	Sympathomimetic	Methylxanthine	Anticholenergics	Leukotrienes	Mast cell stablizers	Glucocorticoids	Anti-IgE
	(bronchodilator)	(bronchodilator)		antagonists			
EX	*Non selective : adrenaline  *Selective B2 : salbutamol, terbutaline (short acting), salmeterol, formetrol (long acting).	Theophylline, aminophylline, etophylline	Ipratropium bromide, Tiotropium Bromide	zafirlukast, montelukast	Sodium chromoglycate, nedochromil sodium, ketotifen	*Inhaled: beclomethasone, budesonide  *Systemic: hydrocortisone, prednesolone	Omalizumab
Mechanical action	*act on stumulating B2-R in Bronchial smooth muscle and mast cell  *bronchodilation *inhibit release of histamin, SRS-A (LTC4 – LTD4) from mast cell *promote mucociliary clearance	Inhibit phosphodiesterase (PDE)  Bronchodilatation Inhibit the release of histamine and SRS-A from mast cells Improve mucociliary clearance in respiratory passages	Selectively blocks the effects of Ach in bronchial smooth muscle and cause bronchodilation	Blocks the effects of cysteinyl leukotrienes (LTC4-LTD4 – LTE4)  *bronchodilation *Suppress bronchial inflammation *Decrease hyperreactivity	Inhibits release of histamin, LTS, PG and PAF  *mast cell membran stabilizer *not bronchodilator *allergic mediators are not released	Secrete lipicortin which inhibits phospholipaseA, PGS, TXA2  *antiallergic *antiinflammatory *immunosuppressant	Prevent binding of IgE to mast cell thus prevent mast cell de-granulation
PK	*Adrenaline :SC *Selective B2 :inhalation *Salbutamol, terbutaline : Oral, IM, IV	*narrow therapeutic index *Food delays the rate of absorption of theophylline (poorly water soluble) *cross placenta and BBB *metabolised in liver * excreted in urine * aminophylline (water soluble):orally, slow IV *etophylline :oral, IM, IV	* slow onset of action * inhalation	* oral adminstration * highly bound to plasma protein	Inhalation *not effective orally as it poorly Absorbed from gut *ketotifen:orally effective but has slow onset of action	* 2type : 1. inhalation type 2. Systemic type	Parenterally

Adverse effects	*serious cardiac side effects *high dose: (tremor, tachycardia, palpitation, hypokalaemia)	*narrow margin of safety *tachycardia *palpitation *hypotension *death due to cardiac arrhythmias.		Less side effects	*gastric irritation *Na+ and water Retention *hypertension *muscle weakness *osteoporosis * HPA-axis suppression		
Age				Patient above 12 year			Above 12 year
Use	*Salbutamol,terbutaline: Acute attake of asthma preferred *salmeterol: not suitable for acute attake *formetrol: prophylaxis due to long duration of action *B2 selective: 1st line *Adrenaline: acute attake of asthma	*bronchial asthma *COPD *premature apnoea in infants	Preferred in COPD	Bronchodilation	*sodium chromoglycate: prophylactic agent to prevent bronchospasm +allergic conjunctivitis, allergic rhinitis, allergic dermatitis +topical route as prophylactic agent	*Suppress inflammatory response *Decrease mucosal oedema *Reduced bronchial hyperreactivity. *Do not have direct bronchodilating *well tolerated	In moderete to severe asthma and allergic
Interaction and Combination		methly anthines  methly anthines  synergism  phenytion, rifampicin, phenobarbitone  theophylline  theophylline  *cimetidine, ciprofloxacin, exthrougan  theophylline  *theophylline  *theophylline	Combination with B2 adrenergic agonist have better effects			*Combination of long acting b-agonists (LABA) with steroid is available, Eg: fluticasone, Salmeterol, budesonide, formetrol.  *have synergistic action	

## ^^drugs avoided in asthma:

- \*NSAIDs
- \*β-adrenergic blockers.
- \*Cholinergic agents.

## ^^Treatment of acute severe asthma:

- \*Humidified oxygen
- \*Nebulized β2- adrenergic agonist+ anticholinergic agents
- \*Systemic glucocorticoids: i.v. hydrocortisone
- \*I.V. fluid
- \*K+ and sodium bicarbonates supplements.
- \*Antibiotics.



تتمنى لكم لجنة الطب والجراحة اعلى العلامات 💚 辥

