

UNIFIED SUPPLEMENTARY LEARNING MATERIALS

Grade 6 – HEALTH

Week 4

Medicines as Health Products: Prescription Medicines

Expectation

At the end of the lesson, the learner...

- differentiates over-the-counter drugs from prescription medicines.
- gives example of over-the-counter and prescription medicines.

Looking Back

Direction: Write **True** if the statement is correct and **False** if it is not.

- ____ 1. Paracetamol is a pain reliever and fever reducer.
- ____ 2. A lactacids is a class of medicines which help to neutralize the acid content.
- ____ 3. Analgesics also known as painkiller, used to relieve pain.
- ____ 4. A drug that is used to relieve nasal congestion in the upper respiratory tract is decongestant.
- ____ 5. Any medication which provides relief for diarrhea is called antihistamine.

Brief Introduction

Medicines and health products are important for addressing health problems and improve quality of lives. They form an indispensable component of health systems in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of disease and in alleviating disability and functional deficiency. Medicines help treat or cure different diseases or their symptoms. They are used to save lives and relieve discomfort. However, one can get medicines through over-the-counter or by prescription from a doctor.

A **prescription** is the piece of paper on which your doctor writes an order for a certain medicine and which is to be given to a pharmacist to get the medicine that will treat your illness. It is a medicine which a doctor has told you to take.

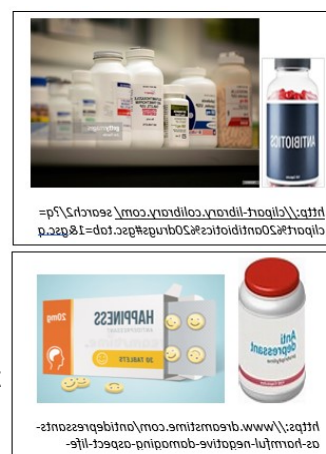
TYPES OF PRESCRIPTION MEDICINES:

1. **Antibiotics** (also known as **antibacterial**)

- are types of medications that destroy or slow down the growth of bacteria.
- **Antibiotics** are used to treat infections caused by bacteria.

2. **Antidepressants**

- are drugs used for the treatment of major depressive disorder and other conditions, including dysthymia, anxiety disorders, obsessive compulsive disorder, eating disorders, chronic pain, neuropathic pain, and in some cases dysmenorrhea, snoring, migraines, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), substance abuse and sleep disorders.



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3. Antihypertensive

- are drugs that are used to treat hypertension (high blood pressure)
- Antihypertensive therapy seeks to prevent the complication of high blood pressure, such as stroke and myocardial infarction.



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Activity

Direction: Tell what kind of medicines are listed below. Write each inside the box where they belong.

Antacids	Antibiotics	Analgesics
Antidepressants	Antihistamines	
Decongestants	Antidiarrheal	
Paracetamol	Laxatives	Antipyretics

Over the Counter Medicine	Prescription Medicine

Reference

DepEd Teacher's Guide Health 6
 The 21st Century MAPEH in ACTION, Ligaya Bautista Garcia-Qunitio Et.Al. pp.294-296
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 Castro, Benjamin; De Vera, Rhonald; Larracas, Ruth (2017). The Joys of MAPEH 6, Quezon City, Ephesians Publishing Inc.
 Santiago, N.; Yance, V.; Apilado, V.; Magno, F.; Bautista, P.; Fajardo, J. Work It All Out With (WOW) MAPEH. Quezon City: Neo Asia Pub. Inc.

Answer Key

Looking Back

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. False

Activity

Over the Counter Medicine

-antacids
 -analgesics
 -antihistamines
 -decongestants
 -antidiarrheal
 -paracetamol
 -laxatives
 -antipyretics

Prescription Medicine

-antibiotics
 -antidepressants

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FOR CONFORMANCE REVIEW