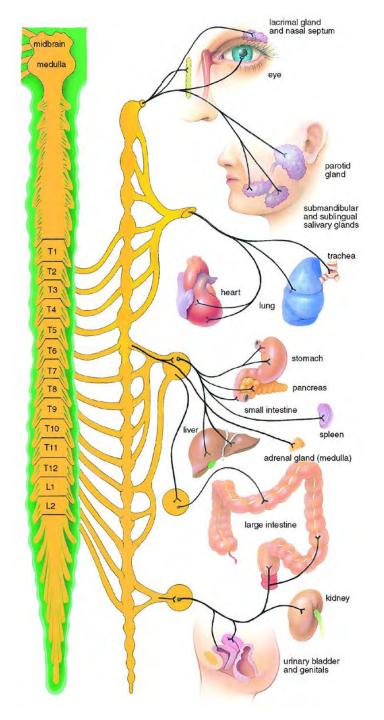


Section X The nervous system

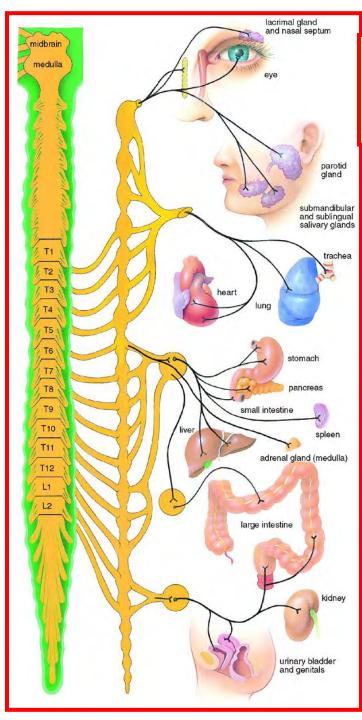


Chapter 5

Drugs Affecting the Nervous System

Part 1 The Efferent Nervous System

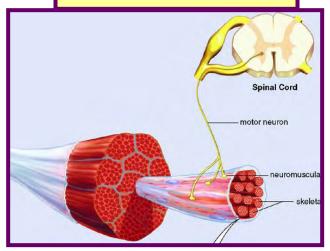
Neurotransmitters and receptors Drug actions and classification

