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| Name of discipline | *English/French. Pharmacy* |
| Type | Facultative | Credits | 2/2 |
| Academic year | 2nd  | Semester | III-IV |
| Number of hours | Course |  | Practical work |  |
| Seminars | 30/30 | Self-training work | 30/30 |
| Component | Socio-human orientation |
| Course holder | Ala David, Liliana Panciuc, Natalia Doronin |
| Location  | Didactic building no. 3,194A Ştefan cel Mare şi Sfânt str.,Chişinău, MD-2004, Republic of Moldova(+373) 22 205 204 |
| Conditionings and prerequisites of: | The study of specialized languages requires the minimum level A2-B1 of foreign language knowledge according to CEFRL.Minimum level of A2-B1 language knowledge according to CEFRL, digital skills, communication and teamwork skills. |
| Mission of the discipline | The discipline *Modern Languages* (*English, French*) is a practical course, intended for second year students, Faculty of Pharmacy, to practically apply and actively use English/French medical-pharmaceutical terminology in the training and professional activity.The course of *Modern Languages* (*medical–pharmaceutical* *terminology*) is focused on the development of the linguistic competences established by the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages/CECRL. The course aims atacquiring the essential terminological language, training students and developing language skills, necessary for academic mobility, intercultural and professional integration.The main objectives of the discipline *English / French language* are focused on the definition and application in practice of the additional elements necessary in academic writing, written and oral communication in the foreign language. |
| Overview of the topics | **( Eng. Sem. III-IV)** Drug dosage forms. Types of drug dosage forms. Administration of drugs. Routes of administration of drugs. Bioavailability. Sources of drugs. Dosage forms. Classification of dosage forms. Solid dosage forms. Tablets. Classification, types of tablets. Advantages and disadvantages of solid dosage forms. Liquid dosage forms. Advantages and disadvantages of liquid dosage forms. Semi-solid dosage forms. Advantages and disadvantages of semi-solid dosage forms. Quality of medicines. Medication package inset. Conditions for storing medicines. Pharmacovigilance. Pharmacovigilance objectives. Introduction to pharmacology. Pharmacology - historical development. Pharmaceutical fields. Nomenclature and standards of medicines. Classification of drugs. Neurological drugs. Cardiovascular drugs. Types of cardiovascular drugs. Gastrointestinal drugs. Antihistamines. Antibiotics. Antivirals. Drug toxicity. Drug tolerance.**(Fr. Sem. III-IV)**Faculty of Pharmacy and pharmaceutical studies in the Republic of Moldova. Pharmaceutical studies in France. Cl.Bertrand – the famous Frenchbiologist. Pharmacist - a health security mission.French Pharmacist`s Oath. Official emblems of the French pharmacy. History of pharmaceutical laboratories. Thomas Beecham - the founder of pharmaceutical laboratories. Pharmacology - a multidisciplinary science. Medicines Agency.The oath of the French pharmacist. Cl.Galien - the founder of the French pharmacist`s oath.Trace elements and minerals. Nutritional needs in calcium.Undesirable effects of drugs. Improper use of medicines. Placebo-definition and meaning. Its role in medicine. Medicinal herbs. Silybum marianum (Chardon Marie) - the plant of patients suffering from hepatitis. Description of medicinal plants according to dynamic and pharmaceutical criteria. Therapeutic properties of Spring pheasant's eye (Adonis vernalis). The legend and origin of Adonis vernalis. Use of Narcissus in medicine. Devil`s plants.Research articles. Structure, objectives, results. Structure of abstracts. Scientific conferences. Presentations and discourses. CV writing, internship, projects. |
| Outcomes  | * to define the particularities of the specialized language and terminology in the foreign language;
* to identify the specialized symbols and the particularities of the language used in the field of health;
* to use the authenticmedical–pharmaceutical terminology terminology in the current communication in the professional activity;
* to apply mechanisms of developing specialized messages or statements;
* to define the grammatical structures characteristic of the specialized foreign language;
* to identify the specialized language used in the professional field;
* to use linguistic and communication skills (verbal and written communication);
* to formulate basic principles and notions in the field of pharmacy necessary in the subsequent collaboration and participation in international conferences / projects;
* to interpret ideas, processes, theoretical notions related to the discipline;
* to apply the skills of guided reading (articles), extensive (comprehension of a specialized text), selective (synthesis of information) and intensive (full comprehension of the text);
* to reproduce specialized texts in the foreign language;
* to translate texts, articles, documents in the foreign language;
* to select information in a foreign language for syntheses, abstracts, scientific articles;
* to communicate on specialized topics in the foreign language (discussions, dialogues, thematic debates in professional situations, conference presentations, etc.)
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| Practical skills | * to analyze and synthesize information from authentic sources;
* to use the knowledge and communication skills in the professional environment, using the specific topics of the specialized field in order to promote an intercultural and interdisciplinary dialogue;
* to implement the knowledge acquired in the research/writing activity of some specialized works in the foreign language.
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| Evaluation form | Exam |