

**CHARLES UNIVERSITY IN PRAGUE
FACULTY OF PHARMACY IN HRADEC KRALOVE**

Pharmacy

Review of diploma thesis

Student: **Georgios Kalaitzidis**

Mentor of the thesis: prof. RNDr. Jiří Vlček, CSc.,

Year of the defence:

Reviewer of the thesis: PharmDr. Martin Doseděl, Ph.D.

2015

Title of diploma thesis:

The analysis of pharmacotherapy by patients suffering with DM in Greece I.

Formal comments: number of pages: 81, number of graphs: 0, number of figures: 14,

number of tables: 11, number of references: 123 - some of them are doubled

Type of work: Experimental

- a) Aim of the thesis is: Fulfilled partially
- b) Language and graphic level: Good
- c) Processing of theory: Very good
- d) Methods description: Excellent
- e) Results description: Very good
- f) Discussion and conclusions: Very good

Reviewer comments:

The diploma thesis deals with important aspects of diabetes mellitus type II treatment from the point of view of a pharmacist.

Firstly, I would like to comment the statement of the diploma thesis. The statement is incomplete and should be corrected.

In theoretical part, author focuses on definition, classification, epidemiology, pathogenesis and clinical presentation of DM type II.

The overview of pharmacotherapy is important for pharmacists. All important groups of antidiabetic drugs are described except for one group of novel antidiabetics – gliflozins class. Hypolipidemic medication is described in the thesis too. Unfortunately, the chapter on hypolipidemic drugs is as extensive as chapters about all antidiabetic drugs together. In my opinion, it would be better to pay more attention to the description of classes of antidiabetics and less to classes of hypolipidemics.

Results are presented in many graphs and tables. In my opinion, some graphs are unnecessary (for example figure 1, 2, 3), some of them are unclear or incorrect (for example figure 7, 11) and some of them have incorrect or unclear denominator (figure 10, 11). On the other hand, I positively evaluate statistical analysis of results.

Questions:

1) Can you explain us why most people in your study had their glucose levels monitored in the pharmacy? Is it a general trend in Greece?

2) Can you characterize the group of novel antidiabetic drugs – such as gliflozins (mechanism of action, place in therapy etc.)

3) What is the difference between dipeptidyl-peptidase-4 inhibitors and sitagliptin? Why did you present them separately in figure 11?

4) There is no patient treated with glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist in your study. Are these drugs commonly used in Greece? Why do you think there is no patient taking glucagon-like peptide-1 in your study? Please, name some drugs from glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists class.

Evaluation of diploma thesis: Very good, to defense: Recommended

In Hradec Kralove February, 4th, 2015

.....

Reviewer signature