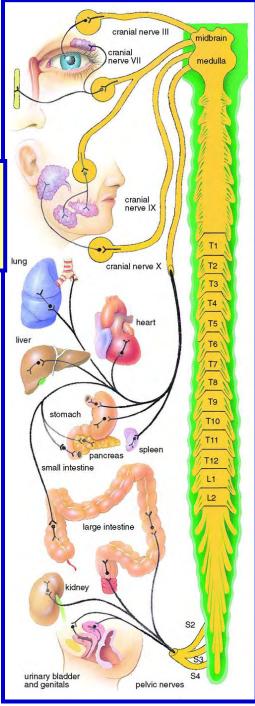


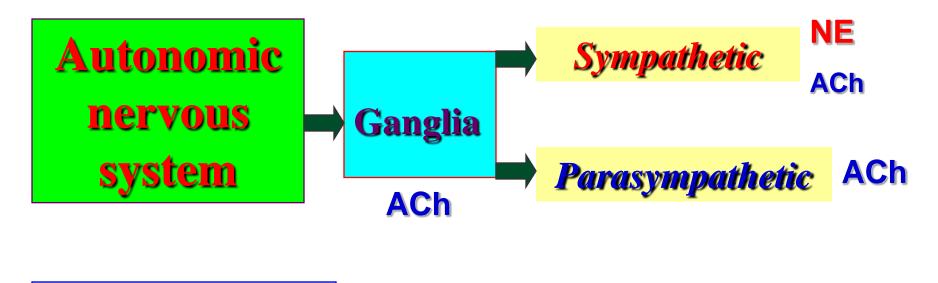
Sympathetic nerves

Parasympathetic nerves

Motor nerve





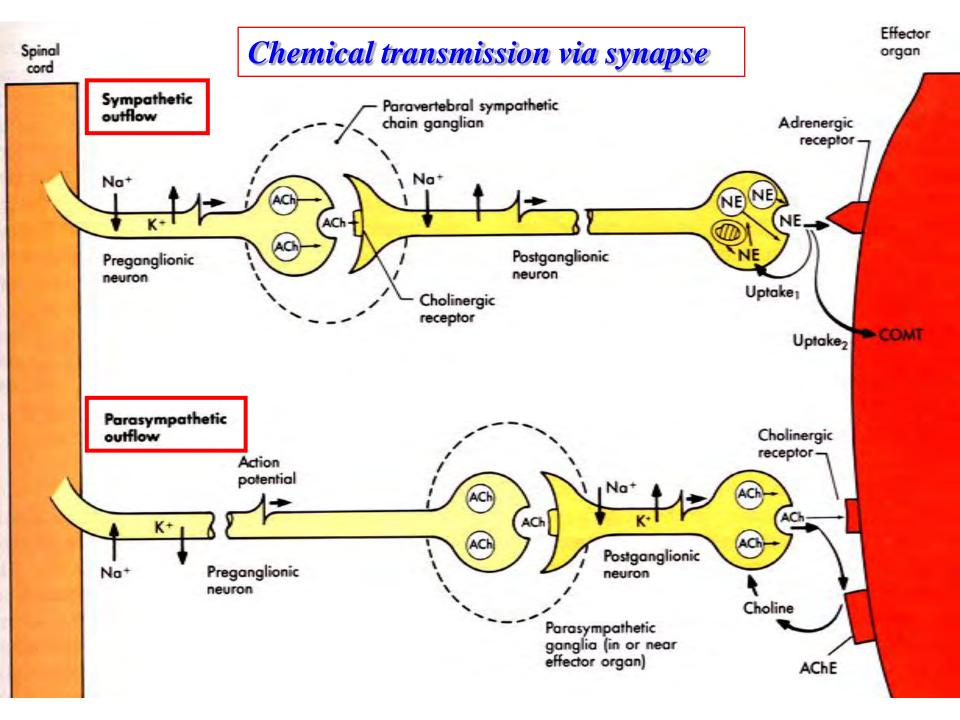


Somatic motor nervous system

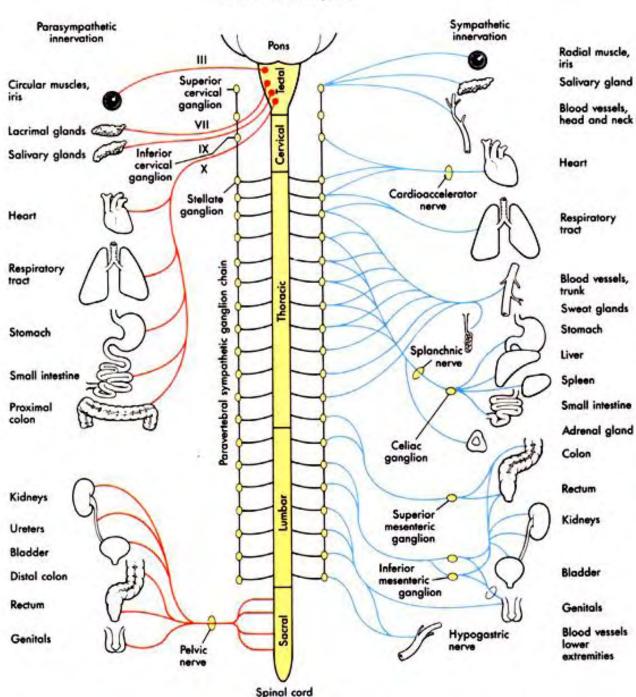
Motor

Motor nerves ACh

