

بمزيد من التفاصيل (NSAIDs) بالتأكيد ، إليك جدول يوضح خصائص مضادات الالتهاب غير الستيرويدية:

Class	Examples	Mechanism of Action	Therapeutic Uses	Adverse Effects	Additional Information
Weak or No Clinically Useful Anti-Inflammatory Action	Paracetamol (Acetaminophen)	Inhibits prostaglandin synthesis in the brain and spinal cord	Pain (headache , dysmenorrhea) Fever	Rare: Skin rash Overdose : Hepatic and renal necrosis	Metabolized in the liver; excreted in the urine
Mild to Moderate Anti-Inflammatory Action	Aspirin	Irreversibly inhibits COX by acylating active site of enzyme	Pain (headache , dysmenorrhea) Fever Inflammation (RA, OA) Antiplatelet (prophylactically decrease incidence of TIAs & strokes)	GI: Epigastric distress, nausea, vomiting, and bleeding Bleeding tendency Hypersensitivity: Skin rash, Reye's syndrome Salicylism : Confusion, tinnitus, deafness, sweating, vomiting	Metabolized in the liver; excreted in the urine

Class	Examples	Mechanism of Action	Therapeutic Uses	Adverse Effects	Additional Information
****	Propionic Acid Derivatives	Reversible inhibitors of COX	Pain (headache, dysmenorrhea) Fever Inflammation (RA, OA)	GI: Dyspepsia to bleeding CNS: Headache, dizziness Renal: Fluid retention, edema, and rarely impairment of renal function	Metabolized in the liver; excreted in the urine
****	Fenamates	Reversible inhibitors of COX	Pain (soft-tissue injuries, dysmenorrhea) Inflammation (RA, OA)	GI: Severe diarrhea associated with inflammation in bowel and hemolytic anemia	Metabolized in the liver; excreted in the urine
Marked Anti-Inflammatory Action	Arylacetic Acid Derivatives	Potent COX inhibitors	Inflammation (RA, OA) Pain (musculoskeletal pain, postoperative pain, dysmenorrhea)	GI: Irritation to bleeding Fluid retention: Edema, and rarely impairment of renal function	Metabolized in the liver; excreted in the urine

Class	Examples	Mechanism of Action	Therapeutic Uses	Adverse Effects	Additional Information
****	Acetic Acid Derivatives	Potent COX inhibitors	Inflammation (RA, OA, ankylosing spondylitis, acute gout) Closure of patent ductus arteriosus in neonate	CNS: Headache, dizziness GI: Diarrhea, ulcers, bleeding Renal: Fluid retention, edema, and rarely impairment of renal function	Metabolized in the liver; excreted in the urine
****	Oxicam Derivatives	Preferentially inhibit COX-2	Inflammation (RA, OA, ankylosing spondylitis)	GI: Less side effects than other NSAIDs CNS: Headache, dizziness Renal: Fluid retention, edema, and rarely impairment of renal function	Metabolized in the liver; excreted in the urine
****	Selective COX-2	Selectively inhibit	Inflammation (RA, OA) Pain	GI: Less side effects	Metabolized in the liver;

Class	Examples	Mechanism of Action	Therapeutic Uses	Adverse Effects	Additional Information
-------	----------	---------------------	------------------	-----------------	------------------------

Inhibitors

COX-2

(headache, menstrual, dental, postoperative pain)

than other NSAIDs
Hypersensitivity: Sulfonamide hypersensitive patients (urticaria, angioedema, sweet, rash...)
Contraindications: Chronic renal insufficiency, severe heart disease & hepatic failure

excreted in the urine