

PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY

Second Lecture

By

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Read the text, translate and pick up the new pharmaceutical terms

I have chosen pharmacy as my future speciality. Pharmacy is the science which studies medicinal substances used for treating and preventing different diseases. Pharmacy studies recognizing, identifying, collecting, selecting, preparing, storing, testing, compounding and dispensing all medicinal substances.



A pharmacist or a provisor is a specialist with higher pharmaceutical education who is permitted by law to prepare drugs at chemist's shops, pharmaceutical plants, to check up the quality of the drugs, to dispense and supply them. A pharmacist together with a doctor devotes his life to protecting people's health. He is often called 'the second doctor'.

To become a pharmacist one should achieve knowledge of different subjects. Future specialists must know chemistry - the science explaining composition and transformation of matter, different fields of chemistry. Thus, *General Chemistry* deals with basic principles and inorganic substances, *Organic Chemistry* is the chemistry of carbon compounds, *Analytical Chemistry* studies qualitative and quantitative analyses of inorganic substances, *Biochemistry* studies biochemical processes taking place in the human body and in animals, *Toxicological Chemistry* deals with toxic substances and their action on the organism. *Botany* is the science

of plants, their structure, functions and classification, *Pharmacognozy* is the science of drugs of animal, vegetable and mineral origin. Of course, my future speciality is closely connected with drugs, that is why future pharmacists must know *Pharmacology* which is defined as the science of drugs and their action and other sciences.

The sphere of action of a pharmacist is broad: at a chemist's he may be a manager, or an assistant manager, a head of a department, a dispensing pharmacist, an analytical chemist. A manager is responsible for the work of all departments of a chemist's, its financial, economic and administrative activity. A dispensing pharmacist takes prescriptions and delivers drugs. An analytical chemist controls the effectiveness of drugs, their technology and time of storing. A specialist with higher pharmaceutical education has the right to be the head of a drug storehouse or his assistant. A pharmacist may also work at a chemical analytical laboratory, which controls the quality of prepared drugs at pharmacies as well as ready-made drugs. Very often leading specialists of pharmaceutical factories are graduates of pharmaceutical academies.

At present the sphere of action of a pharmacist is becoming broader: it's worth to say about the specialists who work at numerous biochemical, clinical laboratories at sanatoria, hospitals, polyclinics. Many specialists have private chemist's shops which supply the population with all kinds of medicines, vitamins and things of medical care many of which are imported. Of course one can see pharmacy graduates teaching at higher educational establishments, schools of pharmacy, medical schools, secondary schools, etc.

Wherever a provisor works he must always remember that he works with people. There is no a provisor without love for his profession, a profound respect for people. His aim is to help an ill person to use the prescribed medicines in a better way, to strengthen a person's belief in a sooner recovery.

To sum up, we can say that a pharmacist is a specialist with higher pharmaceutical education who is permitted by law to prepare drugs at chemist's shops, pharmaceutical plants, to check the quality of the drugs, to dispense and supply them. To become a pharmacist one should achieve knowledge in different subjects (chemistry, pharmacology, pharmacognosy, etc.). A pharmacist must always remember that he works with people.