

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

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Tematický okruh: odborná slovní zásoba pro studenty aplikované chemie  
Klíčová slova: farmakologie, léky

Metodický list/anotace:

Materiál slouží k seznámení se základní odbornou slovní zásobou pro studenty oborů Aplikovaná chemie. Jedná se zejména o termíny z oblasti biologie a chemie.

Studenti odhadují na základě svých znalostí význam slov. V případě potřeby pracují se slovníkem.

# Pharmacology

# What is it?

Pharmacology has evolved for many years and it is the study of how chemical agents, both natural and synthetic (i.e., drugs) affect biological systems. Pharmacological studies mostly focus on the treatment and prevention of diseases; or deal with the potential hazards of pesticides and herbicides.

# The history of pharmacy

- the earliest known compilation of medicinal substances was the Sushruta Samhita, an Indian Ayurvedic treatise attributed to Sushruta in the 6th century BC
- ancient Egyptian pharmacological knowledge was recorded in various papyri such as the Ebers Papyrus of 1550 BC
- in Ancient Greece, Hippocrates and some other experts worked with medicinal plants
- in Baghdad the first pharmacies were established in 754, during the Islamic Golden Age.
- in Europe pharmacy-like shops began to appear during the 12th century

# Pharmacology today

Early pharmacologists focused on *natural substances*, mainly plant extracts. Pharmacology developed in the 19th century as a biomedical science that applied the principles of scientific approach. Today pharmacologists use the knowledge of genetics, molecular biology, chemistry, molecular mechanisms to fight disease, defects or pathogens, and create methods for preventative care, diagnostics, and personalized medicine.

# Interesting facts

- Traditional Chinese medicine has been developed in China and is based on a tradition of more than 5,000 years, including various forms of herbal medicine, acupuncture, massage (Tui na), exercise and a diet.
- Chinese medicine diagnosis includes tracing symptoms to patterns of an underlying disharmony, by measuring the pulse, inspecting the tongue, skin, eyes and by looking at the eating and sleeping habits of the patient as well as many other things

# Literatura

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