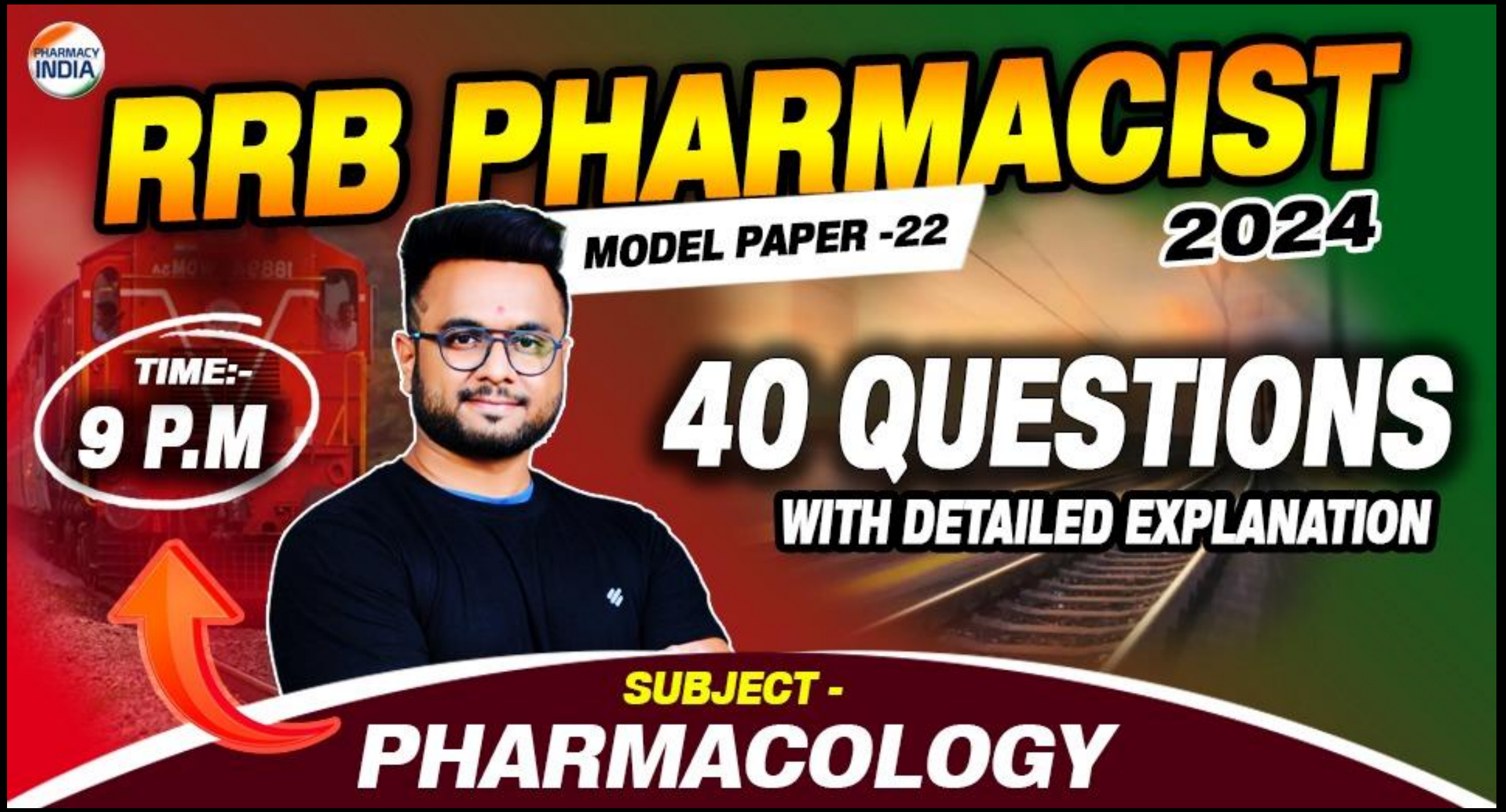

VIDEO DEKHNE KE LIYE BANNER PAR CLICK KARE

1

Stimulation of the nicotinic receptor causes

(a) Muscle contraction and twitching
(b) Bradycardia
(c) A bladder muscle contraction
(d) Increased secretion of saliva and gastric acid

1

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(b) Bradycardia
(c) A bladder muscle contraction
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NICOTINIC ACTIONS

- **Autonomic ganglia:** Both sympathetic and parasympathetic ganglia are stimulated.
- **Skeletal muscles:** Iontophoretic application of ACh to muscle endplate causes contraction of the fibre.
- **CNS actions:** ACh injected i.v. does not penetrate blood-brain barrier and no central effects are seen.