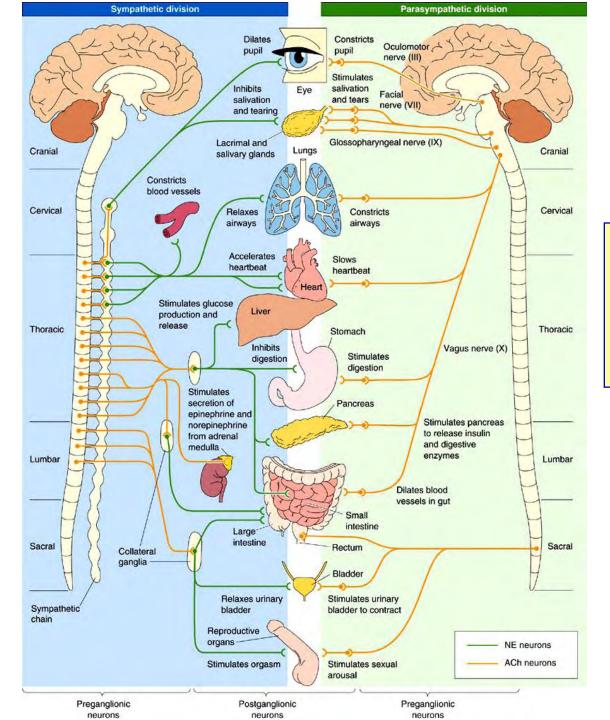
Overview of efferent nervous system



Autonomic nervous system

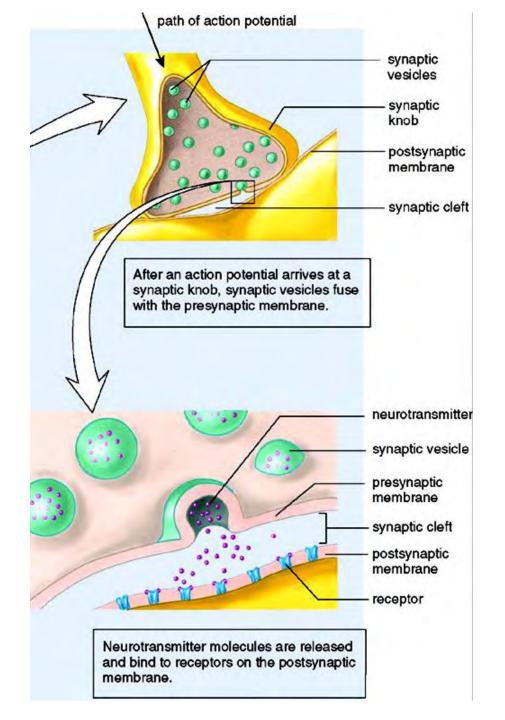


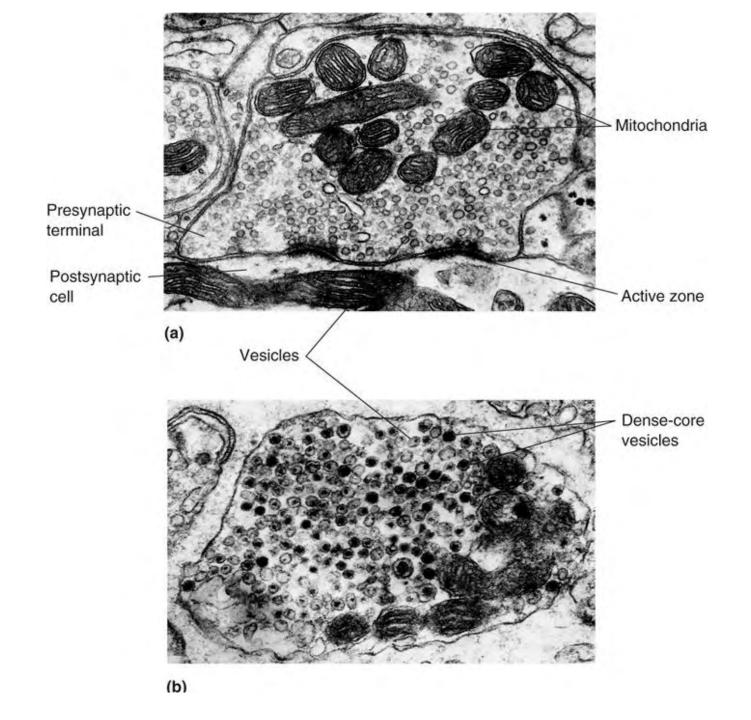
Overview of autonomic nervous system



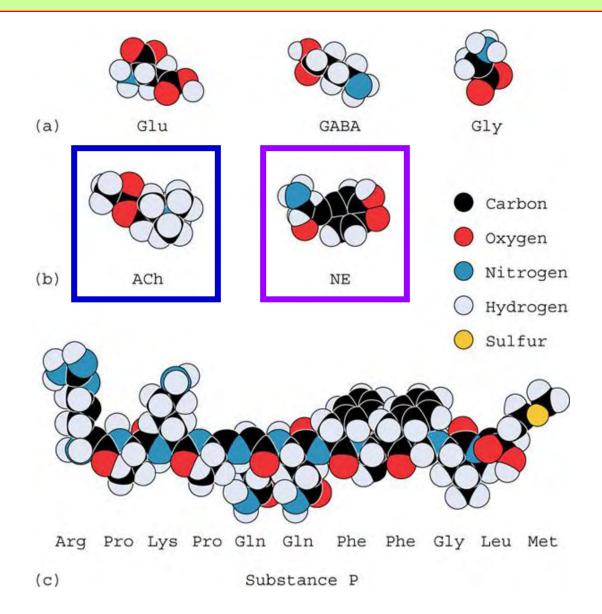
Overview of autonomic nervous system

