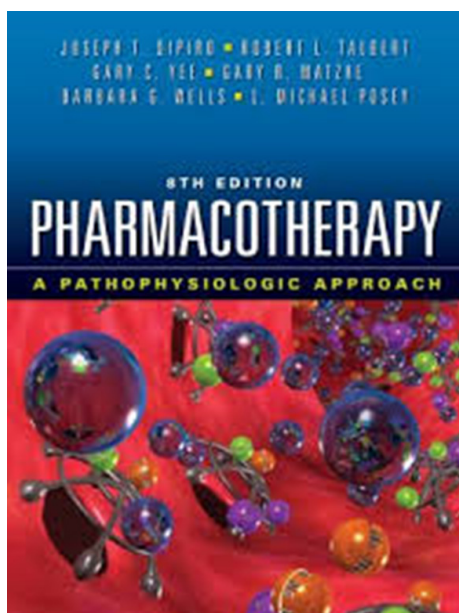


Pharmacotherapy: A Pathophysiologic Approach, 8th Edition

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Pharmacotherapy is a therapy using pharmaceutical drugs, as distinguished from a therapy using surgery, radiation, physical therapy, or other modes. Pharmacists are experts in pharmacotherapy and are responsible for ensuring safe, appropriate, and cost-effective use of pharmaceutical drugs. The skills required to function as a pharmacist include knowledge, training and experience in biomedical, pharmaceutical, and clinical sciences. As pharmacotherapy specialists, pharmacists have the responsibility to provide direct patient care in collaboration with relevant health professionals. Pharmacy training in Mongolia covers various modules, including relevant knowledge, skills, and tools required for Mongolian pharmacists and support staff to deliver safe and patient focused pharmacotherapy. To provide successful training and patient-focused care, it is necessary to have well-written textbooks and resources available.

Pharmacotherapy: A Pathophysiologic Approach, 8th Edition is one of the gold standard texts for the therapeutics course mandatory in pharmacy schools. This textbook is divided into 18 sections, which collectively represents 154 chapters. The first section, entitled "Foundation Issues," deals with general issues relevant to the development of a pharmaceutical care plan, such as pharmacoeconomics, pharmacokinetics, pharmacogenetics, pediatric pharmacotherapy principles, and more. The subsequent 17 sections are related to more specific medical conditions that are based on major organ systems (e.g. Respiratory Disorders) or disease categories (e.g. Infectious Diseases). Within each section, there are several chapters devoted to specific disease conditions (e.g. Asthma, Infective Endocarditis).

The first chapter of each section does not directly deal with pharmacotherapy, but rather provides helpful diagnostic and other background information related to the chapters in that section. The lead chapter of the section, "Cardiovascular Disorders," is entitled "Cardiovascular Testing," and the lead chapter of the section, "Psychiatric Disorders," is entitled "Evaluation of Psychiatric Illness."

The diseases and conditions covered in this book are wide-ranging, and all major pharmacotherapy-requiring diseases that are occasionally or routinely encountered by most general clinicians are well-covered. Each disease-related chapter begins with a list called, "Key Concepts," which highlights the important information found in that chapter. The "Key Concepts" are sequentially numbered and identified by numbered icons throughout the chapter text to allow the reader to easily locate the text that corresponds to that particular key concept.

The general construct of most chapters is to present background information followed by a discussion of the pathophysiology, clinical presentation and diagnosis, and treatment of the condition. Treatment details both pharmacologic and non-pharmacologic treatment options. As expected, the discussion on treatment tends to dominate each chapter. Each chapter typically winds down with brief discussions on pharmacoeconomic considerations and an evaluation of treatment outcomes. In addition, readers can find an extensive list of references at the end of each chapter. Without sacrificing information, the authors have also included quizzes at the end of each chapter, allowing the readers to assess their knowledge.

Figures and tables are used effectively and liberally throughout the text. In addition, there are highlighted "Clinical Controversies" scattered throughout the chapters to briefly present reader to controversial areas in treatment or patient

management, which makes for an interesting diversion. Color is used effectively throughout the book to separate sections of text as well as to make figures and tables more readable and attractive. The use of color is particularly effective in the chapter dealing with dermatologic drug reactions, in which multiple color photographs are included to highlight various skin abnormalities.

This book is written by leading experts, which indicates that the material is well referenced and organized. A continuing strength of this text is the practical and concise presentation of the pathophysiology of each particular disease or medical condition, which allows the reader to more easily understand the basis for pharmacotherapy. For many readers, the book may serve a dual purpose as not only a pharmacotherapy reference, but as a basic pathophysiology reference as well.

Finally, this text does an excellent job of staying true to its name by integrating contemporary pathophysiologic and pharmacotherapeutic concepts in a digestible format. It continues to be a leading textbook for readers looking for a single reference focused on the pharmacotherapy of a variety of medical conditions. This book is a valuable reference and worthy of consideration for purchase by clinicians who routinely manage patients with a variety of medical problems, as well as by educators and students who would likely refer to this text regularly over their academic careers.