2

When Parasympathetic stimulation drugs are used, which of the following action on heart is noted

(a) Bradycardia
(b) Conductivity is enhanced
(c) Tachycardia
(d) Refractory period of atria is shortened

2

When Parasympathetic stimulation drugs are used, which of the following action on heart is noted

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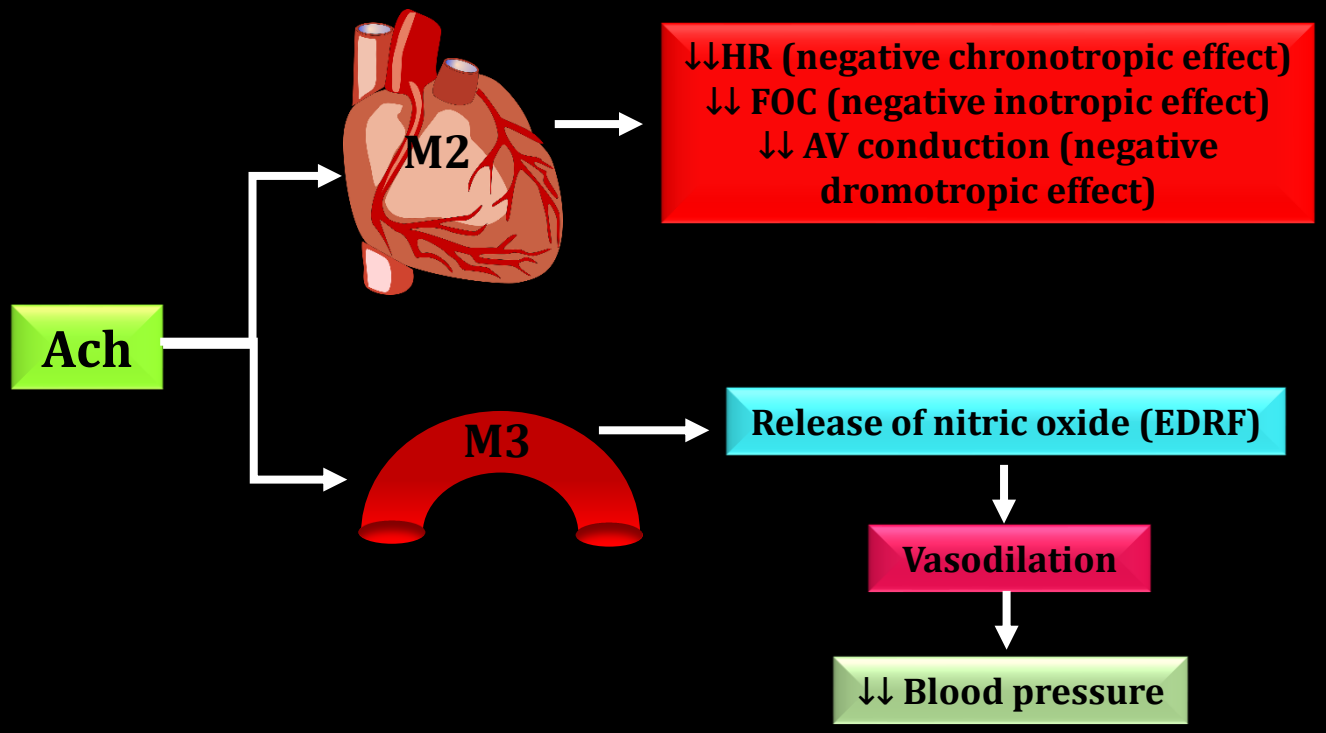
MUSCARINIC ACTIONS

Cardiovascular system



3

The reduction in the release of which of the following neurotransmitters is related to the condition of dementia

(a) Anandamide
(b) Acetylcholine
(c) Norepinephrine
(d) Dopamine

3

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(c) Norepinephrine
(d) Dopamine

Acetylcholine is another type of neurotransmitter found in the parts of the brain, responsible for memory, thinking, and processing information. When Lewy bodies build up in these areas, they lead to a deficiency in acetylcholine, causing symptoms of dementia.

4

Which of the following substances is classified as deliriant poison

(a) Nicotine
(b) Caffeine
(c) Hyoscyamine
(d) Loganin

4

Which of the following substances is classified as deliriant poison

(a) Nicotine
(b) Caffeine
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Deliriants are a class of hallucinogens that are generally anticholinergic. Some examples of deliriants include:

- Hyoscyamine
- Diphenhydramine
- scopolamine

5

The specific antidote used for atropine poisoning is

(a) Bemegride
(b) Mercaptide
(c) Protamine
(d) Physostigmine

5

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(b) Mercaptide
(c) Protamine
(d) Physostigmine

Reversible Anticholinesterases

- Due to high lipid solubility, physostigmine can be administered orally and it can cross blood brain barrier and corneal membrane.
- Lipid insoluble compounds are ineffective orally and do not enter CNS or eye.
- Physostigmine is used in glaucoma as a miotic drug and in belladona (atropine) poisoning as a specific antidote.

