

Issue: 1

Credit Hours: 2

Department: -Academic Year: 2022/2023

University

Course Syllabus

Bachler:

Course Information

Course No.	Course Title			Prerequisite		
0521511		Phytotherapy				0521223
Course Type			Class T	ime	Room No.	
University Requirement						
Faculty Requirement						
□ Major Requirement □ Elective ■						
		Compulsory				

Course Delivery Method

Blended	Online	Physical		
Learning Model				
Democrato de	Synchronous	Asynchronous	Physical	
Percentage	0%	0%	100%	

Course Description

This course builds upon and consolidates the knowledge gained from the courses in pharmacology, phytochemistry, and pharmacognosy. It gives a basic idea about treatment using medicinal plants and natural products from other natural sources; such as animals, algae, and fungi. It includes the definition of phytotherapy, terminology, historical background, available dosage form in the market, toxicity, precaution, regulation, and legislation. The effects of common food ingredients and standardized plant extracts directly pertinent to the pharmacological effects or overall safety of plant-based medicines are also discussed. Scientific evidence ascertaining clinical applications of herbs and natural products in medicine, from case histories to full clinical trials is also emphasized including herb-herb interaction and herb-drug interaction, and other aspects of the safety of herbal medicines.

Course Learning Outcomes

Number	Outcome	Corresponding Program Outcomes
	Knowledge	
K1	Describe the chemistry of the active ingredients found in medicinal plants and the basic methods used in their extraction.	Kp1, C1
K2	Explain the efficacy of medicinal plants/extracts in a certain disease state, along with their mechanism of action.	Kp1, Kp2, Kp3, C1, C2, C3
К3	Gain knowledge about herb-drug interactions and herb-herb interactions.	Kp1, Kp2, KP3, C1, C2, C3
Skills		
S1	Able to identify the appropriate medicinal herb according to specific patient groups and educate them about it.	Sp1, Sp2, Sp3, Sp6, C7, C8, C9, C12
S2	Able to identify different relationships between Phytotherapy and conventional medicines and educate them about possible herb-drug interactions.	Sp1, Sp2, Sp3, Sp6, C7, C8, C9, C12

Learning Resources

Course Textbook	 Fundamentals of Pharmacognosy and Phytotherapy; by Michael Heinrich, Joanne Barnes, Simon Gibbons and Elizabeth M Williamson (2012), Elsevier Ltd ISBN: 978-0-7020-3388-9. Pharmacognosy; Trease and Evans. 16th Edition, 2009, Published by ELBS, London ISBN 978-0702029332 			
Supporting References	 Herbal therapy for human diseases: Irfan Ali Khan and Atiya Khanum (2007), Ukaaz publications ISBN: 81-88279-43-9. Comprehensive pharmacy review; Leon Shargel Alan H. Mutnick et al; 4th edition ISBN:0-7817-2147-4. 			
Supporting Websites	Natural Medicines Comprehensive Database (www.naturaldatabase.com) www.pubmed.com www.fda.gov(Food & Drug Administration) www.uspharmacist.com(a pharmacy monthly publication that includes articles on herbals); www.altmed.od.nih.gov (National Centre for Complementary & Alternative Medicine); www.fda.gov/medwatch (Report an adverse effect due to an herb/herbal product); www.nccam.nih.gov (National Centre for Comp.)			
Teaching Environment	Classroom laboratory Learning Platform Other			

