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Lectures

ANS GIT



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- ANS :- it's the division of the nerves sys. concerned with regulation of autonomic functions.

- It's divisions :- a) sympathetic b) parasympathetic
- System :- 1. higher center 2. Nerves 3. chemical transmitters 4. Receptor
- * High centers :- a) Medulla b) Hypothalamus c) Reticular formation d) Cortex

Most internal organs are "dual supply" [sympathetic & parasympathetic]

Autonomic nerve supply relay to (ganglia) : collection of neurons in ganglia → controls (+ or - the signals)

In parasympathetic the ganglia → close to organ

In sympathetic " " " → paravertebral

The drugs may work in :- ① nerve ending (S or P)
② Receptors ③ parasympathetic ganglia

→ Most organs receive dual supply & in some case one of them takes the overhand from the other or they may equalize
e.g. (sym: 50 - para 50), (sym.: 80 - para: 20), etc.

→ Some Organs receive single supply as :- ① suprarenal gland
② sweat gland ③ B.Vs

The organs do not have all types of receptors but mostly there are one receptor "predominant"

N AChR :- The fastest receptor that can respond to Ach.

Cholinergic receptors :- M receptors : M_{1, 2, 3}

Adrenergic receptors :- α₁, α₂, β₁, β₂, β₃

More than 99% of the receptors present inside the heart :- B₁

→ Bradycardia (para-)

HT :- Block M₂ receptor
• activate B receptor

→ Tachycardia (sym.)

HT :- Block B₁ receptor
• activate M₂ receptor

Q :- How can we control the Autonomic system?

1- higher center 2- Nerve ending 3- Receptor (more selective)

↳ Isoproterenol + ganglion blockers ↓ I gest & u

non-selective = non-specific ↳ Y /

Fate of transmitter :- breakdown by cholinesterase enz. (ChE)

→ ChE :- 1) true (Acetyl ChE) → specific (just breaks Ach)

2) pseudo (butyl ChE) → non-specific (breaks Ach + heroin)

Cocaine, ... etc. [its presence in Liver, plasma]

⇒ true :- CNS, RBCs + essential for life unlike pseudo b.

- Fate of catecholamine (epinephrine + nor-epinephrine) :- reuptake 80% & 20% → broken by MAO enz. + COMT

Reserpine drug :- MoA :-

blocks both MAO & COMT enzymes in blood vessels leading to NA zig.

① metanephrine ② VMA :- ~~blocks~~ MAO & COMT enz. si

→ Normal ring of catecholamine in the blood :- 10 ng/L

* the stress ↑ this ring $\times 10 \Rightarrow 100 \text{ ng/L}$

* Adrenaline ampule (mg.) \Rightarrow ↑ the ring to 100 ng/L

* phaeochromocytoma (suprarenal gland tumor)

phaeochromocytoma :- unilateral tumor [in 90% of cases pt's benign] & it's origin \rightarrow anterochromatine cells.

nACh receptors :- a) neural \rightarrow ganglia b) muscular \rightarrow muscles

(a + b) are Ion channel, they differ from the other receptors in the tissue (M_1, M_2, M_3) in structure & function.

The 3rd division of ANS is :- ENs of intestine \star (mcq)

\Rightarrow NANC (non-adrenergic non-cholinergic) transmitters :- ATP - purines
Angiotensin - histamine - serotonin - NO - etc.

it's receptors \rightarrow regulation function to 1st transmitter (ACh)

* Adrenergic receptors :-

part 2 receptors \rightarrow G protein include adrenergic receptor \rightarrow $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2$ -
 \rightarrow α_1 α_2 β_1 β_2 β_3 α_1 α_2 β_1 β_2 β_3 β_4 β_5 β_6 β_7 β_8 β_9 β_{10} β_{11} β_{12} β_{13} β_{14} β_{15} β_{16} β_{17} β_{18} β_{19} β_{20} β_{21} β_{22} β_{23} β_{24} β_{25} β_{26} β_{27} β_{28} β_{29} β_{30} β_{31} β_{32} β_{33} β_{34} β_{35} β_{36} β_{37} β_{38} β_{39} β_{40} β_{41} β_{42} β_{43} β_{44} β_{45} β_{46} β_{47} β_{48} β_{49} β_{50} β_{51} β_{52} β_{53} β_{54} β_{55} β_{56} β_{57} β_{58} β_{59} β_{60} β_{61} β_{62} β_{63} β_{64} β_{65} β_{66} β_{67} β_{68} β_{69} β_{70} β_{71} β_{72} β_{73} β_{74} β_{75} β_{76} β_{77} β_{78} β_{79} β_{80} β_{81} β_{82} β_{83} β_{84} β_{85} β_{86} β_{87} β_{88} β_{89} β_{90} β_{91} β_{92} β_{93} β_{94} β_{95} β_{96} β_{97} β_{98} β_{99} β_{100} β_{101} β_{102} β_{103} β_{104} β_{105} β_{106} β_{107} β_{108} β_{109} β_{110} β_{111} β_{112} β_{113} β_{114} β_{115} β_{116} β_{117} β_{118} β_{119} β_{120} β_{121} β_{122} β_{123} β_{124} β_{125} β_{126} β_{127} β_{128} β_{129} β_{130} β_{131} β_{132} β_{133} β_{134} β_{135} 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α_2 :- ABC subdivide