6

Which statement is NOT CORRECT for Cholinergic blocking drugs

(a) They have some structural similarity to Acetylcholine

(b) The Acyl group in drugs is smaller to acyl group of acetylcholine for good activity.

(c) The presence of free OH group or carbamide group is important for H-bonding to receptor

(d) The nitrogen is the tertiary atom which should contain alkyl group not larger than butyl group

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Cholinergic blocking drugs

- They have some structural similarity to Acetylcholine.
- The presence of free OH group or carbamide group is important for H-bonding to receptor.
- The nitrogen is the tertiary atom which should contain alkyl group not larger than butyl group.

7

Which is NOT an effect of Atropine

(a) Rise of body temperature
(b) Decreased salivary secretion
(c) Bradycardia
(d) Increased A-V Conduction

7

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(b) Decreased salivary secretion
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PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION OF ATROPINE

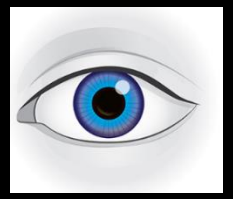
CNS

Control tremor and rigidity of parkinsonism

EXOCRINE GLAND

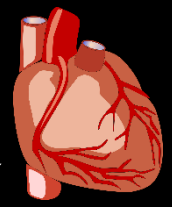
↓↓Secretions

EYE



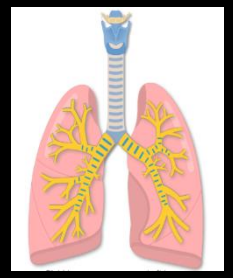
Passive mydriasis
Cycloplegia
Loss of light reflex

CVS



Initial bradycardia
(with low dose)
Tachycardia

BRONCHI



Bronchodilation,
but dries up all
secretion

GIT

↓↓Tone
↓↓ Motility of the gut
↑↑Sphincter tone
(Constipation)

URINARY TRACT

↓↓Tone of detrusor muscle

↑↑Tone of trigone and sphincter
(Urinary retention)

8

All of the following are the features of Atropine poisoning

(a) Mydriasis
(b) Hallucinations
(c) Hypothermia
(d) Coma

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ADVERSE EFFECT OF ATROPINE

D → Dry mouth
H → Hot dry skin
A → Accomodation paralysis
T → Tachycardia
U → Urinary retention
R → Respiratory depression
A → Ataxia (lack of voluntary constriction)

9

Physostigmine act as a cholinergic drug by

(a) Directly binding with nicotinic receptors
(b) Binding with Muscarinic receptors
(c) Inhibiting cholinesterase enzyme
(d) Bind with $\beta 1$ receptors

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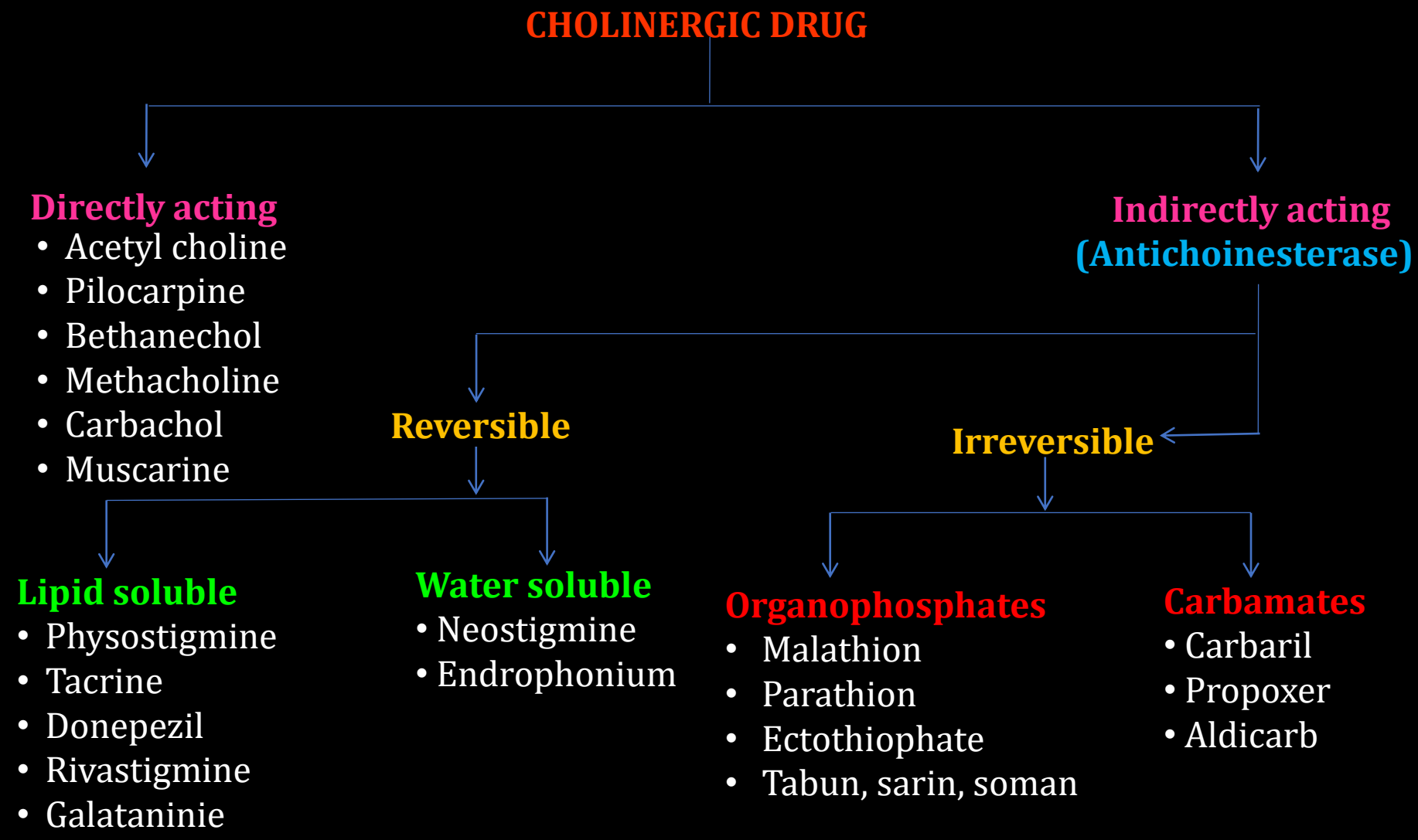
CHOLINERGIC DRUGS
(Cholinomimetic, Parasympathomimetic)



