Name of discipline	Pharmaceutical disperse systems			
Туре	Compulsory		Credits	4
Academic year	II		Semester	IV
Number of hours	Course	15	Practice/laboratory work	45
	Seminar		Self-training	60
Component	Fundamental	•	<u> </u>	-
Course holder	Mirzac Viorica, lecturer			
Location	Chisinau, 66 Malina Mica street, building 2			
Conditionings and	Program: basic knowledge in related disciplines such as chemistry,			
prerequisites of:	physics, mathematics, biology			
	Competences: digital abilities (use of the Internet, document processing, electronic tables and presentations, use of graphic			
	programs); ability to communicate and team work;			
Mission of the	The discipline of Pharmaceutical disperse systems is a			
discipline	fundamental discipline for the formation of future pharmacist			
	acquired kno	owledge	being necessary for underst	tanding the
	physicochemical mechanisms present in the process of pr			
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	and analysis of pharmaceutical forms. The course has the purpose of forming the theoretical knowledge in the field of disperse systems the accumulation of practical skills and their application to the study			
	-	of pharmaceutical chemistry and drugs technology. The acquired		
	knowledge allows the future ability to measure and control			control the
	physicochemical properties of drugs.			
Overview of the topics	Disperse systems.			
	Methods of obtaining, the kinetic-molecular and optical properties of			
	dispersed systems and their application to the research of			
	pharmaceutica	•		
	Surface tension and superficial free energy. Surface-active substances.			
	Surface phenomena. Sorption process		1 1	1
	Chromatography. Application of chromatography to the and analysis of drugs. Direct and indirect electrokinetic p Coagulation of disperse systems.			-
				phenomena.
	Coarse dispersed systems. Association colloids. Macromolecular			
	compounds (MMC). Methods of preparation, classification and			
	-		their solutions.	on and
	Donnan membrane equilibrium.			
Outcomes			lispersed system, dispersed phase	e, medium of
	dispersion,			
	-	-	nt, rate of diffusion, surface tension	
		-	tions, names of dispersed systems	
			of obtaining and purification of t	
	systems;		_	
	• to apply the	knowledg	ge of sedimentation analysis in de	termining of
	the particles' size of the dispersed phase;			
	• to define the notions: sorption, adsorption, chemisorption,			
			condensation, adsorption isother	
	and adhes	•	drophilic coefficient, partition	
	ionization,		1 / /	flow and
	sedimentatio	on potent	ials, coagulation threshold, addit	ivity, mutual

Clinical skills	 coagulation; to be familiar with the classification and properties of solid sorbents and their use in the pharmacy, the function principle of ion exchange resins and their role in various fields; to explain the coagulation process and the action of electrolytes on sols, the mutual coagulation of lyophobic sols and to know the methods of stabilizing the sols; to define the notions: aerosol, powder, suspension, emulsion, foams, pastes, flotation, coalescence, association colloids, critical micelle concentration, solubilization, direct and indirect micelles, MMC, velocity, swelling of polymers, viscosity, nonionic and polyelectrolyte polymers, membrane equilibrium, isoelectric point and isoelectric state of polyampholytes, coacervation, thixotropy, syneresis; to know the types of coarse dispersed systems, methods of obtaining and stabilizing them, application of dispersed coarse systems in pharmacy and medicine, superficial active substances and their classification, association colloids, classification of MMC according to different criteria; to explain the structure of the micelles of the association colloids, depending on the concentration of the solution, to understand the mechanism of swelling and dissolving of macromolecular compounds and the influence of various factors on the degree of swelling, the principle of the membrane equilibrium and what conclusions can be drawn from Donnan's equation; to demonstrate the relationship between the viscosity of MMC solution, the osmotic pressure and their molecular weight; to know and identify the methods of obtaining and stabilizing the emulsions, the methods for determining of the superficial tension to determine the critical micelle concentration, to draw diagrams of swelling degree and velocity dependence on time. to know and identify the methods of obtaining and purification for various dispersed pharmaceutical systems; to build up the sedimentation curves and to determine th
	 different pathological systems compared to normal systems to obtain stable emulsions, determine their type, and to reverse phase of emulsions; be able to determine the critical micelle concentration for
Evaluation form	 colloidal solutions of STA (surfactants). be able to determine the molecular weight of polymers by the viscozimetric methods, to determine the isoelectric point of the proteins. Exam