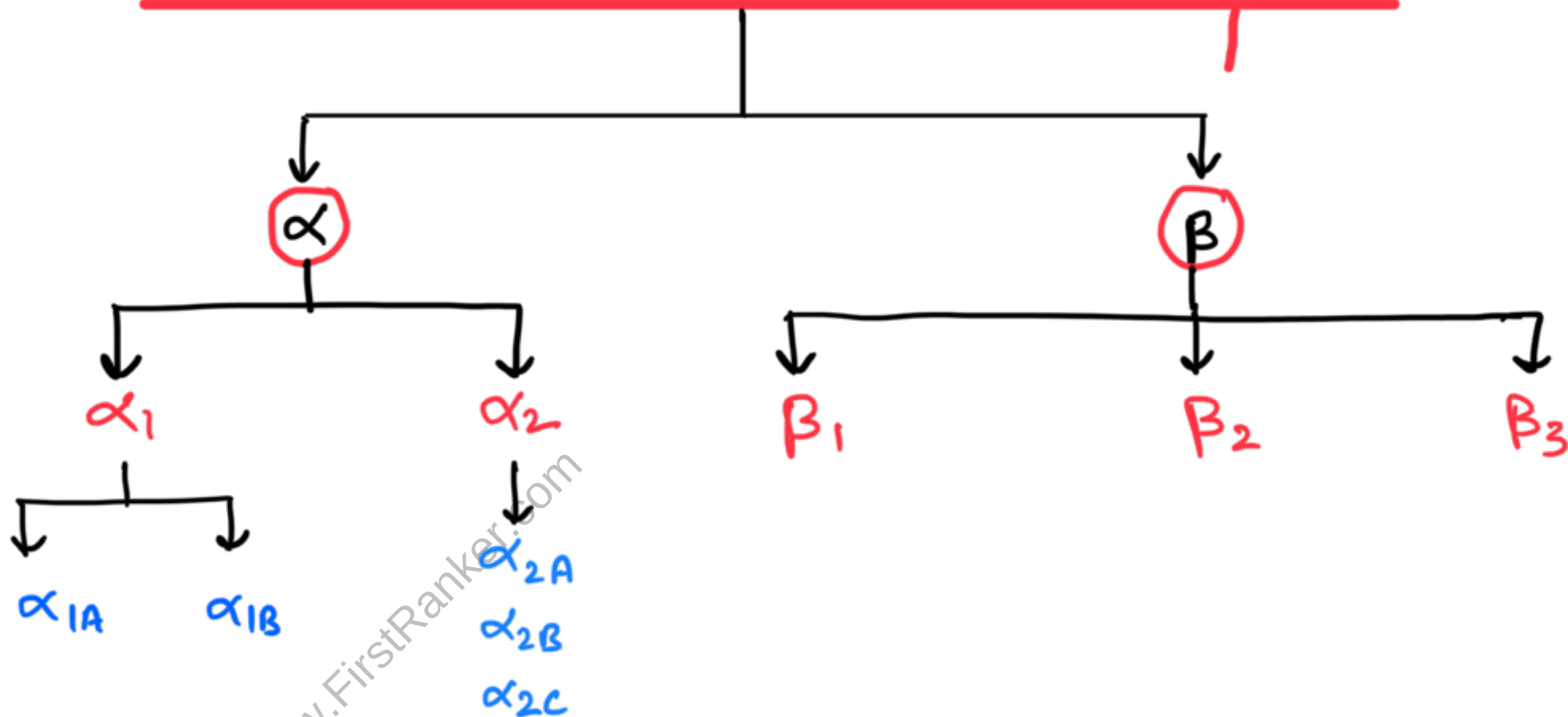


ADRENERGIC RECEPTORS



LOCATION

1. α_1 : G_q Type [$\uparrow IP_3$ / DAG]

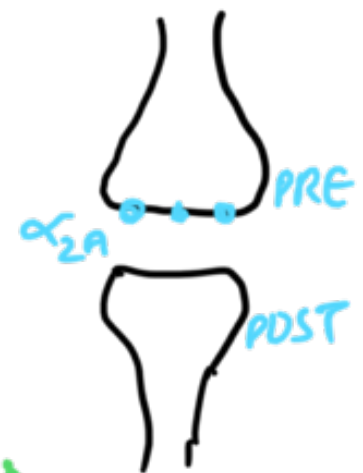
: α_{1A} - IRIS = CONTRACT DILATOR $\rightarrow$ MYDRIASIS
PUPILLAE.