10

The most potent mydriatic agent with longest duration of action

(a) Homatropine
(b) Tropicamide
(c) Atropine
(d) Cyclopentolate

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Topical instillation of atropine causes mydriasis, abolition of light reflex and cycloplegia lasting 7–10 days. This results in photophobia and blurring of near vision.

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11 **Atropine blocks which of the following neurotransmitter**

(a) Dopamine
(b) Epinephrine
(c) Norepinephrine
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ANTIMUSCARINIC AGENTS (ANTICHOLINERGIC AGENTS)

- These drugs block muscarinic receptor mediated actions of acetylcholine on heart, CNS, smooth muscles and exocrine glands.
- Atropine and scopolamine are belladonna alkaloids.
- Atropine is obtained from Atropa belladonna and scopolamine from Hyoscyamus niger.
- **Mechanism of Action:** Both natural and synthetic drugs competitively block the muscarinic effects of Ach → competitive antagonism.

12

Which of the following is an example of direct-acting adrenergic agonist

(a) Phenyl ephedrine
(b) Amphetamine
(c) Ephedrine
(d) Epinephrine

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(a) Phenyl ephedrine
(b) Amphetamine
(c) Ephedrine
(d) Epinephrine

ADRENERGIC DRUGS (SYMPATHOMINETICS)

Directly acting

Catecholamines

1. Endogenous

- Dopamine
- Adrenaline
- Nor-adrenaline

2. Exogenous

- Dobutamine
- Dopexamine
- Fenoldopam
- Isoprenaline

Non-catecholamines

- Xylometazoline
- Clonidine
- Phenylephrine
- Salbutamol
- Methoxamine

Indirectly acting

Reuptake inhibitors

- Cocaine
- TCA

Action by displacement

- Amphetamines
- Methylphenidate
- Modafinil

Mixed action

- Ephedrine
- Pseudoephidrine
- Mephenteramine

13

All the following eye drops may cause a miosis, EXCEPT

(a) Timolol
(b) Neostigmine
(c) Atropine
(d) Pilocarpine

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CNS

Control tremor and rigidity of parkinsonism

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↓↓Secretions

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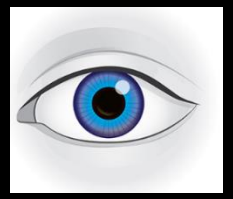

Passive mydriasis
Cycloplegia
Loss of light reflex

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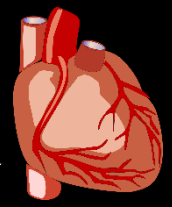

Initial bradycardia
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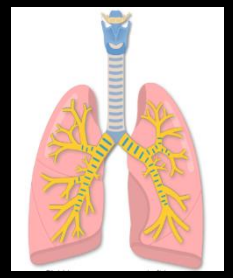
Tachycardia

BRONCHI



Bronchodilation,
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↓↓ Motility of the gut
↑↑Sphincter tone
(Constipation)

URINARY TRACT

↓↓Tone of detrusor muscle

↑↑Tone of trigone and sphincter
(Urinary retention)

14 **Bronchodilation produced by Ipratropium bromide is due to its action as**

(a) Nicotinic agonist
(b) Nicotinic antagonist
(c) Muscarinic agonist
(d) Muscarinic antagonist

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Ipratropium bromide

- 40–80 µg by inhalation; it acts selectively on bronchial muscle without altering volume or consistency of respiratory secretions.
- Another desirable feature is that in contrast to atropine, it does not depress mucociliary clearance by bronchial epithelium.
- It has a gradual onset and late peak (at 40–60 min) of bronchodilator effect in comparison to inhaled sympathomimetics.