- mostly in presynaptic (nerve terminal)
- nerve terminal regulation
- α_2 always opposite α_1 , and it's always inhibitory $\downarrow NA$

 B_1 :- cardiac B_1 :-

- 1 - \uparrow all cardiac properties : HR, contractility, ... etc
* تؤدي إلى ارتفاع التردد، وكان يشتكي من تachycardia أو السبب هو B_1 blockers
- 2- Kidney : secrete Renin
- 3- Lypocyte \leftrightarrow adipocyte { overhand
B₃ مذكورة حقاً \downarrow اد

 B_2 :-

في حالة الخطر، تساعد على الحركة وأفراز المخاطر \rightarrow ① \uparrow قوى الـ B_2 بخل $SK.m$ حتى يكتسوا الدم في القفص ويسهل ذلك على المجرى، \uparrow B_2 تحرير $nAChR$ \downarrow Ach \rightarrow \uparrow muscle contraction \downarrow muscle transmission facilitation \leftarrow \uparrow K^+ خارج الخلية \leftarrow \downarrow الـ B_2 يدخل K^+ إلى الخلية \leftarrow وهذا بسبب طبيعة العضلات بسهولة دخول أي مادة تذكر \downarrow SE \downarrow hypokalemia \leftarrow \downarrow الـ B_2 \leftarrow حدث نقص في نسبة K^+ في الدم

shortly :-

- 1- V.D of $SK.m$ (blood vessels).
- 2- Facilitation of neuromuscular transmission.
 - 3- \uparrow the storage of K^+ inside the muscle from the blood.
 - 4- \uparrow glucose in Blood from the Liver.
 - 5- Bronchodilation.
 - 6- Secret aqueous humour.
 - 7- Relaxation of uterus during dangerous to avoid abortion.

N.B \downarrow Tremor \downarrow مفيدة جداً، واحد أختها \downarrow B_2 بسبب \downarrow B_2 \downarrow K^+ \downarrow SE \downarrow $hypokalemia$ \downarrow \downarrow K^+ \downarrow SE \downarrow $hypokalemia$ \downarrow \downarrow K^+ \downarrow SE

 B_3 :-

• نستخرج القول بأن B_3 هي نوع من B_2 \downarrow وهي موجودة بشكل كبير في $Lipolysis$ \downarrow $adipose tissue$ ولذا أشرفت B_3 \downarrow $adipose tissue$

because it doesn't uniformly distributed all over the body. \downarrow B_3 agonist \downarrow $W.B$

* Adrenergic receptor :-

هي دواء يحفز (α₁, α₂, β₁, β₂, β₃) نصفي :-
فما يلي غيرها بشكل كامل أو بعض منها فقط ...

Sympathomimetic :-

* اذا كان الدواء يبني الـ α في الـ n. ending

[A] Indirect :-

MAO enz. أو إنزيم قاما بـ release for NA from n. ending :-

Indirect sympathomimetic نصفي

* Chemical :-

[A] Catecholamine :- 1 - not absorbed orally 2 - Can pass BBB
3 - MAO & COMT 4 - short duration

[B] Noncatecholamine .

* Drugs :-

prototype :- the most important drug of all family is :-

Adrenaline = (Epinephrine) :-

- it's the chemical transmitter inside the sympathetic sys.
- Origin :- suprarenal gland → (natural)

→ Chemical :-

1- Natural catecholamine 2- Contain catechol ring .

→ pharmacokinetics :-

a- absorption :- ① not orally absorption ② skin absorption sluggish "few" → NC
③ ophthalmic absorption (could be but rare) ④ Inhalation

b- Distribution :- ① Can pass BBB so it doesn't reach to CNS

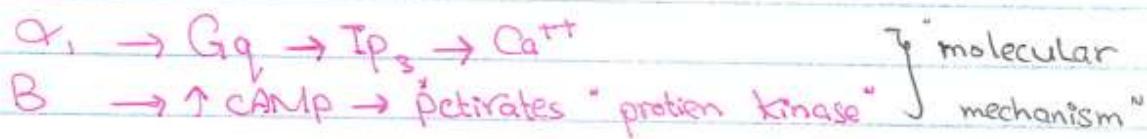
c- Metabolism :- يتم ذلاك خلال دقائق - MAO & COMT enz. ينكس بـ ماسطات

d- Excretion :- a) metanephrine b) VMA

حقيقة الأمينالين تؤخذ SC أو عن طريق IM تلى ذلك خطر كبير لها قد تسبب متلازمة القلب ←

* MoA :-

!! α_2 receptors \rightarrow release of adrenaline \rightarrow **antidiuretic hormone**
 لذلك \rightarrow **presynaptic** \rightarrow **receptor**
 • (Presynaptic) \rightarrow **allosteric modulator**



!! Adrenaline \rightarrow **multiple actions**

* Effects :-

① Blood pressure :- according to dose !!

\rightarrow Ampule or $\frac{1}{2}$ \rightarrow \uparrow systole, \downarrow diastole

\rightarrow more than therapeutic dose :- (large doses) \rightarrow \uparrow systole, \uparrow diastole *** why?**

* because α_2 (predominant) \rightarrow generalize the v.c \rightarrow \uparrow diastolic Bp.

② Heart :- ① \uparrow HR \uparrow contractility ② arrhythmia (V.F)

③ bronchi \rightarrow B_2 \rightarrow Bronchodilation

④ CNS \rightarrow No effect because it doesn't pass BBB !

