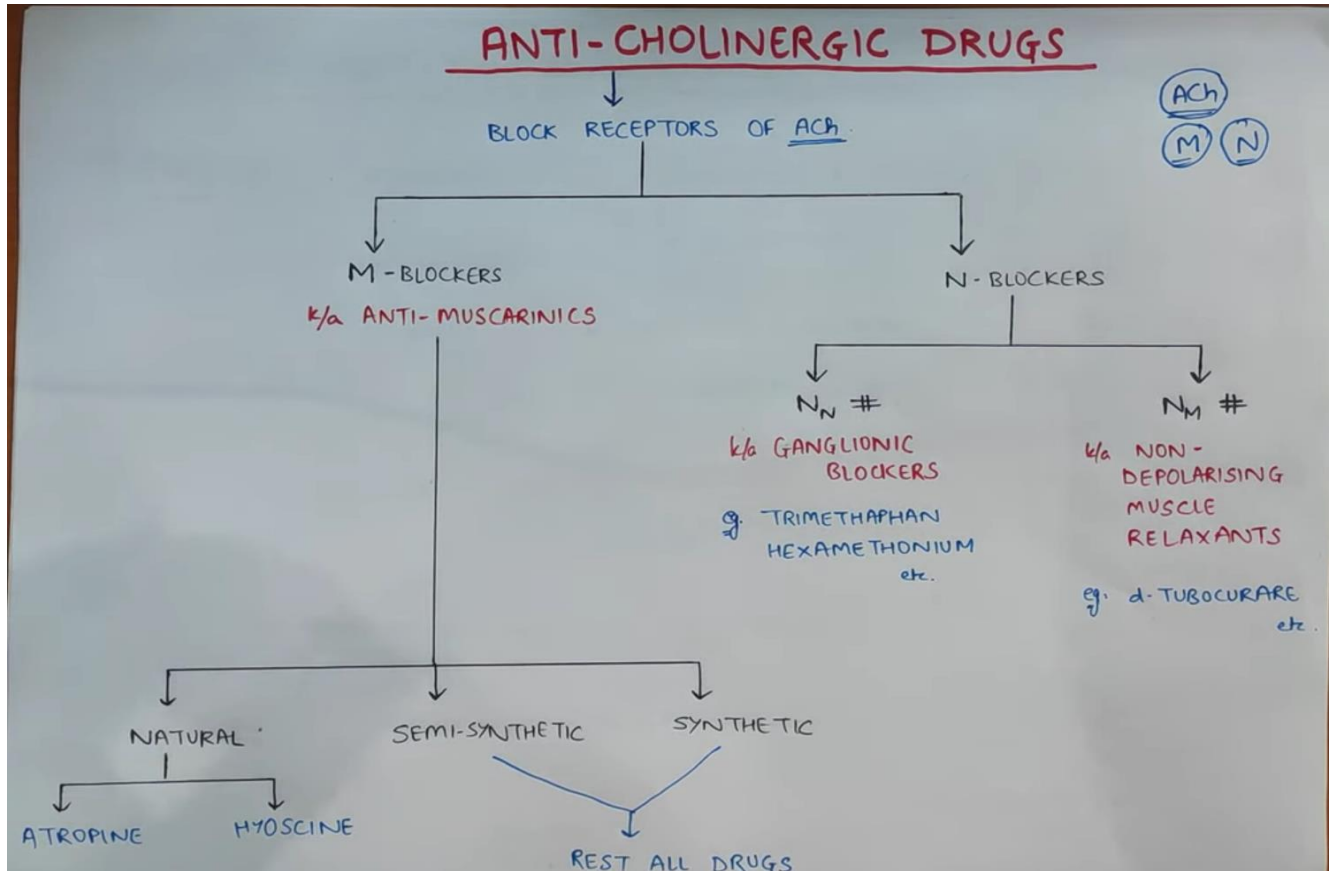


# Parasympatholytic drugs



USES OF ANTI-MUSCARINIC DRUGS :-

**i) CNS :-**