15 **Which of the following drug is used to demonstrate the mydriatic action**

(a) Chlorambucil
(b) Atropine Sulphate
(c) N-Fluorouracil
(d) Procaine

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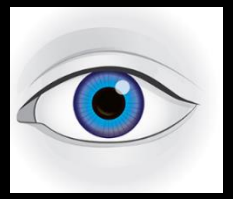

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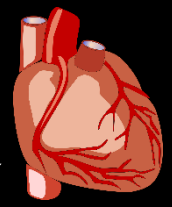

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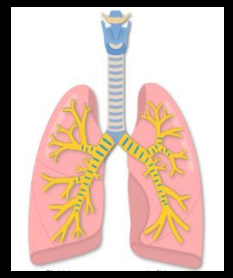

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16 **Nicotinic antagonist is**

(a) Carbachol
(b) Decamethonium
(c) Atropine
(d) Hyoscine

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(d) Hyoscine

Nicotinic antagonist is

- Decamethonium
- Atracurium,
- Curare,
- Mecamylamine,
- Mivacurium,
- Pancuronium,
- Rocuronium,
- Succinylcholine,
- Trimethaphan, and Vecuronium.

17

Which one of the following drug is used to treat bradycardia or heart block during anaesthesia

(a) Atropine
(b) Ipratropium
(c) Propantheline
(d) Glycopyrrolate

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ANTIMUSCARINIC AGENTS (ANTICHOLINERGIC AGENTS)

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- **Mechanism of Action:** Both natural and synthetic drugs competitively block the muscarinic effects of Ach → competitive antagonism.

18 **Which of the following is cholinergic blocking agent**

(a) Acetylcholine
(b) Carbachol
(c) Pilocarpine
(d) Atropine

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19 **Which organ is extremely sensitive to the action of Atropine**

(a) Gastric gland
(b) Salivary gland
(c) Urinary bladder
(d) Heart

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Action of Atropine on Glands

- Atropine markedly decreases sweat, salivary, tracheobronchial and lacrimal secretion (M3 blockade). Skin and eyes become dry, talking and swallowing may be difficult.

20

Drug of choice for the organophosphorus poisoning is

(a) Neostigmine
(b) Atropine
(c) Physostigmine
(d) Acetylcholine

20

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Irreversible Anticholinesterases

- Ecothiophate is useful in glaucoma.
- Atropine is an antidote of choice for both organophosphate and carbamate poisoning.
- Enzyme reactivators like pralidoxime, obidoxime and diacetylmonoxime can be used to regenerate AChE in the organophosphate poisoning but are contraindicated in the carbamate poisoning.

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21

Anti-muscarinic agent preferred in the management of motion sickness is

(a) Atropine methonitrate
(b) Scopolamine
(c) Homatropine methyl bromide
(d) Ipratropium bromide

21

Anti-muscarinic agent preferred in the management of motion sickness is

(a) Atropine methonitrate
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(c) Homatropine methyl bromide
(d) Ipratropium bromide

Drugs for Motion sickness	**Scopolamine, Hyoscine, Promethazine, diphenhydramine**
Drugs for morning sickness	Doxylamine

22

Belladonna alkaloid (atropine) is used prior to administration of a general anesthetic agent due to

(a) Inhibition of GIT motility
(b) Prevention of miosis
(c) Inhibition of salivation and secretion of the respiratory tract
(d) Causing skeletal muscle relaxation

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23

Physostigmine is an example for

(a) Adrenergic drug
(b) Anticholinergic drug
(c) Adrenergic blocking drug
(d) Anticholinesterase drug

