

<b>Study program:</b> Integrated academic studies in medicine			
<b>Type and level of the study program:</b> integrated academic studies			
<b>Course title: RATIONAL PHARMACOTHERAPY II (M5-RPHAI)</b>			
<b>Teacher:</b> Momir M. Mikov, Velibor M. Vasović, Ana J. Sabo, Zdenko S. Tomić, Aleksandar L. Rašković, Isidora N. Samojlik, Olga J. Horvat, Saša N. Vukmirović, Boris T. Milijašević, Vesna M. Mijatović, Nebojša P. Stilinović			
<b>Course status:</b> elective			
<b>ECTS Credits: 3</b>			
<b>Condition: -</b>			
<b>Course aim</b> The aim of this course is to inform students about basic principles and importance of pharmacotherapy.			
<b>Expected outcome of the course</b> Students will learn about intensive research on the development of new drugs and development of pharmaceutical industry which have contributed to the introduction of different drugs. This requires appropriate drug choice based on individualization of therapy and implementation of rational therapy. Students are expected to have skills and knowledge on pharmacological properties of drugs, on the risk-benefit ratio, adverse effects of drugs and to follow evidence-based principles in treatment in order to implement rational pharmacotherapy.			
<b>Course description</b> <i>Theoretical education:</i> Treatment of migraine . Pharmacotherapy of pain. Pharmacotherapy of diabetes and complications. Pharmacotherapy of ophthalmologic diseases. Ppharmacotherapy of depression. Pharmacotherapy of coronary and cardiac insufficiency. Rational drug therapy - the importance of phytotherapy. Rational drug therapy - the importance of phytotherapy. Rational pharmacotherapy in emergency medicine - treatment of acute pulmonary edema. Rational pharmacotherapy in emergency medicine – treatment of excessive and prolonged attacks of bronchial asthma (status asthmaticus). Rational pharmacotherapy in emergency medicine – treatment of excessive and prolonged seizures (status epilepticus). Student essays. Clinical significance of prebiotics and probiotics. Antibiotics and general practitioners. Benzodiazepines: Pros and Cons. Gastrointestinal disorders. Urogenital infections in pregnancy. Pharmacotherapy in neonatology. Pharmacotherapy in pediatrics. Antiviral agents in treatment of influenza. Medications and sports.  <i>Practical education: exercises, other forms of education, research related activities:</i> Evidence-based pharmacy – databases; ATC / DDD classification, application of antihypertensive agents; application of antibiotics in patients with impaired renal and liver function; use of antibiotics in the treatment of asthma and COPD, application of drugs in athletes, use of antibiotics in infants and children; application of hormonal contraceptives; guidelines in the application of drugs in osteoporosis; guidelines for antimicrobial agents; relevant laboratory parameters in pharmacotherapy. AMMD, RFHI, databases.			
<b>Literature</b> <i>Compulsory</i> 1. Bennet PN, Brown MJ. Clinical Pharmacology (11th ed). London: Churchill Livingstone., 2012. <i>Additional</i> -			
<b>Number of active classes</b>			Other:
Lectures: 15	Practice: 30	Other types of teaching:	Research related activities:
<b>Teaching methods</b> Theoretical and practical			
<b>Student activity assessment</b> (maximally 100 points)			
<b>Pre-exam activities</b>	<b>points</b>	<b>Final exam</b>	<b>points</b>
Lectures	5	Written	
Practices	5	Oral	40
Colloquium		.....	
Essay	50		