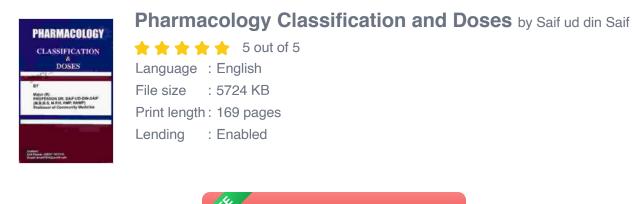
## Pharmacology Classification And Doses: The Ultimate Guide for Medical Professionals

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Pharmacology is the study of the effects of drugs on living organisms. It is a complex and ever-changing field, with new drugs being developed all the time. In Free Download to understand pharmacology, it is important to be able to classify drugs and understand their different doses.



This article provides a comprehensive guide to pharmacology classification and doses. It covers the different drug classes, their mechanisms of action, and their typical doses. It also discusses the factors that can affect drug dosing, such as the patient's age, weight, and medical condition. The guide is written in a clear and concise manner, making it an essential resource for medical professionals.

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#### **Drug Classification**

Drugs can be classified into a number of different ways. One common method is to classify them based on their pharmacological effects. This method groups drugs into classes based on the way they affect the body. For example, drugs that affect the nervous system are classified as neuropharmacological agents.

Another common method of drug classification is to classify them based on their chemical structure. This method groups drugs into classes based on the way they are made. For example, drugs that contain the benzene ring are classified as aromatic drugs.

The following table provides a summary of the different drug classes and their typical uses:

I \*\*Drug Class\*\* I \*\*Typical Uses\*\* I I---I--I I \*\*Analgesics\*\* I Relieve pain I I \*\*Anesthetics\*\* I Produce loss of sensation I I \*\*Antibiotics\*\* I Kill or inhibit the growth of bacteria I I \*\*Anticonvulsants\*\* I Prevent or treat seizures I I \*\*Antidepressants\*\* I Treat depression I I \*\*Antiemetics\*\* I Prevent or treat nausea and vomiting I I \*\*Antihistamines\*\* I Block the effects of histamine I I \*\*Antihypertensives\*\* I Lower blood pressure I I \*\*Antipsychotics\*\* I Treat psychosis I I \*\*Bronchodilators\*\* I Open up the airways I I \*\*Cardiac glycosides\*\* I Strengthen the heart muscle I I \*\*Chemotherapeutic agents\*\* I Treat cancer I I \*\*Corticosteroids\*\* I Reduce inflammation I I \*\*Diuretics\*\* I Increase urine output I I \*\*Hormones\*\* I Regulate various body functions I I \*\*Immunosuppressants\*\* I Suppress the immune system I

#### **Drug Doses**

The dose of a drug is the amount of the drug that is given to a patient. The dose is determined by a number of factors, including the patient's age, weight, medical condition, and the drug's potency.

Drugs can be administered in a variety of ways, including orally, intravenously, intramuscularly, and subcutaneously. The route of administration affects the bioavailability of the drug, which is the amount of the drug that reaches the bloodstream.

The following table provides a summary of the different routes of administration and their typical bioavailability:

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1 **Route of Administration** | **Typical Bioavailability** | I---I---I | **Oral** |
50-80% | | **Intravenous** | 100% | | **Intramuscular** | 75-90% | |
**Subcutaneous** | 50-75% |
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The dose of a drug is typically expressed in milligrams (mg) or micrograms (mcg). The dose may be given as a single dose or as multiple doses over a period of time.

It is important to follow the dosing instructions provided by the healthcare professional. Taking too much of a drug can lead to overdose, which can be dangerous or even fatal.

#### **Factors Affecting Drug Dosing**

The dose of a drug can be affected by a number of factors, including:

\*\*Age:\*\* Children and elderly patients may require lower doses of drugs than adults.

\*\*Weight:\*\* Obese patients may require higher doses of drugs than patients who are not obese.

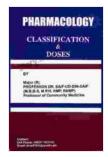
\*\*Medical condition:\*\* Patients with certain medical conditions may require adjusted doses of drugs. For example, patients with liver disease may require lower doses of drugs that are metabolized by the liver.

\*\*Drug interactions:\*\* Taking multiple drugs at the same time can affect the dose of each drug. For example, taking an antibiotic with a blood thinner can increase the risk of bleeding.

It is important to discuss all of the medications you are taking with your healthcare professional. This will help to ensure that you are taking the correct doses of your medications and that you are not at risk for drug interactions.

Pharmacology classification and doses are essential knowledge for medical professionals. This article has provided a comprehensive guide to the different drug classes and their typical doses. It has also discussed the factors that can affect drug dosing. By understanding pharmacology classification and doses, healthcare professionals can ensure that their patients are receiving the correct medication at the correct dose.

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 Pharmacology Classification and Doses
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 ★ ★ ★ ★ 5 out of 5

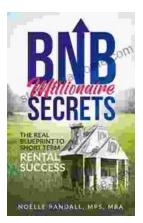
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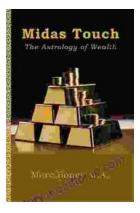
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