23

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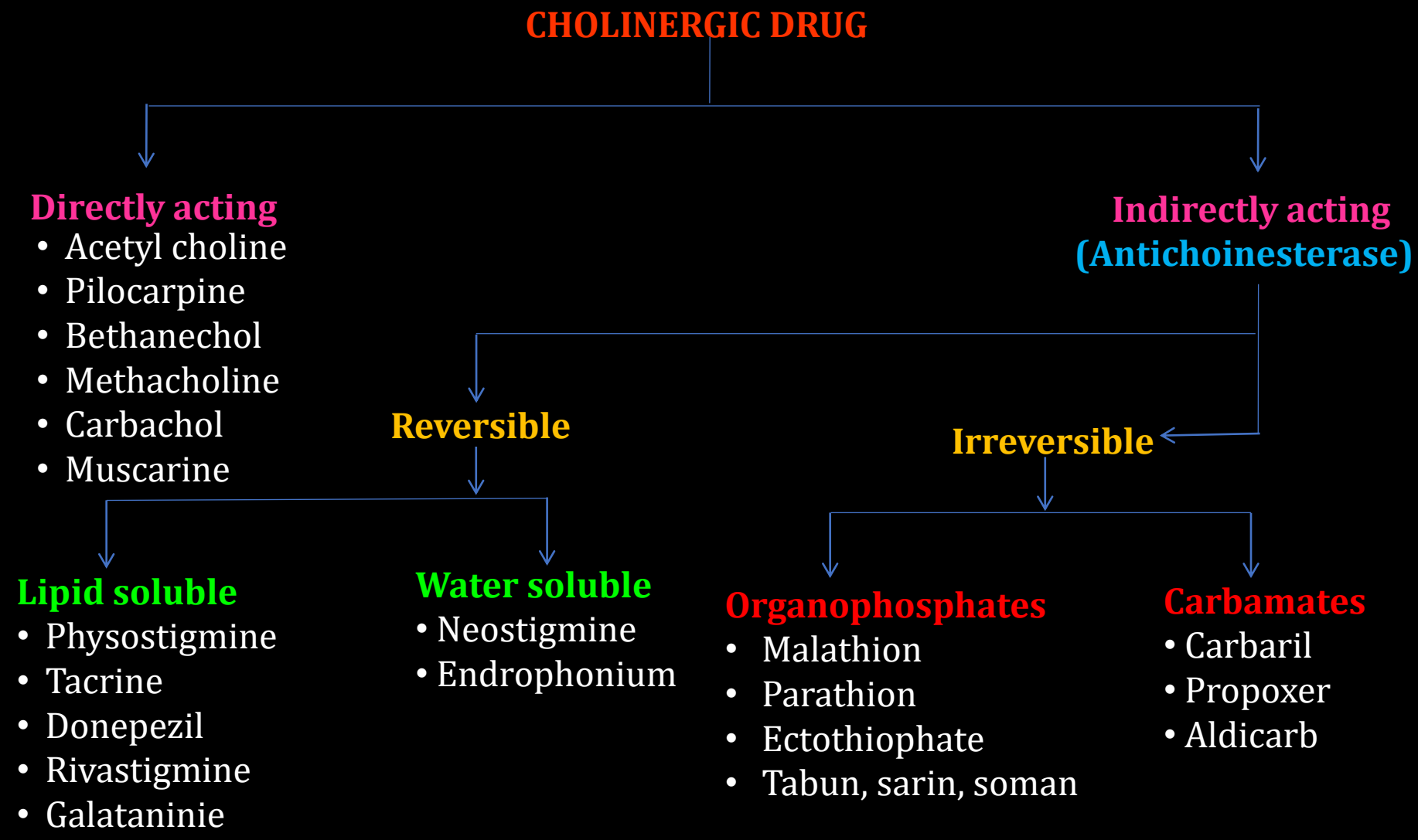
CHOLINERGIC DRUGS
(Cholinomimetic, Parasympathomimetic)



24

Atropine does NOT antagonize the following feature of anticholinesterase poisoning

(a) Hypotension
(b) Central excitation
(c) Muscle paralysis
(d) Bronchoconstriction

24

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Topical instillation of atropine causes mydriasis, abolition of light reflex and cycloplegia lasting 7–10 days. This results in photophobia and blurring of near vision.

25

Pirenzepine is an antagonist of

(a) M_1 receptor
(b) M_2 receptor
(c) N_1 receptor
(d) N_2 receptor

25

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CHARACTERISTIC	M1	M2	M3
AGONIST	Oxotremorine	Methacholine	Bethanechol
ANTAGONIST	Pirenzepine, Talenzepine	Methoctramine, Tripitramine	Solifenacin, Dariferacin

26

Drug of choice for mushroom poisoning is

(a) Adrenaline
(b) Carbachol
(c) Atropine
(d) None of these

26

Drug of choice for mushroom poisoning is

(a) Adrenaline
(b) Carbachol
(c) Atropine
(d) None of these

Condition	Drug of choice
Mushroom poisoning	
• **Early (Inocybe sp.)**	Atropine
• **Delayed (Amanita sp.)**	Thioctic acid
Glaucoma	
• **Open angle**	Latanoprost
• **Angle closure**	Acetazolamide
• **Diagnosis**	Edrophonium
• **Treatment**	Neostigmine/pyridostigmine
Belladona poisoning	Physostigmine
Atropine poisoning	Physostigmine
Dhatura poisoning	Physostigmine
Alzhiemer's dementia	Donepezil/ Rivastigmine/ Gallantamine
Cobra bite	Anti-venom

27

Mast cell responsible for release of

(a) Serotonin
(b) Keratin
(c) Fatty Acids
(d) None of these

27

Mast cell responsible for release of

(a) Serotonin
(b) Keratin
(c) Fatty Acids
(d) None of these

Local mast cells produce, store, and release serotonin into the extravascular space—in part, even under neural control (6, 16, 17). Still, the vast majority of total peripheral serotonin is stored in platelets and released upon platelet activation.

