

## CLINICAL CASE STUDY CONT.

7. Because *trichomonal vaginitis* is an STD, M.H. must be educated to take certain precautions to prevent transmission and reinfection of herself. During treatment, M.H. should refrain from sexual intercourse. The importance of practicing safe sex (e.g., condom use) should be emphasized to prevent contracting STDs and other serious infections (e.g., HIV, hepatitis). In addition, M.H.'s sexual partner should be treated with metronidazole. Although he may be asymptomatic, there is an elevated risk that he is carrying the trichomonas organism and

infecting M.H. during intercourse. Thus, with this prescription, her partner may or may not be treated. If the latter, it is important that the pharmacist tells M.H. not to share her medication with her sexual partner. She is to take a full course of therapy. If there is a primary treatment failure, it is likely that the male sexual partner will also be treated during the second course of therapy. Emphasis will be put on the importance of M.H. completing the full course of metronidazole therapy to prevent resistance, emergence, and recurrent infections.

## APPLYING THE PRINCIPLES AND CONCEPTS

### Group Activities

1. Discuss specific patient circumstances and therapeutic circumstances where particular liquid disperse system dosage forms would be indicated or contraindicated for use.
2. Describe the three phases of a stable emulsion.
3. Identify and describe three methods for emulsion preparation.
4. Obtain representative extemporaneous prescriptions, which result in a suspension or emulsion dosage form, and devise a procedure to compound each prescription.
5. Create a table of representative oral o/w products inclusive of active and inactive ingredients, indications and contraindications for their use, adverse effects associated with their use, dosage, and patient information.

6. Create a table of representative topical w/o and o/w products inclusive of active and inactive ingredients, indications and contraindications for their use, adverse effects associated with use, dosage, and patient information.
7. Create a table of topical gel products, which are also available as topical creams and ointments, and describe differences, which exist between the dosage forms.
8. Role-play proper counseling points a pharmacist should make when dispensing a liquid disperse system to a patient.

### Individual Activities

1. Identify three desired features in a suspension, and explain how these benefit patient administration.
2. Explain the role of suspending agents when added to a dispersion medium.