INTERNAL URETHRAL SPHINCTER - CONTRACTION
↓
URINARY RETENTION

: α_{1B} - BLOOD VESSELS = VASOCONSTRICTION
↓
↑ B.P

11. α_2 : α_{2A} - G_i type (↓ cAMP)
- PRE-SYNAPTIC AUTORECEPTOR

Decreases its own
Release of Neuro-
transmitter



- $\alpha_{2A} \oplus$: INHIBIT RELEASE OF
NOR-EPINEPHRINE
↓
↓ S.N.S

: α_{2B} - POST-SYNAPTIC

$\downarrow$
 $\uparrow$ B.P

- : α_{2c} - EXTRA-SYNAPTIC
- PRESENT IN PANCREAS $\rightarrow$ $\downarrow$ INSULIN RELEASE

β -RECEPTOR : All $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3 \Rightarrow$ G_s TYPE
($\uparrow$ cAMP)

1. β_1 : HEART $\rightarrow$ $\oplus$ SA NODE : CHRONOTROPISM ($\uparrow$ H.R)
 $\oplus$ AV NODE : DROMOTROPISM ($\uparrow$ CONDUCTION)
 $\uparrow$ CONTRACTILITY : INOTROPISM

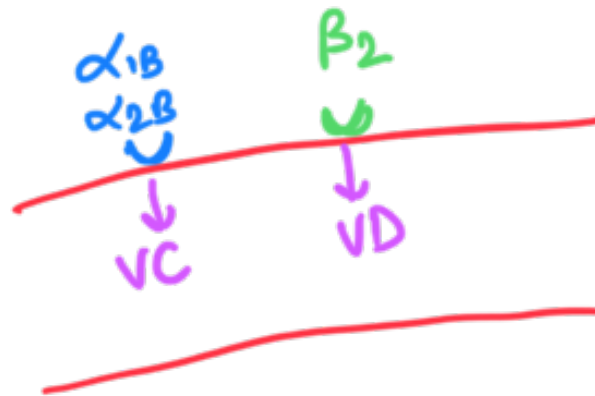
J.G CELLS OF KIDNEY $\rightarrow$ $\oplus$ RENIN RELEASE
 $\downarrow$
 $\uparrow$ RAAS $\rightarrow$ $\uparrow$ B.P

2. β_2 : LIVER } GLYCOGENOLYSIS $\rightarrow$ HYPERGLYCEMIA
MUSCLE }

SKELETAL MUSCLES $\rightarrow$ $\oplus$ TREMORS

SMOOTH MUSCLES $\rightarrow$ RELAX

- BRONCHODILATOR
- VASODILATION
- UTERINE RELAXANT

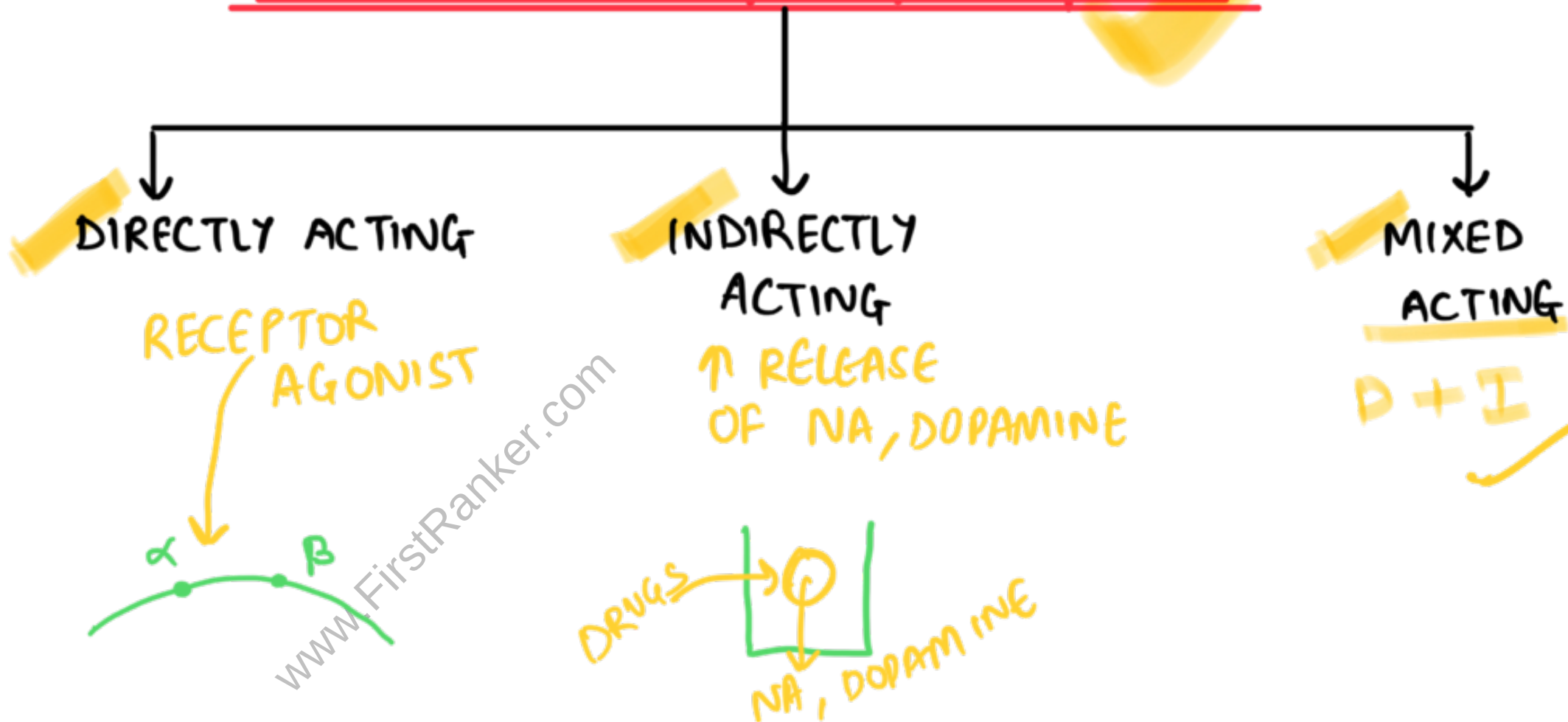


III. β_3 : ADIPOSE TISSUE $\rightarrow$ LIPOLYSIS

URINARY BLADDER $\rightarrow$ RELAX DETRUSSOR

($\beta_2 = \beta_3$)