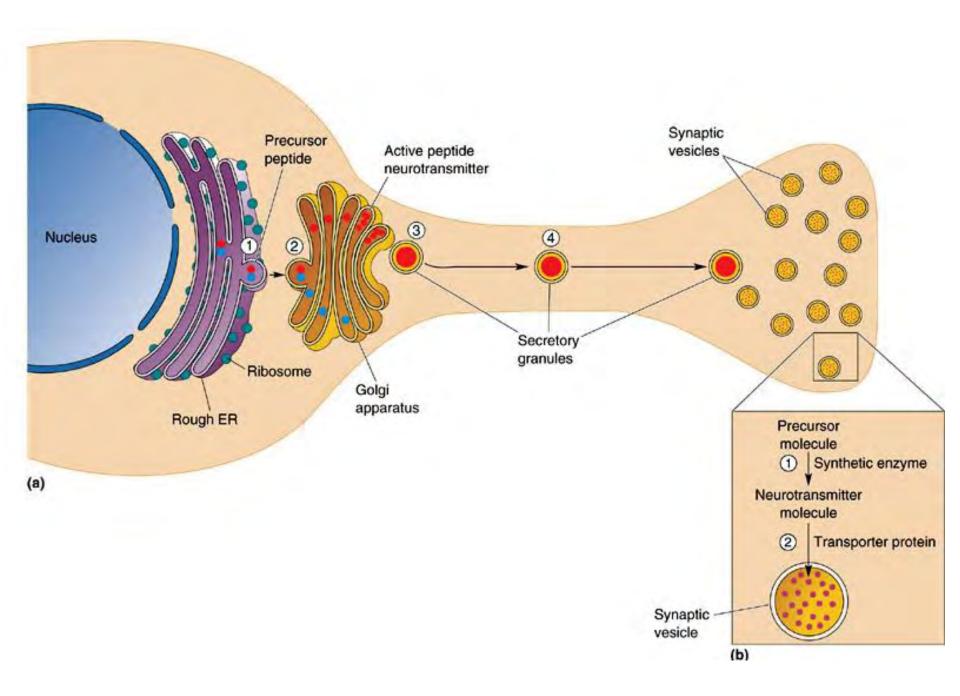
Synapse





Neurotransmitters





Receptors

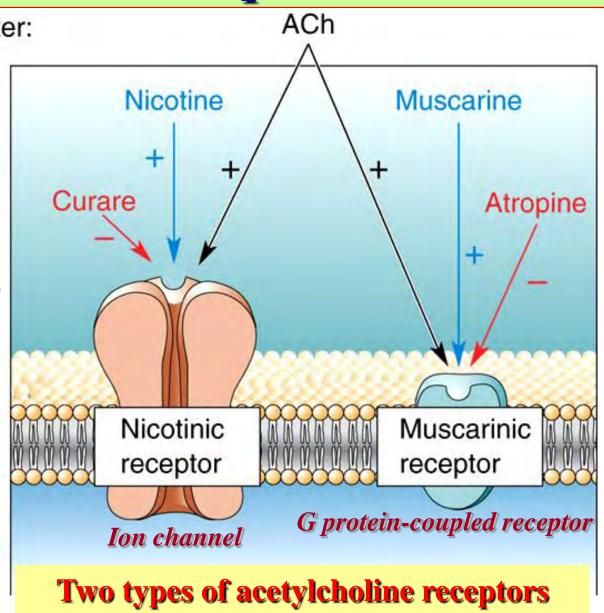
Neurotransmitter:

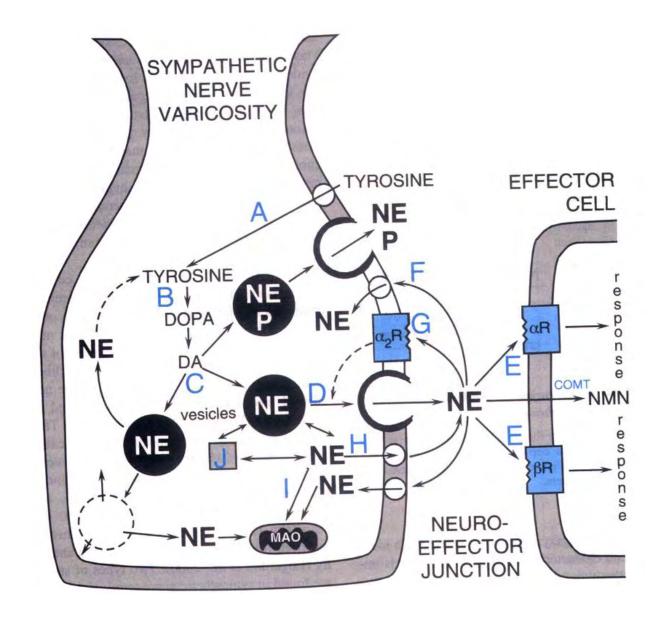
Agonists:

Antagonists:

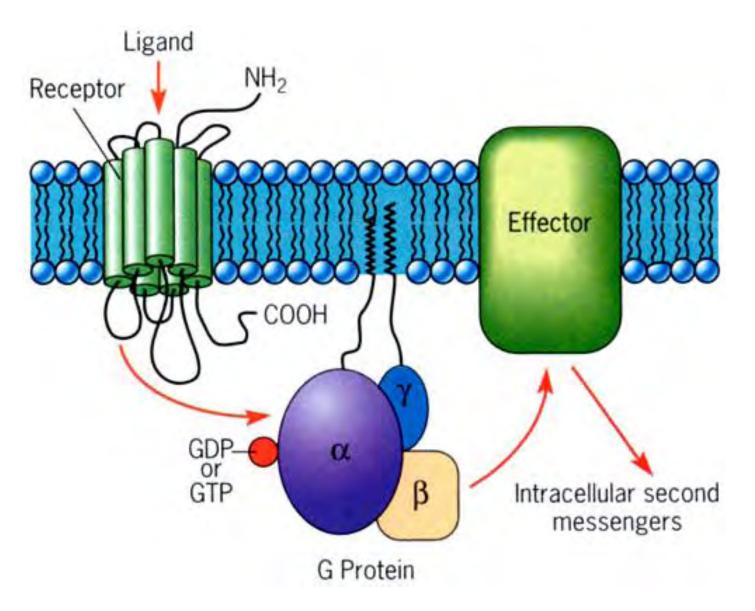
Cholinoceptors

Receptors:





