University of Montana

ScholarWorks at University of Montana

Syllabi Course Syllabi

Fall 9-1-2000

PHAR 428.01: Chemotherapeutic Agents

David S. Freeman University of Montana - Missoula

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.umt.edu/syllabi

Let us know how access to this document benefits you.

Recommended Citation

Freeman, David S., "PHAR 428.01: Chemotherapeutic Agents" (2000). *Syllabi*. 5289. https://scholarworks.umt.edu/syllabi/5289

This Syllabus is brought to you for free and open access by the Course Syllabi at ScholarWorks at University of Montana. It has been accepted for inclusion in Syllabi by an authorized administrator of ScholarWorks at University of Montana. For more information, please contact scholarworks@mso.umt.edu.

PHARMACY 428 (CHEMOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS)

AUTUMN SEMESTER, 2000

INSTRUCTOR: David Freeman, Office - SB 308 Office Phone: 243-4772 Home Phone: 728-6551 E-mail: dfreeman@selway.umt.edu Internet Site: www.umt.edu/pharmacy

EXAMS AND GRADING:

First Exam: Monday, Oct. 9 50 points
Second Exam: Monday, Oct. 30 70 points
Third Exam: Monday, Nov. 27 80 points
Final Exam: 100 points
10 Point Quizzes: Best 5 out of 6 scores 50 points

Total Points: 350 90-100% = A 80-89 % = B 70-79 % = C 65-69 % = D

* All EXAMS are comprehensive

* All exams and quizzes must be taken at scheduled times

- * Instructor must be informed BEFORE missing a scheduled exam period and MUST be based on GOOD REASONS
- * Missed exam periods must be made up within 2 days

* No make up quizzes

STUDENT PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:

- 1) Know the normal relevant biochemical pathways and the major biochemical mechanisms of action for the different classes of drugs
- 2) Know the biochemical mechanisms involved in the development of resistance to different classes of antimicrobial agents
- 3) Given a representative chemical structure or name of a drug, know its biochemical mechanisms of action and for development of resistance
- 4) Given a representative chemical structure or name of a drug, know its major chemical, pharmacologic, or therapeutic categorization
- 5) Given a representative chemical structure or name of a drug, know its major therapeutic uses and spectrum of activity
- 6) Given a representative chemical structure or name of a drug, know important aspects of its absorption, pharmacokinetics, and metabolism
- 7) Know important chemical features (i.e., polar or lipophilic properties, labile groups, etc.) that affect the absorption, distribution, metabolism, elimination, potency, stability, or formulation of a class of antimicrobial agents
- 8) Given the chemical structure of an antimicrobial agent, know important chemical changes that will predictably alter its properties (i.e., potency, duration of action, stability, etc.)
- 9) Given a representative chemical structure or name of a drug, know its most common or serious adverse or side effects

TEXTBOOK: Goodman & Gilman's The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, Ninth Edition

Reading In Text

1029-1032 I. General Considerations, Categorization, and 1044 Sensitivity Testing of Antimicrobial Agents

The following areas will be covered for each outline topic below:

- -General Chemical Structures and Properties of Agents
- -Biochemical Mechanisms of Action for Agents
- -Biochemical Mechanisms Involved in the Development of Microbial Resistance
- -Important Aspects of Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, and Elimination for Agents
- -Antimicrobial Spectrum of Activity for Agents
- -Important Adverse Effects and Drug Interactions for Agents

- <u>-</u>	
Reading	
In Text	
	II. Antibacterial Agents
1057-1065	A. Sulfonamides and TRIMETHOPRIM
	B. Quinolones, Fluoroquinolones
1065-1068	
	O. Dota ladiam / maple do
1073-1089	1. Penicillins
1097-1098	Beta-lactamase inhibitors (CLAVULANIC ACID, SULBACTAM, TAZOBACTAM)
1089-1096	3. Cephalosporins
	4. Carbapenems (IMIPENEM), Carbacephems (LORACARBEF),
1096-1097	
	Monobactams (AZTREONAM)
1143-1147	D. POLYMYXIN, VANCOMYCIN, TEICHOPLANIN, BACITRACIN
1103-1117	E. Aminoglycosides
1124-1130	F. Tetracyclines
	G. Macrolides (ERYTHROMYCIN, AZITHROMYCIN, CLARITHROMYCIN)
1135-1140	
1130-1135	H. CHLORAMPHENICOL
1141-1143	I. CLINDAMITCIN
995-998	J. METRONIDAZOLE
1148	K. Streptogramins (QUINUPRISTIN, DALFOPRISTIN)
1170	L. Oxazolidinones (LINEZOLID)
,	L. Oxazolidii lories (LINEZOLID)
	III. Antitubercular Agents
1155-1163	* ISONIAZID RIFAMPIN PYRAZINAMIDE ETHAMBUTOL *
1100 1100	
	Augustian Aug Augustian
	IV. Alturdigal Agents
1175-1186	* AMPHOTERICIN B MICONAZOLE CLOTRIMAZOLE KETOCONAZOLE *
	* FLUCONAZOLE ITRAZONAZOLE GRISEOFULVIN FLUCYTOSINE TERBINAFINE
	divida in this control discussion in
	10000000 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	and the first of the control of the
	V. Antiviral Agents
1194	A. Review of Viral DNA and RNA Biochemical Processes
1195	B. Chemistry, Biochemical Mechanisms of Action and Resistance Development
	C. Major Pharmacokinetic Properties and Adverse Effects
4404 4002	그는 그는 그는 그는 그들은 문화하다 그는 그 나는 사람들은 중심에 대해가 되었다. 그는
1191-1203	D. Non-HIV Antiviral Agents
	* ACYCLOVIR CIDOFOVIR FAMCICLOVIR FOSCARNET GANCICLOVIR *
	* PENCICLOVIR RIBAVIRIN TRIFLURIDINE VALACYCLOVIR CIDOFOVIR *
1209-1214	* ZANAMIVIR OSELTAMIVIR AMANTADINE RIMANTIDINE *
1001 1000	MO 10M A of Const. Annual of the
1204-1209	VI. HIV Antiviral Agents
	A. Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors
	* ZIDOVUDINE DIDANOSINE STAVUDINE ZALCITABINE *
	* LAMIVUDINE ABACAVIR *
4045 4040	
1215-1216	B. Non-Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors
	* NEVIRAPINE DELAVIRDINE EFAVIRENZ *
1216-1217	C. Protease Inhibitors
	* SAQUINAVIR INDINAVIR RITONAVIR NELFINAVIR AMPRENAVIR *
000 4004	* DENTAMIDINE ATOMACHONE*
999-1001	D. Drugs for Opportunistic Infections * PENTAMIDINE ATOVAQUONE *
	en de la composition de la composition La composition de la