

**OBJECTIVE STRUCTURED PRACTICAL EXAMINATION**

**226 «Pharmacy, industrial pharmacy»**

**Discipline «Clinical Pharmacy»**

**Station OSPE №9 Clinical Pharmacy.**

Patient suffers from urolithiasis. Now he experiences acute renal colic. Choose the most optimal medications for this patient following the recommended list:

1.	Sol. Drotaverin 2% 2 ml	2 ml. 2 times a day PO
2.	Tab. Furadonin 0,05	2 tab. 4 times a day PO
3.	Dragee Nitroxolin 0,05	1 dr. 4 times a day PO
4.	Sol. Magnesii sulfatis 25% 5 ml	5 ml 2 times a day IM
5.	Sol. Baralgetas	5 ml 2 times a day IM
6.	Tab. Prednisolon 0,005	2 tab. 2 times a day PO
7.	Sol. Atropini sulfatis 0,1% 1ml	1 ml once a day IM
8.	Cystenal 10 ml	3-4 drops 30 min. before meals
9.	Tab. Ampicillini 0,25	2 tab. 4 times a day PO

1. Describe the given disease:
  - Specify the definition of the disease.
  - Indicate the specific clinical signs and symptoms.
2. Choose the optimal medicines from the proposed list to treat the specified condition. For each selected drug, specify the following:
  - international non-proprietary name,
  - pharmacotherapeutic group,
  - the direction (etiological, pathogenetic, symptomatic, substitute, and other) of application,
  - reasonability and purpose of application.Determine the optimal regimen of medication:
  - dose of medications,
  - the type of dosage form and route of administration (explain advantages over other types),
  - time, frequency, and duration of use,
  - rules of medicines administration and application.
3. Evaluate the probability of drugs interactions and side effects of medicines.
4. Justify the potential influence of different factors (contraindications, pharmacokinetic properties of the medicines, anatomical and physiological characteristics of the patient (age, gender, condition), concomitant diseases, etc.) on the effectiveness and safety of pharmacotherapy.
5. Suggest measures for the prevention and/or elimination of predicted complications of pharmacotherapy.