

## **General &Dental Pharmacology&Theurapeutics-1DS1010202**

### **1. General principles of pharmacology;**

sources and nature of drugs dosage forms; prescription writing; pharmacokinetics (absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion of drugs), mode of action of drugs, combined effects of drugs, receptor mechanism of drug action, factors modifying drug response, adverse drug reactions; drug interactions, Implications of General Principles in clinical dentistry.

### **2. CNS drugs;**

General anaesthetics, hypnotics, analgesics, psychotropic drugs, anti – epileptics, muscle relaxants, local anaesthetics, Implications of these drugs in clinical dentistry.

### **3. Autonomic drugs;**

sympathomimetics, antiadrenergic drugs parasymphomimetics and parasympholytics, Implications of Autonomic drugs in clinical dentistry.

### **4. Cardiovascular drugs;**

Cardiac stimulants ; antihypertensive drugs, vasopressor agents,treatment of shock, Antianginal agents and diuretics, Implications of these drugs in clinical dentistry.

### **5. Autocoids:**

Histamine, antihistamines, prostaglandins, leukotriens and bronchodilators, Implications of Autocoids in clinical dentistry.

### **5. Drugs acting on blood :**

coagulants and anticoagulants, hematinics, Implications of these drugs in clinical dentistry.

### **6. G.I.T. Drugs,**

Purgatives, anti-diarrhoeal, antacids, anti-emetics, Implications of these drugs in clinical dentistry.

### **7. Endocrines;**

Emphasis on treatment of diabetes and glucocorticoids, thyroid and antithyroid agents, drugs affecting calcium balance and anabolic steroids, Implications of these drugs in clinical dentistry.

### **8. Chemotherapy:**

Antimicrobial agents ( against bacteria, anaerobic infections, fungi, virus and broad spectrum). Infection management in dentistry. Phamacotherapy of Tuberculosis, leprosy and chemotherapy of malignancy in general. Implications of Chemotherpy in clinical dentistry.

### **9. Vitamins :**

Water soluble vitamins, Vit. D, Vit.K. and Vit. E, Implications of Vitamins in clinical dentistry.

**10. Pharmacotherapy of emergencies**

In dental office and emergency drugs tray Implications of Pharmacotherapy in clinical dentistry.

**11. Chelating agents –**

BAL, EDTA and desferrioxamine,

**II. DENTAL PHARMACOLOGY**

1. Anti - septics, astringents, obtundents, mummifying agents, bleaching agents, styptics, disclosing agents, dentifrices, mouth washes, caries and fluorides.

2. Pharmacotherapy of common oral conditions in dentistry.

**Practicals and Demonstrations :**

To familiarise the student with the methodology: prescription writing and dispensing. Rationale of drug combinations of marketed drugs.