⑤ eye \rightarrow B_2 \rightarrow secrete aqueous humour. In case of Glucoma.

* Uses :- in emergency :-

① acute anaphylactic shock * the best route of administration of Ad. in case of Anaphylactic shock ? I.M

② Acute bronchospasm.

③ Cardiac arrest.

④ Local anaesthesia \rightarrow v.c \rightarrow \downarrow bleeding + long duration of local anaesthesia ...

* SE :-

- 1- HTN → cerebral hemorrhage
- 2- Tremors
- 3- Tachycardia → arrhythmia → V.F
- 4- Acute heart failure
- 5- " pulmonary edema
- 6- gangrene of fingers.

Q:- The most dangerous adverse effect of epinephrine injection is?
arrhythmia f.v.f

* Contraindication :-

- 1- Hypertension
- 2- Cardiovascular problems
- 3- Large dose with local anesthesia
- 4- Cardiac outflow obstruction (CoO)
- 5- Hyperthyroidism (sympathetic over activity)

-★- Direct acting sympathomimetics

- 2- NA
- 3- Dopamine
- 4- β_2 agonist $\xrightarrow{\text{non-}} \xrightarrow{\text{selective}}$
- 5- Dopamine
- 6- α agonist
- 7- Dopamine receptor agonist ...

2 NA = $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2$:-

- 1- catecholamine
- 2- not absorbed orally
- 3- does not pass BBB
- 4- Not exposure to air

→ NA :-

$[\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3]$ but 90% $\Rightarrow (\alpha_1) \Rightarrow V.C$] $\xrightarrow{\text{the main effect of epinephrine vc.}}$

- β_1 - 10% \rightarrow NA $\xrightarrow{\text{when given}}$ α_1, β_1 "short"

- very short acting

Uses :-

- 1- V.C (acute hypertension state)!
 - 2- we don't gave it injection direct , SC , orally → The only route is :- intravenous infusion ! Q:- why ?

→ answer :- UC → tissue necrosis !!

↑ BP نقیص الضغط للریض اثناء إعطاء المفديه؟ لأنها يمكن تشخيصها
* cerebral hemorrhage \rightarrow جمجمة واحدة شديدة

3. Baroreflex → (vagus n.) :-

⇒ سبب ↑ الفطخ بخطبة زرني يرسل إلى الدماغ ويفعل بقل :
⇒ Atropine - Stop this reflex !

[3] Dopamine :-

Tyrosin → Dopa → Dopamine → NA → A

→ Dopamine :- (Ampule) & it's differ from the N.F.A
as It's a pure form of Dopamine

⑤ Low dose $\Rightarrow D_1$ is in renal vascular tree $\rightarrow \uparrow$ urine output.
mesentric Brs

② Intermediate dose $\rightarrow B_f \rightarrow C_d \uparrow$

③ high dose \rightarrow α_1 \rightarrow v.c \rightarrow \uparrow Bp

Shock :- ↓↓ Bp , tissue perfusion ; -

Q :- with shocked pt., what's your goal of therapy?

A: shocked state means : hypotension associated with impairment of tissue perfusion → my goal of therapy is : to restore perfusion first then hypotension ..

④ Dobutamine :-

- Determine

Dobutamine

- Not Catecholamine, comes from Dopamine

- Synth. Cat.

$$- D > B_1 > \alpha_1$$

- B₁ only

- shock : sympathetic shock (especially)

- ↑HR, Cap

- Shock : cardiogenic

* B_2 agonists :- B_2

a) B_2 :-

Selective B_2 agonist :-

Drugs :-

- 1. Salbutamol
- 2. Ritoadrine
- 3. Turbutamine
- 4. Salmetral
- 5. Formoterol
- 6. Bumetrol

B_2 :-

Dubutamine



B_1, B_2

" non-selective "

Cardiogenic shock !

* non-catecholamine :-

- it could be given orally
- absorbed - pass BBB
- long duration
- doesn't distract by MAO & COMT

* effects :-

- 1) B_2 vs :- V.D in skin &
coronary a.
- 2) Uterus : Relaxation
- 3) Tremors of the hand
- 4) Lung \rightarrow bronchodilatation

* Uses :

↑ Bronchodilatation

1. Bronchial asthma

2. Utrine relaxation during
pregnancy \rightarrow Ritoadrine

* Adverse effect :-

T \rightarrow Tachycardia + arrhythmia

T \rightarrow Tremors

T \rightarrow Tolerance

H \rightarrow Hypokalemia

* # α_1 or α_2 : جيئ لاستيرويد " "

(1) Alpha agonist :- *phenylephrine *methoxamine *miceadrine :-

-a- non-catecholamine drugs ... etc.

-b- Relatively long duration (stim. of $\alpha_1 \rightarrow$ v.c)

-c- use them when we want to MBP + VC

-d- eye drops, injection, nasal drops

② Xylometazoline , oxymetazoline :-

→ non selective (stim. α_1 , α_2)

!! لونهم ثايروكالاز (استخدمنا دواد α_2 لـ α_2)

Nasal decongestant + eye drop :- تذكر واستخدامها \rightarrow V.C $\leftarrow \alpha_1$

* Adverse effects :-

③ precautions of nasal decongestant :-

- Rebound (minimal dose)

- V.C \uparrow systemic hypertension \rightarrow stroke

- V.C \rightarrow Atrophic Rhinitis] يُستحب لفترة أطول
" mucosa] من \Rightarrow اتساع ...

