

P#1

Name:- Sebgahat Ullah

ID:- 14636

Subject:- General pharmacology

Instructor:- Miss Nadra

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Q NO1:-

* Routes of drugs administration:-

There are many routes of drugs administration such are a) Enteral b) Parenteral

c) others
* Parenteral:-

The parenteral route

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introduces drugs directly across the body barriers defers into the systematic circulation or other vascular tissue

Importance:

poorly absorbed drug from the GI tract (haprim) which is also used for the unconscious patient, and in addition these routes have the highest availability and are not subject to first pass metabolism or harsh GI environment

* Limitation:

These routes are

* Irreversible

and cause

* pain, fear & infection

S P#3.

Some parenteral administration

a#) Intravenous (IV) ^{route} :-
The drugs are not absorbed through orally and can drugs administrate directly into veins.

b#) Intramuscular (IM)
These drugs are non aqueous vehicles suspended and release drugs slowly over time and therefore directly administrate these drugs into muscles.

c#) Subcutaneous (SC) :-
These drugs are directly administrate into under the skin.

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Q no 3 :-

Part 1 :- Drugs elimination stages.

The movement of drugs from blood to outside the body is

called drugs elimination and the elimination of drugs

having d/f routes and stages such as

some routes are

- * Renal routes
- * Liver
- * Breast milks
- * Lungs
- * Sweat
- * tears

and some roots having d/f

stages such as

a) Renal excretion: drugs are eliminated through the kidney in urine and having the following

- * Glomerular ^{stages} filtration
- * Active tubular secretion
- * Passive reabsorption

Process: The drugs are filtered in glomerular filtration and moves into renal tubules. some drugs are actively secreted into renal tubules, some drugs are

are actively secreted into tubules. The unionized and lipid soluble drugs are reabsorbed and the remaining is excreted in urine.

* Excretion in Bile:-

The lipid soluble drugs are made water soluble by the process of conjugation in liver and secreted to bile and then excreted in feces.

Lungs:-

Some volatile drugs are exhaled by expiration.

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*Part 2: Total body clearance:

The volume of blood or plasma completely cleared by drugs per unit time is called total body clearance or also called plasma

and the ^{clearance} total body clearance is equal to the sum of the clearance of the substance by each organ.

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Q No 2.

* Water Compartment:

Water compartment means that a specific portion in the pond in which water can be separated based on its temperature and dissolved materials. In a lot of fish hatcheries can be separated into multiple compartments based on the fishes of different ages and species.

* The water compartments can be used to save water.

in the harsh condition for the plants and animals growth and for the better growth we will provide the dirty or used water to plants for the fulfilment of their nutritional quality but use the clean water to the animals according to their disease perspective.

* Kinds of Water Compartments

i) Stock water Compartment:

The water is fresh and unused and used for their growth

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2) # Utilized or used water Compar-
- tement :>

~~The water will be
used ones for their growth~~

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The END.