ADRENERGIC DRUGS



USES OF ADRENERGIC DRUGS :

- PRESSOR AGENT (VC) ✓
- UTERINE RELAXANT ✓
- NASAL DECONGESTANT ✓
- CARDIAC STIMULANTS ✓
- H X
- my x

B R A C K E T
BRONCHODILATORS ✓
ANORECTICS (↓Appetite) ✓
CNS STIMULANTS ✓
K X

DIRECTLY ACTING ADRENERGIC DRUGS

CATECHOLAMINES

• ORALLY X

∴ Degraded in GIT
by MAO & COMT
enzyme.

NON-CATECHOLAMINES

• ORALLY ✓

ENDOGENOUS

1) NOR-EPINEPHRINE ✓

SYNTHETIC

1) DOBUTAMINE ✓

iii) DOPAMINE

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iv) ISOPRENALINE
v) DROXIDOPA
iv) FENOLDAPAM
v) IBOPAMINE

⇒ INDIRECTLY ACTING ADRENERGIC DRUGS :-

↑ Release of Catecholamines from Nerves.

M MODAFINIL
A AMFETAMINES
T TYRAMINE

⇒ MIXED ACTING ADRENERGIC DRUGS :-

↑ Release (NA, DOPAMINE)

+

Receptor Agonist. (α , β)

M MEPHENTERMINE

E PHEDRINE, PSEUDOEPHEDRINE

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THANK YOU 😊

CATECHOLAMINES

ENDOGENOUS

- i) Epinephrine
- ii) Nor-Epinephrine
- iii) Dopamine

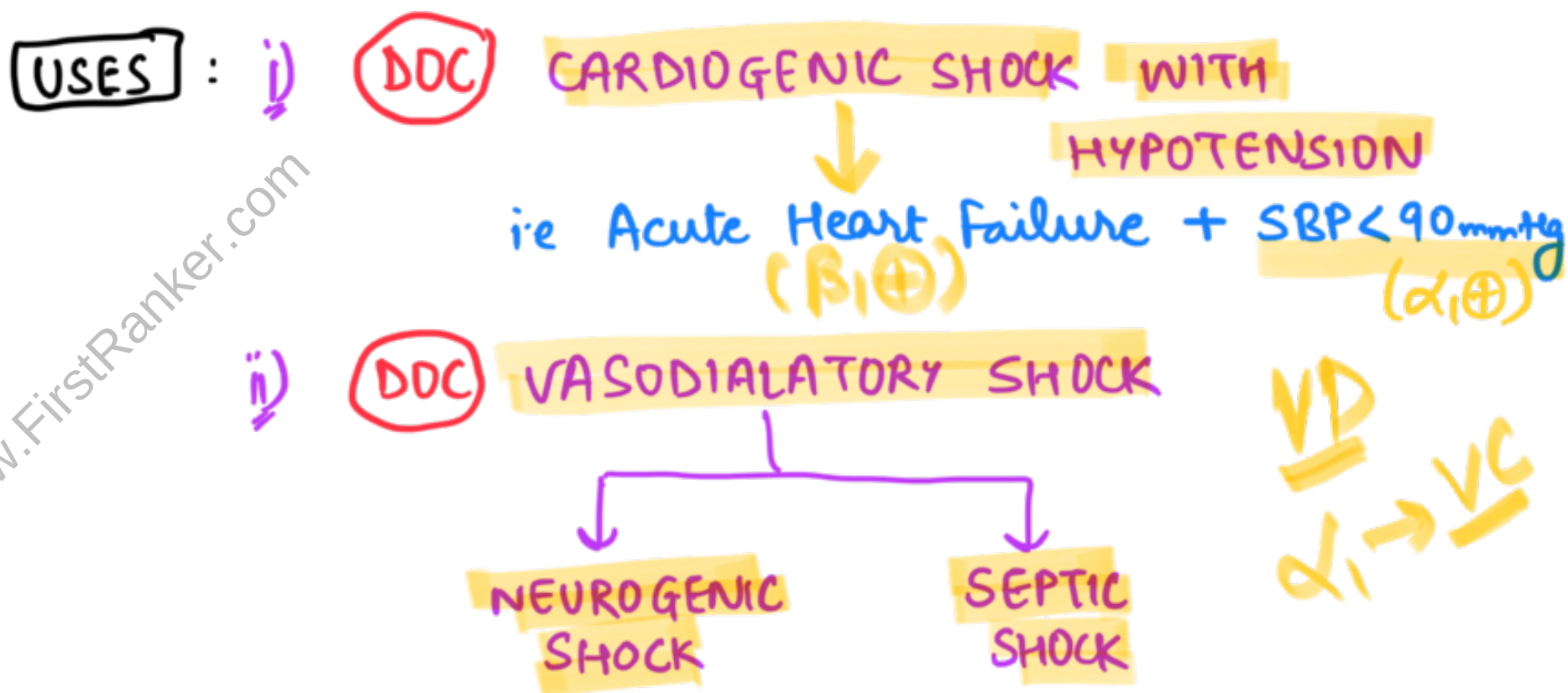
SYNTHETIC

- i) Dobutamine
- ii) Isoprenaline
- iii) Fenoldopam
- iv) Droxidopa
- v) Ibopamine

Given by its infusion
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i) NOR-ADRENALINE : acts on α_1 , α_2 , β_1 , β_3
(NA)
* (Not acts on β_2 Receptor)

: Main action on CVS.