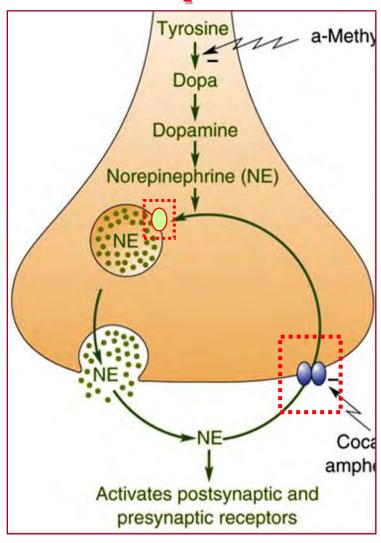
Adrenoceptors: G protein-coupled receptors



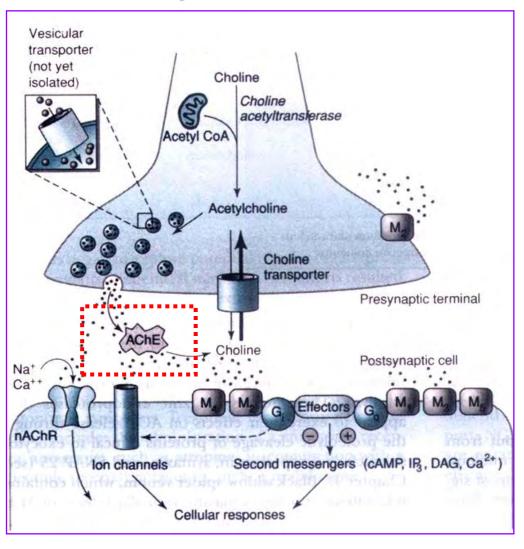
G protein-coupled receptor

Termination of neurotransmitter actions

Neurotransmitter transporters

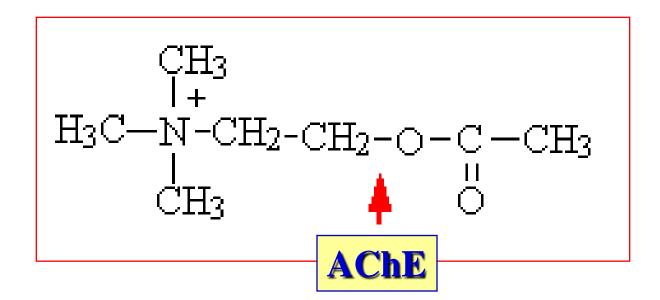


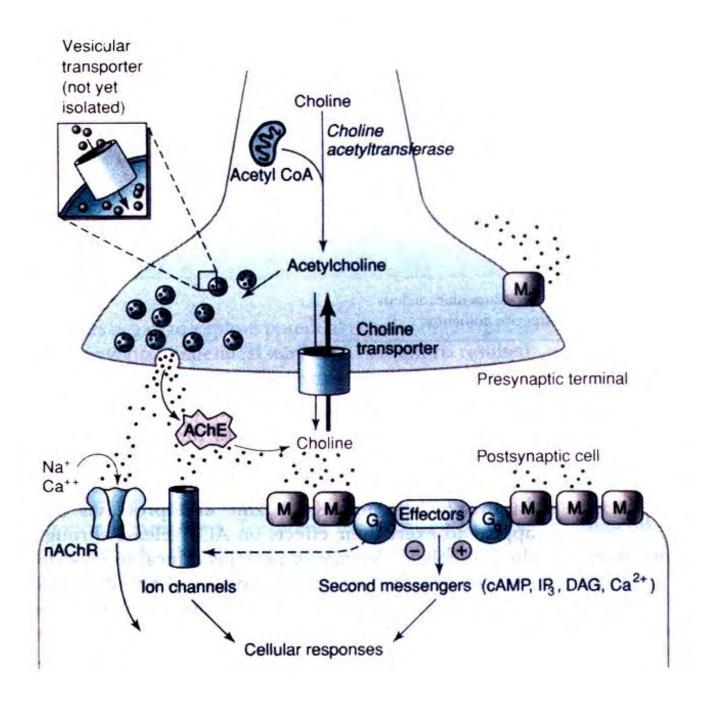
Enzymatic degradation: acetylcholinesterase