(α_2 agonist) :-

④ Clonidine :-

- stim. α_2 \rightarrow ① \downarrow central sympathetic outflow \rightarrow \downarrow Bp

- ② \downarrow RBF (Renal blood flow) ③ \downarrow GFR

- ④ drug addiction (عنف)

* Adverse effect (SE) :-

- S \rightarrow sedation , dry mouth

- S \rightarrow Sudeten with drug

- S \rightarrow severe hypertensive

- S \rightarrow salt & water retention

⑤ Tizanidine :-

- ① stim α_2 in spinal cord just I \rightarrow muscle relaxation

- * use $\pm L$ in "Muscle spasm"

- ② Multiple Sclerosis :- *

Q: Drug use to relax the skin in painful static conditions?
 \rightarrow Tizanidine .

⑥ Fenol-dopam :-

- 1- Catecholamine (synthetic)

- 2- Not absorbed orally

- 3- don't pass BBB

- 4- must given parenteral

- 5- Short duration

- 6- stim. D_1 just

- 7- Used as I.V injection in emergency cases

* SE :- \uparrow IOP

glucoma. \leftarrow (IOP) ant, systemic \leftarrow (\downarrow Bp) الحالات

Sympathomimetic drugs :-

A. Direct :-

1) Amphetamine -

- indirect acting sympathomimetic drug
 - synthetic (not natural) , non-catecholamine , Can pass BBB + CNS

* SE :-

- 1- CN ++
 - 2- Anorexia
 - 3- euphoria
 - 4- Hallucination
 - 5- Addiction

* Contra indication:-

- 1) CNS stimulant 2) obesity

تم من هذه الدواء من الصوقة وطائفة نفع من أنواع مخدرات

* Derivative drugs :-

$1-\text{methyl phenidet}$ \Rightarrow Modafinil

use in "ADHD" " Narcolepsy "

* SE α -*in high dose*

- 1- insomnia
 - 2- tachycardia
 - 3- nervousness
 - 4- headache
 - 5- seizure → (dangerous for pt. with epilepsy disease)
 - 6- physical dependence → to

2- Cocaine : - alkaloidal nature → coca plant !

- It has same effects of : amphetamine *
 - Local anaesthetic "eye drop"
 - If toxicity → adverse effect same to amphetamine
 - we gave this pt. ⇒ Benzodiazepine

* → Mixed acting sympathomimetic :- * Ephedrine *

→ Direct : Bix

→ Indirect : Release for NA

[use very minimal]

1

- alkaloid (natural)
 - Non - catecholamine

1) Stim. all receptors α & β

4

2) Release NA from the Nerve ending

$$3) \text{ (A)}^{x+4}$$

Bronchial asthma : بُرْكشِيال اسْتَهْمَا (حالة بـ Bz) بنحو

أنت تعرف B_2 فهل لنا (BD)

٤٦ يستخدم أرضنا لغраж - التبول الاطمالي عند الأطفال غال

۱۵) مطابقاً لمُعهد دوادار يستخرج ephedrine

because it's α -① non-selective sympathomimetic + mixed

② Urine Retention (specially in enlargement prob.)

$\alpha_1 \beta$ receptors \rightarrow Sphincter contraction, orally \rightarrow α_2 \rightarrow \downarrow Contraction \leftarrow Sphincter \uparrow Relaxation \leftarrow wall \downarrow

١٥) Adrenaline / سينفرواد α , β طالما لم تنقل آلة يسمى هذه الأدوية
١٦) آنفال في طبقة سستر لقائقي فقط !

→ Alpha adrenergic blockers

Baroreflexes :-

Note: sudden rise of Bp → RB "reflex bradycardia"

• - drop of Bp → RT "reflex tachycardia"

إذا صاحب أي تأثير على القلب يكون له تأثير على القلب + sudden change

* # Bradycardia بطيء التردد \downarrow Adrenaline \uparrow α_1 receptor \rightarrow \downarrow heart rate

is RT تسبیب می کند \leftarrow B blocker است

جـ / لاً، لأن الصنف عديم الاتصال بال receptors يرسل إشارات إلى blockers

حاتی لفڑی بعل (CRT) و تذہبی ٹھوڑے اس تاریخ ہن ادا brain لکن زتمل والا blocker تکوں B

مَقْبَلَةُ الْR.I. فِي حِدْنٍ (receptor)

* α adrenergic adreno blockers :- 4 families :-

④ $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ (non-selective) :  phenoxylbenzamine
phentolamine

② α₁ (Selective α₁ blockers) = prazocine

③ α_2 ($\sim \alpha_2 \sim$) : yohimbine

Ergotalkabout

Drugs :-

-1- phenoxybenzamine :-

- long duration

- it takes (4 days)

- block $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$ (irreversible)

محلس قابل الا receptors طدة H_2O

عَنْهُ يَقْرَأُ الـ α وَيَا تَقْرَأُ هَذِهِ لِسَانِي مِنْ الـ VC hypotension

Tachycardia و هذان تالي مصحوب بـ ↓ Pressure وهذا من عيوب هذا

Reflex \rightarrow ANS Bp + RT الدواد :-

Uses of phenoxybenzamine :- long duration *

1- phaeochromocytoma \rightarrow tumor in the supra renal gland :-

- * it's usually unilateral, benign, cause : ↑ Adrenaline secretion

- * Increases "Adrenaline" in the blood :- a) palpitation b) Tachycardia

- c) arrhythmias ... etc.

