

PHARM 155 Course Outline as of Fall 2002**CATALOG INFORMATION**

Dept and Nbr: PHARM 155 Title: PHARMACOLOGY

Full Title: Pharmacology

Last Reviewed: 12/10/2018

Units		Course Hours per Week		Nbr of Weeks	Course Hours Total	
Maximum	4.00	Lecture Scheduled	4.00	17.5	Lecture Scheduled	70.00
Minimum	4.00	Lab Scheduled	0	17.5	Lab Scheduled	0
		Contact DHR	0		Contact DHR	0
		Contact Total	4.00		Contact Total	70.00
		Non-contact DHR	0		Non-contact DHR	0

Total Out of Class Hours: 140.00

Total Student Learning Hours: 210.00

Title 5 Category: AA Degree Applicable

Grading: Grade Only

Repeatability: 00 - Two Repeats if Grade was D, F, NC, or NP

Also Listed As:

Formerly:

Catalog Description:

This course introduces the pharmacology technician student to the historical development of the use of medicinal drugs, the basic mechanism of drug action, pharmacokinetics and basic concepts related to the administration of pharmacologic agents. Therapeutic effects of identified groups of drugs, their side effects, interactions and potential error sites are integrated throughout the course. Focus is on selected drug classes.

Prerequisites/Corequisites:**Recommended Preparation:**

Eligibility for ENGL 100 or ESL 100.

Limits on Enrollment:**Schedule of Classes Information:**

Description: A beginning course for the pharmacy technician student that introduces basic drug concepts essential to performance as a pharmacy technician. Focus is on selected drug classes. (Grade Only)

Prerequisites/Corequisites:

Recommended: Eligibility for ENGL 100 or ESL 100.

Limits on Enrollment:

Transfer Credit:

Repeatability: Two Repeats if Grade was D, F, NC, or NP

ARTICULATION, MAJOR, and CERTIFICATION INFORMATION:

AS Degree:	Area	Effective:	Inactive:
CSU GE:	Transfer Area	Effective:	Inactive:
IGETC:	Transfer Area	Effective:	Inactive:
CSU Transfer:		Effective:	Inactive:
UC Transfer:		Effective:	Inactive:

CID:

Certificate/Major Applicable:

Certificate Applicable Course

COURSE CONTENT

Outcomes and Objectives:

At the completion of this course, the student will be able to:

1. Describe the evolution of medicinal drugs and the impact that this evolution has on the development of basic concepts that guide the current practice of pharmacology.
2. Describe the pharmacological action and therapeutic effects of common medications prescribed to treat dysfunction of selected body systems.
3. Identify common side effects / drug interactions within selected drug classifications.
4. Interpret brand and generic names from a selected list of drugs.
5. Identify appropriate routes of administration for commonly prescribed drugs to treat dysfunction of selected body systems.
6. Recognize dosage ranges for frequently prescribed medications.
7. Recognize therapeutic duplications for common medication and report to supervisor.
8. Identify common prescription errors and alert appropriate quality control pharmacist.

Topics and Scope:

- I. Evolution of Medicinal Drugs
 - A. Drug legislation
 - B. Drug testing and approval
 - C. FDA Food Health Claims
- II. Introduction to Pharmacology
 - A. Receptors / mechanisms of drug action
 - B. Pharmacokinetics

- C. Drug effects
 - 1. Therapeutic
 - 2. Side effects
 - 3. Interactions

III. Administration of Pharmacologic Agents

- A. Five "Rights" for correct drug administration
- B. Dosage forms and routes
- C. Factors that influence drug effects

IV. Autonomic Nervous System Drugs

- A. Parasympathetic nervous system
 - 1. Cholinergic agents (parasympathomimetics)
- B. Sympathetic nervous system
 - 1. Adrenergic agents (sympathomimetics)
 - 2. Adrenergic blocking agents (sympatholytics)

V. Anti-infectives and Drugs for the Common Cold

- A. Antibiotics
 - 1. Fighting bacterial infections
 - 2. Antibiotic treatment and action
 - 3. Classes of antibiotics
 - a. sulfonamides
 - b. penicillins
 - c. cephalosporins
 - d. tetracyclines
 - e. macrolides
 - f. quinolones
 - g. streptogramins
 - h. aminoglycosides
 - i. miscellaneous antibiotics
- B. Antivirals
- C. Antiretrovirals
 - 1. Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTI's)
 - 2. Non-nucleoside reversed transcriptase inhibitors (NNTRI's)
 - 3. Protease inhibitors (PI's)
- D. Anti-fungals
 - 1. Topical
 - 2. Systemic
- E. Antihistamines
- F. Decongestants
- G. Antitussives
- H. Expectorants

VI. Cardiovascular Drugs

- A. Antiarrhythmics
 - 1. Membrane stabilizing agents (class I)
 - 2. Beta blockers (class II)
 - 3. Inhibitors of neurotransmitter release and reuptake (class III)
 - 4. Calcium channel blockers (class IV)
- B. Congestive Heart Failure
 - 1. Antiarrhythmics
 - 2. Vasodilators

