

# **PHARMACOLOGY**

## Content Of Dr. Murali Bharadwaz's E-Learning Material

<b>Pharmacology Moct Test</b>			
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Size (MB)</b>
<b>AllMS Pharmacology</b>	Lec-01	0:41:00	140
	Lec-02	0:40:00	137
	Lec-03	0:38:06	130
	Lec-04	0:35:16	120
	Lec-05	0:39:07	135
	Lec-06	0:37:59	119
	Lec-07	0:40:00	136
<b>Pharmacology Test 501</b>	Lec-01	0:40:24	138
	Lec-02	0:40:16	137
	Lec-03	0:37:14	127

<b>Pharmacology Notes</b>	
<b>Pharmacology Notes</b>	<b>No. of Pages = 158</b>

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PHARMACOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Conscious sedation</li> <li>◆ IV Anaesthetics</li> <li>◆ Gudel's Signs and Stages of Anaesthesia</li> <li>◆ Rate at which an anesthetic reaches brain</li> <li>◆ I.Solubility</li> <li>◆ Elimination of Anesthetic Gases</li> <li>◆ Halothane metabolism</li> <li>◆ Minimum Alveolar Concentration (MAC)</li> <li>◆ N<sub>2</sub>O</li> </ul>	0:40:25	138
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Uses of inhalational anesthetics</li> <li>◆ Desflurane</li> <li>◆ Sevoflurane</li> <li>◆ Thiopental</li> <li>◆ IV Opioids - (Fentanyl)</li> <li>◆ Ultra short acting barbiturates - Thiopental</li> <li>◆ Effect of I.V anesthetics on CVS</li> <li>◆ Neuroleptanesthesia</li> <li>◆ Propofol</li> <li>◆ Ketamine</li> <li>◆ Local Anesthetics</li> <li>◆ Ester linked</li> <li>◆ Amide linked</li> <li>◆ Pharmacokinetics of LA</li> <li>◆ Metabolism &amp; Excretion</li> <li>◆ Mechanism of Action</li> </ul>	0:40:03	137
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Review on Nerve fibres</li> <li>◆ Susceptibility of Nerve fibre types to LAaction</li> <li>◆ CVS effects of Local Anesthetics</li> <li>◆ Lidocaine is antiarrhythmic</li> <li>◆ Bupivacaine and Cardiotoxicity</li> <li>◆ Hematologic effects of LA</li> </ul>	0:26:50	92
	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Non Depolarizing Drugs</li> <li>◆ Vecuronium</li> <li>◆ Rocuronium, Atracurium</li> <li>◆ Depolarizing Drugs</li> </ul>	0:12:46	44
	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Abnormal plasma cholinesterase</li> <li>◆ Dibucaine number</li> <li>◆ Mechanism of Action</li> <li>◆ Depolarizing agents</li> <li>◆ Non Depolarizing Drugs</li> <li>◆ Tubocurarine</li> <li>◆ Succinyl choline</li> <li>◆ Drug Interactions of Muscle Relaxants</li> <li>◆ Other uses of NM blocking drugs</li> <li>◆ Spasmolytic drugs, Dantrolene</li> </ul>	0:45:14	154

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
PHARMACOLOGY	Lec 01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Autacoids and Related Drugs</li> <li>♦ Autacoid</li> <li>♦ Histamine, 5-Hydroxytryptamine and their Antagonists</li> <li>♦ Uses Betahistine</li> <li>♦ H1 Antagonists</li> <li>♦ Non sedating-annallergic</li> <li>♦ Terfenadine</li> <li>♦ Astemizole</li> <li>♦ Loratadine</li> <li>♦ Certirizine</li> <li>♦ Azelastine, Cinnarizine</li> <li>♦ Drugs for Vertigo1. Labyrinthine suppressants</li> <li>♦ Vasodilators, Diuretics Corticosteroids.</li> <li>♦ Pruritides</li> </ul>	0:40:23	138
	Lec 02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ 5-Hydroxytryptamine (5-HT, Serotonin)</li> <li>♦ Serotonergic (5-HT) Receptors</li> <li>♦ Migraine</li> <li>♦ Drugs Affecting 5-HT System</li> <li>♦ Cyproheptadine</li> <li>♦ Pizotifen (Pizotyline)</li> <li>♦ Ketanserin</li> <li>♦ Clozapine</li> <li>♦ Ondansetron</li> <li>♦ Ergot alkaloids</li> <li>♦ Drug Therapy of migraine</li> <li>♦ Sumatriptan</li> <li>♦ Prophylaxis of Migraine</li> <li>♦ Plasma Kinins</li> <li>♦ ACE inhibitors</li> <li>♦ Captopril</li> <li>♦ Captopril induced hypotension</li> <li>♦ Enalapril</li> <li>♦ Lisinopril</li> <li>♦ Ramipril</li> <li>♦ Losartan (Angiotensin Antagonists)</li> </ul>	1:07:17	229
	Lec 03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Lipid Derived Autocoids</li> <li>♦ Chemistry, Biosynthesis and Degradation</li> <li>♦ Leukotrienes</li> <li>♦ Cyclooxygenase two isoforms COX-1 and COX-2</li> <li>♦ Lipoxygenase pathway</li> <li>♦ Aspirin</li> <li>♦ Bartter's Syndrome</li> <li>♦ Platelet Activating Factor (PAF)</li> <li>♦ Expectorants (Mucokinetics)</li> <li>♦ Antitussives</li> <li>♦ Nonopioids</li> <li>♦ Antihistamines</li> </ul>	0:45:25	155