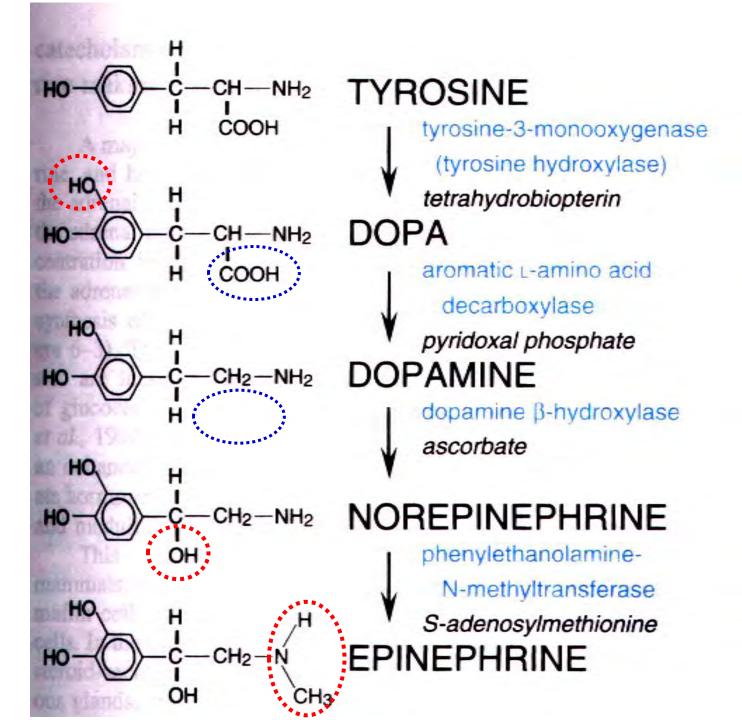
- 1.1 Transmitters
- (1) Acetylcholine (ACh)
- Cholinergic nerves
- a. pre-ganglionic fibers of sympathetic and parasympathetic nerves
- b. post-ganglionic fibers of parasympathetic, and part of sympathetic nerves
- c. motor nerves

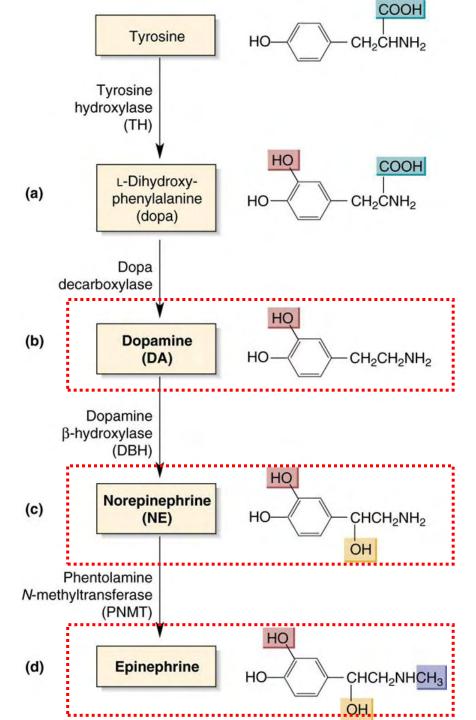
- Acetylcholinesterase (AChE)
- Terminating ACh effects



