

PHAR 3405 Exam 7 Study Guide Cheat Sheet Cheat Sheet by jamietamn via cheatography.com/177390/cs/41149/

S44: Muscle Relaxants

Components of Balanced Anesthesia

- · Antiemetics: prevent post-op N/V
- Anticholinergics: prevent secretion of fluids
- Short-acting barbiturates: rapidly induce anesthesia
- · BZDs: relieve anxiety
- · Opioids: relieve pain
- Inhalants, barbiturates, BZDs, etc: maintain anesthesia
- · Muscle relaxants: relax muscles

Types of Muscle Relaxants

Neuromuscular blockers

Depolarizing

Nondepolarizing

Neuromuscular blockers

Produce muscle paralysis

required for surgery.

Spasmolytics

Spasmolytics

treat muscle

hyperactivity.

Neuromuscular Junction

- 1. Arrival of the action potential to the synapse causes an influx of Ca²⁺ and the release of ACh.
- 2. ACh binds to the nicotinic receptors located on the motor end plate.
- 3. Binding of ACh to the nicotinic receptors causes the channel to open. Subsequent movement of Na⁺ and K⁺ is associated with depolarization at the end plate membrane.
- Next, the adjacent muscle membrane is depolarized and action potential is propagated along the muscle fiber.
- 5. Muscle contraction is initiated by excitation-contraction coupling.

S44: Muscle Relaxants (cont)

Neuromuscular Blockers

Mechanism of

action:
Depolarizing
agents: occupy
and activate the
nicotinic receptor
for a prolonged
time, leading to

Nondepolarizing agents: competitive antagonism of ACh at nicotinic receptors; action can be reversed by inhibiting AChE and increasing [ACh]

desensitization) Clinical uses:

blockade (receptor

- Surgical relaxation
- Tracheal intubation
- Ventilation control
- Treatment of convulsions

Drugs:

 Suxamethonium chloride (succinylcholine) Tubocurarine

Tubocurarine-type
• Atracurium (30-60 min duration)

Steroid-type

- Rocuronium (20-60 min)
- Vecuronium
- Pipecuronium
- Pancuronium (120-180 min)

Neuromuscular Blocking Drugs

Agonist

Closed Open normal

Nondepolarizing blocker

Nondepolarizing blocker

Depolarizing blocker

Closed Open normal

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Nondepolarizing blockers bind at an allosteric site on the closed receptor.

Depolarizing blockers bind to the open receptor and block the channel.



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