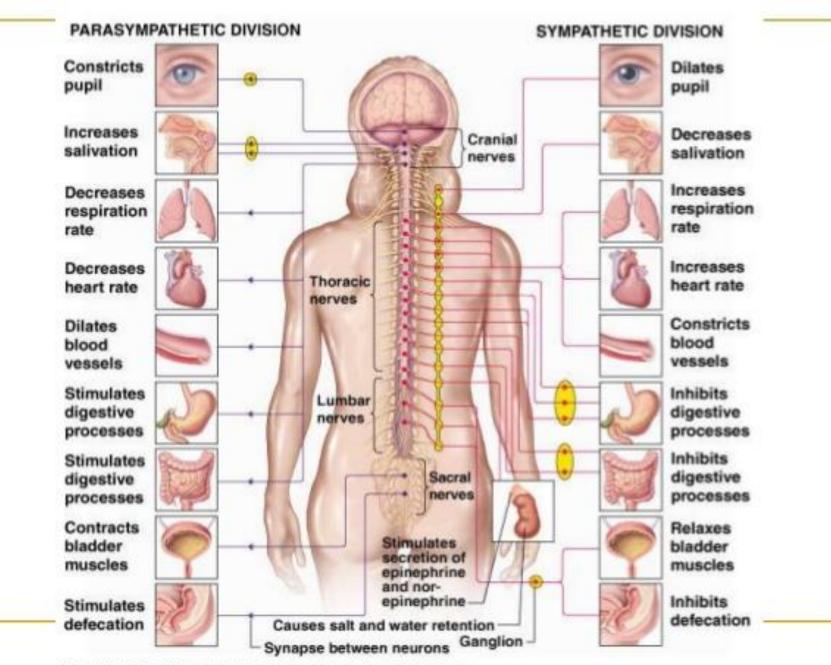


Cholinergic Drugs; (Parasympathomimetic Drugs)

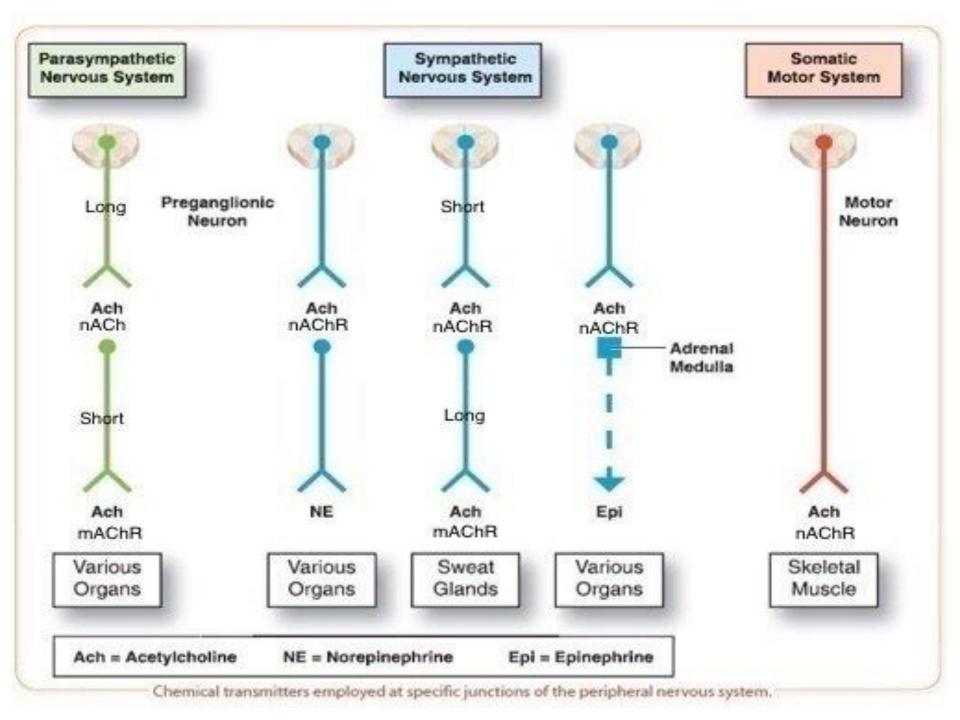
By Dr. Muhammad Sarwar

Classification of Autonomic Drugs;

