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Name

Saad Ullah

ID

14996

Date

26-09-2020

Summer 2020

Final Pharmacology  
Papers.

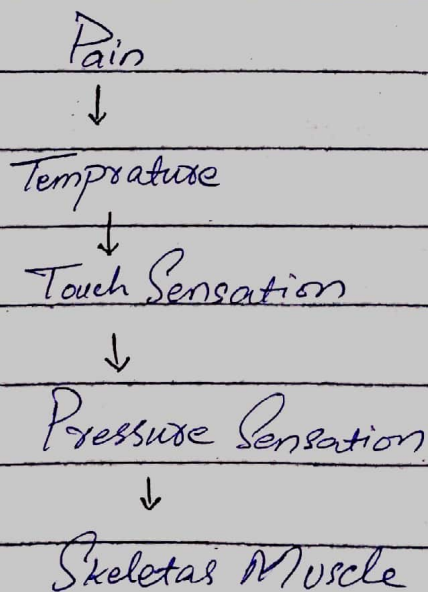
①

Answer 03

### Local Anesthesia :-

Local Anesthesia are the Drugs which when apply topically, injected locally, block nerve conduction and cause reversible lost of all <sup>sensation</sup> ~~sensations~~ in the part supplied by the nerve.

### Order of Blockage of local Anesthesia.







## General Anesthesia:

General Anesthesia is a combination of medication that put you in a sleep-like state before a surgery or other medical procedure.

Under general Anesthesia you don't feel pain because you're completely unconscious.

General Anesthesia usually use a combination of intravenous drugs and inhaled gases. Anesthesia.

## Three main Types:

- 1- Local numbs one small area of the body. you stay awake and alert.
- 2- Regional blocks pain in an area of the body, such as arm or leg. A common type is epidural anesthesia, which is often used during childbirth.

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3. General makes you unconscious.

General Anesthesia are mainly  
Inhalation or Intravenous.

Four Stages of Anesthesia.

Stage 01:

The first stage of  
Anesthesia sometimes known as  
the Induction stage, begins with  
the initial administration of  
Anesthesia and ends with  
loss of consciousness. The  
Patient experiences sedation, analgesia  
but can still feel pain and  
eventually amnesia.

Stage 02:

Also known as the  
excitement stage is the period  
following loss of ~~conscious~~ consciousness  
and marked by excited and



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Delirious activity. During this stage, the patient's respiration and heart rate may become irregular.

Stage 03:

Also known as Surgical Anesthesia the skeletal muscles relax. Vomiting stops, respiratory depression occurs, and eye movements slow and then stop. The patient is unconscious and ready for surgery.

Stage 04:

Also known as overdose, occurs when too much anaesthesia medication is given relative to the ~~movement~~ amount of surgical stimulation and the patient has severe brainstem or medullary depression, resulting

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in cessation of respiration and potential cardiovascular collapse.

Answer of:

Part (A)

Drug Receptors:-

Drug receptors is a macromolecule in the membrane or inside the cell that specifically chemically bind a ligand drug.

The binding of a drug to receptor depends on types of chemical bonds that can be established between drug and receptor.

Different Types of Receptors:-

- ① Transmembrane ion-channels Receptor
- ② Transmembrane G-protein-coupled Receptor
- ③ Transmembrane Receptors with Cytosolic Domain



④ Intracellular (cytoplasm or nucleus)  
Receptor.

Internal Receptors

Cell-Surface Receptors

Ion Channel-linked Receptors

G-Protein linked Receptors

Enzyme linked Receptors

Answer of:

Drug Interactions:

Drug Interaction  
involve combinations of a  
medication with other substances  
that alter the medication  
effect on the body. This can  
cause medication to be  
less or more potent than



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intended or result in unexpected side effects.

## Types of Drug Interactions:

### Drug - Drug :

A Drug - Drug reaction is when there is an interaction between two or more prescription Drugs.

### Drug - nonprescription Treatment:

This is a reaction between a drug and a nonprescription treatment. These include over-the-counter (OTC) medications, herbs, ~~vitamins~~, vitamins or supplements.

### Drug - Food:

This happens when

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Food or beverage intake alters a drug's effect.

Drug - Alcohol:

Certain medication should not be taken with ~~alcohol~~ Alcohol. Often, combining these drugs with ~~Alcohol~~ Alcohol can cause toxicity and delayed reaction.

Drug - Disease:

This interaction is when the use of a drug alters or worsens a condition or disease. Additionally, some medical conditions can increase the risk of side effect from specific drugs.

Drug - Laboratory:

Some medications can interfere with specific ~~lab~~ laboratory tests.



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This can result in inaccurate test test result.

Pharmacokinetic Drug Interaction :-

Pharmacokinetic Drug-Drug Interactions occur when Drug alters the Disposition (absorption, Distribution, elimination) of a coadministered agent. Pharmacokinetic interactions may result in the increase or the decrease of plasma drug concentrations.

Answer of r

Heart Failure means that the Heart is unable to pump blood around the body properly. It usually occurs because the heart has



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Become too weak or still.

Heart failure does not mean your heart has stopped working. It just needs some support to help it work better.

It can occur at any age, but is most common in older people.

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Answer OS.

\* Broad Spectrum Antibiotic:

A

broad spectrum antibiotic is an antibiotic that acts on the two major bacterial groups gram positive and gram negative, or any antibiotic that act against a wide range of disease-causing Bacteria.

\* Narrow Spectrum Antibiotic:

→ Narrow

Spectrum antibiotic act against a limited group of Bacteria.

→ Broad Spectrum antibiotics

act against a larger group of Bacteria.

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Narrow Spectrum

Penicillin

Cephalosporin 1<sup>st</sup> Generation

Clindamycin

Metronidazole

Broad Spectrum

Amoxicillin

Augmentin

Amoxicillin with Clavulanic Acid

Azithromycin

Tetracycline

Moxifloxacin

Mechanism of Action Antiviral

Agents:-

A virus is one of the smallest microorganism, consisting of only a nucleic acid core that is surrounded by a protein shell.



