



Synthetic Drugs and its Effects in Biological Systems

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DESCRIPTION

Pharmacology is a branch of medicine, biology and pharmacology related to the action of drugs or drugs, in which a drug can be defined as any synthetic, natural, or endogenous molecule (from within the body) that has a biochemical or biological effect on a cell, tissue, organ, or body (sometimes the word *pharmakon* is used as a term to combine these types of bioactive endogenous and exogenous). In particular, it is the study of the interactions that occur between living organisms and chemicals that affect normal or abnormal biochemical activity. If the substances have medicinal properties, they are considered medicinal. The field covers drug formulation and properties, drug formulation and formulation, cell and cell pathways, organ / systems processes, signal transmission / cellular communication, cell diagnostics, interactions, chemical biology, treatment, and medical applications and antipathogenic powers. Pharmacodynamics examines the effects of drugs on biological systems, and pharmacokinetics studies the effects of biological systems on drugs. Typically, pharmacokinetics deals with chemicals and biological receptors, while pharmacokinetics deals with the absorption, distribution, metabolism and release of chemicals from biological systems. Pharmacology is not the same as pharmacy and the two terms are often confused. Pharmacology, a biomedical science, is involved in the research, detection, and classification of chemicals that show biological effects, as well as the specification of cellular and biological functions associated with those chemicals. In contrast, pharmacists, like medical professionals, are interested in applying the principles learned in the pharmacy in their clinical setting. Whether it is the role of pharmacy or clinical care. In any field, the main differences between the two are their differences between direct patient care, the performance of the pharmacy, and the field of scientific research, conducted by medical science. Pharmacology can focus on specific processes involving the body. Phase related body systems study the effects of drugs on different body systems. Psychopharma-

cology is the study of the use of drugs that affect the mind, mind and behaviour (eg antidepressants) in the treatment of mental disorders (e.g. depression). It incorporates methods and techniques from neuropharmacology, animal behavior and behavioral neuroscience, and has an interest in behavioural and neurobiological action of psychoactive drugs. Pharmacometabolomics, also known as pharmacometabonomics, is a field from metabolomics, measurement and analysis of metabolites produced by the body. It refers to the precise measurement of metabolites in human body fluids, in order to predict or test genetic mutations, as well as to better understand the pharmacokinetic profile of a drug. Pharmacometabolomics can be used to measure metabolite levels following drug administration, to monitor drug effects on metabolic pathways.

CONCLUSION

Pharmacomicrobionics examines the effects of changes in small flowering plants, effects and effects of drugs. Pharmacodynamics examines the effects of drugs on biological systems, and pharmacokinetics studies the effects of biological systems on drugs. Typically, pharmacokinetics deals with chemicals and biological receptors, while pharmacokinetics deals with the absorption, distribution, metabolism and release (ADME) of chemicals from biological systems. Pharmacology is not the same as pharmacy and the two terms are often confused.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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