- Cholinergic Drugs;
 - Parasympathomimetic Drugs.
 - Muscarinic agonist drugs
 - Parasympatholytic Drugs;
 - Antimuscarinic drugs
 - Ganglion Blocking Agents.
 - Neuromuscular blockers.
- Adrenergic Drugs;
 - Sympathomimetic Drugs;
 - Sympatholytic Drugs;
 - Adrenergic Blocking Drugs:



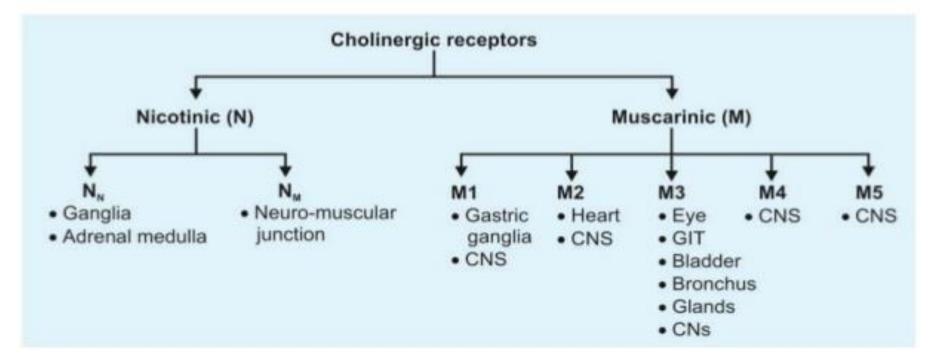
Copyright © 2003 Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as Benjamin Cummings.

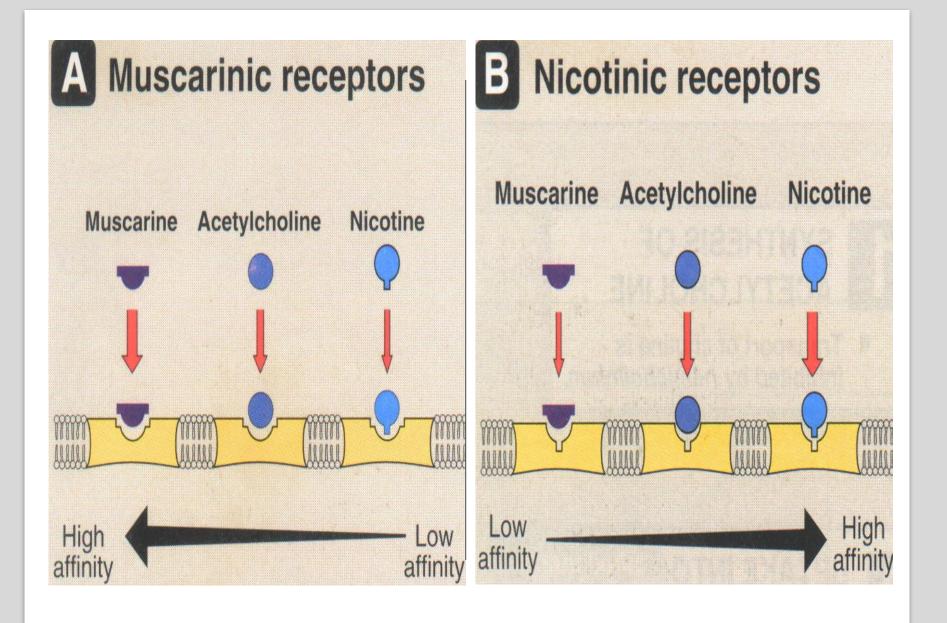


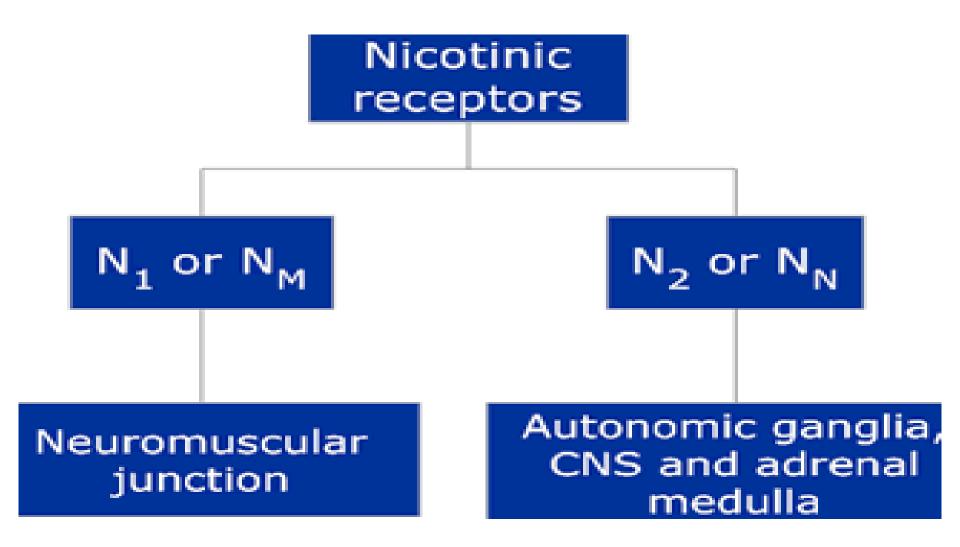
Ach as neurotransmitters;

