МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ,
МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ, ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И ИННОВАЦИЙ
КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

МОО ВО Кыргызско-Российский Славянский университет
имени первого Президента Российской Федерации Б.Н. Ельцина



ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ЦИКЛ
Клиническая фармакология

аннотация дисциплины (модуля)

Разработано **Базисной и клинической фармакологии, химии и биохимии**

Учебный план 310501_26_1 лд ин.plx
560001 Лечебное дело (Для иностранных студентов)

Квалификация **врач**

Форма обучения **очная**

Распределение часов дисциплины по семестрам

Семестр (<Курс>.<Семестр на курсе>)	**7 (4.1)**		Итого	
Недель	17			
Вид занятий	УП	РП	УП	РП
Лекции	16	16	16	16
Практические	32	32	32	32
Контактная работа в период теоретического обучения	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
В том числе инт.	4	4	4	4
Итого ауд.	48	48	48	48
Контактная работа	48,3	48,3	48,3	48,3
Сам. работа	41,7	41,7	41,7	41,7
Итого	90	90	90	90

1. ЦЕЛИ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	
1.1	The aim of studying Clinical Pharmacology is to develop students' knowledge and practical skills in the rational, evidence-based and safe use of medicines, including the principles of individualized pharmacotherapy, selection and optimization of drug treatment, evaluation of therapeutic efficacy and safety, prevention and management of adverse drug reactions, and identification of clinically significant drug interactions. The discipline aims to prepare future physicians to make scientifically justified decisions regarding pharmacotherapy, taking into account the patient's age, clinical condition, comorbidities, renal and hepatic function, and individual characteristics, in accordance with current clinical guidelines and evidence-based medicine principles.

2. МЕСТО ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ В СТРУКТУРЕ ООП	
Цикл (раздел) ООП:	Б1.О.03
2.1	**Требования к предварительной подготовке обучающегося:**
2.1.1	Биохимия (Профессиональный цикл)
2.1.2	Фармакология (Профессиональный цикл)
2.1.3	Эндокринология (Профессиональный цикл)
2.1.4	Б1.В.ДВ.03.01. Основы неотложной помощи
2.1.5	Патофизиология, клиническая патофизиология (Профессиональный цикл)
2.2	**Дисциплины и практики, для которых освоение данной дисциплины (модуля) необходимо как предшествующее:**
2.2.1	Семейная медицина (Профессиональный цикл)
2.2.2	Доказательная медицина (Профессиональный цикл)
2.2.3	Б1.В.ДВ.09.01. Стандарты диагностики

3. КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ ОБУЧАЮЩЕГОСЯ, ФОРМИРУЕМЫЕ В РЕЗУЛЬТАТЕ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен

3.1	**Знать:**
The objectives, scope and main principles of clinical pharmacology and its role in clinical practice. The principles of evidence-based medicine and their application in pharmacotherapy. The basic concepts of pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics and their clinical significance. The processes of drug absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion (ADME). The principles of selecting medicines based on clinical indications, efficacy, safety and cost-effectiveness. The mechanisms of action, therapeutic effects, indications and contraindications of major pharmacological groups. The principles of individualized pharmacotherapy, taking into account age, body weight, comorbidities and individual patient characteristics. The influence of renal and hepatic impairment on drug pharmacokinetics and the principles of dose adjustment. The mechanisms and clinical significance of pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic drug interactions. The classification, mechanisms, clinical manifestations and prevention of adverse drug reactions. The principles of therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM) and its clinical applications. The principles of rational prescribing and safe use of medicines. The features of pharmacotherapy in children, older adults, pregnant and breastfeeding women. The principles of pharmacotherapy in patients with cardiovascular, respiratory, gastrointestinal, endocrine, neurological and infectious diseases. The principles of antimicrobial stewardship and prevention of antimicrobial resistance. The principles of pharmacovigilance and reporting of adverse drug reactions. The principles of deprescribing, prevention of polypharmacy and identification of potentially inappropriate medications. The role of clinical guidelines, drug formularies and essential medicines lists in rational pharmacotherapy.	
3.2	**Уметь:**
Analyze a patient's clinical condition and identify the need for pharmacological treatment. Select appropriate medicines based on clinical guidelines and evidence-based medicine. Justify the choice of a medicine according to its efficacy, safety, suitability and cost-effectiveness. Develop an individualized pharmacotherapy plan considering the patient's age, weight, clinical condition and comorbidities. Evaluate the appropriateness of prescribed medicines and identify potential prescribing problems. Calculate individual doses and dosing intervals according to clinical and pharmacokinetic parameters. Adjust drug doses in patients with renal and hepatic impairment. Identify clinically significant pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic drug interactions. Recognize, assess and manage common adverse drug reactions. Interpret laboratory and clinical parameters relevant to the evaluation of drug efficacy and safety. Apply therapeutic drug monitoring principles when indicated. Assess the efficacy and safety of ongoing pharmacotherapy and identify the need for its modification. Identify inappropriate polypharmacy and assess opportunities for deprescribing. Use reliable clinical pharmacology databases, official prescribing information and scientific publications. Provide recommendations on the safe use of medicines and improve patient adherence to pharmacotherapy.	

3.3	Владеть:
Conducting a clinical pharmacological assessment of a patient's medication regimen. Selecting and justifying rational pharmacotherapy based on the patient's clinical characteristics and current clinical guidelines. Preparing individualized medication regimens, including dose, route, frequency and duration of administration. Evaluating the benefit-risk profile of prescribed medicines. Identifying and preventing clinically significant drug interactions. Recognizing, documenting and reporting adverse drug reactions. Interpreting laboratory findings and therapeutic drug monitoring results relevant to pharmacotherapy. Assessing the effectiveness and safety of prescribed treatment and recommending appropriate modifications. Applying pharmacological principles in patients with multiple comorbidities and polypharmacy. Implementing principles of antimicrobial stewardship and rational antibiotic use. Conducting medication review and identifying opportunities for deprescribing. Applying evidence-based medicine principles when making pharmacotherapeutic decisions. Communicating recommendations concerning rational and safe medicine use to patients and healthcare professionals.	