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TEACHING PHARMACOLOGICAL TERMINOLOGY TO COLLEGE STUDENTS

Abstract: this article analyses the dictionary, which includes words and phrases of pharmaceutical terminology of field-specific disciplines: Clinical Pharmacology, Industrial Technology of Medicines, Management and Marketing in Pharmacy, Organization and Economics in Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Pharmacognosy and Pharmacy Technology of Medicines. The dictionary contains chemical formulas, but is not an illustrated edition. It will be useful for pharmaceutical students, staff and practitioners.

Key words: terms, terminology, medicine, pharmacology, chemical terms, words, phrases, dictionary, definition, singular, plural

Language: English

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Introduction

The Pharmaceutical Dictionary for Students and Staff is designed to help foreign language students in adaptation to the learning process, to enable all students to master pharmaceutical terminology within international standards during their training, to optimize the learning process in the departments of the pharmaceutical faculty, and to organize knowledge of field-specific disciplines. The dictionary consists of about 1000 words and phrases of pharmaceutical terminology of fi eld-specifi c disciplines: Clinical Pharmacology, Industrial Technology of Medicines, Management and Marketing in Pharmacy, Organization and Economics in Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Pharmacognosy and Pharmacy Technology of Medicines; contains chemical formulas, but is not an illustrated edition. The Editorial Board welcomes reviews and recommendations, which would be considered in preparation of the following editions of the dictionary.

Words and phrases in the dictionary are in alphabetical order. There is an English definition of each term. The terms are either singular or plural. If a term cannot be found in the singular form, look for it in the plural form. If a term consists of a noun and an adjective, it starts with an adjective in the case where the adjective with the noun form a single unit. After a term or its translation, if necessary, other names – synonyms – are given in brackets, such as *external price referencing international price comparison*, *excipient auxiliary substance*.

Method and materials

Pharmacodynamics means the physiological or biological effects that varying concentrations of drugs have on the body over time. This branch involves the study of the localization of a drug to a specific area of the body, such as the brain. Most drugs may have effects on more than one part of the body, and some may cause unwanted side effects. Sometimes this is dependent on the dose of the drug. A substance may

have side effects if too much of it is taken; for example, too much magnesium in the body can cause diarrhea.

The researchers are wished to give teaching materials and equipment taken from different sources to use for the study. The selected materials include pre and post questionnaires, tests, videos, handouts, rating scales. The students are presented video, which is taken the internet to involve students to the topic of the lesson. Each lesson plan includes different handouts are organized at least seven for each lesson selected from books and the sources of the internet that contain game, a range of activities for brainstorming, mind-mapping, prewriting, revising and drills.

Before and after the experiment study students are given pre and post tests for comparing the results of background knowledge and new one. In order to evaluate written assignments the researcher uses the way, which is for grading compositions. As the equipment of the study, we plan to utilize a computer, speakers, a flash driver, and classroom tools during the classes.

Absolute risk reduction the absolute difference in risk between the experimental and control groups in a trial. It is used when the risk in the control group exceeds the risk in the experimental group, and is calculated by subtracting the absolute risk in the experimental group from the AR in the control group. This figure does not give any ideas of the proportional reduction between the two groups. For this purpose, relative risk reduction is needed. For example, if nine out of 45 persons in the control group and 6 out of 60 persons in the experimental group experience an adverse outcome.

Pharmacokinetics regards that how the body absorbs, metabolizes, and excretes drugs. A drug may be administered orally, parenterally such as through an injection, or intravenously into the bloodstream, through an IV. The kidney is the main organ that filters out drugs from the body, but the lungs and sweat glands also have minor roles. Other areas in pharmacology that can involve both of the two main branches of pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics include:

Clinical Pharmacology expresses the therapeutic uses of drugs and the factors that may affect the efficacy of a drug, such as age, pregnancy, disease, and combination in use with other drugs. It is also concerned with bioavailability, which is the proportion of a drug dose that is actually absorbed by the body instead of just passing through.

Toxicology describes the adverse effects that drugs may have on the body. It examines side effects not only from drugs given therapeutically but also on chemicals that a person may be exposed to in their household, occupation, or environment.

Pharmacology is one area that is studied by those who are in training to become pharmacists.

Pharmacists are experts on medications. They have a variety of roles such as dispensing medications, educating patients on proper use of medications, advising healthcare professionals on which drugs to administer to a patient, and helping to monitor patient health. Pharmacologists conduct research on drugs in a laboratory setting in order to better understand how these substances work and possibly develop them into pharmaceuticals. They study drugs, while pharmacists provide the final product to patients along with information about its use.

Accounting means the systematic and comprehensive recording of financial transactions pertaining to a business. Accounting also refers to the process of summarizing, analyzing and reporting these transactions. The financial statements that summarize a large company's operations, financial position and cash flows over a particular period are a concise summary of hundreds of thousands of financial transactions it may have entered into over this period. Accounting is one of the key functions for almost any business; it may be handled by a bookkeeper and accountant at small firms or by sizable finance departments with dozens of employees at larger companies.

Discussions and Results

This article focuses on identifying the teaching pharmacology terms to college students which they face on producing a piece of work in the classes and determining the efficiency of the process/modeling approach by applying with a range of activities in teaching the terms to students. During the research, the investigators observed the groups, which they wished to choose as subjects of her study work. We prepared questions for those groups concerning the reason of learning, the difficulties that they faced while writing a short composition and their views in acquiring "Learning by heart" for making easy.

The result of questionnaire shows that 31 percent of the students come across the problem with the unknown words that given by teachers. They pointed out that some teachers would not fully explain the definition to the students. As a result, they would not understand the meaning and think many things to write. In addition, thinking too much, about what to write made them have a headache. Besides, 24 out of 42 students stated that lack of teacher's attention to the works of the students happened in the class. For instance, some of the teachers do not give feedback to the students concerning their mistakes in their written work. As a result, students think that teacher do not check their learning new terms; 28 percent of them have problem which are related to Vocabulary that they have lack of stock of words and synonyms of words in the second language; a large number of students (72 percent) have difficulties with the concentration when collecting or giving the ideas;

Conclusion

The research has been intended to determine teaching pharmacological terminology to college students who faced during writing classes in the university and discover appropriate solution to teaching writing by applying the process/modeling approach. In order to implement this approach the researchers studied several scientists' approaches that used in teaching writing. During the investigating, several approaches the researches felt sure that those approaches connected each other and had comparable features and structures. It is important to know what pharmacy technician medical terminology means because patients' lives depend on it. Pharmacy technicians work beneath certified pharmacists and assist with the various activities of compounding, distributing and dispensing of medications. Pharmacy technicians are trained to measure, mix, count out, label, and record amounts and dosages of medications according to prescription orders.

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