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Pharmacological advice for clinical practice

Statement of the Problem: Treating drugs symptomatically, reversing drug side effects without considering the receptors involved, and combining drugs without following specific criteria, may result in inefficient attempts to resolve clinical events.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: This was a retrospective survey of patients hospitalized in a large general hospital located in the city of São Paulo (Brazil) and individual patients treated at several hospitals in the region.

Findings: Difficult to control bleeding may occur with the administration of cardiotonic agents (phosphodiesterase inhibitors) in patients submitted to surgery. Combining anticoagulants with drugs with a high albumin binding rate may also cause significant bleeding. blockers such as phenytoin without accompanying cardiac function may Intravenous administration of voltage-dependent sodium channel lead to arrhythmia and difficult to reverse cardiac arrest

Administering depressant drugs to contain akathisia caused by neuroleptics may result in a significant reduction of consciousness levels. Treating immediate postoperative period opioid hallucinations with typical neuroleptics may cause motor agitation that could significantly affect the surgical procedure.

Treating L-Dopa hallucinations with neuroleptics may cause motor side effects contributing to the motor difficulties associated with Parkinson's disease.

Treating confusion with neuroleptics may increase the motor side effects associated with the use of central acting anticholinesterase inhibitors or cholinergic agonists in patients with Alzheimer's disease.

Conclusion & Significance: An individualized medical prescription should contain drugs selected based on their mechanism of action, half life, albumin binding rate, and predicted side effects. This would help reduce risks and increase the chances of therapeutic success.

Biography

Shirley earned her M.S. in Pharmacology at the University of São Paulo in 1993. From 1994-1996, she worked as a researcher for the Japanese Ministry of Education in the Department of Pharmacology at the University of Kitasato in Tokyo. She has been an instructor in Pharmacology since 1997 and a researcher at the Medical School at the University of São Paulo (Faculdade de Medicina /Universidade de São Paulo). Shirley has been teaching undergraduate Pharmacology classes within Healthcare courses under the theme 'Education to Prevent the Misuse of Drugs'.Her assistance is requested whenever there is difficulty associated with the pharmacological treatment in any given sector within different hospitals. Through research projects registered with the Ministry of Health, Shirley accesses and analyzes medical records to propose pharmacological care to complement patients' treatments and minimize risks. Shirley has assisted in research with drugs in the Intensive Care Unit, Urgent Care, sedation in oncology, and in Psychiatry, Geriatrics and Pediatrics departments.