



PHARMACOLOGY-III

(Theory)

Third Year B.Pharm, Sem VI
(As per PCI Syllabus)

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Kripa-Drishti Publications, Pune.

Book Title: **Pharmacology-III (Theory)**

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Price: ₹699

1st Edition

ISBN: 978-93-48091-81-9



Published: **March 2025**

Publisher:



Kripa-Drishti Publications

A/ 503, Poorva Height, SNO 148/1A/1/1A,
Sus Road, Pashan- 411021, Pune, Maharashtra, India.

Mob: +91-8007068686

Email: editor@kdpublishations.in

Web: <https://www.kdpublishations.in>

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PREFACE

The study of how drugs affect the body is known as pharmacology. It involves determining the positive and negative effects the drug has on the body. Pharmacologists seek to improve human health by gaining a deeper understanding of medications and how they affect biological systems. According to the most recent Pharmacy Council of India syllabus, which is required by numerous Indian universities as well as other universities overseas that offer comparable curricula, **Pharmacology-III (Theory)** is a comprehensive textbook for undergraduate pharmacy students.

Scope: This subject is intended to impart the fundamental knowledge on various aspects (classification, mechanism of action, therapeutic effects, clinical uses, side effects and contraindications) of drugs acting on respiratory and gastrointestinal system, infectious diseases, immuno-pharmacology and in addition, emphasis on the principles of toxicology and chronopharmacology.

Objectives: Upon completion of this course the student should be able to:

1. understand the mechanism of drug action and its relevance in the treatment of different infectious diseases
2. comprehend the principles of toxicology and treatment of various poisonings and
3. appreciate correlation of pharmacology with related medical sciences.
4. Understand the fundamental principles of treatment of poisoning.

Abbreviations

Acetylcholinesterase (AChE)
Acid Neutralising Capacity (ANC)
Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
Antigen-Presenting Cells (APCs)
Antimicrobial Agents (AMAs)
Banner Poison and Drug Information Center (BPDIC)
Body Condition Scores (BCS)
Body Mass Index (BMI)
Cannabinoid 1 (CB1)
Central Nervous System (CNS)
Chemoreceptor Trigger Zone (CTZ)
Chemotherapy-Induced Nausea and Vomiting (CINV)
Chronic Idiopathic Constipation (CIC)
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
Clusters of Differentiation (CDs)
Controlled Substances Act (CSA)
Delayed Sleep Phase Disorder (DSP)
Delayed Sleep Phase Disorder (DSPD)
Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
Gamma-Aminobutyric Acid (GABA)
Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)
Gastrointestinal (GI)
Glucagon-Like Peptide-1 (GLP-1)
Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART)
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
Human Papillomavirus (HPV)
Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S)
Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD)
Inosine Monophosphate Dehydrogenase (IMDH)

Intravenously (IV)
Irritable Bowel Syndrome with Constipation (IBS-C)
Lung Volume Reduction (LVR)
Mechanistic Target of Rapamycin (MTOR)
Medical News Today (MNT)
Methicillin-Sensitive Staphylococcus Aureus (MSSA)
Monoclonal Antibodies (MABs)
Neurokinin1 (NK1)
New Chemical Entities (NCEs)
New Drug Application (NDA)
Nitric Oxide (NO)
Novel Chemical Entities (NCE)
Nucleus Tractus Soliterius (NTS)
Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS)
Over-The-Counter (OTC)
Pancreatic Cancer Action Network (Pan CAN)
Patient Group Direction (PGD)
Polyethylene Glycol (PEG)
Proton Pump Inhibitors (PPIs)
Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)
Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI)
Substance Use Disorder (SUD)
Tuberculosis (TB)
Upper Respiratory Infections (URI's)
Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs)
World Health Organization (WHO)
Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome (ZES)

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Kripa-Drishti Publications

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Pune - 411021, Maharashtra, India.

Mob: +91 8007068686

Email: editor@kdpublishations.in

Web: <https://www.kdpublishations.in>

Price: ₹ 699

ISBN: 978-93-48091-81-9



9 789348 091819