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PHARMACOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Bronchial Asthma</li> <li>◆ Adrenaline</li> <li>◆ Ephedrine</li> <li>◆ Isoprenaline</li> <li>◆ Orciprenaline (Metaproterenol)</li> <li>◆ Salbutamola (Albuterol)</li> <li>◆ Methyl xanthines</li> <li>◆ Theophylline</li> <li>◆ Mast cell stabilizers</li> <li>◆ Corticosteroids</li> <li>◆ Systemic steroid therapy</li> <li>◆ Inhaled Asthma Medication</li> <li>◆ Hormones and Related Drugs</li> <li>◆ Anterior Pituitary Hormones</li> <li>◆ Growth Hormone (GH)</li> <li>◆ Bromocriptine</li> </ul>	0:38:45	122
	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Gonadotropins (Gns)</li> <li>◆ FSH and LH</li> <li>◆ Gonadotropin releasing hormone (Gn RH): Gonadorelin</li> <li>◆ Naferelin</li> <li>◆ Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH, Thyrotropin)</li> <li>◆ Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone (ACTH, Corticotropin)</li> <li>◆ Thyroid Hormones</li> <li>◆ Thyroid Inhibitors</li> <li>◆ Antithyroid Drugs</li> <li>◆ Propylthiouracil</li> <li>◆ Carbimazole</li> </ul>	0:36:34	125
	<b>Lec 06</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Iodine and Iodides</li> <li>◆ Radioactive Iodine</li> <li>◆ Insulin, Oral Hypoglycaemics Insulin</li> <li>◆ Actions of Insulin</li> <li>◆ Mechanism of action</li> <li>◆ Reactions To Insulin</li> <li>◆ Uses of Insulin</li> <li>◆ Oral Hypoglycaemic Drugs</li> <li>◆ Sulfonylureas</li> <li>◆ Biguandies</li> <li>◆ Acarbose</li> </ul>	0:42:50	146
	<b>Lec 07</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Glucagon</li> <li>◆ Corticosteroids</li> <li>◆ Cortisone</li> <li>◆ Prednisolone</li> <li>◆ Methylprednisolonea</li> <li>◆ Triamcinolone</li> <li>◆ Dexamethasonea</li> <li>◆ Fludrocortisone</li> <li>◆ Metyrapone, Androgens</li> <li>◆ Synthetic Androgens</li> <li>◆ Pharmacokinetics, Side Effects and Uses</li> </ul>	0:42:01	143