Q:- WHY NA IS NOT GIVEN IN ANAPHYLACTIC SHOCK ?

A:- $\rightarrow$ ASTHMA LIKE FEATURES $\rightarrow$ BRONCHO-CONSTRICTION

X → not act
on β_2 (R)

2) ADRENALINE : acts on α_1 , α_2 , β_1 , β_2 , β_3 .

CONCENTRATION

• 1mg/ml i.e 1:1000

• 0.1mg/ml i.e 1:10000

ROUTE

i/m ; s/c ;
endotracheally
(ET)

i/v ; i/o

USES: ① ANAPHYLAXIS → 0.3 to 0.5 ml of 1:1000
i/m

A B C D E

$\beta_1 \rightarrow$ CARDIAC STIMULATION ✓
 $\uparrow$ HR $\rightarrow$ $\uparrow$ CONTRACTILITY

$\alpha_1 \rightarrow$ VASOCONTRICION ✓
 $\uparrow$ B.P
+
 $\downarrow$ Laryngeal Oedema

$\beta_2 \rightarrow$ BRONCHODILATION ✓
 $\downarrow$ Release of Mediators
from Mast Cells. ✓

② BRONCHIAL ASTHMA $\rightarrow$ 0.3 to 0.5 ml of
1:1000
s/c

Use is declined $\because$ of dangerous
Cardiac stimulating effect.

③ CARDIAC ARREST $\rightarrow$ 1 ml of 1:10000

④

DURING / ALONG WITH
LOCAL ANAESTHETICS →
(LIGNOCAINE)

1:100,000 WITH
LIGNOCAINE

α_1 → VASOCONSTRICTION

↓
DELAYS ABSORPTION
OF LOCAL ANAESTHETIC
& PROLONGS DURATION
OF LOCAL ANAESTHESIA.

Q. WHY ADRENALINE IS C/I DURING
SURGERY OF END ARTERY (OR) TIP OF
ORGAN SURGERY.

A. ∴ VASOCONSTRICTION CAN LEAD TO
GANGRENE.

eg.

NIPSE TIP

PINNA

⑤ **EPISTAXIS** → Cotton soaked Adrenaline placed in nose.

→ Any dose can be given.

→ d/t Vasoconstriction effect.

3) **DOPAMINE** : acts on D_1 , α_1 , α_2 , β_1
(MIXED ACTING)

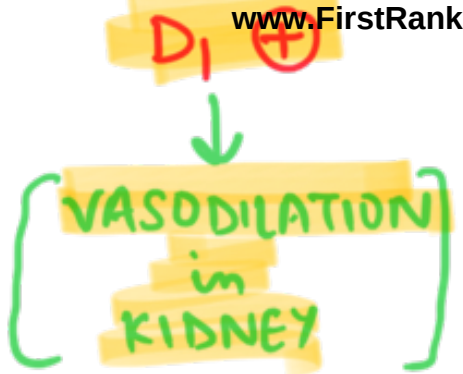
: Also promote Release of NA.

: Given by i/v infusion.

DOSE	RECEPTOR	USE	S/E
------	----------	-----	-----



① 1-2 $\mu\text{g/kg/min}$.



$DOX \rightarrow ARF$
(Acute Renal failure)

HYPOTENSION
 $\therefore C/I$ in SHOCK

② 2-10 $\mu\text{g/kg/min}$.



ACUTE HEART
FAILURE

ARRHYTHMIAS

③ >10 $\mu\text{g/kg/min}$.



SHOCK

HYPERTENSION.

SYNTHETIC CATECHOLAMINES

① DOBUTAMINE : $\beta_1 \oplus$



↑ MYOCARDIAL
CONTRACTILITY



DOC

CARDIOGENIC
SHOCK ($\beta_1 \oplus$)

DOC

STRESS
ECHO

ISOTERENALINE : $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3 \oplus$
↓
C +
D +
I +
• VD
• Bronchodilation

: used in T/A of BRADYCARDIA

③ DROXIDOPA : PRODRUG → NOR-EPINEPHRINE
(Active form)

④ IBOPAMINE : $D_1, \alpha_1 \oplus$

⑤ FENOLDOPAM : partial $D_1 \oplus$ → Peripheral VD
↓
↓ B.P

: Given by iv infusion in Hypertensive Emergencies.