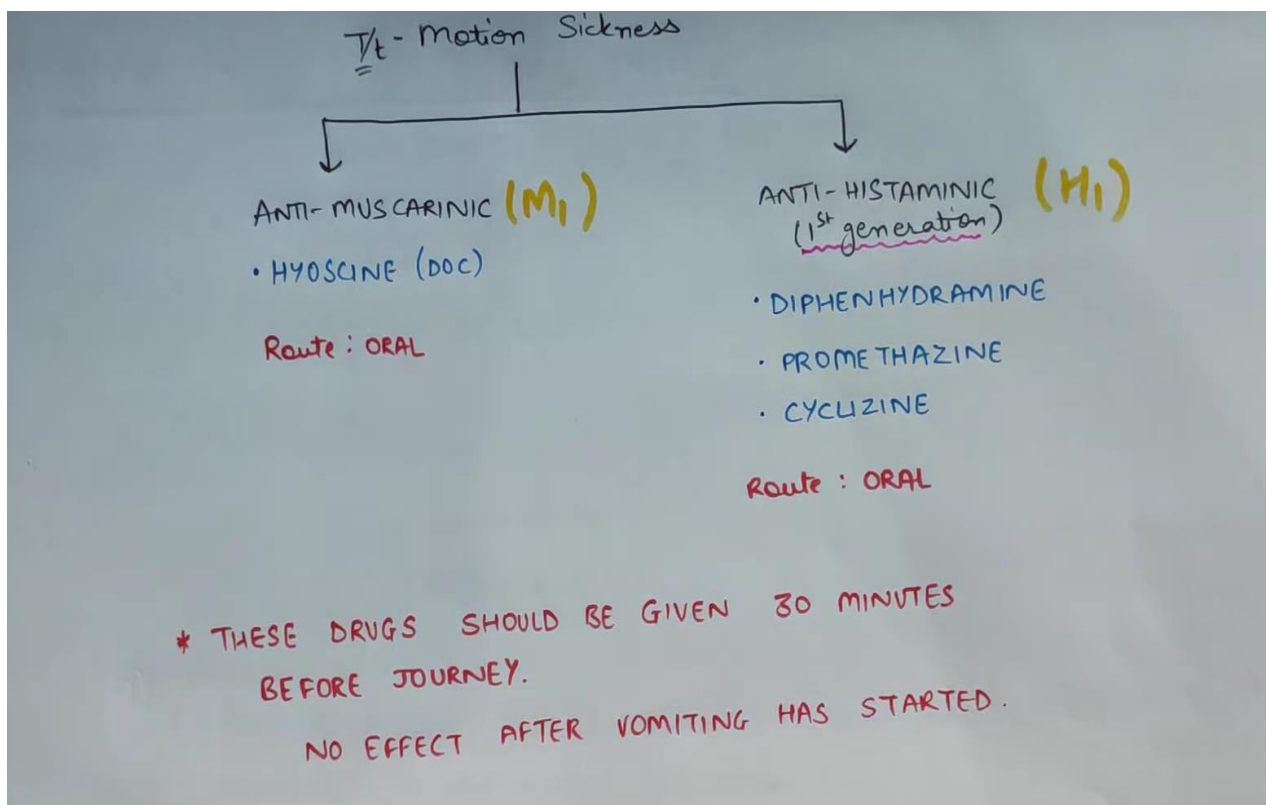
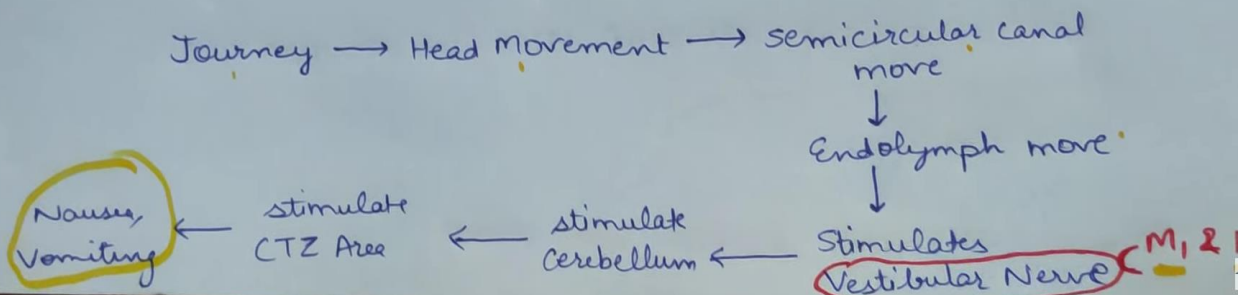
ATROPINE : ↓ COGNITION & MEMORY  
+  
↑ EXCITATION

