

### Classification Neuromuscular blocking agent

Pre-junctional blocker	Post-junctional blocker (Non-depolarizing)	Post-junctional blocker (Depolarizing)	Anticholinesterase (Anti-AChase) inhibitor
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MOA: 1) Prevent Ach release 2) Inhibit Ach synthesis	MOA: 1) Non-depolarizing: compete with Ach, inhibit nicotinic R <sub>c</sub>	MOA: Act like Ach, bind to nicotinic R <sub>c</sub>	MOA: Inhibit Anti-AChase breaking down Ach
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Example: <b>Butolinum toxin</b> <b>Aminoglycoside</b>	Example: d-tubocurarine	Example: Suxamethonium	Example: Neostigmine Edroponium
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↓ muscle contraction	Phase 1: slight muscle contrx Phase 2: desensatization, complete paralysis	↑ muscle contraction
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### Post-junctional blocker

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

#### NOTE:

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

### List of drug

