

Pharmacology Integrated Curriculum:

Goal: Promote the learning of pharmacology in a clinical context

Pharmacology content will focus on that which is clinically relevant. The Pharmacology theme lead is a pharmacologist with a background as a pharmacist, and is therefore able to provide a perspective of both science and clinical pharmacology for the students. The pharmacology faculty lead (Dr. Stan Bardal) was recruited to UoFS from the UBC MDUP, and in his career has won six teaching awards, including a national award, authored a textbook, and now has a pharmacology teaching app with thousands of users worldwide.

Pharmacology curriculum plan:

Pharm-150 List

The Pharm-150 is a list of 150 drug classes that are considered to be 'must-see, must-know' for the graduating medical student at the UoFS CoM.

Objectives and Milestones

Pharmacology objectives in Years 1 to 4 are spiraled to add complexity as students transition from pre-clinical to clerkship years, with the goal of achieving exit competencies, primarily from the Expert domain, but others as well. These exit competencies are achieved by setting milestones for each year (see next page for Pharmacology Milestones). From these milestones, the course and session-level objectives are derived. With the exception of the PRIN course, pharmacology session objectives in Years 1 and 2 will typically focus on students ability to describe mechanism of a given drug as it relates to its clinical use, as well as key pharmacokinetic issues, and issues related to harms.

PHARMACOLOGY MILESTONES:

Year 1

1. Describe the pharmacokinetic (PK)^a and pharmacodynamic (PD)^b properties of the drugs taught in Year 1, including but not limited to the drugs that appear in the Pharm-150 list.
2. Identify the appropriate medication(s) for the treatment of conditions / clinical presentations in Year 1.
3. Describe the key side effects^c associated with the drugs taught in Year 1.
 - * **a:** PK properties refer to the drug's absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion, and appropriate route(s) of administration
 - * **b:** PD properties includes the drug's mechanism(s) of action
 - * **C:** this includes common side effects as well as important safety issues that may harm the patient

Year 2

1. Describe the PK and PD properties of the drugs taught in Years 1 and 2, including but not limited to the drugs that appear in the Pharm-150 list.
2. Identify the appropriate medication(s) for the treatment of conditions / clinical presentations in Years 1 and 2.
3. Describe the key side effects associated with the drugs taught in Years 1 and 2.
4. List the methods and resources available to help obtain a patient's medication history.

Year 3

1. Order, under supervision, appropriate medications for patient encounters and justify these therapeutic choices based on an understanding of a given drug's PD and PK.
2. Demonstrate the appropriate use of resources to support pharmacotherapeutic choices.
3. List the factors that contribute to medication compliance and employ strategies to maximize success.
4. Describe how laboratory tests can be used to inform drug dosing and monitor for side effects.

Year 4

1. Prescribe, under supervision, appropriate medications for patient encounters and justify these therapeutic choices based on an understanding of a given drug's PD and PK.
2. Demonstrate the appropriate use of resources to support prescribing decisions.
3. Produce a plan, under supervision, regarding what drugs the patient should be taking, and justify decisions based on efficacy, safety and cost-effectiveness.
4. Review the above plan with the patient, including them in the decision-making process and making sure to use terminology appropriate for that patient.
5. Monitor a patient's progress and propose adjustments to medications accordingly.
6. Access, interpret, evaluate, communicate and apply evidence-based information about complementary and alternative therapies (CAT).