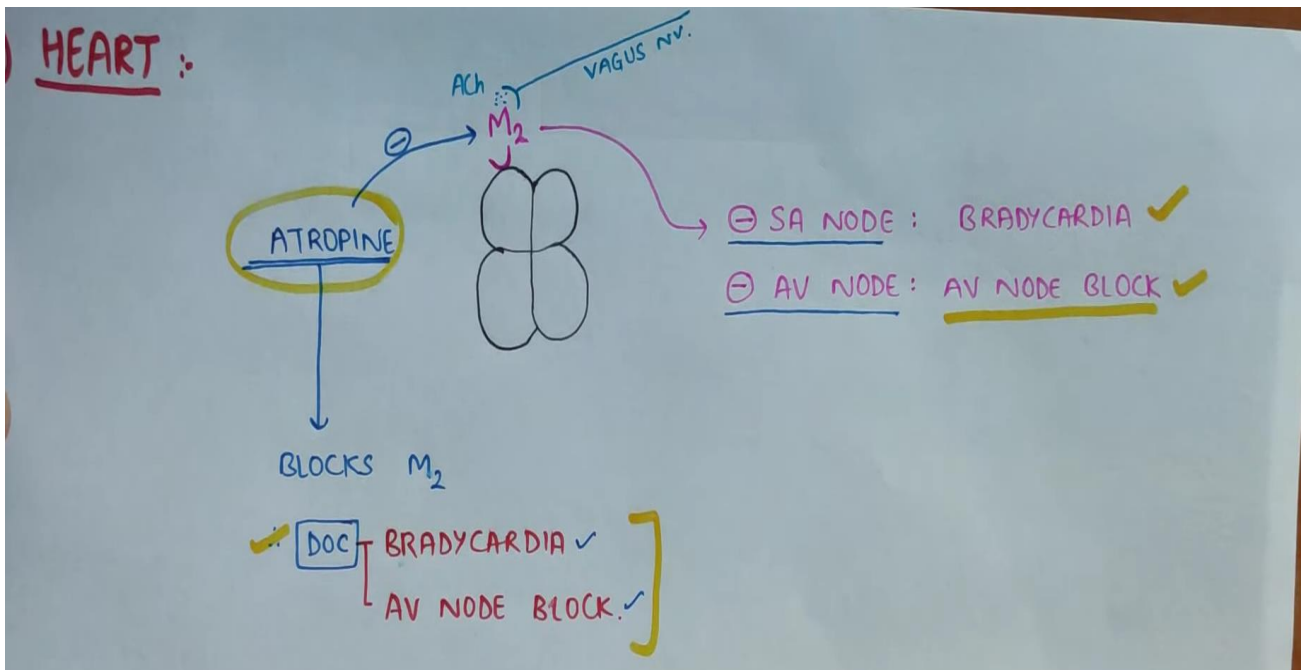
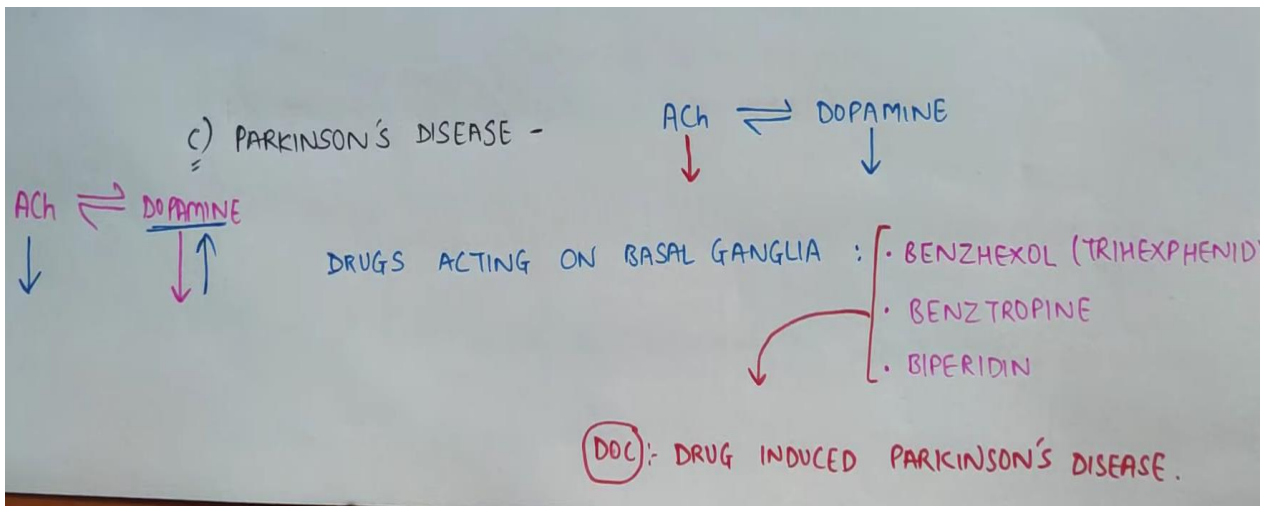
HYOSCINE : ↓ COGNITION & MEMORY  
+  
SEDATION