Treatment :- 1) surgical

2) Block α , B together

لدينا اطباء ادوية لفبحها يطلقوا على ذلك ستلون قلبنا او فقط

فقط B يقل تأثيراتها الجانبية مثل ارتفاع ضغط الدم

نعطي α + دواء آخر "propranolol" الذي يعبر بفعالية B blocker

س هل نعطي ادوية B بمفردها؟، مثلاً؟

ج) لأن α قد يسبب cerebral hemorrhage "severe V.C"

ب) علاج ادوية (α & B) مع بعضها تكون آثاره معاً ملائمة

ج) يجيء أنتناول المريض ادوية α Or B blockers للمسكك والرئحة التي نجي بها

• B blockers \rightarrow فنيدوكس بارازوتين التي تؤمن هذه المسكنة ثم \downarrow hypertension

Adverse effects :-

1. \downarrow Bp + RT

2. Failure of ejaculation

3. myosis

Selective α blockers:-

II prazosin :- • Doxazocine • Tamoxifen • indoramine

\rightarrow it's blocks α_1 just

smooth muscle وقل

\rightarrow no V.C \rightarrow \downarrow Bp

receptor direct relaxation

ـ لأن الـ α_1 على V.D يطرد فـ \rightarrow \downarrow قـ α_1 وـ \downarrow V.D

. direct relaxation على طـ وـ \downarrow smooth muscle

* any α blocker cause \rightarrow \downarrow Bp , RT (weak) because :-

a- non-selective : Tachycardia \rightarrow + reflex (under effect of \uparrow NA)

b- selective : \downarrow Bp , RT but no \uparrow (NA) \rightarrow Tachycardia (weak)

shortly :-

① \downarrow Bp with no RT .

② \downarrow Bp with no effect on RBF, GFR .

③ \downarrow Bp , \downarrow fat in blood .

② Doxazosin :-

→ The longest drug with (duration of action) about 22 h. * (mcq)

* Uses :-

- 1- hypotension (specially with pt. with kidney problems)
- 2- Acute heart failure
- 3- enlargement prostate

Selective α_1 blocker :- \Rightarrow arteriolar dilatation \rightarrow ↓ venous return

Tamsulosin \rightarrow selective on (prostate) : it blocks α_{1A}, α_{1D} \Rightarrow ↑ flow of urine without any change for Bp.

Adverse effect :-

1- first dose syncope :-

مُؤْكِدٌ جِيَّهٌ يَنْتَاهِي لِلرِّجُونِيَّةِ الْمُنْخَنِيَّةِ شَكْلٌ كَبِيرٌ

وَيَرْدُثُ ذَلِكَ بِحَيَاةِ لِذَلِكَ قَدْرٍ فِي عَالَمِ الرِّجْنِ وَيَرْدُثُ لَهُ: 1

(salt & water depletion) 2- دَقْعَةٌ، لِذَلِكَ نَظَانُ مِنَ الرِّجُونِيَّةِ أَخْذَ جُرْعَةً صَغِيرَةً (بِأَقْوَامٍ) وَنَزَّلَهُ بِرَحْمَةِ الْمُنْخَنِيَّةِ

2- Fluid retention

3- False +ve test for antinuclear factor

قد يُؤْكِدُ خَطَاوَنَةً أَنْ

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) في الرِّجْنِ

Yohimbine :

- alkaloid (plants)

- blocks α_2

- NA ↑ release

* Ergot alkaloids :

- Ergotamine

- Ergometrine

- Ergotoxine (very toxic)

* Semisynthetic :

1 \rightarrow Dihydroergot (H group)

* They all stim. vomiting

2 \rightarrow Methyl ergometrine

(CH₃ group)

center

3 \rightarrow dihydroergotoxine

] semi synthetic

* Caffeine \rightarrow ↑ absorption

4 \rightarrow Bromocryptine

for these drugs.

Ergotamine	partial agonist ($\alpha, 5HT$)	V.C in cerebral B.v.s	migrain
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Ergometrine	agonist α_1	V.C on vessels + spasm on uterus	- ppH نفيف للمرأة
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Dihydro- ergotoxine	antagonist blocks α	C.N.O cerebral B.v.s	-cerebral insufficiency
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Bromocryptine	① Weak on α_1 ; agonist & antagonist ② stim. D receptor
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مراجع تكميلي

* Ergotamine : acute migraine attack

sudden release 5HT \rightarrow حالاتها الطبيعية يقوم بذللنا

accumulation of weast products ومتabolites مجهودات : V.C for cerebral vessels ، هذا يقل

headach \leftarrow severe V.D ويزداد لشخص يستهلك من (weast metabol products)

يُعتبر إناء الدواء الوحيد الذي يستطع إعادة الـ vessels إلى حالاتها الطبيعية

يفضل أخذ الدواء مع الفم حتى تزداد كفاءة المتصادم

لا يستخدم هذا الدواء كمجرد وسائل المصادر بأي شكل سبب الصداع للشخص :-

Sudden release for 5HT \rightarrow vessels يذهب الدواء للـ V.C وهذا الأثر ثباته قصير الدauer

«headach» يسببها «weast metabol products» ويفقد الدواء يتراجع الـ

Tryptane :-

[Symtreptan - Zolmetreptan - Naratriptan] \Rightarrow [expensive]

هذه الفئة تتركز على مستقبلات خال الدماغ مثل :-

[5HT receptor type 1D, 1B]

عندما يستعمل الدواء على هذه المستقبلات يسبب :-

والماء metabolic على ذلك تخلص وتقلل V.D تشغيل وبالتالي الداء

وتنشط الخروج وبالتالي يذهب الألم ، عندما يمسك الـ V.C بـ B₁ يفعّل

وبالتالي لهؤلاـ vessels إلى حالاتها الطبيعية .

