Pharmacy Terminology

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•**Pharmacy:** Derived from the Greek word "pharmakon" meaning medicine or drug.

•**Dosage Form:** (DF) is defined as the physical form of a dose of a chemical compound used as a drug or medication intended for administration or consumption.

•**Dosage Regimen:** The schedule of doses of a therapeutic agent per unit of time, including: the time between doses (e.g., every 6 hours) or the time when the dose(s) are to be given (e.g., at 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily), and the amount of a medicine (e.g., number of capsules) to be given at each specific time..

Pharmaceutical Product: A dosage form containing one or more active therapeutic ingredients along with other substances included during the manufacturing process

•**Dose:** A mount of drug which is taken each time. It should be safe and effective.

•**Loading Dose, or Initial Dose:** The dose size used in initiating therapy so as to yield therapeutic concentration, which will result in clinical effectiveness.

Maintenance Dose: The dose size required to maintain the Clinical effectiveness or therapeutic concentration According to the dosage regimen.

•**Brand Name:** Trade name of the drug.

•**Chemical Name:** Name used by the chemist to indicate the chemical structure of the drug.

•**Generic Name:** The name given to the compound during early investigative stages

•**Official Name:** Name given to the drug in the pharmacopeia.

•**The LADME-System:** Deals with the complex dynamic processes of **liberation** of an active ingredient from the dosage form, its **absorption** into systemic circulation, its **distribution** the process by which drug diffuses from intravascular space to extravascular space and **metabolism** in the body and the **excretion** of the drug from the body.

•**Intra-vascular Administration:** Refers to all routes of administration where the drug is directly introduced into the blood stream, i.e. intra-venous, intra-arterial. And intra cardial.

Extra-vascular Administration: All routes of administration except those where the drug is directly introduced in to the blood stream. e.g. I.M., S.C., Oral, Rectal, IP., topical...etc.

•**Disintegration:** The process in which a solid drug product disintegrates into small particles.

•**Dissolution:** The process in which amount of active ingredient in a solid dosage form dissolves under standardized conditions of liquid/solid interface, temperature and media composition.

•**Bioavailability:** (F) is defined as the rate and extent to which the active constituent of a drug is absorbed from a drug product and reaches the circulation.

•**Bioequivalence:** means that the two drugs must release the active ingredient at the same amount, the same rate, and have the same quality.

•**Therapeutic Equivalence:** Comparable clinical effectiveness and safety. For a drug to be approved as a therapeutic equivalent it must:

1. Be safe and effective
2. Contain the same active ingredient as the original medication
3. Utilize the same route of administration
4. Be the same dosage
5. Meet the same standards for strength, quality, purity, and identity
6. Be bioequivalent (with **bioequivalent** meaning the body is able to process it in the same way that the original drug was processed)
7. Be correctly labeled

8. Be manufactured in accordance with the FDA's Current Good Manufacturing Practice regulations

Therapeutic In equivalence Clinical important difference in bioavailability

•**Active Ingredient:** A pharmacologically active substance in a pharmaceutical product.

•**Inactive Ingredient:** Any component other than an active ingredient.

Manufacture: All operations of purchase of materials and products, production, quality control, release, storage, shipment of finished products, and the related controls.

•**Finished Products:** A product that has undergone all stages of production, including packaging in its final container and labeling.

•**Production:** All operations involved in the preparation of a pharmaceutical product, from receipt of materials through processing and packaging to completion of the finished product.

•**Stability:** The ability of the formulation, in a specific container closure system, to remain within the defined physical, chemical, microbiological, therapeutic and toxicological specification still the end of the stated dating, under defined storage conditions.

•**Stability Indicating Assay:** The assay that is sensitive and selective to determine quantitatively the active ingredient in the presence of its decomposition products.

•**Expiration Date:** The date placed on the immediate container label of a product that designated the date through which the product is expected to remain within specifications.

•**Systemic Acidifier:** A drug that lowers internal body pH. It is useful in restoring normal body pH in patients with systemic alkalosis.

•**Systemic Alkalinize:** A drug that raises internal body pH. It is useful in restoring normal body pH in patients with systematic acidosis.

•**Adsorbent:** A drug that binds chemicals to the drug surface, useful in reducing the free availability of toxic chemicals.(kaolin is a gastrointestinal adsorbent). A pharmacological substance capable of attaching other substances to its surface without any chemical action.

•**Abrasive:** An agent that rubs off an external layer, such as dental plaque.

•**Emollient:** A topical drug, especially an oil or fat, used to soften the skin(Cold cream).

•**Topical Antifungal:** A topically active drug that kills or inhibits pathogenic fungi that causes topical infections.

•**Topical(Local)Anti-infective:** A drug that kills or inhibits a variety of pathogenic microorganisms and is suitable for sterilizing the skin or wounds.

•**Pigmenting Agent:** A drug that promotes skin darkening by increasing melanin synthesis, used to promote repigmentation.

•**De-pigmenting Agent:** A topical drug that inhibits formation of skin pigment (melanin), useful in lightening localized are as darkened skin.(Hydroquinone)

•**Sun Screening Agent:** A skin protectant that absorbs light energy at the wave lengths that cause sun burn.(Amino benzoic Acid).

•**Anti-malarial:** A drug that kills or inhibits pathogenic protozoa that causes malaria(Chloroquine Phosphate).

•**Ophthalmic Anti-viral:** A topically acting drug that kills or inhibits viral infections of the eye.

Anti-amoebic: A drug that kills or inhibits the pathogenic protozoan Entamoeba histolytica, causative agent of intestinal and extra intestinal ameobiasis.

•**Narcotic:** A drug that induce sits pharmacologic action by reacting with CNS receptors that respond to morphine, or a drug legally classified as a narcotic with regard to prescribing regulations.