Pharmacology Drug formulary

| # | DRUG CLASS | PROTOTYPE | # | DRUG CLASS | PROTOTYPE | # | DRUG CLASS | PROTOTYPE |
|----|---------------------------|-------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Abx (Aminoglycoside) | Gentamicin | 51 | ACE inhibitor | Ramipril | 101 | Anesthetic (inhaled) | Sevoflurane |
| 2 | Abx (Antitubercular) | Rifampin | 52 | Antiarrhythmic (Class V) | Adenosine | 102 | Anesthetic (IV) | Ketamine |
| 3 | Abx (Cephalosporin) | Cephalexin | 53 | Angiotensin receptor blocker | Losartan | 103 | Anesthetic (local) | Lidocaine |
| 4 | Abx (Fluoroquinolone) | Ciprofloxacin | 54 | Antiarrhythmic (Class III) | Amiodarone | 104 | Dopamine replacement | L-dopa/Carbidopa |
| 5 | Abx (Glycopeptide) | Vancomycin | 55 | Beta blocker (cardio) | Metoprolol | 105 | Anticonvulsant | Carbamazepine |
| 6 | Abx (Lincosamide) | Clindamycin | 56 | Beta blocker (alpha/beta) | Carvedilol | 106 | Anticonvulsant | Lamotrigine |
| 7 | Abx (Macrolide) | Azithromycin | 57 | Beta blocker (non-cardiosel) | Propranolol | 107 | Anticonvulsant | Levetiracetam |
| 8 | Abx (Nitrofurantoin) | Nitrofurantoin | 58 | Beta blocker (Class III antiarrhyt) | Sotalol | 108 | Anticonvulsant | Phenytoin |
| 9 | Abx (Nitroimidazole) | Metronidazole | 59 | Ca-channel blocker (DHP) | Amlodipine | 109 | Anticonvulsant | Topiramate |
| 10 | Abx (Penicillin) | Amoxicillin | 60 | Ca-channel blocker (nonDHP) | Diltiazem | 110 | Anticonvulsant | Valproic acid |
| 11 | Abx (Sulfonamide) | SMX-TMP | 61 | Digitalis glycoside | Digoxin | 111 | Barbiturate | Phenobarbital |
| 12 | Abx (Tetracycline) | Doxycycline | 62 | Nitrate | Nitroglycerin | 112 | Botulinum toxin | Botulinum toxin A |
| 13 | Antifungal | Terbinafine | 63 | HMG-CoA reductase Inhibitor | Atorvastatin | 113 | Cholinesterase inh | Donepezil |
| 14 | Antifungal (azole) | Fluconazole | 64 | Antiarrhythmics (Class I) | Various | 114 | Dopamine agonist | Pramipexole |
| 15 | Antifungal (polyene) | Nystatin | 65 | Sympathomimetic | Epinephrine | 115 | GABA analogue | Gabapentin |
| 16 | Anthelmintic | Albendazole | 66 | Dopamine | Dopamine | 116 | GABA-b agonists | Baclofen |
| 17 | Antiviral (HIV) | HAART | 67 | Alpha-blocker | Terazosin | 117 | Neuromuscular block | Rocuronium |
| 18 | Antiviral (HSV) | Acyclovir | 68 | Anticholinergic (LUT) | Tolterodine | 118 | NMDA antagonist | Memantine |
| 19 | Antiviral (Influenza) | Oseltamivir | 69 | Diuretic (loop) | Furosemide | 119 | Opioid (natural) | Morphine |
| 20 | Antimalarial | Chloroquine | 70 | Diuretic (thiazide) | Hydrochlorothiazide | 120 | Opioid (synthetic) | Fentanyl |
| 21 | Alkylator | Cyclophosphamide | 71 | Diuretic (Aldosterone ant) | Spironolactone | 121 | Opioid (reuptake inh) | Tramadol |
| 22 | Anthracycline | Doxorubicin | 72 | Diuretic (ENac block) | Amiloride | 122 | Prostaglandin analogue | Latanaprost |
| 23 | Antiandrogen | Flutamide | 73 | ADH analogue | Desmopressin | 123 | Serotonin agonist | Sumatriptan |
| 24 | Antiestrogen | Tamoxifen | 74 | Alpha blocker - selective | Tamsulosin | 124 | Thiazolidinediones | Rosiglitazone |