28

Vesicular uptake of Ach is inhibited by

(a) Hemicholinium
(b) Botulinum toxin
(c) Vesamicol
(d) Cholinesterase

28

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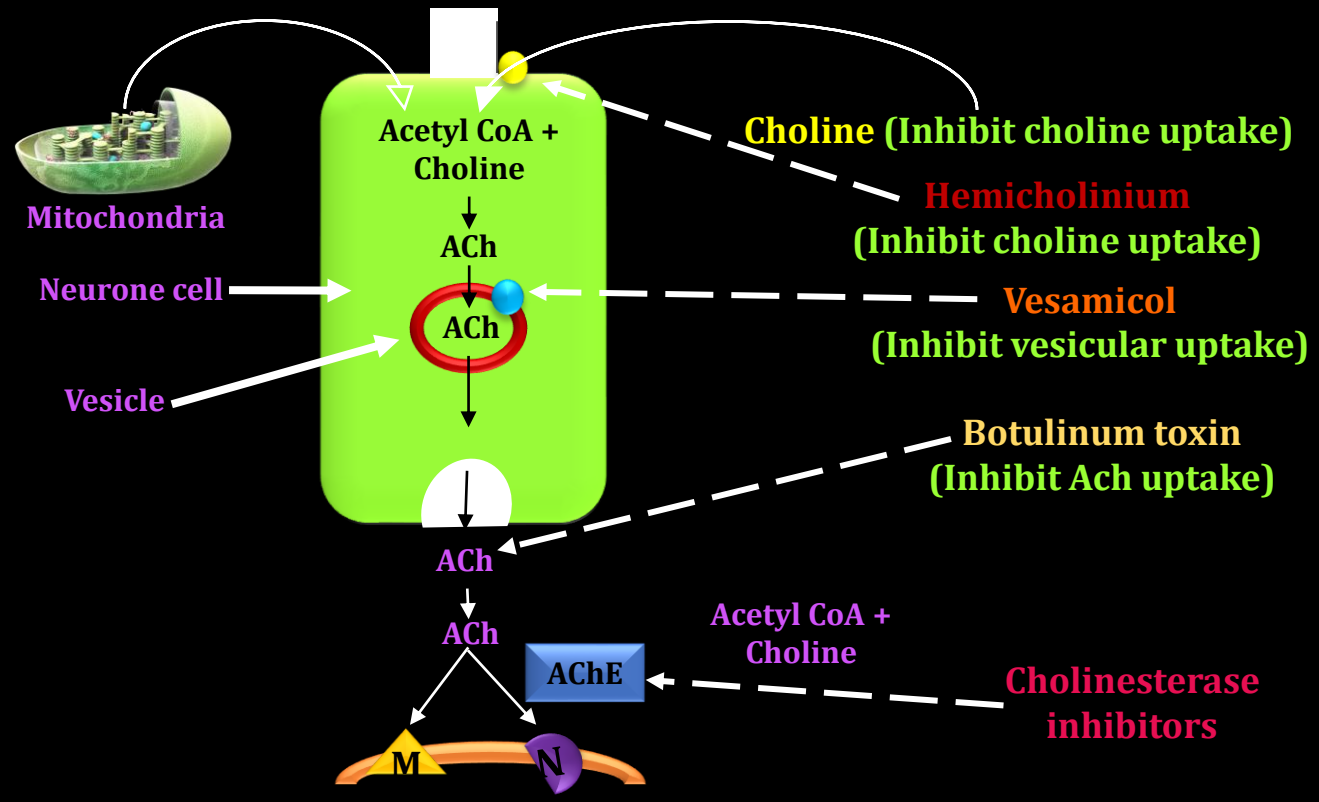
CHOLINERGIC TRANSMISSION

Synthesis storage and destruction of acetylcholine



29

Atropine is a

(a) Muscarinic agonist
(b) Muscarinic antagonist
(c) Nicotinic agonist
(d) Nicotinic antagonist

29

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30

Poisoning with carbamate insecticide is best managed by

(a) Atropine
(b) Pilocarpine
(c) Propranolol
(d) Physostigmine

30

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31

Which one of the following classes of drugs causes side effects like dryness of mouth, tachycardia, urinary retention, constipation, blurring of vision, precipitation of glaucoma, drowsiness and impairment of cognition

(a) Anti-adrenergic
(b) Anti-cholinergic
(c) Anti-serotonergic
(d) Anti-dopaminergic

