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PAPER PHARMACOLOGY

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SECTION B MLT BS

Q3

B]VIRAL REPLICATION

ADSOROTION. Initially the virus attaches or adsorbs to the surface of the host cell. Most virus are attracted to the host cell because of the interaction between proteins on the outer surface of the virus and receptor like protein on the host cell membrane.

PENETRATION AND UNCOATING

The virus enter the host cell eithernby passing directly the cell membrane or by fusing with the host cell membrane and releasing the viral genetic material into the host cell.

BIOSYNTHESIS

When viral genetic material is realased with in the host cell the virus take control of the cell molecular synthesizing machinery to initiate the biosynthesis of new viral enzyme and protein.

MATURATION AND RELEASE.

The component part of the virus the genetic core and surrounding shell are assembled into mature virues and released from the host cell.

Part A] THE NAME DIFFERENT TARGET FOR ANTIBIOTICS

1] CELL WALL

2] DNA SYNTHESIS / RNA SYNTHESIS

3] PLASMA MEMBRANE

4]RIBOSOMES

5] METABOLIC PATHWAYS

Q1 .

DRUG INTERACTION

A drug interaction is a change in the action or side effects of a drug caused concomitant administration with a food beverage supplement or another drug.

There are many causes of a drug interaction for example one drug may alter the pharmacokinetic of another alternatively drug interaction may result from competition for a single receptor or signalling pathway.

TYPES DRUG OF INTERACTION

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1] DRUG ..DRUG

2] DRUG NONRESCRIOTION TREATMENT

3] DRUG FOOD

4] DRUG ALCOLOL

5] DRUG DISEASE

.6] DRUG LABORATORY/

Part b

PHARMACODYNAMIC DRUG RECATION

PHARmacodynamic drug drug interaction occure when interacting drugs have either additive effects

` in which case the overall affects is increased or opposing effects in which case the overall is Decreased or even cancelled out .

MECHANISM. Molecule signal eg receptor

Mode. PHysiological

To produce an effect in target and non target tissues a drug must be able to form a complex with its intended and or unintended receptor the intended or unintended effect produced by a give plasma level of a drug may result from chronic use or the presence of one or more drug that leads to 1 change in the number of available receptor or their ability to respond or lead to 2 pharmacological 3 physiological and 4 chemical drug interaction which at time may also be used to therapeutic advantage .

Q2]

B DRUG USED TO TREAT EMESIS

Emesis is the involuntary forceful expulsion of the contents of an individual stomach through the mouth.

ANTIEMENTICS

DRUGS

SEROTONIN antagonists zofran

Dopamine antagonist compazine phenergan inapsine reglan

Cannabinoid marinol cesament

Part c

CoUGH SPUTUM

... Cough sputum and asthma are main symptoms in respiratory systemic disease.

.... so we going to learn agents used in the therapy on cough sputum and asthma.

Part A

HYPERGLYCEMIC AGENTS

Antihypoglycemics come in a variety of forms including glucola gluco stat insta glucose nondiet cola beverage fruite juices granulated sugar and tubes of decorative icing.

Hypoglycaemia taurine hyperglycemia gluconegenesis glucose diabetes mellitus hydrocortisone glucagon insulin.

HYPOGLYCEMIC

....ORinase chlorpropamide glucotrol glipizide micronase glyburide.

Q4]

CLASSIFICATION OF ANTIYPERTENSIVE DRUGS

1] DIURETICS

....Thiazides and congeners.

Loop diuretics.

Potassium sparing

Diuretics.

2]SYMPATHOLYTIC DRUGS

Centrally acting antiadrenergic agents.

Alpha adrenergic blockers.

Beta adrenergic blockers .

Alpha beta adrenergic blocker.

3]vasodilators

Nitric oxide releasers .

Potassium channel openers.

Calcium channel.

D1 dopamine receptor agonists.

Example .

CAPTOPRIL

ENALAPRIL

FOSINOPRIL

LISINOPRIL/.

PART B]

DRUGD THERAPY

1]NITRATES

NITRATES improve blood flow by relaxing and dilating veins and arteries including the coronary arteries .

Example . nitroglycerin and isosorbide dinitrate.

Side effects

The most common side effects of nitrates are headache lightheadedness flushing and an increase in heart rate.

2 therapy

Beta blocker

Beta blocker reduce the heart rate blood pressure and the force of contraction thereby decreasing the amount of oxygen the heart requires yp pump blood .

Example..... atenolo metaprolol nadolol and propranolol.

Side effect

Cardiac effect worsen heart failure brabycardia noncardiac effects,.

CAUSE OG ANGINA PECTORIS

Angina pectoris occurs when your heart muscle, myocardium does not get enough blood and oxygen for a give level of work

...... insufficient blood supply is called ischemia.

Q5]

]GENERAL ANESTHESIA

General anesthesia for surgical procedure to render the patient unaware / unresponsive to the painful stimuli. FROM onset of automatic respiration to cessation of eyeball movement plane 2 from cessation of eyeball movement to beninning og paralysis of intercostals muscles,.

LOCAL ANESTHESIA Reversible inhibition of impulse generation and propagation in nerves in sensory nerves such an effect is desired when painful procedures must be performed e.g surgical or dental operation.

STAGES OF GENERAL ANESTHESIA

STAGE 1

DISOrientation altered consciousness.

STAGES 2

Excitatory stage delirium uncontrolled movement irregular breathing goals is to move through this stage as rapidly as possible.

STAGES 3

Surgical anesthesia return of regular respiration .1

Part b

MECHANISM OF ACTION NARCOTIC

Mechanism of action od narcotic analgesic ...... opioid drugs typically by morphine produce their pharmacological actions including analgesia by acting on receptors located on neuronal cell membrane the presynaptic action of opioids is considered to be their major effect in the nervous system.

NON NARCOTIN AGENTS

NON opioid analgesics can be classified due to their chemical characteristics as acid NASID NON STEROIDAL ANTI INFLAMMATORY drug such as ASA Ibuprofen diclofenac naproxen and non acid paracetomal matazmizole .the common mechanism of action of these substance is there effected on prostaglandin synthesis.

NARCOTICS ANALGESIC OPIOIDS

NAROCTIC ANALgesics are drugs that relieve pin by binding to reectors which aare present in the central and peripheral nervous system can cause numbness and induce a state of unconsciousness.

The end

THE END