Meetings and Subjects TimeTable

	-	Looming		Looming
Week	Торіс	Learning Method*	Task	Learning Material
				Vision and Mission of
	Vision and Mission of Faculty of Pharmacy			Faculty of
1	Course Syllabus	Lecture		Pharmacy, Course Syllabus,
1	Course Synabus	Lecture		Txt. B.1,
	General introduction for Glycosides			Chapter 6
				Txt. B.2 Chapter 20
				Txt. B.1,
2	Saponin glycosides: Introduction, Dioscorea,	Lecture Collaborative	Casa study	Chapter 6, 11, 14, 15, 16, 25
2	Ginseng, Glycyrrhiza, quillaia, ivy, horse chestnut,	learning	Case study	Txt. B.2
		Ũ		Chapter 23
				Txt. B.1, Chapter 6, 19,
3	Flavonoid glycosides	Lecture		Txt. B.2
				Chapter 21
		Lecture		Txt. B.1, Chapter 6, 19,
4	Flavonoid glycosides	Problem-solving based learning	Homework	Txt. B.2
		based learning		Chapter 21 Txt. B.1,
_	Anthocyanidins: pelargonidin, cyanidin,			Chapters 6, 15,
5	delphinidin, malvidin, etc.	Lecture		Txt. B.2
	Cyanogenic / Cyanophore glycosides:			Chapter 21 Txt. B.1,
	amygdalin, prunasin	T .		Chapter 6
6		Lecture		Txt. B.2
	Isothiocyanate glycosides: sinigrin, sinalbin Bitter principles: Coumarins and			Chapter 25 Txt. B.1,
	Furanocoumarins: scopoletin, psoralen, khellin,			Chapters 6, 10,
7	bergapten, aesculetin, xanthotoxin	Lecture		16 Txt. B.2
	Terpenes			Chapter 21
	Tannins			Txt. B.1,
				Chapters 6, 10, 16
o	Desig and linear	Lecture	Short report	Txt. B.2
8	Resin and lignans	Problem-solving based learning	Homework	Chapter 21
		6		Txt. B.1, Chapters 6, 11,
				18
•	Phytotherapy for the CNS	It		Txt. B.1, Chapter 17
9		Lecture		Chapter 17
	Phytotherapy for the respiratory system			Txt. B.1,
10		Lecture	Short presentation	Chapter 16
	Phytotherapy for the endocrine system		Short presentation	Txt. B.1,
11		Lecture		Chapter 19
	Phytotherapy for the skin	Locture		Chapter 22
		Lecture	Short presentation	
	Phytotherapy is anti-infectious.		-	Txt. B.1,
12				Chapter 18
	Phytotherapy for the eye, nose, and ear			Chapters 23
				and 24
13	Phytotherapy for the musculoskeletal system	Lecture	Short presentation	Txt. B.1,
13	Phytotherapy for the musculoskeletal system	Lecture	Short presentation	Txt. B.1,

				Chapter 21
14	Phytotherapy for the cardiovascular	Lecture	Short presentation	Txt. B.1, Chapter 15

Course Contributing to Learner Skill Development

Using Technology			
• Demonstrate ability to search and use the literature in both printed and electronic formats			
• Using PowerPoint or any other relevant programs for preparing presentations.			
Communication Skills			
• Demonstrate effective written and oral communication skills, especially the ability to transmit complex technical information clearly and concisely.			
Application of Concept Learnt			
• To have the ability to communicate with the patients regarding the proper use of herbal			
products.			

Assessment Methods and Grade Distribution

Assessment Methods	Grade	Assessment Time (Week No.)	Course Outcomes to be Assessed
Mid Term Exam	% 30	11 th week	K1, K2
Term Works*	% 30	Continuous	K1, K2,K3, S1, S2
Final Exam	% 40	16 th week	K1, K2,K3, S1, S2
Total	%100		

* Include quizzes, in-class and out of the class assignment, presentations, reports, videotaped assignment, group, or individual project.

Alignment of Course Outcomes with Learning and Assessment Methods

Number	Learning Outcomes	Corresponding competencies	Learning Method*	Assessment Method**
	Knov	vledge	Method.	Wiethou
	Describe the chemistry of the active	ling	Lecture Collaborative learning	Subjective Quiz Exam/Objective questions
K1	ingredients found in medicinal plants and the basic methods used in their extraction.	C1	Problem- solving based learning	Homework evaluation
K2	Explain the efficacy of medicinal plants/extracts in certain disease states, along with their mechanism of action.	C1, C2, C3	Lecture Problem- solving based learning	Subjective Quiz Exam/Objective questions Short presentation evaluation

К3	Gain knowledge about herb-drug interactions and herb-herb interactions.	C1, C2, C3	Lecture Problem- solving based learning	Subjective Quiz Exam/Objective questions Short presentation evaluation
Skills			_	
S1	Able to identify the appropriate medicinal herb according to specific patient groups and educate them about it.	C7, C8, C9, C12	Lecture Problem- solving based learning	Exam/Objective questions Short presentation evaluation
S2	Able to identify different relationships between Phytotherapy and conventional medicines and educate them about possible herb-drug interactions.	C7, C8, C9, C12	Lecture Problem- solving based learning	Exam/Objective questions Short presentation evaluation

*Include lecture, flipped class, project-based learning, problem-solving-based learning, and collaborative learning.

** Include quizzes, in-class and out-of-class assignments, presentations, reports, videotaped assignments, and group or individual projects.

