ড্র) রহান জর্ম। বিহান–2 ম্বায়েয় মর্রারী আবজারী
Section 3	Pharmacists, Friends/ kelatives and Sel7). - Details of Person Reporting the Side Effect Provide the same (potional), address; telephone no. and email are necessary	✓ তল নিশ জঁজনে এই তন্তন্য না তন্ত্ৰনালে জাবন ই (এঁচর: কনামিক: মির ∕ জির্তায় না কর)। পিইয়ে 3 – বুম্ববার জী নিশ্বর্ট জন্ব আর্থ আপি জারিবনে ই / তিইই জান্যজন হর বন (উজীয়ের), লে: ইম্বিন ন এই ই-ফ ডেসেয়া
	to assess the report. - Details of the Medicines Taking/Taken	7 । स्टट ज पुरस्त प्रदु नम (उजलप्र), स्त. रसलम म आर इ-म्स उसल्झ जयम्। निरेत 4 - जी जा रही हे / जी जा चुनी रहाइयों का डिस्टम
	Silve all details about the Medicines (Name of Medicines, Quantity of Medicines taken, Supiny Date, start and stop date of Medicines) that have caused side effect.	उन रवड्व (रवड्व) जा मन्द्र सी गई रवड्व निश्चित सेने सी सिधि रवड्व दुस जर्म एवं उन्ने सी सिधि का डिटान र्ट जिन्से काल आउने टुक्साड इस हो।
	Pease provide Dosage form (Tablets, Capsule, injections, Oral liquid) and if others please specify. - About the Side Effect	हुना म 2 बुग्राक का स्टाल्य (गोरी (टेंग्रॉट), क्रेस्ट्रा, इंडेकान, मॉफिक तजा (ग्रीमे वाली रख) और वरि कंड अप हो की मिरिक करें।
	Provide side effect start and stop dates and also specify whether the side effect is still continuing.	निरेंस 5 – दुझ्लाव के तलब के बारे में ट्राइलाट आजे और स्थान होने की तिथि ततले और यह ही निरिद्ध करें कि
1	 How bad was the Side Effect Reser this marks the appropriate house that apply. Describe the Side Effect Reser describe the details of side effect and what treatment was taken to manage the side effect. 	ততা হয়নামত আৰু নি তেটাই। বিইমাণ – হয়নামত কিনে মানিকাকৰ থী? / কৃততা তেইকা আগত কৈ নিমান সময়। বিইমান– হয়নাম কৰি আগতা কৰ্ম / কৃততা হয়নামত কা তিমন আগত বন্দু হোৱাত নি তুংকাত তান কাঁলিং ততা সম্প্ৰদা নিমান কোঁ।

इस फॉर्म को पूरा करने के लिए अपना समय देने हेतु आपका धन्यवाद।

Patient Details

- Patient initials_
 रोगी के हस्ताक्षर :
 (In confidence).
- 2. Gender/ लिंग Male/ पुरूश Female / स्त्री Other/ अन्य 3. Age (Years or month) आयु (वर्श या माह)

Health Information

a. Reason(s) for taking medicine(s)
 (Disease/ Symptoms):
 दवा (दवाएं) लेने का कारण (रोग/लक्षण)ः

Health Information

b. Medicines Advised by/ $(\sqrt{})$: दवाई की सलाह देने वाला : Doctor/ डॉक्टर Pharmacist/फार्मासिस्ट Friends/Relatives/ मित्र / रि तेदार Self (Past disease experienced/No past disease experienced)/ स्वयं (पूर्व बीमारी का अनुभव / पूर्व बीमारी का कोई अनुभव नहीं) Details of person reporting the side effect दुष्प्रभाव की सूचना देने वाले व्यक्ति का विवरण

Name (Optional)/ नाम (वैकल्पिक) _____

Address/ पताः _____

Telephone No. / टेलीफोन नं

E-mail / ईमेल: _____

Details of Medicine taking/taken ली जा चुकी दवाई का विवरण Name of Medicine/ दवाइयों के नाम Quantity of Medicine taken (Dose, frequency)