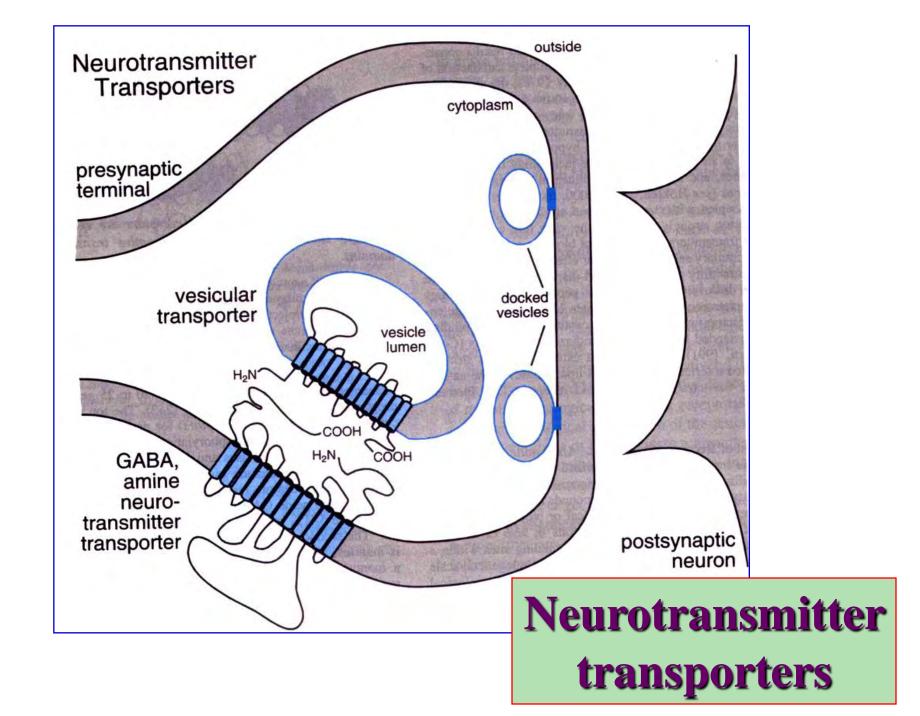


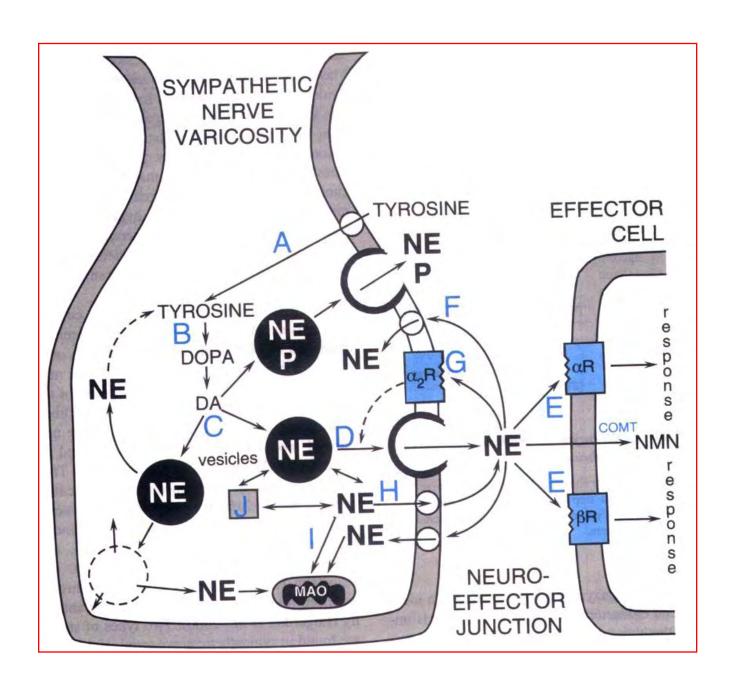
- (2) Norepinephrine (NE)
- or noradrenaline (NA)
- Adrenergic nerves
- most of post-ganglionic fibers of sympathetic nerves

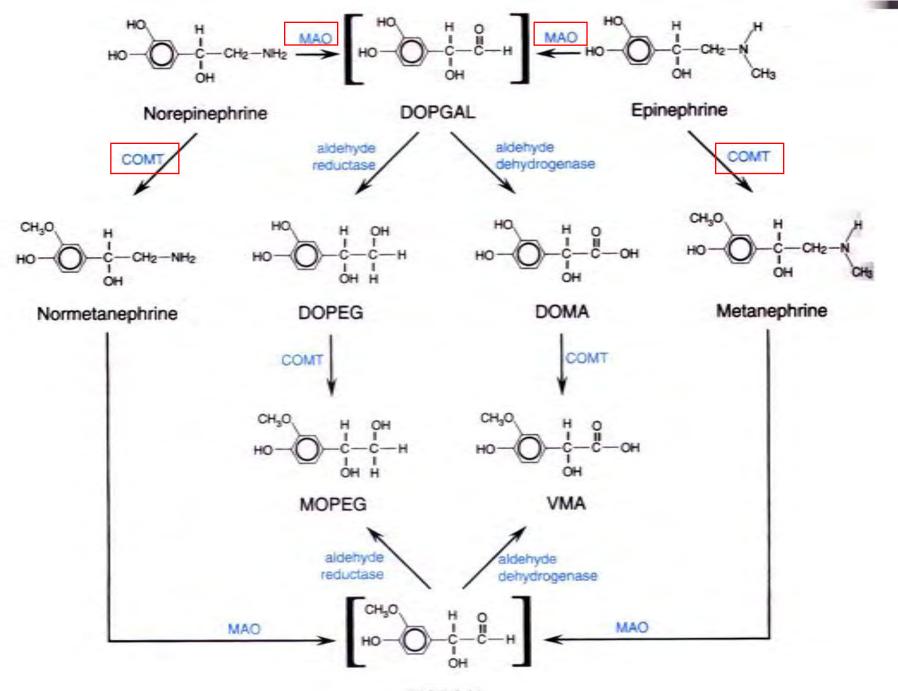




- Termination of norepinephrine effects
- Uptake
- neurotransmitter transporters
- uptake 1: neuronal uptake
- uptake 2: non-neuronal uptake
- Enzymatic degradation
- monoamine oxidase (MAO)
- catechol-O-methyltransferease (COMT)



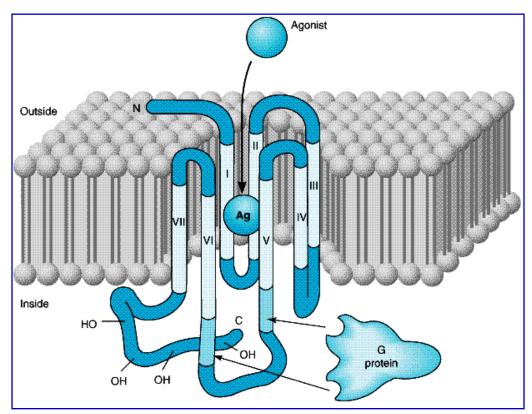


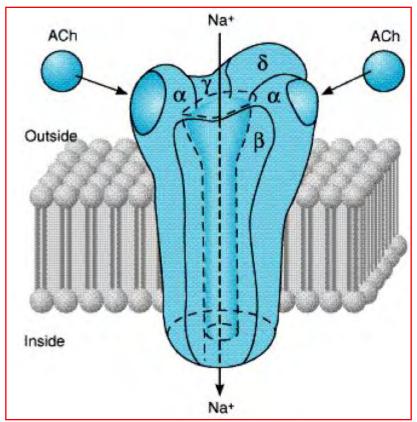


MOPGAL

2 Receptors

- 2.1 Acetycholine receptors
- (cholinoceptors, cholinergic receptors)
- Muscarinic receptors (M receptors)
- Nicotinic receptors (N receptors)