هيزة هذا الدواء عن السابق لأن له تأثير سريع جداً وتحفيظ الـ prophylaxis وغالبية الناس تشعر بتحسن منها أول حجمته (80%) ، ولكنها لا تستلزم كوفاين لتفادي السين الذي لم ذكره سابقاً ..

عندما يستهلك هذا الدواء B₁ في الـ brain أحياناً يتسبّب أيضاً لقىن الـ ischemic disease coronary V.C \leftarrow coronary a. receptor في الـ (وهذا العرض يسمى angina وأيضاً مرض نفسي لعدة الأسباب) .

prophylaxis :-

1. propranolol (B blocker)

2. CCBs (calcium channel blockers)

3. TCA (Tricyclic antidepressant)

4. Clonidine

* Ergometrine :-

in uterus → ① for spiral Bov_s (Bov_s of uterus)

② direct spasm in uterus

- Uses :-

↙ بـ يـصـحـ إـسـتـخـدـمـهـ فيـ حـالـةـ الـعـرـدـةـ (ـأـجـلـ تـرـيـادةـ الـطـفـ)ـ

Contraction for uterus & cervix

* لـذـهـ يـقـوـمـ بـعـلـ

ـكـنـهـ يـسـتـخـدـمـ جـداـ بـاعـطاـهـ بـعـدـ الـعـرـدـةـ (ـبـرـخـوـجـ الـعـرـدـةـ)

ـعـدـوـ الـعـرـدـةـ

* Dihydroergotoxin :-

α blocker drug → VD (specially in the brain)

Use - Senile cerebral insufficiency → المـاـدـ يـعـدـ لـالـعـمـانـ يـشـكـلـ كـانـيـ

ـبـالـتـالـيـ يـسـبـبـ التـسـيـانـ ،ـلـذـكـ لـتـارـدـهـ لـلـضـيـ الـكـيـاـرـيـ السـنـ مـاـذـاـ كـافـيـ بـعـافـونـ مـنـ نـسـيـاـنـ مـسـقـرـ

* Bromocryptine :-

(stim. D receptor) :-

① hyper prolactinemia :- pituitary gland D₂ & D₃ ↓ فـيـ الـوـلـدـ مـسـتـغـلـاتـ Dـ وـ الـDـ 3ـ

ـهـذـاـ يـسـبـبـ ↓ـ p~rolactinـ لـعـلـاجـ الـعـلـاجـ الـتـالـيـ :-

- Infertility - hyperprolactinemia - stoppage for lactation

② parkinson disease :-

(basal ganglia) عـدـمـ قـلـ الـDopamineـ فـيـ الـدـمـاغـ يـقـلـ وـتـدـيـأـ فـيـ الـDopamineـ

Dopamine يـسـبـبـ الشـعـورـ بـالـشـعـورـ وـعـرـفـ المـرضـ وـ لـهـ لـهـ يـنـجـطـ فـيـ الشـخـصـ هـذـاـ

Bromocryptine يـعـالـجـ الـشـعـورـ وـعـرـفـ المـرضـ دـوـاءـ الـDopamineـ

ـلـهـ لـهـ قـلـ الـDopamineـ فـيـ الـدـمـاغـ قـلـ الـDopamineـ

Parkinson dis. الـDopamineـ دـوـاءـ الـDopamineـ وـهـذـاـ مـقـدـ طـرـيـقـ الـDopamineـ

* Adverse effect :-

1. N & V

2. V.C in finger & Coronary a. → gangren + chest pain

3. Apportion → لـهـ لـهـ اـنـسـجـوـنـاتـ الـDopamineـ

Beta adrenergic ~~receptor~~ blockers :-

- II $B_1 + B_2 \rightarrow$ non selective e.g: - propranolol .
 . Sotalol . Timolol
 $B_1 \rightarrow$ e.g: . Atenolol . Bisoprolol . Timolol . Acetolol

III BB + DHD action (Beta blocker with direct HD action)

عندما تُعطي المريض B_1, B_2 receptors فإنما القسم يُفعّل B_2 من المعروف أن B_2 receptors هي أكثر تأثيراً في العضلات والجلد والشبكية من B_1 .
 تُواجد بكثرة في العضلات والجلد والشبكية.

