

<b>Study program:</b> Integrated academic studies of Pharmacy				
<b>Type and level of the study program:</b> integrated academic studies				
<b>Course title:</b> PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY I (PhII-PHCHEM)				
<b>Teacher:</b> Nataša B. Milić, Veljko S. Krstonošić, Nataša P. Milošević				
<b>Course status:</b> compulsory				
<b>ECTS Credits:</b> 7				
<b>Condition:</b> General chemistry; Inorganic chemistry; Organic Chemistry I				
<b>Course aim</b> The aim of this course is to offer students the basic, scientific and academic knowledge and skills in the field of pharmacological active substances of natural, polysynthetic and synthetic origin. Students will learn the structure, international generic names of drugs; branded names of drugs; nomenclature; physico-chemical properties of drugs. Special emphasis is given to the association between the chemical structure and effects, as well as to drug biotransformation.				
<b>Expected outcome of the course:</b> Knowledge and understanding of chemical structures and properties of the pharmacological active substances, metabolism and effects on the receptors or some other way. The Application of the gained knowledge in research and practice. It is necessary for undergraduates to receive training and develop skills for laboratory work. They are trained to analyze and prepare pharmacological active substances, to bind theoretical and practical knowledge and to apply them in pharmacology, pharmaceutical technology and other medical courses.				
<b>Course description</b> <i>Theoretical education</i> <b>1.</b> Introduction into pharmaceutical chemistry: chemical classification. The role of pharmaceutical chemistry in science. Pharmacopeia. <b>2.</b> Oxidation, hydrolysis and polymerization of drugs. Acid - base properties of the drug, pKa. <b>3.</b> Interaction, chemical bond drug - receptor (ligand - receptor). Binding affinity of the drug for the receptor. Agonists, antagonists and partial agonists. The relationship between the structure and drug effects. Configuration isomerism and biological activity of drugs. Regioselectivity of the drug. <b>4.</b> Development and design of new medicines - from the leading compound. A rational approach. Computer modeling. <b>5.</b> Isosterism, bioisosterism. Lipophilicity, solubility of the pharmacologically active compounds. The basic principles of quantitative relationship between the structure and effects of pharmacologically active compounds: steric and electronic effects, functional group, modification of functional group. Leading ligands. <b>6.</b> Molecular docking, HTS screening and QSAR analyses. <b>7.</b> Polymorphism of drugs. <b>8.</b> Therapeutic indications, effects, contraindications, side effects, drug-drug interactions. <b>9.</b> Prodrug - the influence of metabolism on biotransformation of therapeutics and strategies for synthesis of the new drug. <b>10.</b> Water as the vehicle in pharmacy. The purified water. Decarbonization of water. Aqua demineralisata. Aqua destilata (Aqua pro injection). Reverse osmosis. Ion exchange methods. Chemical and microbiological contaminants of water. Method of choice for water quality – TOC. <b>11.</b> Mechanism of action. Pharmaceutical forms, incompatibility: <b>a.</b> Acid and antacid (products that contain Al, Mg, Ca, Na and Bi, combinations and complexes of Al, Mg, Ca, Na and Bi, adverse effects, contraindications and side effects of acid and antacids), <b>b.</b> Laxatives (medicinal substances which increase the volume of intestinal contents, hyperosmotic therapeutics, softeners of intestinal content (emollient laxatives), lubricants, saline laxatives, stimulant laxatives), <b>c.</b> Antianemics (types and treatment of anemia, oral forms based on Fe (II) and Fe (III), parenteral and intravenous dosage forms of Fe (II) and Fe (III) and their side effects and interactions, Fe in combination with folic acid, Fe in other combinations), <b>d.</b> Adsorbents (intestinal adsorbents: carbo medicinalis and others, kaolin, talc, bentonite). <b>12.</b> Solution for oral hydration and infusion: crystalloid and colloid solutions, plasma volume expanders. <b>13.</b> Local anti-infective and astringent: the chemical structure and antimicrobial activity, oxidizing agent, halogen derivatives, alcohols and atomizer, phenols and phenol derivatives, compounds of mercury and other metals, cationic surfactants, paints. <b>14.</b> Inorganic gases as inhalation anesthetics: nitrous oxide and xenon - mechanism of action, use, side effects, adverse effects, contraindications. <b>15.</b> Active principles based on calcium or strontium in the osteoporosis therapy. <b>16.</b> Diagnostic (contrast) agents. Definition, classification, chemical structures, side effects: agents based on Ba, I, Fe, Mn, Gd, Dy; agents based on Tc, F, Ga, In, Ta. <b>17.</b> Radiopharmaceuticals: SPET and PET methods, cyclotron; drugs based on Tc, F, Ga, In, Ta  <i>Practical education: exercises, other forms of education, research related activities</i> <b>1.</b> Application of databases and modern computer methods in designing drug substances. <b>2.</b> The computational methods in analyzing the structure and action of the drug: the calculation of molecular descriptors of pharmacologically active substances, introduction to the basic principles of molecular modeling of drugs. <b>3.</b> In silico determination of the log S of various biologically active compounds. The influence of the pH, the functional groups and their position on the solubility. <b>4.</b> In silico determination of log D of different biologically active compounds. The influence of the pH, the functional groups and their position on the lipophilicity. <b>5.</b> Water analysis as a pharmaceutical raw material: a. Conductometric water analysis, b. Determination of total organic matter, c. Determination of acidity and alkalinity of water, d. Determination of calcium ions and total hardness, e. Determination of inorganic contaminants in water (chloride, nitrite, nitrate, ammonia, total phosphorus, total nitrogen, Cr (VI), phenols), f. Stoichiometric tasks. <b>6.</b> Plasma expanders: a. Biosynthesis and isolation of dextran, b. Determination of dextran, c. Stoichiometric tasks. <b>7.</b> Determination of chloride and glucose in the rehydration product. <b>8.</b> Permanganometric determination of hydrogen-peroxide				
<b>Literature</b> <i>Compulsory</i> 1. Wilson E, Gisvold JB. Textbook of Organic Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Lippincott Company, London, Philadelphia, New York, 1991. 2. Sessler LJ et al. Medicinal Inorganic Chemistry, ACS Symposium Series 903 American Chemical Society, Washington, DC, 2005. 3. European Pharmacopeia Ph.Eur.III <i>Additional</i> 1. Internal script for the practical education.				
<b>Number of active classes</b>				Other:
Lectures: 45	Practice: 45	Other types of teaching:	Research related activities:	
<b>Teaching methods:</b> interactive lectures with video presentations; laboratory practice – individual or group; consultations.				
<b>Student activity assessment</b> (maximally 100 points)				
<b>Pre-exam activities</b>	<b>points</b>	<b>Final exam</b>	<b>points</b>	
Lectures		Written	60	
Practices	20	Oral	20	
Colloquium	2x30*	.....		
* Student is obliged to pass a written exam if the colloquiums during the semester are not passed				