| 25 | Antimetabolite | Methotrexate | 75 | Thienopyridine | Clopidogrel | 125 | DPP-4 inhibitors | Sitagliptin |
| 26 | GnRH agonist | Leuprolide | 76 | Direct thrombin inhibitor | Dabigatran | 126 | GLP-1 analogues | Liraglutide |
| 27 | Monoclonal antibody | Rituximab | 77 | Heparins | Enoxaparin, Heparin | 127 | Biguanides | Metformin |
| 28 | Taxane | Paclitaxel | 78 | Iron salt | Ferrous gluconate | 128 | Insulin | Insulin NPH |
| 29 | Immune modulator | Pembrolizumab | 79 | Salicylate | ASA | 129 | SGLT-2 inhibitors | Empagliflozin |
| 30 | Tyrosine kinase inhibitor | Osimertinib | 80 | Thrombolytic | tPA | 130 | Sulfonylurea | Glyburide |
| 31 | Proteasome inhibitor | Carfilzomib | 81 | Vitamin K antagonist | Warfarin | 131 | Alpha glucosidase inh | Acarbose |
| 32 | Acetaminophen | Acetaminophen | 82 | Factor Xa inhibitor | Apixaban | 132 | Growth hormone | Somatropin |
| 33 | Bisphosphonate | Alendronate | 83 | Supplement | Calcium | 133 | Iodine | I131 |
| 34 | Anti-inflammatory (gout) | Colchicine | 84 | Antidepressant (NaSSA) | Mirtazapine | 134 | Thionamide | Methimazole |
| 35 | Cannabinoids | Cannabis | 85 | Antidepressant (NDRI) | Bupropion | 135 | Thyroid hormone | Levothyroxine |
| 36 | COX-2 inhibitor | Celecoxib | 86 | Antidepressant (SNRI) | Venlafaxine | 136 | Androgen | Testosterone |
| 37 | NSAID | Ibuprofen | 87 | Antidepressant (SSRI) | Citalopram | 137 | Contraceptive (oral) | Various |
| 38 | TNF inhibitor | Etanercept | 88 | Antidepressant (tricyclic) | Amitriptyline | 138 | Estrogen antagonist | Clomiphene |
| 39 | Xanthine oxidase inh | Allopurinol | 89 | Antipsychotic (1st gen) | Haloperidol | 139 | Estrogen derivative | Estrogen |
| 40 | Antidiarrheal | Loperamide | 90 | Antipsychotic (2nd gen) | Risperidone | 140 | Oxytocic agent | Oxytocin |
| 41 | Antiinflammatory (GI) | 5-ASA | 91 | Antipsychotic (3rd gen) | Aripiprazole | 141 | Progestin | Progesterone |
| 42 | Antinauseant | Dimenhydrinate | 92 | Mood stabilizer | Lithium | 142 | Prostaglandin E1 | Alprostadil |
| 43 | Antiulcer | H pylori Protocol | 93 | Benzodiazepine | Lorazepam | 143 | Anticholinergic (inhale) | Tiotropium |
| 44 | H2 antagonist | Ranitidine | 94 | Hypnotic | Zopiclone | 144 | Beta-2 agonist | Salbutamol |
| 45 | Laxative (stimulant) | Senna | 95 | Opioid antagonist | Naloxone | 145 | Corticosteroid (inhaled) | Fluticasone |
| 46 | Prokinetic | Metoclopramide | 96 | Opioid withdrawal | Methadone | 146 | Corticosteroid (sys) | Prednisone |
| 47 | Proton pump inhibitor | Omeprazole | 97 | Aldehyde dehydrogen inh | Disulfuram | 147 | Leukotriene antagonist | Montelukast |
| 48 | Laxative (osmotic) | PEG | 98 | Benzodiazepine antagonist | Flumazenil | 148 | Anti-histamines | Hydroxyzine |
| 49 | Calcineurin inhibitor | Cyclosporine | 99 | Nicotine | Nicotine replace | 149 | Retinoic acid derivative | Isotretinoin |
| 50 | Immune antimetabolite | Azathioprine | 100 | Stimulant | Methylphenidate | 150 | Corticosteroid (topical) | Hydrocortisone |