- Expiry date of Medicine/ ली गई दवाई की मात्रा (उदाहरण के लिए 250 मिग्रा. एक दिन में दो बार)
- Expiry Date of Medicines/ दवा के निश्किय होने की तिथि
- Date of start of Medicines/ दवाइयां आरंभ करने की तिथि
- Date of stop of Medicines/ दवाइयां रोकने करने की तिथि
- Dosage form/ खुराक का स्वरूप (√): Tablet / गोली (टेबलेट) Capsule/ कैप्सूल Injection/इंजेकान Oral liquids/ मौखिक तरल If others (Please specify.....)/ यदि अन्य (कृपया निर्दिश्ट करें)

About the side effect / दुश्प्रभाव के बारे में When did the side effect started? / दुष्प्रभाव की भारूआत कब हुई थी? When did the side effect stop? दूष्प्रभाव कब समाप्त हुआ था ? Side effect is still continuing – Yes/No क्या दुष्प्रभाव जारी है (हां/नहीं)ः

How bad was the Side Effect? (Please √ the boxes that Apply) दुष्प्रभाव कितने हानिकारक थे? (कृपया जो लागू हो, उस पर √ का नि ाान लगाएं)

Did not affect daily activities/ दैनिक गतिविधियां प्रभावित नहीं हुई थी? Affect daily activities दैनिक गतिविधियां प्रभावित हुई Admitted to hospital/ अस्पताल ले जाना पड़ा Death / मृत्यू **Others** / अन्य Describe the Side Effect (What did you do to manage the side effect?) दुष्प्रभाव की व्याख्या करें (आपने दुश्प्रभावों से छुटकारा प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या किया) ?

Confidentiality:

- The patient's identity is held in strict confidence and protected to the fullest extent. Programme staff is not expected to and will not disclose the reporter's identity in response to a request from the public.
 - गोपनीयताः रोगी की पहचान को पूर्णतः गुप्त और सुरक्षित रखा जाता है । कार्यक्रम के स्टाफ से उम्मीद की जाती है कि स्टाफ का कोई भी व्यक्ति सार्वजनिक अनुरोध पर रिपोर्ट देने वाले की पहचान का खुलासा नही करेगा ।

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KEY OF RATIONAL DRUG PRESCRIBING

IS TO USE -

*

- * **RIGHT DRUG**
- * IN RIGHT PATIENT
- * IN RIGHT DOSE
- * BY RIGHT ROUTE
- * AT RIGHT TIME
 - WITH RIGHT DOCUMENTATION

Guidelines for Rational Use of Drugs

First decide whether the drug is needed or not in the patient

Select the group of drug to be prescribed on the basis of efficacy and safety in the patient

Select a drug from the group which is time tested and about which doctor has sufficient knowledge

Decide the dose in the patient / Decide the route of administration Decide interdose interval / Decide duration of therapy

Monitor the efficacy and safety of drug If it is not emergency, then give sufficient time to drug to menifest its effect Do not change the drug on the basis of whims, fancy and material consideration

Avoid repeat prescription. Review the patient regularly

Give the information to the patient regarding the significance of drug therapy in the illness, how to take the drug, how long to take, any precaution while taking the drug, how to store the drug and if any undesirable effect occurs what is to be done **PRESCRIBING WITH MISCONCEPTS -**

- Newer drugs are always better drugs.
- Costly drugs are always better drugs.
- Polypharmacy is always better.

<u>ANTIBIOTICS – PRECIOUS DRUGS</u>

Antibiotics have saved our

lives for so long and now

it is the time for us to save

antibiotics.

Essential medicines

"The drugs that satisfy the healthcare needs of majority of the population, therefore these should be available at all times, at all the places, in adequate amount, in appropriate dosage form and at affordable cost."



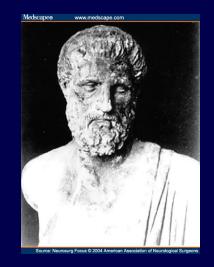
National Essential Medicine List (2015) 376 drugs including 24 FDCs

WHO Essential Medicine List (2017) 437 drugs including 33 FDCs



- INDIA IS DEVELOPING COUNTRY WITH LIMITED RESOURCES.
- SIGNIFICANT BURDEN OF DISEASES IN INDIAN POPULATION.

LOT OF RESOURCES GET WASTED IN UNNECESSARY DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES AND DUE TO IRRATIONAL USE OF MEDICINES.



"Medicines are nothing in themselves, but are the very hands of gods if employed with reason and prudence."

-Herophilus



