

# Medication

- Novel Device for Intraoperative Quantitative Measurements of Extraocular Muscle Tensile Strength
- Design and Development of a Device (Sifilotto<sup>®</sup>) for Tumour Tracking in Cervical Cancer Patients Undergoing Robotic Arm LINAC Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy Boost: Background to the STARBACS Study
- Reciprocal Interactions Between Periodontal Disease and Alzheimer's Disease: Implications for Mutual Triggering, Exacerbation, and Treatment Interventions-A Comprehensive Review of the Literature
- Cellular and Molecular Interactions in CNS Injury: The Role of Immune Cells and Inflammatory Responses in Damage and Repair
- A Refined Approach to Isolate Interneurons for High-Validity Epigenetic Studies in Human Brain Tissue
- Idiopathic Normal-Pressure Hydrocephalus Revealed by Systemic Infection: Clinical Observations of Two Cases
- Applications of Advanced Imaging for Radiotherapy Planning and Response Assessment in the Central Nervous System
- Role of Amide Proton Transfer Weighted MRI in Predicting MGMTp Methylation Status, p53-Status, Ki-67 Index, IDH-Status, and ATRX Expression in WHO Grade 4 High Grade Glioma

Pharmacologic [therapy](#) is medical [care](#) that involves the use of [medication](#)s, either alone or in combination with other types of therapy.

[21-aminosteroids](#)

[Acetaminophen](#)

[Acetazolamide](#)

[Acid inhibitor](#)

[ACNU \(nimustine\)](#)

[Analgesic.](#)

[Antiplatelet therapy](#)

[Anticonvulsant](#)

[Antifungal](#)

[Proton pump inhibitor](#)

A [medication](#) (also referred to as medicine, pharmaceutical drug, or simply [drug](#)) is a drug used to diagnose, cure, treat, or prevent disease.

Drug therapy (pharmacotherapy) is an important part of the medical field and relies on the science of pharmacology for continual advancement and on pharmacy for appropriate management.

Drugs are classified in various ways. One of the key divisions is by level of control, which distinguishes prescription drugs (those that a pharmacist dispenses only on the order of a physician, physician

assistant, or qualified nurse) from over-the-counter drugs (those that consumers can order for themselves). Another key distinction is between traditional small-molecule drugs, usually derived from chemical synthesis, and biopharmaceuticals, which include recombinant proteins, vaccines, blood products used therapeutically (such as IVIG), gene therapy, monoclonal antibodies and cell therapy (for instance, stem-cell therapies). Other ways to classify medicines are by mode of action, route of administration, biological system affected, or therapeutic effects. An elaborate and widely used classification system is the Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical Classification System (ATC system). The World Health Organization keeps a list of essential [medicines](#).

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A drug is, in the broadest of terms, a chemical substance that has known biological effects on humans or other animals.

Foods are generally excluded from this definition, in spite of their physiological effects on animal species.

In pharmacology, a drug is “a chemical substance used in the treatment, cure, prevention, or diagnosis of disease or used to otherwise enhance physical or mental well-being.”

Pharmaceutical drugs may be used for a limited duration, or on a regular basis for chronic disorders.

## Chemotherapy

[Chemotherapy](#).

## Generic drug

[Generic drug](#)

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