SYLLABUS

1. Course title:

PHYTOPHARMACY

2. Code:

3. Cycle of study:

1

4. ECTS credits:

3

5. Type of course:

(●) Mandatory ( ) Elective

6. Prerequisites:

Student does not have to pass any subject before this.

7. Class restrictions:

No restrictions

8. Duration / semester:

1 4

9. Weekly contact hours:

9.1. Lectures:	2
9.2. Seminars:	0
9.3. Laboratory/Practice classes:	0

10. Faculty:

Faculty of Farmacy

11. Department/study program:

Farmacy (integrated I and II cycle)

12. Lecturer:

dr. sc. Ermina Cilović Kozarević, assoc. prof.

13. Lecturer's e-mail:

ermina.cilovic@untz.ba

14. Web site:

www.frmf.untz.ba

15. Course aims:

The aim of the course is:
- Acquiring knowledge about the properties, ingredients and use of natural, animal and mineral medicinal raw materials (drugs) which are used in nutrition, preservation of human health, cosmetology, galenic pharmacy, pharmaceutical industry, and dental medicine.

16. Learning outcomes:

At the end of the semester/course, the students, who continuously did their homework during the entire teaching period obligations, they will be introduced to natural medicinal raw materials of plant, animal and mineral origin that are used in nutrition, cosmetology, pharmaceutical industry. They will be trained to independently use and search for adequate literature. He will be able to apply the acquired knowledge in everyday life.

17. Course content:

Lipids - fatty substances
Medicinal fatty oils (Oleum Jecoris, Oleum Lini, Oleum Ricini).
Indifferent fats and oils.
Waxes (Cera flava, Cera alba, Cetaceum, Cera lanae-Lanolinum anhydricum).
Drugs with carbohydrates (Saccharum officinarum L., Beta vulgaris L.), sweet drugs (Mel, Propolis, Manna), polysaccharides in pharmacy (Amyla, Dextrinum, Cikodextrinum).
Heteropolysaccharides (Gummi arabicum, Tragacantha)
Oleoresins, balsams, resins (Resina Podophylli, Resina Benzoes, Resina Mastix, Myrrha, Resina Terebinthinae, Colophonium, Balsamum peruvianum, Balsamum tolutanum).
Vitamin drugs (Faex medicinalis, Cynosbati fructus).
Gutta-percha.
Hormonal drugs.
Enzyme drugs (pepsinum, papainum, pancreatinum) and miscellaneous (chlorophyll, pollen, white gelatin and catgut).
Bandage material (telamenta) (cotton, wool, silk) and mineral drugs (Bentonite, Bolus, Talcum).
Seminars.

18. Learning methods:

Students are required to attend lectures and actively participate in them through discussion, based on the acquired knowledge from the lectures.
The student's seminar work is a mandatory group team project.

19. Assessment methods:

Knowledge testing methods: final exam, seminar paper. The final exam is written and/or oral in the scheduled exam times and contains essay questions, questions with short answers, and questions with multiple choice answers. Topics for seminar papers are assigned by the teacher at the beginning of the semester. Seminar papers are done in groups and defended publicly during lectures.
The exam grade is determined according to the following scale:

Student obligations	Points
Seminar paper	50 (minimum 28 points)
Final test	50 (minimum 27 points)

20. Assessment components:

The final success of the student is evaluated using the grading scale as follows:
10 (A) - outstanding performance without errors or with minor errors, 95-100 points
9 (B) - above the average, with some errors, 85-94 points
8 (C) - average, with noticeable errors, 75-84 points
7 (D) - generally good, but with significant shortcomings, 65-74 points
6 (E) - meets the minimum criteria, 55-64 points
5 (F, FX) - does not meet the minimum criteria, below 55 points
The grade 6 (E) is the lowest passing grade.

21. Required reading list:

1. Kustrak D (2005). Pharmacognosy - Phytopharmacy, Zagreb
2. Kovacevic N (2004). Basics of Pharmacognosy, Belgrade.

22. Web sources:

23. Applicable starting from the academic year:

2018/19

24. Adopted in the Faculty/Academy session:

17.11.2025.-