

Study program: Integrated academic studies of pharmacy			
Type and level of the study program: integrated academic studies			
Course title: ORGANIC CHEMISTRY II (PhII-OCHEM)			
Teacher: Mihalj M. Poša, Ana S. Pilipović			
Course status: compulsory			
ECTS Credits: 6			
Condition: General Chemistry; Inorganic chemistry; Organic chemistry I			
Course aim The aim of this course is to offer undergraduates an opportunity to receive knowledge on the basic concepts of statistical stereochemistry, as well as elementary issues in chemistry of carbohydrates and heterocyclic compounds, being important components of a majority of medications.			
Expected outcome of the course: The main goal of this course is offer students knowledge on stereochemistry of simple organic molecules, in order to apply their knowledge on organic compounds with a pharmacological significance. Students should also apply their knowledge on properties and chemical transformations of monosaccharides and heterocyclic compounds during further course of studies. Students need to acquire skills for working with molecular models, in order to easier understand the space which chosen types of organic molecules take. They are also required to master skills for organic synthesis lab work in order to apply them in other similar laboratories			
Course description <i>Theoretical education</i> 1. Introduction into stereochemistry; 2. Conformational analysis; 3. Molecular symmetry and asymmetry; 4. Racemic modifications; 5. Prochirality; 6. Asymmetrical synthesis; 7. Use of proton NMR in organic molecular structure determination; 8. Carbohydrates; 9. Monosaccharide reactivity; 10. Monosaccharides with abnormal structure; 11. Disaccharides; 12. Polysaccharides,; 13. Heterocyclic compounds; 14. Five-membered heterocyclic systems with one heteroatom (furan , thiophene and pyrrole , indole), 15. Six-membered heterocyclic systems with one heteroatom (pyridine, benzopyridine, pyrane and derivatives), 16. Five-membered heterocyclic systems with two heteroatoms (pyrazole, imidazole, isoxazole, oxazole, isothiazole, thiazole); 17. Six-membered heterocyclic systems with two heteroatoms (pyridazine, pyrimidine, pyrazine, morpholine); 18. Condensed heterocyclic systems (purine, pteridine); 19. Seven-membered heterocyclic systems (azepines, oxepines, thiepinines, diazepines). <i>Practical education: exercises, other forms of education, research related activities</i> 1. Using molecular models in lab work; 2. Preparation of all solvents which will be used for certain preparations; 3. Assignment of proton NMR spectra of organic compounds; 4. Preparation of pentaacetate α -D-glucopyranose; 5. Preparation of pentaacetate β -D-glucopyranose; 6. Preparation of phenylosazone D-glucose,; 7. Preparation of pyrroles; 8. Preparation of 2-methylindoles; 9. Preparation of 2,4,6-trimethyl-3,5-Diacetyl-1,4-dihydropyridines; 10. Preparation of 2,5-dimethylpyrazole; 11. Preparation of 2-phenyl-4(D-arabino-tetrahydroxy butyl)-1,2,3-triazole; 12. Preparation of 4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1,2,3-benzotriazine			
Literature <i>Compulsory</i> 1. Vollhardt KPC, Schore NE. Organic chemistry: structure and function fourth edition. USA, 2003 <i>Additional</i> 1. Yurkanis Bruce P. Organic chemistry, fourth edition. Pearson Education, 2004.			
Number of active classes			Other:
Lectures: 30	Practice: 45	Other types of teaching: Research related activities:	
Teaching methods: lectures, laboratory practice			
Student activity assessment (maximally 100 points)			
Pre-exam activities	points	Final exam	points
Lectures	5	Written	30
Practices	25	Oral	5
Colloquium	30	
Essay	5		