ACE: angiotensin converting enzyme; **DHP:** dihydropyridine; **GABA:** gamma-aminobutyric acid; **HAART:** highly active antiretroviral therapy; **HSV:** herpes simplex virus; **NaSSA:** noradrenergic and specific serotonergic antidepressants; **NMDA:** n-methyl d-aspartate; **NDRI:** noradrenaline dopamine reuptake inhibitors; **SMX-TMP:** sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim; **SNRI:** serotonin noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors; **SSRI:** serotonin selective reuptake inhibitors; **TNF:** tumour necrosis factor

Note that prototypes are not intended to be an endorsement for that specific drug but rather an example of the class

Drug classes are grouped by common therapeutic indication to enhance readability of this list, however many overlap multiple groups (order of groupings: ID, Cancer, MSK, GI, Cardio, KUT, Hematology, Supplements, Psych, Neuro, Endo, Resp, Derm)

Pharmacology Roadmap

| Year 1 Term 1 | Drug classes | Relevant Sessions | #Drug classes |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------|
| PD/PK | | | |
| Drug interactions | | | |
| Variability | | | |
| Toxicology | | | |
| Analgesics | Salicylates NSAIDs Cannabinoids Acetaminophen Opioids-natural Opioids-synthetic Opioids-reuptake inhibitors Opioids-antagonists Opioids-withdrawal | Pharm - Analgesics | 9 |
| Antibiotics and antifungals | Aminoglycosides Antituberculars Cephalosporins Fluoroquinolones Glycopeptides Lincosamides Macrolides Nitrofurans Metronidazole Penicillins Sulfonamides Tetracyclines Terbinafine Azole antifungals Polyenes | Pharm- Antimicrobials | 15 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|-----------|
| Anti-viral/Anti-cancer | Antiviral – HSV Antiviral – HIV Antiviral – Influenza Alkylators Anthracyclines Antimetabolites Taxanes Topoisomerase inhibitors Tyrosine kinase inhibitors Vinca alkaloids Monoclonal antibody Antiestrogen Antiandrogen | Pharm - Antivirals/Anticancer | 13 |
| Autonomics | Anticholinergics (2) Sympathomimetics Beta2-agonists Beta Blockers(4) Alpha blocker Alpha blocker-selective Acetylcholinesterase inhibitors Dopamine NMJ-Blockers | Pharm - Autonomics | 13 |
| Supplements | Supplement Iron salts | Nutrition | 2 |
| End of PRIN | | Total classes covered at this point: | 52 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--|---|---------------|
| Hematology | Vitamin K antagonists Direct thrombin inhibitors Factor Xa inhibitors Heparin Thrombolytics Thienopyridines Salicylates ² | Pharm - Antithrombotics | 6 + 1© |
| Respiratory | Inhaled corticosteroids Systemic corticosteroids Leukotriene receptor antagonists Beta2-Agonists ² Inhaled anticholinergics ² | Pharm - Respiratory | 3 + 2© |
| Cardiovascular | ACE inhibitors Angiotensin receptor blockers Calcium channel blockers (DHP) Calcium channel blockers (non-DHP) Nitrates Digitalis glycosides Loop diuretics Thiazide diuretics Mineralocorticoid receptor ant ENac-Blockers Anti-arrhythmics (Class I) Anti-arrhythmics (Class III) Anti-arrhythmics (Class V) Statins Alpha blocker ² Alpha blocker-selective ² Beta Blockers (cardioselective) ² Beta Blockers (alpha/beta) ² Beta Blockers (non-cardioselective) ² Beta Blockers (Class III antiarrhythmics) ² | Pharm - Intro/Hypertension Pharm - Coronary artery disease Pharm - Anti-Arrhythmics Pharm - Heart failure | 14 + 6© |
| Gastrointestinal | <i>H2 receptor antagonists</i> <i>Proton pump inhibitors</i> <i>Anti-diarrheal</i> <i>Laxatives – Osmotic</i> <i>Laxatives - Stimulant</i> <i>H Pylori protocol</i> <i>Prokinetic - D2-antagonists</i> <i>Anti-inflammatory (GI)</i> <i>TNF-inhibitors</i> <i>Calcineurin inhibitors</i> <i>Immune Anti-metabolite</i> <i>Anti-nauseants</i> | <i>GERD</i> <i>Ulcer</i> <i>Constipation</i> <i>IBD</i> | 12 |
| End of MEDC 126 | | Total classes covered at this point: | 87 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|---------------|
| Neurology | LevoDopa Dopamine agonists Carbamazepine Lamotrigine Levetiracetam Phenytoin Topiramate Valproic acid Gabapentin Barbiturate Anesthetic – Local Anesthetic – Inhaled Anesthetic – Intravenous <i>NMDA-antagonists</i> <i>Botulinum toxin</i> <i>Serotonin agonists (Triptans)</i> <i>PG-analogues</i> <i>GABA-b-agonists</i> <i>Vitamin K antagonists²</i> <i>Direct thrombin inhibitors²</i> <i>Factor Xa inhibitors²</i> <i>Heparin²</i> <i>Thrombolytics²</i> <i>Salicylates³</i> <i>Thienopyridines²</i> <i>Statins²</i> <i>Acetylcholinesterase inhibitors²</i> | Pharm - Movement disorders Pharm - Seizure disorders Pharm - Anesthesia <i>Dementia</i> <i>Migraine/Vertigo</i> <i>Glaucoma</i> <i>Spinal cord injury</i> <i>Stroke</i> | 18 + 9© |
| Musculoskeletal | Anti-inflammatories(gout) Xanthine oxidase inhibitors Folate analogue Anti-malarials <i>Bisphosphonates</i> TNF inhibitor ² Cannabinoids ² NSAIDs ² Acetaminophen ² Salicylates ⁴ Corticosteroids (systemic) ² Opioids-natural ² Opioids-synthetic ² Opioids-reuptake inhibitors ² | Pharm-Anti-inflam/Immunosuppress <i>Acute and Chronic Pain management</i> <i>Osteoporosis</i> <i>Approach to Monoarthritis</i> | 5 + 9© |
| Kidney/Urinary Tract | ADH Loop diuretics ² Thiazide diuretics ² Mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists ² ENac-Blockers ² Alpha blocker ² Alpha blocker-selective ² Anti-cholinergics (LUT) ² | Pharm-Diuretics Pharm-Diabetes and HTN Pharm-Metabolism and Kidney <i>LUT – Incontinence</i> | 1 + 7© |
| End of MEDC 216 | | Total classes covered at this point: | 111 |