Course Foncies				
Policy	Policy Requirements			
Passing Grade	The minimum pass for the course is (50%) and the minimum final mark is (35%) .			
Missing Exams	 Anyone absent from a declared semester exam without a sick or compulsive excuse accepted by the dean of the college that proposes the course, a zero mark shall be placed on that exam and calculated in his final mark. Anyone absent from a declared semester exam with a sick or compulsive excuse accepted by the dean of the college that proposes the course must submit proof of his excuse within a week from the date of the excuse's disappearance, and in this case, the subject teacher must hold a compensation exam for the student. Anyone absent from a final exam with a sick excuse or a compulsive excuse accepted by the dean of the student. 			
	holding that exam.			
Attendance	The student is not allowed to be absent more than (15%) of the total hours prescribed for the course, which equates to six lecture days (n t) and seven lectures (days). If the student misses more than (15%) of the total hours prescribed for the course without a satisfactory or compulsive excuse accepted by the dean of the faculty, he is prohibited from taking the final exam and his result in that subject is considered (zero), but if the absence is due to illness or a compulsive excuse accepted by the dean of the college that The article is introduced, it is considered withdrawn from that article, and the provisions of withdrawal shall apply to it.			

Course Policies

Program Learning Outcomes to be Assessed in this Course

Number	Learning Outcome	Course Title	Assessment Method	Targeted Performance Level
Sp3	Educate all audiences by determining the most effective and enduring ways to impart information and assess understanding	Phytotherapy	Oral presentation	75 % of the students should have a minimum score of 7 out of 10

Description of Program Learning Outcomes Assessment Method

Number	Detailed Description of Assessment
Sp4	Students should prepare reports related to the gist of the outcome, and display them before their colleagues in the classroom. They have total freedom to run the time allocated for each of them and stimulate the reactions of their colleague. They have to try their best to present ideal presentations whose parts will be evaluated according to the rubric shown below.

Assessment Rubric of the Program Learning Outcomes

Non-verbal skills	4	3	2	1
Eye contact	Holds attention to the entire with the use of direct eye contact, seldom looks at slides or notes.	Consistent use of direct eyes contact but still returns to notes.	Display minimal eye contact with the audience, while reading mostly from notes.	No eye contact with audience, as entire report is read from a note.
Body language	Movements seem fluid and help the audience visualize.	Made movements or gestures that enhance articulation.	Very few movements or descriptive gestures.	No movement or gestures.
Poise	Displays a relaxed, self- confident nature about self, with no mistakes.	Makes minor mistakes, but quickly recovers from them; displays little or no tension.	Displays mild tension; has trouble recovering from mistakes.	Tension and nervousness are obvious; has trouble recovering from mistakes.

Non-verbal skills	4	3	2	1

Enthusiasm	Demonstrates a strong, positive feeling about the topic during the entire presentation.	Occasionally shows positive feelings about the topic.	Shows some negativity toward the topic presented.	Shows absolutely no interest in the topic presented.
Speaking skills	Uses a clear voice and speaks at a good pace so audience members can hear the presentation. Does not read off slides.	The presenter's voice is clear. The pace is a little slow or fast at times. Most audience members can hear the presentation.	The presenter's voice is low. The pace is much too rapid/slow. Audience members have difficulty hearing and understanding.	The presenter mumbles, talks very fast, and speaks too quietly for the majority of students and understand.

Timing	4	3	2	1
Length of presentation	Within two minutes of the allotted time -/+	Within four minutes of the allotted time -/+	Within six minutes of the allotted time -/+	Too short or too long; within ten minutes of allotted time -/+

Content	4	3	2	1
Subject knowledge	An abundance of material related to the research is presented. Points are clearly made and evidence is used to support claims	Sufficient information with many good points made, uneven balance, and little consistency	There is a great deal of information that is not clearly integrated or connected to the research	The goal of the research is unclear, information included that does not support research claims in any way
Organization	Information is presented in a logical and interesting sequence that which audience can follow. Flows well	Information is presented in a logical sequence that which audience can follow.	The audience has difficulty following the presentation because the presentation jumps around and lacks clear transitions	The audience cannot understand the presentation because there is no sequence of information
Visuals	Excellent visuals that are tied into the overall story of the research	Appropriate visuals are used and explained by the speaker	Visuals are used but not explained or put in context	Little or no visuals, too much text on slides
Mechanics	The presentation has no misspellings or grammatical errors	The presentation had no more than two misspellings and/or grammatical errors	The presentation has three misspellings and/or grammatical errors	The presentation had many spelling and/or grammatical errors