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
PHARMACOLOGY	<b>Lec 08</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Anabolic Steroids</li> <li>♦ Impeded Androgens/Antiandrogens</li> <li>♦ Cyproterone acetate</li> <li>♦ 5 a-Reductase Inhibitor</li> <li>♦ Finasteride</li> <li>♦ Estrogens</li> <li>♦ Natural estrogens</li> <li>♦ Synthetic estrogens</li> <li>♦ Regulation of secretion</li> <li>♦ Hormone replacement therapy (HRT)</li> <li>♦ Antiestrogens</li> <li>♦ Clomiphene citrate</li> <li>♦ Progestins</li> <li>♦ Natural progestin</li> <li>♦ Synthetic Progestins</li> <li>♦ Antiprogestin</li> <li>♦ Mifepristone</li> <li>♦ Hormonal Contraceptives</li> <li>♦ Oral</li> <li>♦ Sequential preparation</li> <li>♦ Minipill (Meal supplement)</li> <li>♦ Norplant</li> </ul>	0:39:11	134
	<b>Lec 09</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Adverse Effects</li> <li>♦ Centchroman</li> <li>♦ Male Contraceptive</li> <li>♦ Uterine Stimulants</li> <li>♦ Oxytocin</li> <li>♦ Ergometrine, Methylegometrine6</li> <li>♦ Prostaglandins</li> <li>♦ Uterine Relaxants (Tocolytics)</li> <li>♦ Ritodrine</li> <li>♦ Magnesium sulfate</li> </ul>	0:35:56	123
	<b>Lec 10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Drugs Affecting Calcium Balance</li> <li>♦ Calcium (Plasma calcium level)</li> <li>♦ Absorption and excretion</li> <li>♦ Preparations</li> <li>♦ Parathyroid Hormone (Parathormone)</li> <li>♦ Actions</li> <li>♦ Mechanism of Action</li> <li>♦ Calcitonin</li> <li>♦ Actions</li> <li>♦ Vitamine D</li> <li>♦ Actions</li> <li>♦ Pharmacokinetics</li> <li>♦ Interactions</li> <li>♦ Bisphosphonates</li> <li>♦ Sedative-Hypnotics</li> <li>♦ Classification</li> <li>♦ Barbiturates</li> </ul>	0:40:49	139

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
PHARMACOLOGY	Lec 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Pharmacological Actions</li> <li>◆ Pharmacokinetics</li> <li>◆ Uses</li> <li>◆ Adverse Effects</li> <li>◆ Treatment Contraindications</li> <li>◆ Interactions</li> <li>◆ Benzodiazepines (BZDs)</li> <li>◆ Site and mechanism of action</li> <li>◆ Pharmacokinetics</li> <li>◆ Adverse Effects</li> <li>◆ Interactions</li> <li>◆ Uses</li> <li>◆ Benzodiazepines Antagonist</li> <li>◆ Flumazenil</li> <li>◆ Antiepileptic Drugs</li> <li>◆ Classification</li> <li>◆ Phenobarbitone</li> <li>◆ Primidone</li> <li>◆ Phenytoin (Diphenylhydantoin)</li> <li>◆ Pharmacokinetics</li> <li>◆ Adverse Effects</li> <li>◆ Carbamazepine</li> <li>◆ Ethosuximide</li> <li>◆ Valproic acid (Sodium Valproate)</li> <li>◆ Diazepam</li> <li>◆ Lamotrigine</li> <li>◆ Gabapentin</li> <li>◆ Vigabatrin</li> </ul>	0:56:31	193
	Lec 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Treatment of Epilepsies</li> <li>◆ Phenobarbitone and valproate</li> <li>◆ Status epilepticus</li> <li>◆ Anti Parkinsonian Drugs</li> <li>◆ Classification</li> <li>◆ Levodopa</li> <li>◆ Actions</li> <li>◆ Nonselective MAO inhibitors</li> <li>◆ Direct Dopaminergic Agonists</li> <li>◆ Bromocriptine</li> <li>◆ Amantadine Selegiline (Deprenyl)</li> <li>◆ Central Anticholinergics</li> <li>◆ Drugs Used in Mental Illness Antipsychotic Drugs</li> <li>◆ Classification</li> <li>◆ Thioridazine</li> <li>◆ Trifluoperazine, fluphenazine, thiooperazine</li> <li>◆ Penfluridol</li> <li>◆ Pimozide</li> <li>◆ Molindone</li> <li>◆ Loxapine</li> <li>◆ Clozapine</li> <li>◆ Risperidone</li> <li>◆ Sulpiride</li> <li>◆ Adverse Effects</li> </ul>	0:54:32	186

