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Commentary

Overview of Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical

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DESCRIPTION

The Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) Classification System defines active ingredients of medications based on the organ or system on which they work, as well as their therapeutic, pharmacological, and chemical qualities. Its objective is to help monitor drug use and conduct research to improve medicine quality. It does not imply pharmacological efficacy or recommendation. This coding system classifies medications into groups based on the organ or system on which they work, the therapeutic goal or nature of the drug, and the chemical features of the drug. If the active component and indications are the same, different brands will share the same code. In a single indication, each bottom-level ATC code represents a pharmaceutically used compound, or a combination of chemicals. The ATC method is based on the Anatomical Classification System, which was created to help the pharmaceutical business classify their goods (as opposed to their active ingredients). The European Pharmaceutical Market Research Association (EphMRA) and Intellus administer this system, which is also known as ATC. The WHO's five-level system is a development and adaptation of the EphMRA's. In 1976, it was first published.

Drugs are divided into five main levels in this method:

First level: The initial level of the code, which consists of one letter, denotes the anatomical main group. There are 14 major groupings to consider. Alimentary tract and metabolism are two terms that are used interchangeably. Organs that produce blood, as well as blood-forming organs Cardiovascular system, dermatology, genito-urinary system, and sex hormones are just a few of the topics covered. Excluding sex hormones and insulins, systemic hormonal formulations Antibiotics for use in the body, Anticancer and immunomodulating drugs Nervous system, Musculoskeletal system Insecticides, repellents, and antiparasitic products System of respiration, Various sensory organs. Example: The circulatory system, also known as the cardiovascular or vascular system, is an organ system that allows blood to circulate and transport nutrients, carbon dioxide, oxygen, hormones, and blood cells to and from the body's cells in order to provide nourishment, maintain temperature and pH, prevent disease, and maintain overall health.

Second level: The therapeutic subgroup is indicated by the second level of the code, which consists of two numbers. Example: C03 Diuretics: Any substance that causes diuresis, or increased urine production, is referred to as a diuretic. This includes diuretics that are imposed. A diuretic tablet is sometimes known as a water tablet informally. Diuretics are divided into numerous categories. All diuretics increase the amount of water excreted from the body via the kidneys. There are various types of diuretics, each of which functions in a different way. An antidiuretic, such as vasopressin, is a substance that reduces the amount of water excreted in the urine.

Third level: The therapeutic/pharmacological subgroup is indicated by the third level of the code, which consists of one letter. Example: C03C High-ceiling diuretics.

Fourth level: The chemical/therapeutic/pharmacological subgroup is indicated by the fourth level of the code, which consists of one letter. Example: C03CA Sulfonamides.

Fifth level: The chemical substance is indicated by the fifth level of the code, which consists of two digits. Example: C03CA01 furosemide.

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