CNS  
HEART  
EYES  
BLADDER  
BRONCHUS  
GIT

a) HYOSCINE - USED AS TRUTH SERUM / NARCO-ANALYSIS ✓  
DOC - THIOPENTONE ✓

b) ~~DOC~~ MOTION - SICKNESS - DOC - HYOSCINE ✓ → M<sub>1</sub> #





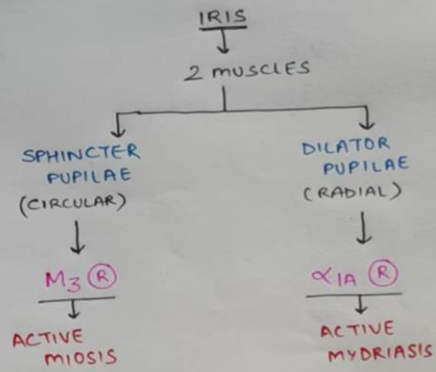
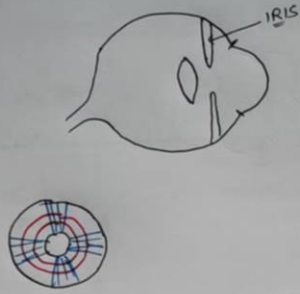
$\therefore$  BRADYCARDIA IN TRANSPLANTED HEART  $\Rightarrow$  **DOC** ISOPRENALINE

[ $\oplus$   $\beta_1$  RECEPTOR]

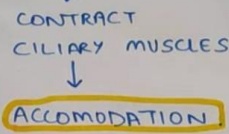
$\beta_1 \rightarrow$  HEART  $\rightarrow \oplus \uparrow$

iii) EYES :-

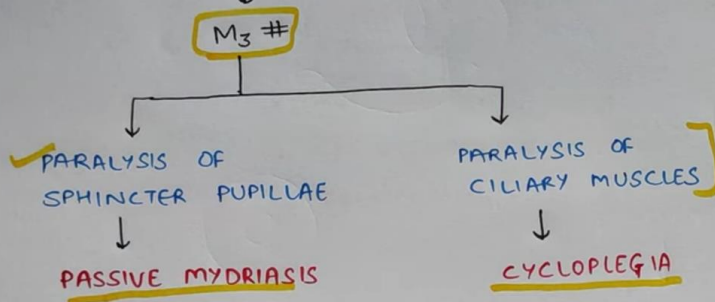
MIOSIS



CILIARY MUSCLE : HAS M<sub>3</sub> (R).