- > All autonomic ganglion, (N)
- Neuromuscular junction, (N)
- Post ganglionic parasympathetic nerves,(M)
- Postganglionic Sympathetic Nerves to sweat glands, (M)
- Vascular smooth muscles in skeletal muscle has sympathetic cholinergic dilator fibers, (M)
- ≻ CNS. (M & N)
 - Cognitive functions, especially memory,
 - Presenile dementia of Alzheimer type --- profound loss of cholinergic neurons.
 - Motor activity (excitation),
 - tremors, rigidity --- Parkinson's Disease

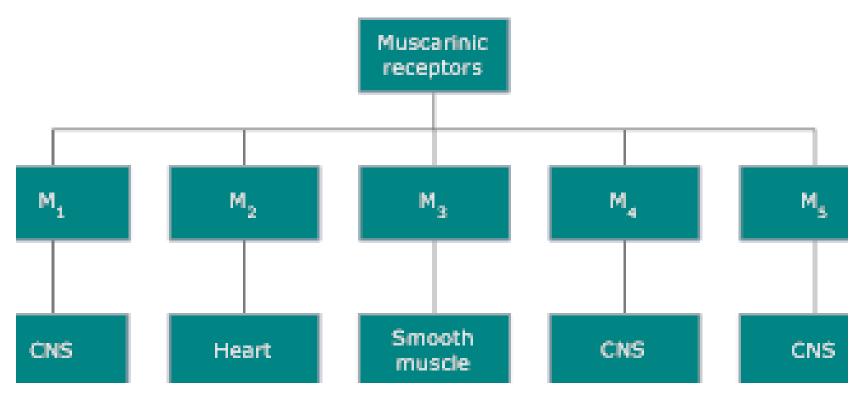
Classification of Cholinergic Receptors





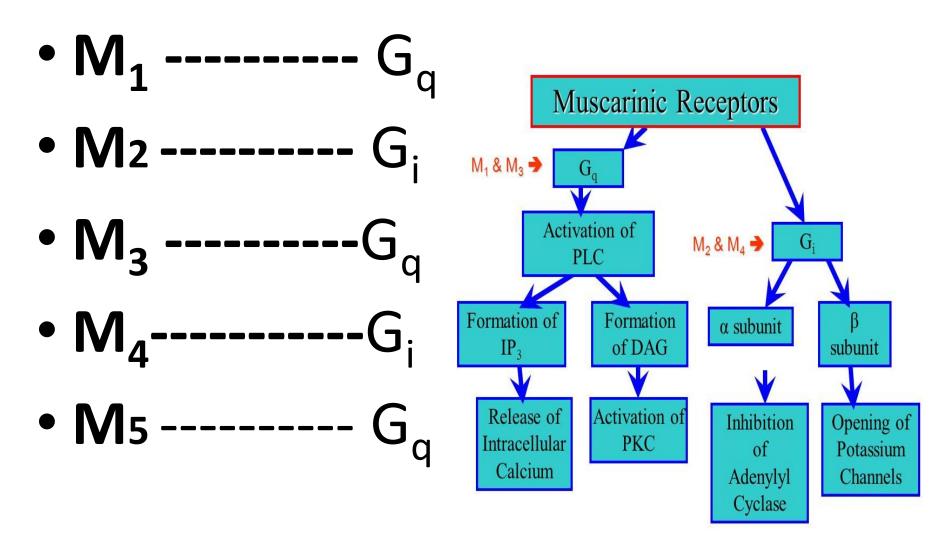


Muscles innervated by somatic motor fibers (Nm)



- All muscarinic (M) Ach receptors are Selectively stimulated by muscarine and blocked by atropine.
- Drugs with muscarinic actions preferentially stimulate muscarinic receptors, but at high concentration they may show some activity at nicotinic receptors.

