

Learning unit: Drugs used for treatment of diseases with chronic bronchial obstruction

Impact of the learning unit

The learning unit provides the basic knowledges and overview of drug groups and their main agents used to treat chronic bronchial obstructive diseases including asthma bronchiale and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Important terms

bronchodilators

- β 2-adrenoreceptor agonists
 - SABA (RABA)
 - salbutamol
 - fenoterol
 - LABA
 - salmeterol
 - clenbuterol
 - U-LABA
 - indacaterol
 - vilanterol
 - RABA
 - formoterol
- parasympatolytics
 - SAMA
 - ipratropium-bromide
 - LAMA
 - aclidinium
 - U-LAMA
 - tiotropium
 - umeclidinium
 - glycopyrronium
- methylxantines
 - theophylline
 - aminophylline

glucocorticoids

- systemic administration
 - prednisone
 - methylprednisolone
 - hydrocortizone
- given by inhalation
 - beclomethasone
 - budesonide
 - fluticasone

immunoprophylactics (mast cells stabilizers)

- ketotifen
- cromoglycate

antileukotrienes

- montelukast

anti-IgE treatment

- omalizumab

inhibitor of phosphodiesterase 4

- roflumilast

Learning outcomes

Student knows pharmacotherapeutic approaches to treatment of diseases with chronic bronchial obstruction.

Student is able to name the basic groups of drugs used in the treatment of diseases with chronic bronchial obstruction and their main representatives.

Student knows the basic pharmacological profile (mechanism of action, side effects, indications and contraindications) of drugs used to treat diseases with chronic bronchial obstruction.

Recommended study materials

Rang & Dale's Pharmacology, Humphrey Rang, 9th edition, 2020, chapter 29, pg. 371

Study materials in IS aVLFA0822p and aVLFA0822c.

Exam questions

Special pharmacology: 19. Drugs used for treatment of diseases with chronic bronchial obstruction

Essential drugs: salbutamol, ipratropium-bromide