- * prephral ischemia * problems due to blood flow for muscle
- $BB + DHD$ action \leftarrow BB \rightarrow DHD (عندما تُعطي المريض BB فهو يُؤدي إلى احتقان العضلات والجلد والشبكية)

+ Drugs :-

- IV Carvedolol V Orlatol

* pharmacokinetics:-

→ selectivity :- on features :-

- 1- well absorbed ② extensive 1st pass metabolism

→ Kinetics :-

a-Lipophilic : propranolol

b-hydrophylic : atenolol

(Complete \leftrightarrow يعني أن هذا النوع يذوب في الدهون وبالتالي يمتصسه بسهولة أكثر (تشبه B_1)
 لكن المشكل والآن عند دخوله للجسم ينتشر بشكل جيد جداً ويصل إلى CNS ، غالباً يكون متصلاً بـ

BBB لذا فهو يدخل الجسم \rightarrow metabolism لـ CNS effects

كونه Lipid soluble وبالتالي يصعب إزالتها من الجسم \rightarrow excreted kidney

water soluble \rightarrow metabolism Liver وينحل له حتى جوهره ماء

، وبالتالي هذه الأدوية تكون لها نصف حياة \rightarrow half-life ..

? (long duration of action = long half-life) \leftarrow hydrophylic

.. Water soluble \rightarrow ينحل بسرعة \rightarrow half-life \rightarrow less absorption

- hypo

1- propranolol

2- its absorption better than hydro abs.

3- reach \rightarrow CNS

4- Extensive metabolism in Liver to be excreted to convert it to water soluble

5- Short duration of action

6- of Multible dose

hydro

1- Atenolol

2- Less abs. than hypo .

3- Doesn't Reach CNS

4- Direct metabolism because it's water soluble

5- Long duration of action

6- Once/day

* pharmacological affects :-

1- Heart :- B_1 receptor which \uparrow all cardiac properties so if it's block :-
 \downarrow HR , \downarrow contractility , \downarrow arrhythmia , etc
 → if \uparrow it may lead to MI depression .

2- Blood vessels :-

B_2 (sk. m) \rightarrow V.D

B_2 (coronary a.) \rightarrow V.D



3- Blood pressure :- \downarrow Bp :-

a- \downarrow Cap

b- \downarrow Renin

c- \downarrow central sym. outflow

d- Resetting of baroreceptors

e- Release for NO , pG₁I₂F₂

4- bronchi :- B_2 receptor \rightarrow broncho dilatation

5- eye :- Glucoma .

6- CNS :- ① \downarrow NA ② antidepressant

* if NA \downarrow :- cause :-

- sedation - anxiolity - depression - nightmares ...

7- Tremors :- it may be (over activity of B_2)

Contra Indication :- with bronchial asthma pt.

* BB with special effects :-

① propranolol \rightarrow non-selective + MSA (membrane stabilizing action)
 = Local anesthetic action

② pindolol \rightarrow partial agonist (not 100% blockers)

③ Esmolol \rightarrow BB (very short duration) * it use in emergency bl

④ Labetalol = compound (α & β) blockers BB + DHD
 active
 Phaeochromocytoma
 ↓ C₁ ↓ C₂ ↓ C₃ ↓ C₄

Carvedolol :- BB, non-selective
* antioxidant drug

Nebivolol :- The most selective BB

- VD \Rightarrow secret NO so we count it (BB with OVD action)

- Uses :-

- [1] pt. with hypertension [2] IHD (ischemic heart disease) classic angina
- [3] S.V.T (supra ventricular tachycardia) [4] hyperthyroidism
- [5] Esophageal varix [6] Glaucoma
- [7] pheno [8] pheochromocytoma.

- Adverse effect :-

- [1] fatigue \Rightarrow ↓ cap \rightarrow Blood \rightarrow skin * most common
- [2] Bronchoconstriction \rightarrow never given to bronchial asthma pt.
- [3] Bradycardia \rightarrow may lead to heart block
- [4] ↑ peripheral ischemia

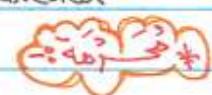
[5] Metabolic adverse effect :-

- a- BB \uparrow K in blood \Rightarrow not good for Renal failure pt.
- b- \uparrow plasma lipids (\uparrow C, \uparrow TG)

[6] D.M

[7] CNS :- * Depression * nightmare * sexual dysfunction.

- Contraindication :- Absolute contraindication [Abs CI]

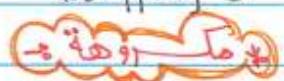


[1] Bronchial asthma

[2] Heart block

[3] Prinzmetal angina

[4] if the pt. use it for long time [no sudden stopping]



- Not good :-

[1] HF

[2] p.v.d (peripheral vascular disease)

[3] D.M

[4] athletic \rightarrow fatigue

Adrenergic neuron blockers :-

نهاية الأعصاب الادريرية التي تنتهي على النهاية

* Drugs :-

① α- M dopa :- * synthetic

* MoA :- participate in NA synthase → as a false substrate instead of formation of Dopamine from the normal Dopa ...

Useful for pregnant women. *

تحذير افتراضي للمرأة الحامل

* SE :-

• Depression - nightmare - Extrapyramidal Manifestation

• Hemolytic anemia . Autoimmune hepatitis

• Salt & water retention

* قد يزيد في حمض البول في الماء إذا

تم استهلاكه لفترة طويلة وهذا يعني إعطاء [mild diuretic] ويوصل عادة إلى اضطرابات طبيعية ..

