

Brief Review on Clinical Pharmacology

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DESCRIPTION

Clinical pharmacology is defined as the discipline that teaches, researches, formulates policies, provides information and suggestions on the role and correct use of drugs in the human body, and implements this knowledge in clinical practice. Clinical pharmacology is essentially a translational discipline based on the basic science of pharmacology. He is dedicated to experimental and observational research on the treatment and effects of drugs on the human body, and is committed to transforming science into evidence-based therapy. It has a wide range, from the discovery of new target molecules to the impact of drug use on the entire population.

The main objective of clinical pharmacology is to generate data for the best use of medicines and the practice of evidence-based medicine. Clinical pharmacologists have received medical and scientific training, allowing them to evaluate the evidence and generate new data through well-designed studies. Clinical pharmacologists must have enough outpatients for clinical care, teaching and education, and research, and they must be supervised by medical experts. His responsibilities to patients include, but are not limited to, analysis of adverse drug reactions, treatment, and toxicology, including reproductive toxicology, cardiovascular risk, perioperative drug management, and psychopharmacology. Modern clinical pharmacologists have also received training in data analysis skills. Your data analysis methods can be modeling and simulation techniques (eg, population analysis, nonlinear mixed effects modeling).

Clinical pharmacologists are physicians, pharmacists, and scientists whose goal is to develop and understand new drug therapies. Clinical pharmacologists work in a variety of settings

in academia, industry, and government. In a laboratory setting, they study biomarkers, pharmacokinetics, drug metabolism, and genetics. In an office setting, they design and evaluate clinical trials, develop and implement drug use regulatory guidelines, and study drug use locally and globally. In a clinical setting, they work directly with patients, participate in experimental research, and investigate adverse reactions and interactions. In theory, clinical pharmacology has been practiced for centuries by observing the effects of herbs and early drugs in humans. Most of the work is done by trial and error. At the beginning of the 20th century, scientific progress allowed scientists to combine the study of physiological effects with the study of biological effects. When scientists discovered insulin using clinical pharmacology, this led to the first big breakthrough. Since this discovery, clinical pharmacology has expanded into a multidisciplinary field and has helped to understand drug interactions, therapeutic effects, and human safety. Over time, clinical pharmacologists have been able to make more precise measurements and personalize medications.

Consider applying to other disease areas. All effective drugs have side effects, and risk-benefit-based treatment judgments permeate all fields of medicine. Medicine is the physician's primary treatment tool, just as a misplaced scalpel can bring disaster, a careless prescription can also bring disaster. In the annual report of the Medical Defense Association, some of the most compelling examples are shocking, but perhaps just as important are the morbidity and expenses caused by less convincing but more common mistakes. How to minimize prescription errors combining general knowledge of the pathogenesis of the disease to be treated and the drugs that can be effective for the disease with specific knowledge about a specific patient.

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