NON-CATECHOLAMINES

① α_1 USES : i) EYES (MYDRIASIS) → DRUG FOR FUNDOSCOPY

↓
(DOC) PHENYLEPHRINE
↓ eye drops
 $\alpha_1 \oplus$

ii) VASOCONSTRICTION → $\uparrow$ B.P
(PRESSOR AGENT) $\therefore T_{1/2}$: HYPOTENSION

• PHENYLEPHRINE
• MIDODRINE
• METHOXAMINE } $\alpha_1 \oplus$

(DOC)
PHENYLEPHRINE { HYPOTENSION d/t SPINAL ANAESTHESIA
" " AORTIC DISSECTION
" " IN PREGNANCY

(DOC)
MIDODRINE → POSTURAL HYPOTENSION

iii) NASAL DECONGESTANTS → $\alpha_1 \oplus \alpha_{2B} \oplus$
↓
VC in NDSE

OXYMETAZOLINE } NASAL
XYLOMETAZOLINE } DROPS

PSEUDOPHEDRINE } ORAL

PHENYLEPHRINE } NASAL DROPS

→ Used in Allergic Rhinitis,
Common Cold, Sinusitis.

ON PROLONGED USE OF
NASAL DECONGESTANTS

↓
PROLONGED (VC)

↓
ISCHAEMIA

↓
ATROPHIC
RHINITIS
+
ANOSMIA

→ k/a RHINITIS
MEDICAMENTOSA

② α_2 USES :

$\alpha_{2A} \oplus \rightarrow$ PRESYNAPTIC
AUTORECEPTOR

DRUGS -

- CLONIDINE
- α -METHYL DOPA

(1) BRONCHODILATORS -
(T/t : ASTHMA)

- SALBUTAMOL
- TERBUTALINE

(ii) TOCOLYTICS -
(UTERINE RELAXANTS)

- RITODRINE
- ISOSUPRINE

↓
Suppress PREMATURE
LABOUR

(iii) CORONARY BV DILATOR - OXYFEDRINE

→ S/E of $\beta_2 \oplus$ = (i) HYPERGLYCEMIA

(ii) HYPOKALEMIA

(iii) TREMORS

④ β_3 USES : i) MIRABEGRON : T/t: OVERACTIVE BLADDER
↓
 $\beta_3 \oplus \rightarrow$ Relax Detrusor

ADRENERGIC DRUGS

↑ RELEASE OF CATECHOLAMINES
FROM NERVES BY
REVERSE DIFFUSION & DISPLACEMENT.



- 1) MODAFINIL : ORAL
: GOOD CNS PENETRATION
↓
Yes SLEEP

- NARCOLEPSY
- SHIFT WORKERS
- OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA

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DOC MODAFINIL

2) AMFETAMINES : CNS STIMULANT → ↑ SNS

: Effects -
↓ SLEEP → T/t NARCOLEPSY
↓ APPETITE ∴ ANTI OBESITY DRUG
↑ ATTENTION SPAN

↓
DOC ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERKINETIC DISORDER (ADHD)

eg. METHYL PHENIDATE

: S/E →
i) PSYCHOSIS
ii) CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIAS
iii) SEIZURES (high dose)

iv) DRUG OF ABUSE / ADDICTION
v) PERFORMANCE ENHANCING DRUG

: AMFETAMINE
POISONING → **DOU** AMMONIUM
CHLORIDE

3) TYRAMINE : NOT A DRUG

: PRESENT IN FOOD ITEMS : CHEESE
MEAT
RED WINE

↓
WHEN WE EAT FOOD, it is
not absorbed from GIT

↓
DEGRADED BY MAO-A ENZYME
(MONOAMINE
OXIDASE)

: FOOD (TYRAMINE) + MAO-A INHIBITORS $\Rightarrow$ [e.g. PHENELZINE
• ISOCARBOXAZIDE
• TRANYCIPROMINE]

↓
TYRAMINE
ABSORBED

↓
(↑ SNS) : ↑ B.P (Hypertensive
Crisis)

⇓

1/2 CHEESE REACTION

↓
(T/t) : (DOC) PHENTOLAMINE
(α -BLOCKER)

MIXED ACTING

① MEPHENTERMINE : VASOPRESSOR Like PHENYLEPHRINE
: APPROVED ANTI-OBESITY DRUG

② EPHEDRINE : NASAL-DECONGESTANT
: VASOPRESSOR Like PHENYLEPHRINE

ANTI-ADRENERGIC DRUGS (SYMPATHOLYTICS)

CENTRAL
SYMPATHOLYTICS

α_2A Agonists

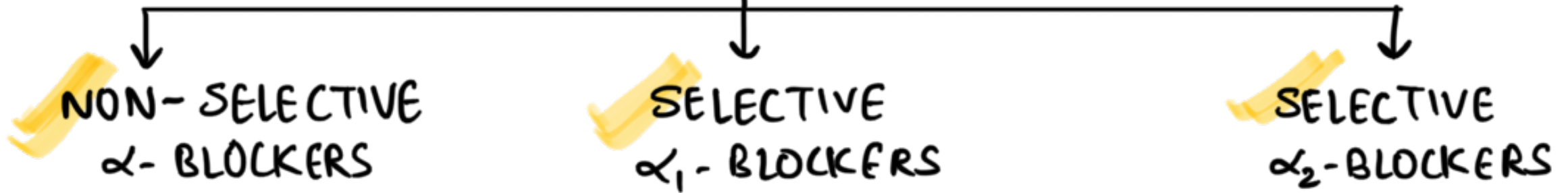
ADRENERGIC RECEPTOR
BLOCKERS

- CLONIDINE
- α -METHYL DOPA

α -BLOCKERS

β -BLOCKERS

α -BLOCKERS	β -BLOCKERS
① VASODIALATORS	① VASOCONSTRICTORS
② REFLEX TACHYCARDIA	② REFLEX BRADYCARDIA
③ $\uparrow$ INSULIN RELEASE $\therefore$ GOOD FOR DM	③ BAD FOR DM.
④ GOOD FOR DYSLIPIDEMIA	④ BAD FOR DYSLIPIDEMIA