- 3. ACE inhibitors
 - 4. Angiotensin II antagonists
- C. Myocardial Infarction-Beta blockers
- D. Angina Pectoris
 - 1. nitrates
 - 2. calcium channel blockers
 - 3. beta blockers
- E. Hypertension
 - 1. Diuretics
 - 2. Calcium channel blockers
 - 3. Ace inhibitors (angiotensin converting enzyme)
 - 4. Angiotensin II - receptor antagonist
 - 5. Beta blockers
 - 6. CNS agents
 - 7. Peripheral acting agents
 - 8. Vasodilators
- F. Anticoagulants and antiplatelets
 - 1. Antiplatelet agents
 - 2. Anticoagulant agents
 - 3. Fibrinolytic agents
- G. Hyperlipidemia
 - 1. HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors
 - 2. Fibric acid derivatives
 - 3. Bill acid sequestrants
- VII. Urinary System Drugs
 - A. Renal drug therapy
 - 1. Erythropoietin therapy
 - 2. Vitamin therapy
 - 3. Phosphate binders
 - B. Urinary tract drugs
 - 1. Urinary tract infection
 - 2. Antispasmodic agents
 - 3. Local anesthetics
 - C. Diuretics
 - 1. Thiazides
 - 2. Loop diuretics
 - 3. Potassium - sparing
 - 4. Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors
 - 5. Osmotic diuretics
- VIII. Topicals, Ophthalmics and Otics
 - A. Common skin conditions
 - 1. Acne
 - 2. Itching
 - 3. Psoriasis
 - 4. Dandruff
 - 5. Fungal infection
 - 6. Poison Ivy
 - 7. Otopic dermatitis
 - 8. Lice
 - B. Ophthalmics
 - 1. Antibiotics
 - 2. Corticosteroids

3. Anti-fungal
4. Antivirals
5. Agents to treat glaucoma
- C. Otics
 1. Analgesics
 2. Antibiotics
 3. Wax dissolvers
- IX. Narcotic Pain Relievers and Other Nervous System Drugs
 - A. Anesthetics, analgesics and narcotics
 1. General Anesthetics
 2. Pain Management
 - a. narcotics and opiates
 - b. addiction and dependence
 - c. combination drugs for managing pain
 3. Migraine Headaches
 - a. selective 5-HT₁ receptor agents
 - b. ergot preparations
 - c. antiemetic agents
 - d. opioid analgesics
 - B. Antidepressants, antipsychotics and antianxiety agents
 1. Antidepressants
 - a. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors
 - b. Tricyclic antidepressants
 - c. Monamine Oxidase Inhibitors
 - d. Drugs used in Bipolar disorders
 2. Antipsychotics
 3. Antianxiety agents
 - a. panic disorders
 - b. sleep disorders
 - C. Anticonvulsants and drugs to treat other nervous system disorders
 1. Antiepileptic drug therapy
 2. Anti-Parkinson agents
- X. Respiratory Drugs
 - A. Asthma
 - B. Emphysema and chronic bronchitis
- XI. Gastrointestinal Drugs
 - A. Peptic ulcer disease
 - B. Antidiarrheals/Constipation
 - C. Anti-inflammatory drugs
 - D. Parasites
- XII. Non-narcotic analgesics and muscle relaxants
 - A. Salicylates
 - B. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
 - C. Muscle relaxants
- XIII. Hormones
 - A. Thyroid
 - B. Adrenal sex hormones
 - C. Corticosteroids
 - D. Hypoglycemic agents
 - E. Growth Hormone
 - F. Female Hormones

- G. Contraceptives
- IVX. Chemotherapy
 - A. Recombinant DNA agents
 - B. Chemotherapy agents
 - 1. Alkylating agents
 - 2. Antimetabolites
 - 3. Nitrogen mustards
 - 4. Plant alkaloids
 - 5. Topoisomerase I inhibitors
 - 6. Miscellaneous agents
 - 7. Cytoprotective (rescue) agents
 - C. Drugs used for mucositis
- VX. Vitamins and Nutritional Supplements
 - A. Total parental nutrition
 - B. Vitamins
 - C. Electrolytes
 - D. Natural supplements
- VXI. Poisons and Antidotes
 - A. Antidotes
 - B. Supportive therapy
- VXII. Code Blue Emergencies-Agents for cardiac emergencies

Assignment:

1. Reading assignments in textbook.
2. Complete review questions at end of each chapter.
3. Complete workbook activities.
4. Internet assignments at end of chapters as assigned.

Methods of Evaluation/Basis of Grade:

Writing: Assessment tools that demonstrate writing skills and/or require students to select, organize and explain ideas in writing.

Written homework	Writing 30 - 60%
------------------	---------------------

Problem Solving: Assessment tools, other than exams, that demonstrate competence in computational or non-computational problem solving skills.

None	Problem solving 0 - 0%
------	---------------------------

Skill Demonstrations: All skill-based and physical demonstrations used for assessment purposes including skill performance exams.

None	Skill Demonstrations 0 - 0%
------	--------------------------------

Exams: All forms of formal testing, other than skill performance exams.

Multiple choice

Exams
40 - 70%

Other: Includes any assessment tools that do not logically fit into the above categories.

None

Other Category
0 - 0%

Representative Textbooks and Materials:

Ballington, Don & Laughlin, Mary. Pharmacology for Technicians.

St. Paul: Paradigm Publishing, Inc., 2003.

Ballington, Don & Laughlin, Mary. Pharmacology for Technicians Workbook.

St. Paul: Paradigm Publishing, Inc., 2003.