

Занятие 6

Pharmacy as a health profession and a science

Activity 9. Read Text B and check your answers to the questions in Activity 8. Entitle the text.

Text B

An establishment in which pharmacy (in the first sense) is practiced is called a pharmacy, chemist's or drug store. Pharmacy is a profession that links health sciences with pharmaceutical sciences to ensure the safe and effective use of pharmaceutical drugs. Pharmacy is also a science which deals with medical substances. It speaks not only of medicines and the art of compounding and dispensing them, but of their combination, analysis and standardization.

The field of Pharmacy includes three primary disciplines: pharmaceutics; medicinal chemistry and pharmacognosy; and pharmacy practice. The boundaries between these disciplines and with other sciences, such as biochemistry, are not always clear-cut; and often, collaborative teams from various disciplines research together.

The compounding of medicines usually requires the scientific combination of two or more ingredients as prescribed by a physician, but dispensing may only require the transfer of manufactured products to a prescription container. Both services demand special knowledge, experience, and high professional standards. To become a pharmacist, one should acquire knowledge of different subjects, such as physics, chemistry, botany etc.

Physics is that science which deals with the phenomena associated with matter in general, especially its relation to energy. Chemistry is a science which explains the composition of matter and the transformations which it undergoes. It has many divisions such as General Chemistry, dealing with basic principles and inorganic substances, Organic Chemistry, or the Chemistry of carbon compounds,

Qualitative Analysis, Quantitative Analysis, Physical Chemistry, Biochemistry and many other fields. Botany is the science that deals with plants with reference to their structure, functions and classification.

Pharmacognosy is the science which embraces the history, source, cultivation, collection, preparation, distribution, identification, composition, purity and preservation of drugs of vegetable and animal origin. Pharmacology is broadly defined as the science of drugs. A Pharmacopoeia is the book containing a list of medicinal substances with description, tests and formulas for preparing them. The pharmacopoeic names of chemical substances do not always represent their composition.

There are various specialties of pharmacy practice. Specialization in pharmacy practice is typically based on the place of practice or practice roles including: community, hospital, clinical pharmacy, consultant, locum, drug information, regulatory affairs, industry, and academia.

Activity 10. Complete the sentences.

- 1) Pharmacy links _____.
- 2) The scope of pharmacy practice includes _____.
- 3) An establishment in which pharmacy (in the first sense) is practiced is called _____.
- 4) Pharmacy deals with _____.
- 5) _____ demand special knowledge, experience, and high professional standards.
- 6) _____ contains a list of medicinal substances with description, tests and formulas for preparing them.
- 7) Chemistry explains _____.
- 8) _____ deals with the phenomena associated with matter in general.
- 9) _____ deals with plants with reference to their structure, functions and classification.

10) _____ embraces the history, source, cultivation, collection, preparation, distribution, identification, composition, purity and preservation of drugs of vegetable and animal origin.

Activity 11. A. Is the construction of the sentences clear to you? Find subjects and verbs. Translate into Russian.

1) An establishment in which pharmacy is practiced is called a pharmacy, chemist's or drug store.

2) Pharmacy is a profession that links health sciences with pharmaceutical sciences to ensure the safe and effective use of pharmaceutical drugs.

3) The boundaries between these disciplines and with other sciences, such as biochemistry, are not always clear-cut; and often, collaborative teams from various disciplines research together.

4) To become a pharmacist, one should acquire knowledge of different subjects, such as physics, chemistry, botany etc.

5) Physics is that science which deals with the phenomena associated with matter in general, especially its relation to energy.

6) A Pharmacopoeia is the book containing a list of medicinal substances with description, tests and formulas for preparing them.

B. Which of the sentences are definitions? Define other terms mentioned in Activity 7.

Activity 12. A. Find the equivalents of the collocations in Text B. Check in pairs.

Обеспечить безопасное использование лекарств; способ составления лекарственных средств; способ расфасовки лекарственных средств; препарат, выписанный врачом; область фармации; четко очерченные границы; заниматься фармацевтическая практика; готовые продукты (вещества); требовать специального знания; высокий профессиональный уровень; знание

разных предметов; состав вещества; растительного и животного происхождения.

B. Make 5 sentences in Russian, following the sentence constructions in Activity, and ask your partner to translate them into English.

Activity 13. Answer the questions on Text B.

- 1) What sciences does pharmacy link?
- 2) What does the scope of pharmacy practice include?
- 3) What experts are pharmacists?
- 4) What three primary disciplines does the field of Pharmacy include?
- 5) Where is pharmacy practiced?
- 6) What does pharmacy deal with?
- 7) What does the compounding of medicines require?
- 8) What does the word «pharmacy» also designate?
- 9) Why is it necessary for a pharmacist to achieve knowledge of different subjects?
- 10) What subjects should a pharmacist know?
- 11) In what fields of science are the physical properties, structure and distribution of drugs studied?
- 12) What science embraces the history, source, cultivation, collection, preparation, distribution, identification, composition, purity and preservation of drugs of vegetable and animal origin?
- 13) What does a Pharmacopoeia contain?
- 14) What science is broadly defined as the science of drugs?

Activity 14. What are pharmacists responsible for?

- 1) take a request for medicines
- 2) give vaccinations
- 3) dispense the medication to the patient

- 4) counsel them on the proper use
- 5) prescribe medicine to a patient
- 6) ensure the safe and effective use of medications
- 7) participate in disease state management
- 8) optimise and monitor drug therapy

Grammar

Упражнение 1. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательной форме.

- 1) Every week our students have practical training.
- 2) The first-year students study organic chemistry.
- 3) Our group obtains pure hydrogen in a classroom.
- 4) We weigh substances on the burners.
- 5) My friend mixes substances on the scales.
- 6) The students record the yield (результат) of a reaction at the beginning of a lesson.
- 7) We use test-tubes for weighing substances.
- 8) I work at the technical university.
- 9) My friend studies Botany.
- 10) Every term we take exam in English

Упражнение 2. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную форму (общий, специальный вопрос к выделенному слову).

- 1) Pharmacists compound, dispense and sell medicines **in pharmacies**.
- 2) **Dispensing** requires the transfer of manufactured products to a prescription container.
- 3) Chemistry has many divisions such as **general chemistry, organic chemistry, the chemistry of carbon compounds, etc.**
- 4) It is important **for the pharmacist** to know whether the chemicals are stable.
- 5) Pharmacists specialize in **hematology/oncology, HIV/AIDS, infectious disease, critical care, emergency medicine, toxicology, nuclear pharmacy, pain management, psychiatry, anti-coagulation clinics, herbal medicine, neurology/epilepsy management, pediatrics, neonatal pharmacists and more.**
- 6) Pharmacy links **the health sciences with the chemical sciences**.
- 7) Pharmacists optimize medication use **to provide patients with positive health outcomes.**