**NON-SELECTIVE
 α -BLOCKERS** →

i) Irreversible #

- PHENOXYBENZAMINE

- α_1 & α_2 # (NON-COMPETITIVE)
- Binds covalently to α -Receptors & causes irreversible blockade.
- Route = Oral @ i/v.

- Use = **DOC** TO CONTROL SYMPTOMS OF PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA.
- S/E = Postural Hypotension.
Tachycardia
Palpitation etc. } due to α_{2A} blockage

ii) Reversible #

-

PHENTOLAMINE
TOLAZOLINE
ERGOTAMINE
CHLORPROMAZINE

α_1 & α_2 # (COMPETITIVE #)

PHENTOLAMINE = i/v

= Rapid Onset ; short Acting

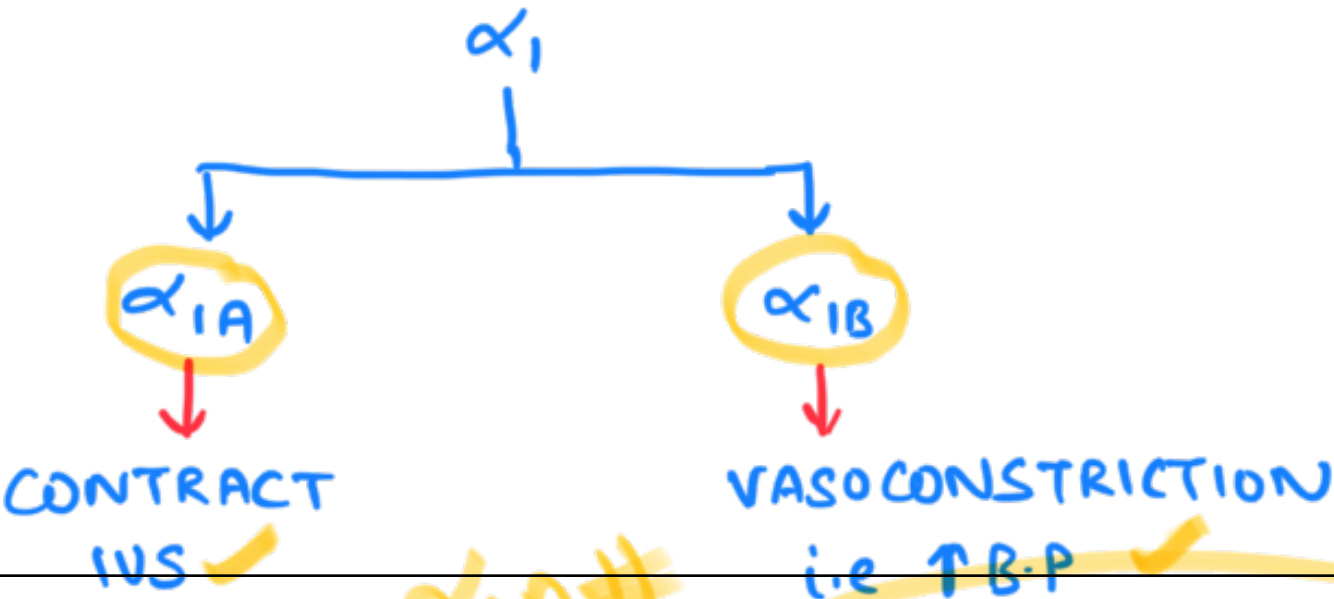
**SELECTIVE α_1
BLOCKERS**



- ✓ PRAZOSIN
- ✓ TERAZOSIN
- ✓ ALFUZOSIN
- ✓ DOXAZOSIN

-ZOSIN

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α_{1B}

OPEN IUS

T/t BPH
BENIGN
PROSTATIC
HYPERPLASIA

VASODIALATION : ↓ B.P

T/t HYPERTENSION

PRAZOSIN : ORALLY ✓

: NOT BLOCK PRESYNAPTIC α_2 RECEPTOR
∴ NOT CAUSE SIDE-EFFECTS LIKE
TACHYCARDIA ✓

: DOC in BPH with HYPERTENSION ✓

: S/E → ① POSTURAL HYPOTENSION &
SYNCOPE ✓

↓
• DUE TO "FIRST DOSE EFFECT" ✓

• OCCURS WITHIN 30-90 min.
OF ORAL ADMINISTRATION.

• THEREFORE, INITIAL DOSE
SHOULD BE SMALL
(1mg)
& SHOULD BE GIVEN AT
BED TIME.