Reserpine :- NA , Dopamine , Serotonin

① ↓ BP ② Depression ③ parkinsonism ④ hyper prolactinemia

⇒ Used for HTN :- mild & moderate hypertension

* لكنه ليس الخيار الأول

* MoA :-

أولاً يُفرج عن NA الذي يخرج لخل وظيفة ما ثم يدخله

cytoplasm من هذه العملية وطبقاً لروعها على الأوعية وبالتالي ترآلم في

! MAO :-

* MAO inhibitor + Reserpine ⇒ Acute hypertensive crises .

Ach places :-

1- nerve ending 2- S.K.m 3- a/s ganglia ...

Cholinergic receptor :-

A-1 Nicotinic receptor [S.K.m , ganglia , SRG]

M ₁	M ₂	M ₃	N _n	N _m
- G _q	- cAMP	G _q	ganglia	S.K.m
- excitatory	- inhibitor	excitatory		muscle contraction
- gastric	- cardiac		1. Bow 2. smooth m.	
	pt may lead		3. any gland	
	to bradycardia		4. eye → (myosis)	

* Drugs :-

M	N
- Carboacol	- Lobeline
- Bethanechol	- Nicotin
- Pilocarpine	

(1) Carboacol :-

- stim M+N → no chf → long duration
- don't gives systemic (local eye drop)

(2) Bethanechol :-

1- stim. M first mostly in gut, urinary (specially M3)

+ ↑ motility * opens sphincters

→ muscarinic receptor M2 inhibit contractile muscle

1- Bradycardia 2- not good for pt. with (Retention) ~~that's~~ organic obstruction

(3) pilocarpine

muscarinic agonist

M₃ receptor bias

- ↑↑ secretions
- Sjögren syndrome : Dryness of all body secretion.
- eye drop → myosis

* SE :-

D → Diarrhea

U → Urination

M → Myosis

B → Bradycardia , bronchoconstriction

L → Lacrimation

E → Emesis = vomiting

S → Salivation , sk.m twitches

* Contraindication :-

- Bronchial asthma (BA)
- Urine retention due to organic obstruction

Nicotinic agonist :-

1- Nicotin :- in small dose → stim. ganglia
in large dose → xx ganglia

↓ CNS → Depression for all physiological function of the body

BoVs ↑ symp. ganglia → v.c → ↑Bp

SRGs : بطيء $\xrightarrow{\text{Lox}}$ Adrenaline → v.c

pitutry gland → vasopressine (ADH) → v.c

II Vorecline : partial agonist

أصنفته نسبة النكوتين
تستخدم طباعية لارتفاع عن التردد

* Contraindication :- In pregnancy !

Indirect drugs..

" Cholinesterase "

الأدوية التي توقف عمل الـ ChE وبالتالي

Ach يعمد إلى accumulation for Ach :

⇒ drug المطلوب يدخل من الـ

Reversible

Inreversible

- Carburetion of the enz.

- phosphorolation

Drugs:

- 1- physostigmine
- 2- Neostigmine
- 3- pyridostigmine
- 4- Edrophonium
- 5- Donepysine
- * - Rivastigmine

physostigmine

- plant
- N-
- Stable
- abs. well
- ✓ BBB
- muscarinic effect
- Nicotinic effect
- CNS effect
- Locally "eye drop" → Glucoma
- urine retention

Neostigmine

- synthetic
- N-
- unstable
- less abs.
- ✗ BBB

myosis الْمُؤْسِي دواء ينفع في التهاب العين فهو على العين فهو

3 M.G

- autoimmune disease.
 - Neostigmine + Atropine ?!

\uparrow muscle contraction \leftarrow stim. N_m receptor \leftarrow \uparrow Ach \leftarrow neostigmine \downarrow Ac^+
to block unwanted masticatory effect \leftarrow Atropine \downarrow M^-

pynodostigmus :-

- more selective
 - long duration of action (5-6 h.)

Q:- Why [pyridostigmine] is preferred to M.G?

- ① more selective on muscular junction (without severe muscarinic effect)
 - ② Long duration of action → (2-3 daily)

4 Edrufonia :

more selective (better than pyridostigmine)

لأنه لديه عين وهو أنه حين تم تضييقه تكونوا على بخطه (very selective) وبالتالي أصبح شفطه يقتصر على الماء motor plate وهذا سبب أن الماء يخرج بسرعة من الجسم ولا يستمر ثانية ٤٠-٥٠ دقائق، لذلك لا يستمر بعد هذا الماء لفترة العلاج ولذلك النتائج تتحسن

→ cholinergic rise

5) Donepezil, Rivastigmine :-

- block ChE
 - no prephral effects
 - Alzheimer disease

* Irreversible :- organophosphate

- Insecticides
 - Nerve gases

\uparrow ACh :-

- Cardiovascular sys. : bradycardia , hypotension
 - Respiratory sys. : ↓~~↑~~ inherited
 - GI : Diarrhea , urination
 - eye : severe myosis
 - sk-m : sweating , twitches , salivation , lactation .

:-

A	B	C
air way suction	Breathing حجاز التنفس الصناعي	circulation - pulse (severe bradycardia) - Bp (very low)
# Drugs :-		

(1) Atropine (high dose) : Ampule 2 mg

نعطيه كل خمس دقائق و ننظر للمرافق و نطلب اخر دose حتى لا ينخفض ضغط الدم

(2) Oxime : - pralidoxime (PAM)

- diisopropylmonooxime (DAM)] CHE reactivator

→ given parenteral I.V diffusion

(3) Diazepam.