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PHARMACOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 13</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Malignant neuroleptic syndrome</li> <li>♦ Antianxiety Drugs</li> <li>♦ Classification</li> <li>♦ Benzodiazepines</li> <li>♦ Diazepam</li> <li>♦ Oxazepam</li> <li>♦ Lorazepam</li> <li>♦ Alprazolam</li> <li>♦ Buspirone</li> <li>♦ Drugs for Affective Disorders Antidepressants</li> <li>♦ MAO-A</li> <li>♦ MAO-B</li> <li>♦ Nonselective MAO Inhibitors</li> <li>♦ Moclobemide</li> <li>♦ Tricyclic and Related Antidepressants</li> <li>♦ Pharmacokinetics</li> <li>♦ Adverse effects</li> <li>♦ Interactions</li> <li>♦ Notes on distinctive Antidepressants</li> <li>♦ Clomipramine</li> <li>♦ Amoxapine</li> <li>♦ Fluoxetine</li> <li>♦ Trazodone</li> <li>♦ Mianserin</li> <li>♦ Venlafaxine</li> <li>♦ Mirtazapine</li> <li>♦ Antimanic (Mood Stabilizing) Drugs Lithium Carbonate</li> <li>♦ Actions and mechanism</li> <li>♦ Adverse effects</li> <li>♦ Interactions</li> <li>♦ Use</li> <li>♦ Alternatives to Lithium</li> <li>♦ Carbamazepine</li> <li>♦ Sodium Valproate</li> </ul>	0:57:56	198
	<b>Lec 14</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Hallucinogens</li> <li>♦ Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)</li> <li>♦ Cannabinoids</li> <li>♦ Morphine</li> <li>♦ Classification</li> <li>♦ Codeine</li> <li>♦ Heroin</li> <li>♦ Pethidine (Meperidine)</li> <li>♦ Fentanyl</li> <li>♦ Tramadol</li> <li>♦ Opioid Receptors</li> <li>♦ Complex Action Opioids and Opioid Antagonists</li> <li>♦ Nalorphine</li> <li>♦ Pentazocine</li> <li>♦ Butorphanol</li> <li>♦ Pure Opioid Antagonists</li> <li>♦ Naloxone</li> <li>♦ Naltrexone</li> </ul>	0:37:41	129



Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
PHARMACOLOGY	Lec 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Endogenous Opioid Peptides</li> <li>◆ Endorphins</li> <li>◆ Enkephalins</li> <li>◆ Dynorphins</li> <li>◆ Nonopioid Analgesics and Nonsteroidal Antiinflammatory Drugs</li> <li>◆ Classification</li> <li>◆ Salicylates</li> <li>◆ Pharmacological Actions</li> <li>◆ Pharmacokinetics</li> <li>◆ Adverse effects</li> <li>◆ Precautions and Contraindications</li> <li>◆ Uses</li> <li>◆ Indole Derivatives</li> <li>◆ Indomethacin</li> <li>◆ Sulindac</li> <li>◆ Propionic Acid Derivatives</li> <li>◆ Anthranilic Acid Derivative (Fenamate)</li> <li>◆ Aryl-Acetic Acid Derivatives</li> <li>◆ Diclofenacsodium</li> <li>◆ Sulfonanilide Derivative</li> <li>◆ Nimesulide</li> <li>◆ Alkanone</li> <li>◆ Nabumetone</li> <li>◆ Choice of Nonsteroidal Antiinflammatory Drug</li> <li>◆ Celecoxib</li> <li>◆ Suppressive and Reserve Drugs in Rheumatoid Arthritis</li> <li>◆ Gold</li> <li>◆ d-Penicillamine</li> <li>◆ Chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine</li> <li>◆ SuffasaSazine</li> <li>◆ Methotrexate (Mtx)</li> <li>◆ Azathioprine</li> <li>◆ Cyclosporine</li> <li>◆ Drugs Used in Gout</li> <li>◆ Acute Gout NSAIDs</li> <li>◆ Colchicine</li> <li>◆ Chronic Gout</li> <li>◆ Uricosuric Drugs</li> <li>◆ Probenecid</li> <li>◆ Sulfipyrazone</li> <li>◆ Uric Acid Synthesis inhibitor</li> <li>◆ Allopurinol</li> </ul>	0:59:22	202

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PHARMACOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 16</b>	CNS Stimulants and Cognition Enhancers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Strychnine</li> <li>◆ Analeptics</li> <li>◆ Psychostimulants</li> <li>◆ Methylphenidate</li> <li>◆ Piracetam</li> <li>◆ Tacrine</li> <li>◆ Ginkgo biloba</li> <li>◆ Cardiovascular Drugs</li> <li>◆ Nonautomatic fibres</li> <li>◆ Automatic fibres</li> <li>◆ SA node</li> <li>◆ Effective refractory period (ERP)</li> <li>◆ Cardiac Glycosides and Drugs for C.H.F.</li> <li>◆ Cardiac Glycosides</li> <li>◆ Pharmacological Actions</li> <li>◆ Uses</li> <li>◆ Slow digitalization</li> <li>◆ Rapid oral digitalization</li> <li>◆ Emergent i.v.digitalization</li> <li>◆ Current status of digitalis</li> <li>◆ Continued digitalis therapy</li> <li>◆ Atrial fibrillation (AF)</li> <li>◆ Atrial flutter (AFI)</li> <li>◆ Adverse Effects</li> <li>◆ Precautions and Contraindications</li> <li>◆ Phosphodiesterase III inhibitors</li> <li>◆ Amrinone</li> <li>◆ Milrinone</li> <li>◆ Antiarrhythmic Drugs</li> <li>◆ Class I</li> <li>◆ Subclass IA</li> <li>◆ Quinidine</li> <li>◆ Paradoxical tachycardia</li> </ul>	0:56:51	194