② FLOPPY IRIS SYNDROME

SELECTIVE α_{1A}
BLOCKER

(UROSELECTIVE
 $\alpha_{1\#}$)

→ TAMSULOSIN → (DOC) BPH
SILODOSIN

(145)

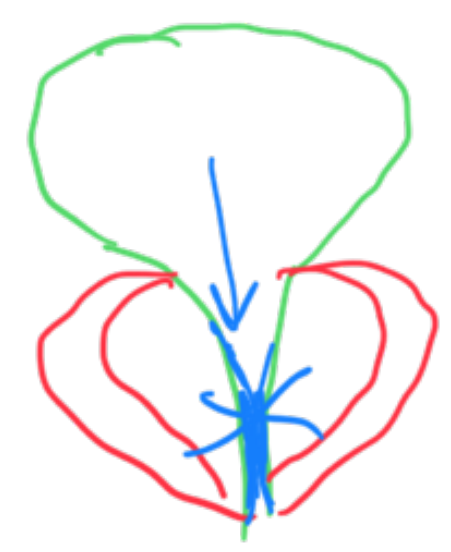
TREATMENT OF BENIGN
PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA

OPEN IUS

DOC TAMSULOSIN
(without HTN)

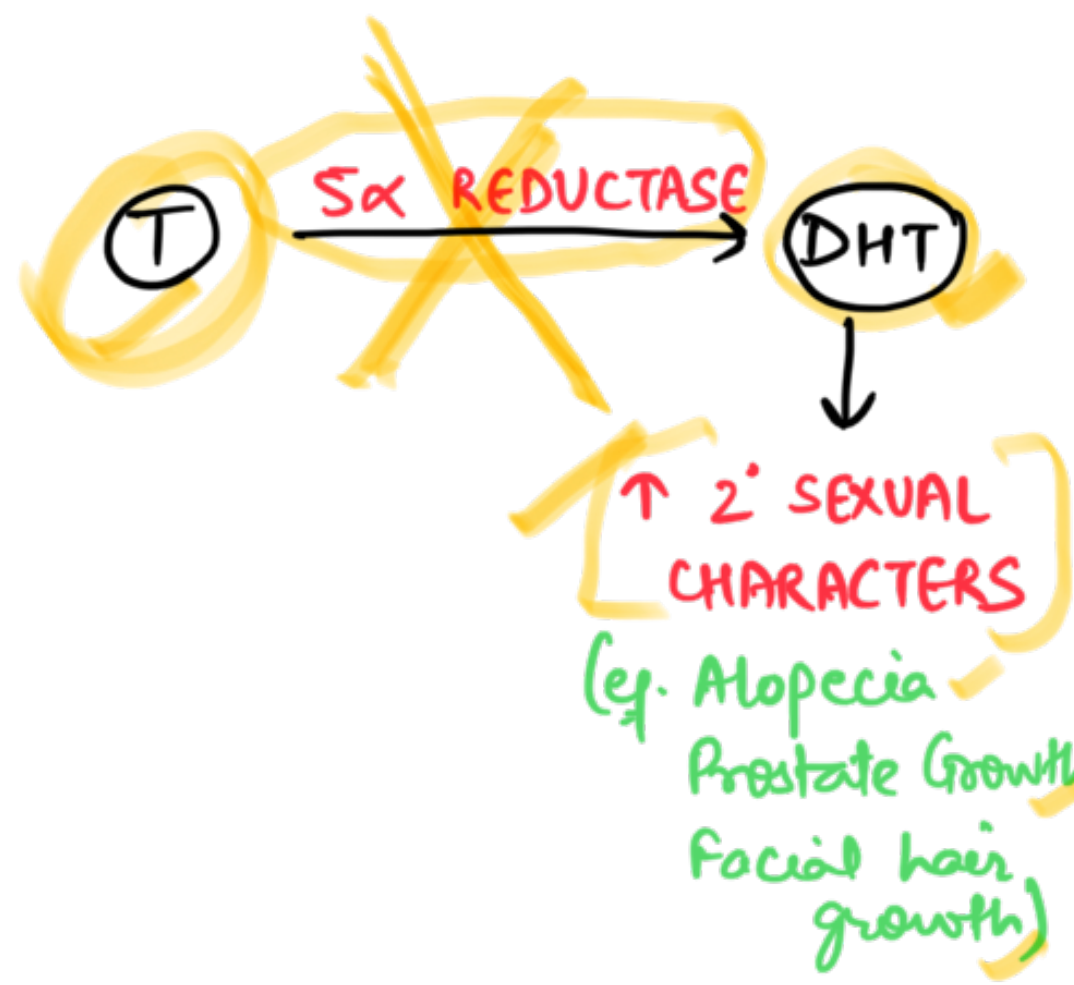
DOC PRAZOSIN
(with HTN)

S/E: RETROGRADE
EJACULATION



↓ SIZE OF PROSTATE

5α -REDUCTASE
INHIBITORS
[• FENASTERIDE
• DUTASTERIDE]



