



Department of Foreign Language

Independent Students Work

Classification of medicines

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Plan:

- 1. What is Drugs?**
- 2. Types of drugs.**
- 3. Conclusion.**
- 4. Literature.**



A medication (also referred to as medicine, pharmaceutical drug, or simply drug) is a drug used to diagnose, cure, treat, or prevent disease. Drug therapy (pharmacotherapy) is an important part of the medical field and relies on the science of pharmacology for continual advancement and on pharmacy for appropriate management.



Types of medicines

Most medicines come in a variety of types or formats. Be aware, though, that some medicines (particularly rare or unusual ones) only come in one type. Also, some may be more effective in one type than another.



Liquid

The active part of the medicine is combined with a liquid to make it easier to take or better absorbed. A liquid may also be called a 'mixture', 'solution' or 'syrup'. Many common liquids are now available without any added colouring or sugar.



Tablet

The active ingredient is combined with another substance and pressed into a round or oval solid shape. There are different types of tablet. Soluble or dispersible tablets can safely be dissolved in water.



Capsules

The active part of the medicine is contained inside a plastic shell that dissolves slowly in the stomach. Some capsules can be taken apart so the contents can be mixed with a favourite food. Others need to be swallowed whole so the medicine is not absorbed until the stomach acid breaks down the capsule shell.



Topical medicines

These are creams, lotions or ointments that are applied directly onto the skin. They come in tubs, bottles or tubes depending on the type of medicine. The active part of the medicine is mixed with another substance that makes it easy to apply to the skin.



Suppositories

The active part of the medicine is combined with another substance and pressed into a 'bullet shape' so it can be inserted into the rectum (back passage).

Suppositories must not be swallowed.



Drops

These are often used where the active part of the medicine works best if it reaches the affected area directly. They tend to be used for eye, ear or nose.



Inhalers

The active part of the medicine is released under pressure directly into the lungs. Young children may need to use a 'spacer' device to take the medicine properly. Inhalers can be difficult to use at first so your pharmacist will show you how to give them.



Injections

There are various types of injection, differing in how and where it is injected. Subcutaneous or SC injections are given just under the surface of the skin. Intramuscular or IM injections are given into a muscle. Intrathecal injections are given into the fluid around the spinal cord. Intravenous or IV injections are given into a vein. Some injections can be given at home but most are given at your doctor's surgery (GP) or in hospital.

Conclusion:

In the life of every person, it may be necessary to take medication. For example, thanks to penicillin, mankind has a hope for the healing of many patients with tuberculosis, pneumonia and other infectious diseases.

Literature:

- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medication>
- <https://www.gosh.nhs.uk/medical-information-0/medicines-information/types-medicines>