

Therapeutic classification of Adrenergic Drugs:-

- (i) Pressor agents
 - Noradrenaline
 - Ephedrine
 - Dopamine
 - Phenylephrine
 - Methoxamine
 - Mephentermine
- (ii) Cardiac Stimulant
 - ~~Adrenaline~~ Adrenaline
 - Dobutamine
 - Isoprenaline
- (iii) Bronchodilators
 - Isoprenaline
 - Salbutamol
 - Terbutaline
 - Salmeterol
 - Formoterol
 - Bambuterol
- (iv) Nasal decongestants
 - Phenylephrine
 - Xylometazoline
 - Oxymetazoline
 - Naphazoline
 - Pseudoephedrine
 - Phenylpropanolamine
- (v) CNS Stimulants
 - Amphetamine
 - Dexamphetamine
 - Methamphetamine
- (vi) Anorectics
 - Fenfluramine
 - Dexfenfluramine
 - Sibutramine

- (vii) Uterine relaxant and vasodilators
- Ritodrine
 - Terbutaline
 - Isopropin

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Adrenergic transmission :->

~~Synthetic~~ Adrenergic transmission is restricted to the synthetic division of the ANS. These are three closely related endogenous catecholamines (CAs).

• Noradrenaline (NA) :-> It acts as transmitter at post-ganglionic sympathetic site (except sweat gland, hair follicle and some vasodilator fibres) and in certain areas of brain.

• Adrenaline (Adr) :-> It is secreted by adrenal medulla and may have a transmitter role in the brain.

• Dopamine (DA) :-> It is a major transmitter in basal ganglia, limbic system, CTZ, anterior pituitary etc. and in a limited manner in the periphery.

Notes

ملاحظات

(1) Synthesis of Catecholamines (CAs) :- CAs are synthesized from the amino acid phenylalanine. Tyrosine hydroxylase is a specific and the rate limiting

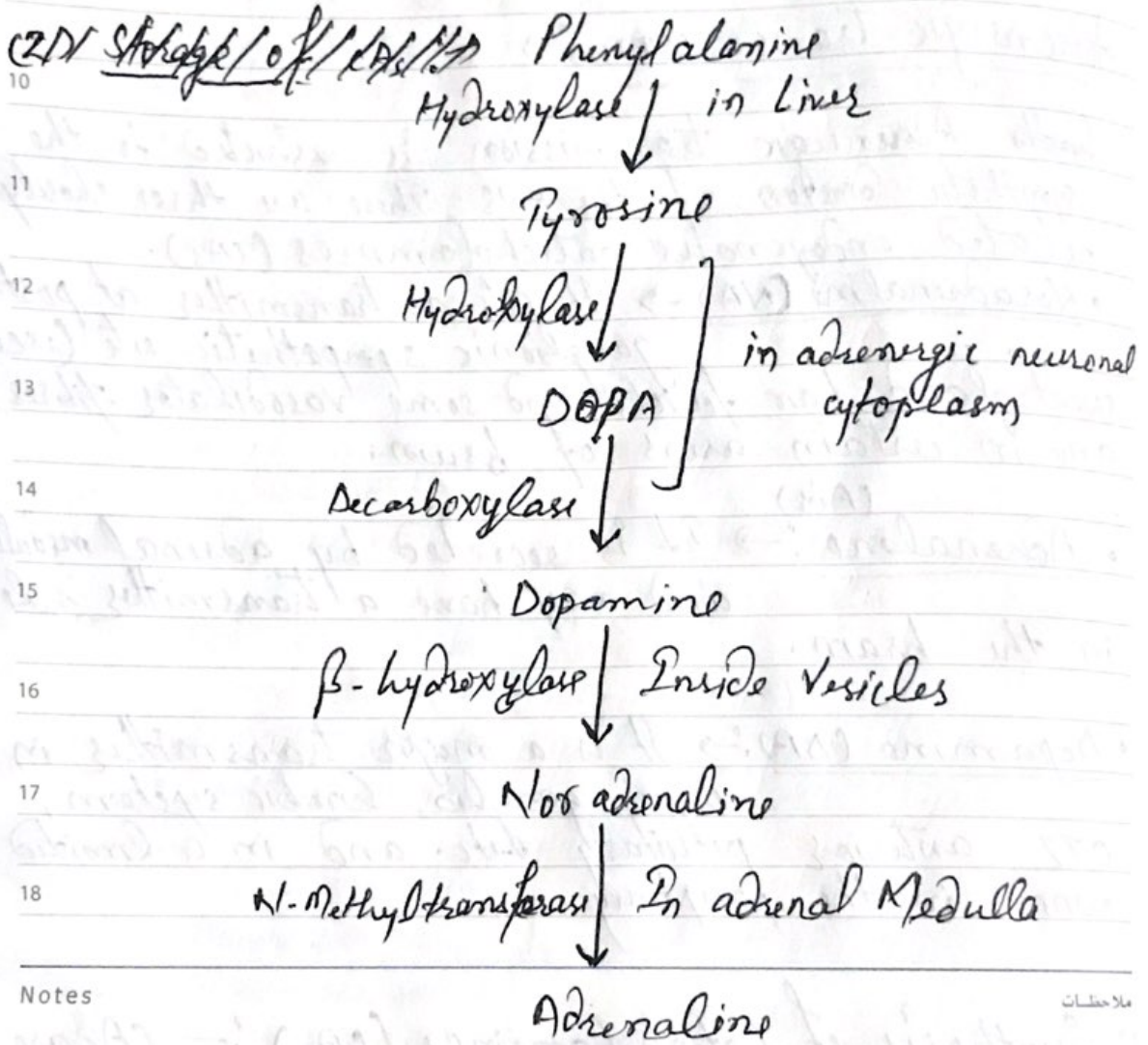
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7 enzyme. Its inhibition by α -methyl- β -tyrosine results
 8 in depletion of CAs. This inhibitor can be used
 9 in pheochromocytoma before surgery and in inoper-
 10 able cases.



Notes

ملاحظات