BLOCKERS

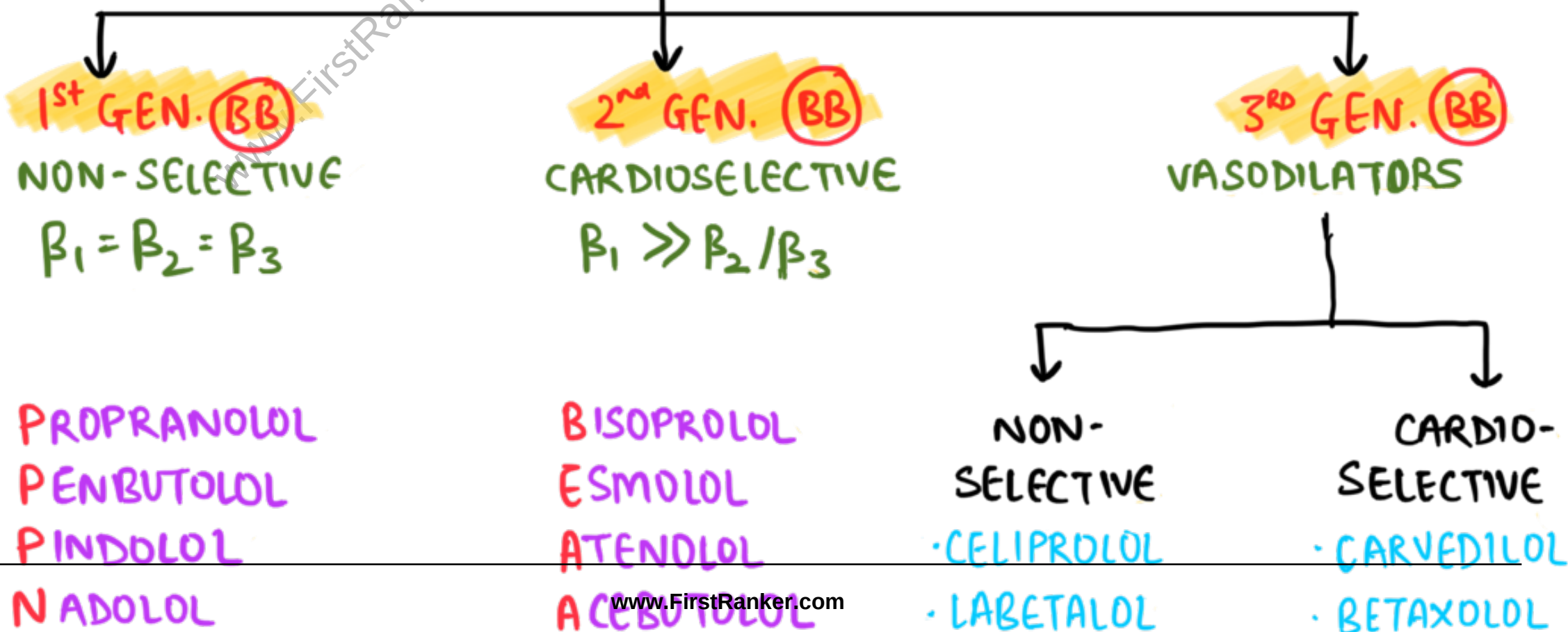
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YOHIMBINE : ↑ LIBIDO
↓
ALSO BLOCKS
5HT₂ RECEPTOR
(↓ SEROTONIN)

∴ APHRODISIAC
i.e ↑ SEXUAL
PERFORMANCE

β - BLOCKERS



THERAPUTIC USES OF CARDIOSELECTIVE (BB)

(2nd gen.)

VD

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- i) HYPERTENSION ✓
ii) ANGINA PROPHYLAXIS & MI

β# : ↓ H.R ✓

↓ CONTRACTILITY ✓

↓ B.P ✓

↓ MYOCARDIAL
O₂ DEMAND

- iii) CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIAS ✓
iv) CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE ✓
↓ REMODELLING ✓

- v) AORTIC DISSECTION ✓
vi) HYPERTROPHIC OBSTRUCTIVE
CARDIOMYOPATHY [HOCM] ✓

Therapeutic Uses OF NON-SELECTIVE (BB) →

- i) PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA ✓
- ii) PROPHYLAXIS OF MIGRAINE ✓
- iii) THYROID STORM ($T_4 \rightarrow T_3$) ✓
- iv) ESSENTIAL TREMORS ✓
- v) ACUTE ANXIETY STATES ✓
- vi) PORTAL HYPERTENSION ✓
- vii) GLAUCOMA ($\beta\#$: ↓ AQUEOUS PRODUCTION) ✓

DOC PROPRANOLOL

PROPRANOLOL
is C/I

∴ it causes
CORNEAL
ANAESTHESIA.

S/E OF β -BLOCKERS →

- i) BRADYCARDIA ✓
- ii) AV NODE BLOCK ✓

$\beta_1 \#$

iii) C/I ASTHMA/COPD ✓

iv) CH VASOSPASTIC ANGINA
v) IMPOTENCY

β_2 #

ADVANTAGE OF CARDIOSELECTIVE (BB) : CAN BE GIVEN IN
ASTHMA / COPD
PATIENTS.

* β -BLOCKERS MASK
DUE TO INSULIN

SYMPTOMS OF HYPOGLYCEMIA
except. SWEATING

↓
CONTROLLED BY
SYMPATHETIC CHOLINERGIC
NERVES



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