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
PHARMACOLOGY	Lec 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Procainamide</li> <li>◆ SubClass IB</li> <li>◆ Lidocaine (Lignocaine)</li> <li>◆ Lidocaine</li> <li>◆ Mexiletine</li> <li>◆ Phenytoin</li> <li>◆ Sub Class IC, Flecainide, Propafenone</li> <li>◆ Class II, Propranolol, Sotalol</li> <li>◆ Class III, Amiodarone, Bretylium</li> <li>◆ Class IV</li> <li>◆ Drugs for A-V Block Atropine</li> <li>◆ Antianginal and Other Anti-ischaemic Drugs</li> <li>◆ Classification</li> <li>◆ Nitrates (GTN as prototype)</li> <li>◆ Glyceryl trinitrate (GTN, Nitroglycerine) Sublingual route</li> <li>◆ Isosorbide dinitrate</li> <li>◆ Cyanide poisoning</li> <li>◆ Calcium Channel Blockers</li> <li>◆ Verapamil</li> <li>◆ Other Dihydropyridines (DHPs)</li> <li>◆ Nicardipine</li> <li>◆ Felodipine</li> <li>◆ Amlodipine</li> <li>◆ Nitrendipine</li> <li>◆ Rational Drug Combinations</li> <li>◆ Blocker+long acting nitrate combination is rational in classical angina</li> <li>◆ Bumetanide</li> <li>◆ Thiazide and Related Diuretics</li> <li>◆ Carbonic Anhydrase inhibitors</li> <li>◆ Guanethidine</li> <li>◆ Treatment of Hypertension</li> <li>◆ Combinations to be avoided</li> <li>◆ Drugs Acting on Kidney</li> <li>◆ Site I: Proximal tubule</li> <li>◆ Site II: Ascending limb of loop of Henle (AsCLH)</li> <li>◆ Site III: Cortical diluting segment of Henle loop</li> <li>◆ Site IV: Distal tubule (DT) &amp; collecting duct (CD)</li> <li>◆ Diuretics</li> <li>◆ Classification</li> <li>◆ High Efficacy diuretics (Inhibitors of Na<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup>-2Cl<sup>-</sup> cotransport)</li> <li>◆ Medium efficacy diuretics (Inhibitors of Na<sup>+</sup>-Cl<sup>-</sup> cotransport)</li> <li>◆ High Ceiling (Loop) Diuretics (Inhibitors of Na<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup>-2Cl<sup>-</sup> Cotransport)</li> <li>◆ Furosemide (Frusemide)</li> <li>◆ Advantages of Prazosin</li> <li>◆ Central Sympatholytics Clonidine</li> <li>◆ Methyl dopa</li> <li>◆ Vasodilators</li> <li>◆ Hydralazine/Dihydralazine</li> <li>◆ Minoxidil</li> <li>◆ Diazoxide</li> </ul>	0:56:14	192