ANTI-MUSCARINIC DRUGS



- ∴ USES :
- ① FUNDOSCOPY (Mydriatic use)
  - ② REFRACTIVE ERROR TESTING
  - ③ SPASM OF CILIARY MUSCLES (1/2 IRIDO-CYCLITIS)
- } (Cycloplegic use)

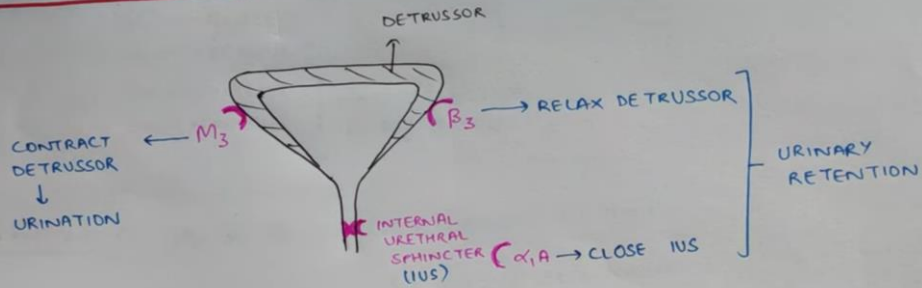
DRUGS : Topical Eye Drops

- I. ATROPINE
  - II. HOMATROPINE
  - III. CYCLOPENTOLATE
  - IV. TROPICAMIDE
- Longest Acting  
↓  
Shortest Acting

ATROPINE : (DOC) : ANTERIOR UVEITIS  
(DOC) : FUNDOSCOPY IN CHILDREN

TROPICAMIDE : (DOC) : REFRACTIVE ERROR TESTING.

### ii) URINARY BLADDER :



ANTI-CHOLINERGIC DRUGS : BLOCKS  $M_3$  (R)  
( $\neq$  VESICO-SELECTIVE AGENTS)  
↓  
RELAX DETRUSSOR  
↓  
TE : URINARY INCONTINENCE OR OVERACTIVE BLADDER

DRUGS : (VESICO-SELECTIVE)

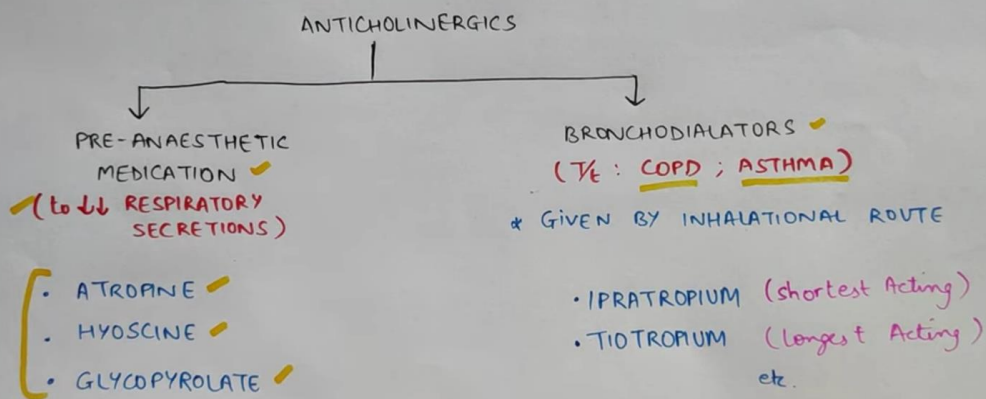
- OXYBUTININ ✓
- FLAVOXALATE
- FESOTERODINE
- SOLEFENACIN
- DAREFENACIN

OFF SD

most SELECTIVE  $M_3$  BLOCKERS.



v) BRONCHUS ∴ M<sub>3</sub> (R) ⊕ → BRONCHO CONSTRICTION ✓  
 +  
 ↑↑ MUCOUS SECRETIONS ✓



vi) GIT ∴ 1/2 ANTI-SECRETORY - ANTI-SPASMODICS.