31

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ADVERSE EFFECT OF ATROPINE

D → Dry mouth
H → Hot dry skin
A → Accomodation paralysis
T → Tachycardia
U → Urinary retention
R → Respiratory depression
A → Ataxia (lack of voluntary constriction)

32

Which is selective antagonist of cholinergic transmission in skeletal muscles

(a) Muscarine
(b) Tubocurarine
(c) Atropine
(d) Carbachol

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	N_N	N_M
Location and specific function	Neuromuscular junction: depolarization of muscle end plate (contraction of skeletal muscle)	Autonomic ganglia: depolarization (postganglionic impulse) Adrenal medulla: catecholamine release CNS: site specific excitation or inhibition
Agonists	Dimethyl phenyl piperidinium (DMPP), Nicotine	Phenyl trimethyl ammonium (PTMA), Nicotine
Antagonists	Hexamethonium, Trimethophan	Tubocurarine, Bungarotoxin

33

Which is autoimmune disease

(a) Cancer
(b) Alzheimer disease
(c) Cardiac heart failure
(d) Myasthenia gravis

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MYASTHENIA GRAVIS

Disorder	Abnormality	Treatment	Diagnosis test
Autoimmune disorder	development of antibodies directed to the nicotinic receptors (NR) at the muscle endplate → reduction in number of free NM cholinoceptors	Neostigmine 15 mg orally 6 hourly	Ameliorative test: edrophonium is used. Provocative test: d-tubocurarine is used

34

Alkaline diuresis is done for the treatment of poisoning due to

(a) Atropine
(b) Morphine
(c) Phenobarbitone
(d) Amphetamine

34

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(b) Morphine
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(d) Amphetamine

- Serum electrolytes and urinary pH must be closely monitored every 2 to 3 hours during alkaline diuresis, with a target urine pH between 7.5 and 8.5.
- Urinary alkalinization effectively increases elimination of drugs such as phenobarbital, barbital, and salicylates.

35

Neostigmine bromide is used orally for treatment of

(a) Parkinson's disease
(b) Alzheimer's disease
(c) Glaucoma
(d) All of these

35

Neostigmine bromide is used orally for treatment of

(a) Parkinson's disease
(b) Alzheimer's disease
(c) Glaucoma
(d) All of these

Alzheimer's disease

- Characterized by progressive dementia, AD is a neurodegenerative disorder, primarily affecting cholinergic neurons in the brain.
- Various measures to augment cholinergic transmission in the brain have been tried.
- The relatively cerebroselective anti-ChEs, rivastigmine, donepezil and galantamine are now commonly used.

36

Which of the following is a musculoskeletal disorder

(a) Myasthenia gravis
(b) Gout
(c) Guillain-Barre syndrome
(d) Anaphylaxis

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37 **Drug used in the diagnosis of Myasthenia gravis**

(a) Edrophonium
(b) Physostigmine
(c) Pyridostigmine
(d) None of these

37

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38

Sympathetic neurotransmitter is

(a) Acetylcholine
(b) Noradrenaline
(c) Glutamine
(d) Glycine

38

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(c) Glutamine
(d) Glycine

ADRENERGIC TRANSMISSION

- In this part of ANS, Nor-adrenaline is the neurotransmitter at most of the sites.
- There are three closely related endogenous catecholamines (CAs).
  - **Noradrenaline (NA) -** It acts as transmitter at postganglionic sympathetic sites (except sweat glands, hair follicles 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.

39

Anticholinesterase with central action

(a) Neostigmine
(b) Physostigmine
(c) Donepezil
(d) Edrophonium

39

Anticholinesterase with central action

(a) Neostigmine
(b) Physostigmine
(c) Donepezil
(d) Edrophonium

Physostigmine

- It is rapidly absorbed from g.i.t. and parenteral sites.
- Applied to the eye, it penetrates cornea freely.
- It crosses blood-brain barrier and is disposed after hydrolysis by ChE.

40 **Which of the following drug is a non-catecholamine**

(a) Terbutaline
(b) Phenylephrine
(c) Ephedrine
(d) All of these

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(a) Terbutaline
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(d) All of these

ADRENERGIC DRUGS (SYMPATHOMINETICS)

Directly acting

Catecholamines

1. Endogenous

- Dopamine
- Adrenaline
- Nor-adrenaline

2. Exogenous

- Dobutamine
- Dopexamine
- Fenoldopam
- Isoprenaline

Non-catecholamines

- Xylometazoline
- Clonidine
- Phenylephrine
- Salbutamol
- Methoxamine

Indirectly acting

Reuptake inhibitors

- Cocaine
- TCA

Action by displacement

- Amphetamines
- Methylphenidate
- Modafinil

Mixed action

- Ephedrine
- Pseudoephidrine
- Mephenteramine

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