Mucarinic receptors:

7-transmembrane G protein-coupled receptor

Nicotinic receptors:

ligand-gated ion channel

- Mucarinic receptors
- Depression of the heart: heart rate, conduction
- Contraction of smooth muscles:
- sensitive: GI tract, bronchial, urinary bladder
- insensitive: uterine, blood vessels
- **Exocrine glands:** sensitive: sweat, tears, salivary
- insensitive: GI tract
- Eye: miosis: contraction of sphincter muscle of iris
- contraction for near vision: contraction of ciliary muscle

- Nicotinic receptors
- \blacksquare N_N receptors (N_1 receptors)
- Sympathetic and parasympathetic ganglia
- Adrenal medulla
- \blacksquare N_{M} receptors (N_{2} receptors)
- Contraction of skeletal muscles

- 2.2 Adrenoceptors (adrenergic receptors)
- a receptors
- α_1 receptors:
- contraction of vascular smooth muscles: BP↑
- contraction of radial muscle of iris: mydriasis
- α₂ receptors: CNS, presynaptic membranes of adrenergic nerves: vasodilatation

- β receptors
- β₁ receptors: contractility, automaticity, conduction, oxygen-consumption, cardiac output: heart stimulation
- β₂ receptors: relaxation of bronchial smooth muscles

■ 1. Mechanisms of drug actions

- 1.1 Direct actions on the receptors
- Agonists
- Antagonists

- 1.2 Indirect actions via affecting
- transmitters
- (1) Synthesis: L-dopa 左旋多巴
- (2) Inactivation: AChEI, MAOI
- (3) Release: neostigmine 新斯的明, ephedrine 麻黄碱, amphetamine 苯丙胺
- (4) Transport and storage: imipramine 丙咪
 嗪, reserpine 利血平(利舍平)

- 1.3 Mimetics and antagonists
- (1) Mimetics
- direct-acting: receptor agonists
- indirect-acting: increasing amounts and/or effects of transmitters
- (2) Antagonists
- direct-acting: receptor antagonists
- indirect-acting: decreasing amounts and/or effects of transmitters

- 2. Drug classification
- 2.1 Cholinomimetics
- (1) Cholinoceptor agonists
- M, N receptor agonists: carbachol 卡巴胆碱
- M receptor agonists: pilocarpine 毛果芸香碱
- N receptor agonists: nicotine 烟碱
- (2) Cholinesterase inhibitors (Anticholinesterases)
- Reversible: neostigmine 新斯的明
- Irreversible: organophosphates 有机磷酸酯类

- 2.2 Cholinergic antagonists
- (1) Cholinoceptor antagonists
- M cholinoceptor antagonists
- non-selective: atropine 阿托品
- M₁ cholinoceptor-selective: parenzepine

- N cholinoceptor antagonists
- N_N cholinoceptor antagonists: mecamylamine
- 美加明
- N_M cholinoceptor antagonists: succinylcholine
- 琥珀胆碱

- (2) Cholinesterase reactivators
- pralidoxime iodide 碘解磷定

- 2.3 Adrenoceptor agonists
- (1) α receptor agonists
- α₁α₂ receptor agonists: norepinephrine 去甲肾上腺素
- α₁ receptor agonists: phenylephrine 去氧肾上腺素
- α₂ receptor agonists: clonidine 可乐定
- \blacksquare (2) α , β receptor agonists
- epinephrine, adrenaline 肾上腺素

- **(3)** β receptor agonists:
- $\beta_1\beta_2$ receptor agonists: isoproterenol
- 异丙肾上腺素
- β₁ receptor agonists: dobutamine 多巴酚丁胺
- β₂ receptor agonists: salbutenol 沙丁胺醇

- 2.4 Adrenoceptor antagonists
- (1) α receptor antagonists
- $\alpha_1\alpha_2$ receptor antagonists:
- short-acting: phentolamine 酚妥拉明
- long-acting: phenoxybenzamine 酚辛明
- α₁ receptor antagonists: prazosin 哌唑嗪
- α₂ receptor antagonists: yohimbine育亨宾

- (2) β receptor antagonists
- β₁β₂ receptor antagonists: propranolol 普萘洛尔
- β₁ receptor antagonists: atenolol 阿替洛尔
- β₂ receptor antagonists: butoxamine 布他沙明

- (3) α, β receptor antagonists
- labetalol 拉贝洛尔