

Classification Neuromuscular blocking agent

Pre-junctional blocker	Post-junctional blocker (Non-depolarizing)	Post-junctional blocker (Depolarizing)	Anticholinesterase (Anti-AChase) inhibitor
------------------------	--	--	--

MOA:	MOA:	MOA:	MOA:
1) Prevent Ach release	1) Non-depolarizing: compete with Ach, inhibit nicotinic R _c	Act like Ach, bind to nicotinic R _c	Inhibit Anti-AChase breaking down Ach

Example: Butolinum toxin	Example: d-tubocurarine	Example: Suxamethonium	Example: Neostigmine
Example: Aminoglycoside			Edroponium

↓ muscle contraction	Phase 1: slight muscle contrx Phase 2: desensatization, complete paralysis	↑ muscle contraction
----------------------	---	----------------------

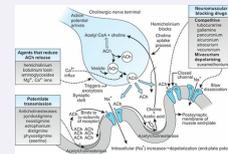
Post-junctional blocker

SUMMARY- POST JUNCTIONAL BLOCKER		
	Non- depolarizing blocker	Depolarizing blocker
Drug	Atracurium, mivacurium, rocuronium, vecuronium etc	Suxamethonium
Mechanism	Inhibit nicotinic receptor to BLOCK Na ⁺ channel	Binds to nicotinic receptor and OPENS Na ⁺ channel
Effect	Paralysis	Phase I- persistent depolarization Phase II- desensitization - PARALYSIS
Method of administration		intravenous
Duration of effect	Varies (20-90 min)	10 min
To reverse effect	Anticholinesterase (NEOSTIGMINE) tetanic stimulation	Phase I - Anticholinesterase worsen the effect
Adverse effect	↓ BP	Hyperkalemia, prolonged apnea, malignant hyperthermia

NOTE:

- DeP: AntiAChase worsen effect
- NonDeP: AntiAChase reverse effect

List of drug



By **aina**
cheatography.com/aina/

Published 29th July, 2022.
Last updated 29th July, 2022.
Page 1 of 1.

Sponsored by **Readable.com**
Measure your website readability!
<https://readable.com>