Muscarinic receptors and G protein coupled effect;





Receptor

Gq protein

Phospho-

lipase C

α

G_q−IP3, DAG ↑ Ca⁺⁺ Diacylglycerol Inositol triphosphate

Protein phosphorylation and increased intracellular Ca²⁺

Target		Receptor	Response
Eye	Sphincter Ciliary muscle	M ₃ M ₃	Contraction—miosis Contraction—accommodation for near vision
Heart	SA node AV node	M ₂ M ₂	 ↓ Heart rate (HR)—negative chronotropy ↓ Conduction velocity—negative dromotropy No effects on ventricles, Purkinje system
Lungs	Bronchioles Glands	M ₃ M ₃	Contraction—bronchospasm Secretion
GI tract	Stomach Glands Intestine	M ₃ M ₁ M ₃	A Motility—cramps Secretion Contraction—diarrhea, involuntary defecation
Bladder		M ₃	Contraction (detrusor), relaxation (trigone/sphincter), voiding, urinary incontinence
Sphincters		M ₃	Relaxation, except lower esophageal, which contracts
Glands		M ₃	Secretion—sweat (thermoregulatory), salivation, and lacrimation
Blood vessels (endothelium)		M ₃	Dilation (via NO/endothelium-derived re- laxing factor)—no innervation, no effects of indirect agonists

Muscarinic receptors

Receptor	Locations	Pharmacological actions
M1	CNS	CNS excitation
Excitatory	gastric parietal cells	Gastric acid secretion
M2	Heart	Cardiac inhibition
Inhibitory		(Bradycardia)
M3	Exocrine glands	• Secretion of glands
Excitatory	Smooth muscles	 Smooth muscle contraction
	Vascular endothelium	• Vasodilatation (via nitric oxide)
M4 & M5	CNS	memory, arousal, attention and

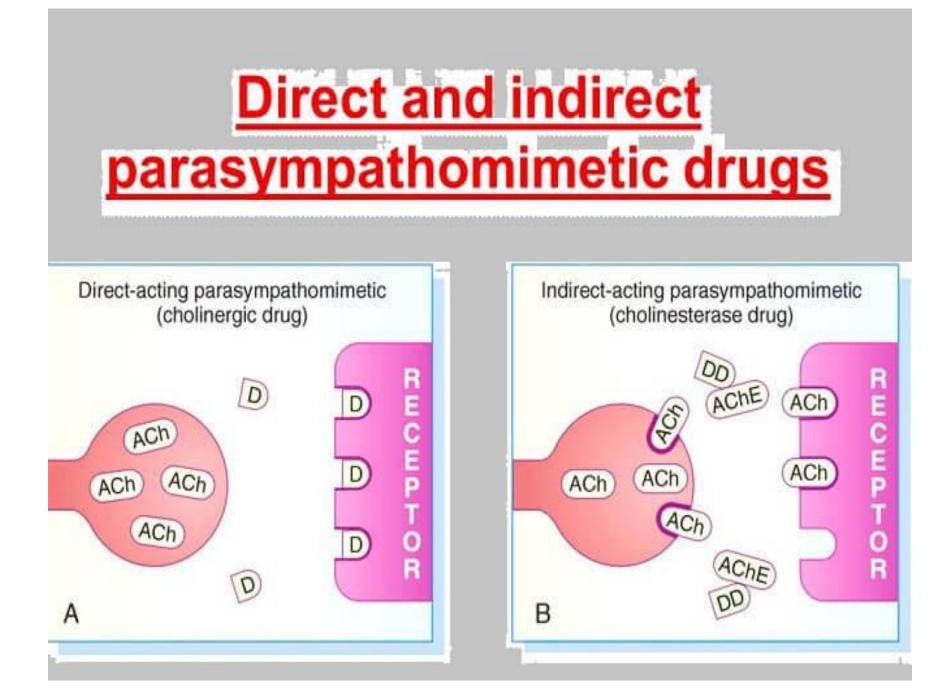
Cholinergic Drugs; (Parasympathomimetic Drugs)

Directly acting;

These act by stimulating the <u>nicotinic</u> or <u>muscarinic</u> receptors.

Indirectly acting;

Increase the availability of Ach. to receptors (These act as **cholinesterase inhibitors** or drugs that promote Ach. release)



Thank You