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PHARMACOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 18</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Potassium Channel Openers</li> <li>♦ Minoxidil and diazoxide</li> <li>♦ Nicorandil</li> <li>♦ Other Antianginal Drugs</li> <li>♦ Other Anti-Ischaemic Drugs</li> <li>♦ Pentoxiphylline (Oxpentifylline)</li> <li>♦ Drug Therapy in Myocardial Infarction</li> <li>♦ Antihypertensive Drugs</li> <li>♦ Classification</li> <li>♦ Angiotensin Converting Enzyme (ACE) Inhibitors</li> <li>♦ Losartan</li> <li>♦ Calcium Channel Blockers</li> <li>♦ Do's and Don'ts about CCBs</li> <li>♦ Diuretics</li> <li>♦ Adrenergic Blockers</li> <li>♦ Prazosin</li> </ul>	0:57:31	196
	<b>Lec 19</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Potassium Sparing Diuretics</li> <li>♦ Antidiuretic Hormone</li> <li>♦ Drugs Affecting Blood and Blood Formation</li> <li>♦ Haematinics and Erythropoietin</li> <li>♦ IRON</li> <li>♦ Factors impeding iron absorption</li> <li>♦ Transport, storage and excretion</li> <li>♦ Erythropoietin</li> <li>♦ Drugs Affecting Coagulation, Bleeding and Thrombosis</li> <li>♦ Vitamin K</li> <li>♦ Ethamsylate</li> <li>♦ Sclerosing Agents</li> <li>♦ Anticoagulants</li> <li>♦ Heparin</li> <li>♦ Low dose (S.c) regimen</li> <li>♦ Heparin Antagonist</li> <li>♦ Oral Anticoagulants Action and Mechanism</li> <li>♦ Uses of Anticoagulants</li> <li>♦ Fibrinolytics (Thrombolytics)</li> <li>♦ Streptokinase</li> <li>♦ Uses of Fibrinolytics</li> <li>♦ Antiplatelet Drugs</li> <li>♦ Dipyridamole</li> <li>♦ Ticlopidine</li> <li>♦ Uses of antiplatelet drugs</li> <li>♦ Hypolipoproteinemic Drugs and Plasma Expanders</li> <li>♦ Lipid Transport</li> <li>♦ Types of primary hyperlipoproteinemias</li> <li>♦ Type I</li> <li>♦ Type IIa</li> <li>♦ Type III</li> <li>♦ Type IV</li> <li>♦ HMG-CoA Reductase Inhibitors (Statins)</li> <li>♦ Lovastatin</li> <li>♦ Simvastatin</li> <li>♦ Fibric Acid Derivatives</li> <li>♦ Clofibrate</li> <li>♦ Nicotinic Acid</li> <li>♦ Probucol</li> </ul>	0:40:11	137

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Other Hypolipidemics</li> <li>◆ Neomycin</li> <li>◆ Antimicrobial Drugs</li> <li>◆ Classification</li> <li>◆ Mechanism of action</li> <li>◆ Spectrum of activity</li> <li>◆ Type of action</li> <li>◆ Primarily bacteriostatic Primarily bactericidal</li> <li>◆ Systemic toxicity</li> <li>◆ Drug Resistance</li> <li>◆ Cross Resistance</li> <li>◆ Prevention of drug resistance</li> <li>◆ Choice of an antimicrobial agent</li> <li>◆ Combined use of Antimicrobials</li> <li>◆ Antibacterial Spectrum</li> <li>◆ Sulfonamides</li> <li>◆ Cotrimoxazole</li> <li>◆ Quinolones</li> <li>◆ Beta Lactam Antibiotics</li> <li>◆ Penicillins</li> <li>◆ Penicilling-G (Benzyl Penicillin1)</li> <li>◆ Semisynthetic Penicillins Classification</li> <li>◆ Penicillinase Resistant Penicillins</li> <li>◆ Extended Spectrum Penicillins</li> <li>◆ Aminopenicillins</li> <li>◆ Bacampicillin</li> <li>◆ Carbenicillin</li> <li>◆ Beta-Lattamase Inhibitors</li> <li>◆ Cephalosporins</li> <li>◆ First Generation Cephalosporins</li> <li>◆ Cephalothin</li> <li>◆ Cefazolin</li> <li>◆ Cephaloridine</li> <li>◆ Second Generation Cephalosporins</li> <li>◆ Third Generation Cephalosporins</li> <li>◆ Cefotaxime</li> <li>◆ Ceftriaxone</li> <li>◆ Fourth Generation Cephalosporin</li> <li>◆ Cefpirome</li> <li>◆ Uses of Cephalosporins</li> <li>◆ Monobactams</li> <li>◆ Carbapenems</li> <li>◆ Tetracyclines and Chloramphenicol</li> <li>◆ Chloramphenicol</li> <li>◆ Aminoglycoside Antibiotics</li> <li>◆ Macrolide Antibiotics</li> <li>◆ Erythromycin</li> <li>◆ Newer Macrolides</li> <li>◆ Lincomycin</li> <li>◆ Teicoplanin</li> <li>◆ Polypeptide Antibiotics</li> <li>◆ Urinary Antiseptics</li> <li>◆ Methenamine (Hexamine)</li> <li>◆ Antitubercular Drugs</li> <li>◆ First line drugs</li> <li>◆ Second line drugs</li> <li>◆ Newer drugs</li> <li>◆ Isoniazid (Isonicotinic acid hydrazide, H)</li> </ul>		
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