



SMART PHARMACOLOGY

LESSON 5 SPRING

Task 1

Give a definition of the concept of “Dyslipoproteinemia”.

Why is it of great importance now?

Please define the below mentioned terms

LDL – _____

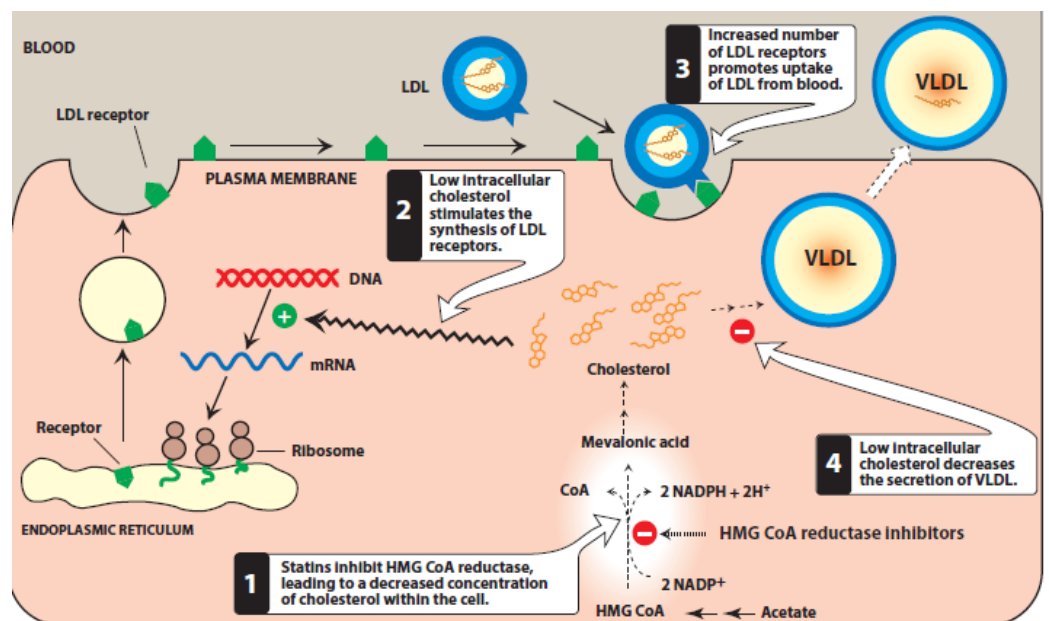
HDL – _____

Triglycerides – _____

Task 2

Please describe the following picture.

What is the mechanism of lipid inhibitors?



Task 3

Please fill in the table. Specify the mechanism of **HMG-CoA** reductase inhibitors?.

<i>Statins</i>	
	<i>Pleitropic effects</i>

Task 4

Please describe the pharmacodynamics of fibrates and nicotinic acid?

PD effect	Description
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

Task 5

Compare the effects of fibrates, statins and nicotinic acid. Describe the peculiarities of their activities?

	Statins	Nicotinic Acids	Fibrates
LDL	↓ 18-55 %	↓ 5-25 %	↓ 5-20 %
HDL	↑ 5-15 %	↑ 15-35 %	↑ 10-20 %
Triglycerides	↓ 7-30 %	↓ 20-50 %	↓ 20-50 %
Small, dense LDL	No effect	Decrease	Decrease
Effects on Insulin re- sistance	None	May increase	May decrease

Task 6

Please describe these drugs: pharmacological group, mechanism of action, indications



Task 7

Name the term which describes the drugs as the enhancers of mental activity. Name their representatives and the mechanism of action



Task 8

Please complete the table of indirect-acting anticoagulants

Name of the drug	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
PD effects	
Mechanism of action	

Task 9

Please compare Warfarin and direct oral anticoagulants (DOA)

Peculiarities	Warfarin	DOA
1. Mechanism of action		
2. Dose		
3. Monitoring		
4. Dietary effect		
5. Risk of bleedings		

Task 10

Please describe the action of anti-platelet drugs. Specify the groups and the drugs.



Task 11

Please complete the table.

<i>Medicines</i>	<i>Route of administration</i>	<i>Onset of effect</i>	<i>Duration of effect</i>
<i>Heparin</i>			
<i>Nadroparin*</i>			
<i>Acenocumarol</i>			
<i>Fenindion</i>			
<i>Dipyridamol**</i>			
<i>Ticlopidine**</i>			
<i>Acetylsalicylic acid</i>			