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|----------------------|--|---|---------------|
| Endocrine | Insulin Biguanides Sulfonylureas Thiazolidinediones SGLT-2 inhibitors GLP-1 analogues DPP-4 inhibitors Alpha glucosidase inhibitors <i>Iodine</i> <i>Thionamides</i> <i>Thyroid hormone</i> <i>Growth hormone</i> | Pharm – Anti-diabetic agents <i>Thyroid</i> | 12 |
| Reproduction | Oral Contraceptives Progesterone Hormone therapy – Estrogen <i>Oxytocic agent</i> <i>Estrogen Antagonists</i> <i>Aromatase inhibitor</i> <i>Hormone therapy - Androgen</i> <i>PGE1 analogues</i> | Contraception <i>Infertility</i> <i>Breast disease</i> | 8 |
| Mental health | Antidepressant - SSRI Antidepressant - SNRI Antidepressant - NDRI Antidepressant - TCA Antidepressant - NaSSA Lithium Benzodiazepines Non-Benzodiazepines Benzodiazepine antagonists Antipsychotics -1 st generation Antipsychotics -2 nd generation Antipsychotics -3 rd generation <i>Stimulant</i> <i>Nicotine</i> <i>Aldehyde dehydrogenase inhibitor</i> <i>Opioid antagonist²</i> <i>Opioid withdrawal²</i> | Pharm - Psychopharm I/II <i>Adolescent psych</i> <i>Substance use</i> | 15 + 2© |
| Dermatology | Retinoids Topical corticosteroids Anti-histamines Antimetabolite ² Antifungal ² Antifungal - azole ² Antifungal - polyene ² | Pharm – Dermatology | 3 + 4© |
| End Year 2 | | Total classes covered at this point: | 149 |

Not covered: anti-helminthic (covered in Year 3 – Tropical diseases)

Drug classes in italics are not necessarily covered in lecture

Sessions in italics are not pharm-focused

© and superscripts² indicate drug classes that are being encountered for the 2nd time. Additionally, most antibiotics and most anticancer drugs will be covered again in various clinical lectures throughout Foundations I, II, and III