~~M<sub>3</sub>~~  
~~CONTRACT~~

DRUGS ∴ 3° AMINES - PIRENZIPINE } m<sub>1</sub>, # : ↓ ACID PRODUCTION  
 TELENZIPINE } ∴ T/E. PEPTIC ULCERS.  
 DICYCLOAMINE

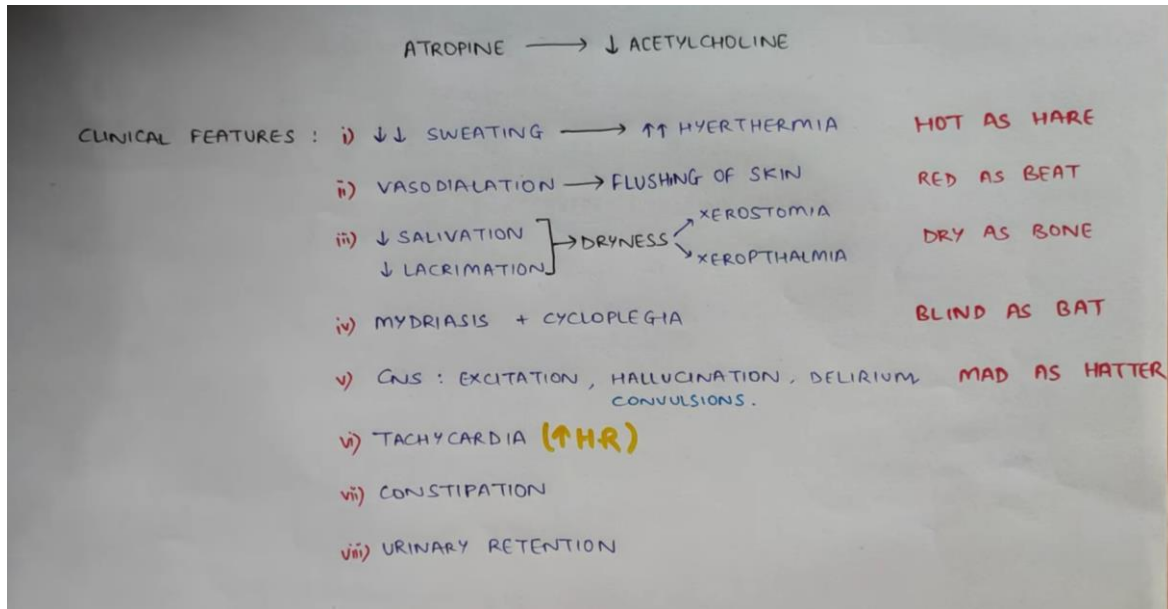
4° AMINES - GLYCOPYRROLATE  
 BUSCOPAN

M<sub>3</sub> (R) → CONTRACTION → SPASM OF SPHINCTERS

↓  
ABDOMINAL COLICKY PAIN.

DRUGS: BUSCOPAN } ANTI-CHOLINERGIC  
 GLYCOPYROLATE }  
 DROTAVERINE } PDE-4 INHIBITOR

# Atropine Poisoning



\* M/C FEATURE OF ATROPINE POISONING IN:

CHILDREN: HYPERTHERMIA ✓

ADULTS: XEROSTOMIA & XEROPHTHALMIA

TREATMENT:

- I. HOSPITALISATION.

II. GASTRIC LAVAGE WITH TANNIC ACID IF POISON WAS INGESTED.

III. TEPID SPONGING TO CONTROL HYPERTHERMIA.

IV. DIAZEPAM TO CONTROL CONVULSIONS.

V. ANTIDOTE FOR SEVERE ATROPINE POISONING: PHYSOSTIGMINE

(DOC)  
 $\downarrow$   
1-4mg

$\downarrow$   
3<sup>o</sup> AMINE

$\downarrow$   
 $\therefore$  COUNTERACTS WITH BOTH PERIPHERAL & CENTRAL SIDE EFFECTS OF ATROPINE POISONING.

