

Essentials Of Pharmacotherapeutics

Ketorfanol

receptor affinity of morphinan and benzomorphan derivatives: mixed kappa agonists and mu agonists/antagonists as potential pharmacotherapeutics for cocaine

Ketorfanol (INN, USAN) (developmental code name SBW-22), or ketorphanol, is an opioid analgesic of the morphinan family that was found to possess "potent antiwrithing activity" in animal assays but was never marketed. It is a 17-cycloalkylmethyl derivative of morphinan and as such, is closely related structurally to butorphanol, cyclorphan, oxilorphan, proxorphan, and xorphanol, which act preferentially as κ -opioid receptor agonists and to a lesser extent as μ -opioid receptor partial agonists/antagonists.

Essential medicines

"Essential medicines for children: Should we focus on a priority list of medicines for the present?". *Journal of Pharmacology & Pharmacotherapeutics*.

Essential medicines, as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO), are medicines that "satisfy the priority health care needs of the population". Essential medicines should be accessible to people at all times, in sufficient amounts, and be generally affordable. Since 1977, the WHO has published a model list of essential medicines, with the 2023 list for adult patients containing over 500 medicines. Since 2007, a separate list of medicines intended for child patients has been published. A new list was published in 2021, for both adults and children.

Several changes have been implemented since the 2021 edition, including that medication cost should not be grounds for exclusion criteria if it meets other selection criteria, and cost-effectiveness differences should be evaluated within therapeutic...

Obidoxime

R. S.. REGE, NIRMALA N.. BHANDARKAR, S. (2015). PHARMACOLOGY AND PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS. [S.l.]: ELSEVIER INDIA. ISBN 978-8131243619. OCLC 978526697.{{cite

Obidoxime is a member of the oxime family used to treat organophosphate poisoning. Oximes are drugs known for their ability to reverse the binding of organophosphorus compounds to the enzyme acetylcholinesterase (AChE).

AChE is an enzyme that removes acetylcholine from the synapse after it creates the required stimulation on the next nerve cell. If it gets inhibited, acetylcholine is not removed after the stimulation and multiple stimulations are made, resulting in muscle contractions and paralysis.

Organophosphates such as nerve gases are well-known inhibitors of AChE. They bind to a specific place on the enzyme and prevent it from functioning normally by changing the OH group on the serine residue and by protonating (quaternary nitrogen, R₄N⁺) the nearby nitrogen atom located in the histidine...

WHO Model List of Essential Medicines

"Accessibility and use of essential medicines in health care: Current progress and challenges in India". Journal of Pharmacology & Pharmacotherapeutics. 4 (1): 13–18

The WHO Model List of Essential Medicines (aka Essential Medicines List or EML), published by the World Health Organization (WHO), contains the medications considered to be most effective and safe to meet the most important needs in a health system. The list is frequently used by countries to help develop their own local lists of essential medicines. As of 2016, more than 155 countries have created national lists of essential medicines based on the World Health Organization's model list. This includes both developed and developing countries.

The list is divided into core items and complementary items. The core items are deemed to be the most cost-effective options for key health problems and are usable with little additional health care resources. The complementary items either require additional...

Nalorphine

Satoskar RS, Rege N, Bhandarkar SD (27 July 2015). Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapeutics. Elsevier Health Sciences APAC. pp. 166–. ISBN 978-81-312-4371-8

Nalorphine (INNTooltip International Nonproprietary Name; also known as N-allylnormorphine; brand names Lethidrone and Nalline) is a mixed opioid agonist–antagonist with opioid antagonist and analgesic properties. It was introduced in 1954 and was used as an antidote to reverse opioid overdose and

in a challenge test to determine opioid dependence.

Nalorphine was the second opioid antagonist to be introduced, preceded by nalodeine (N-allylnorcodeine) in 1915 and followed by naloxone in 1960 and naltrexone in 1963. Due to potent activation of the κ -opioid receptor, nalorphine produces side effects such as dysphoria, anxiety, confusion, and hallucinations, and for this reason, is no longer used medically.

Diloxanide

PMID 1520794. Arcangelo VP, Peterson AM (2006). "Parasitic Diseases". Pharmacotherapeutics For Advanced Practice: A Practical Approach. Lippincott Williams

Diloxanide is a medication used to treat amoeba infections. In places where infections are not common, it is a second line treatment after paromomycin when a person has no symptoms. For people who are symptomatic, it is used after treatment with metronidazole or tinidazole. It is taken by mouth.

Diloxanide generally has mild side effects. Side effects may include flatulence, vomiting, and itchiness. During pregnancy it is recommended that it be taken after the first trimester. It is a luminal amebicide meaning that it only works on infections within the intestines.

Diloxanide came into medical use in 1956. It is on the World Health Organization's List of Essential Medicines. It is not commercially available in much of the developed world as of 2012.

Polymyxin B

DailyMed. U.S. National Library of Medicine. Retrieved 19 April 2019. Woo TM, Robinson MV (2015). Pharmacotherapeutics For Advanced Practice Nurse Prescribers

Polymyxin B, sold under the brand name Poly-Rx among others, is an antibiotic used to treat meningitis, pneumonia, sepsis, and urinary tract infections. While it is useful for many Gram negative infections, it is not useful for Gram positive infections. It can be given by injection into a vein, muscle, or cerebrospinal fluid or inhaled. The injectable form is generally only used if other options are not available. It is also available as the combinations bacitracin/polymyxin B and neomycin/polymyxin B/bacitracin for use on the skin.

Common side effects when given by injection include kidney problems, neurological problems, fever, itchiness, and rash. Injections into muscle may

result in significant pain. Other serious side effects may include fungal infections, anaphylaxis, and muscle weakness...

Faculty of Medicine, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang

*development • Molecular medicine and pharmacotherapeutics Year 3 | Semester 1
| Total of 22 Credits • Arts and sciences of clinical diagnosis • Clinical microbiology*

The Faculty of Medicine, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang (Thai: วิทยาลัยการแพทย์เทคโนโลยีพระจอมเกล้าลาดกระบัง) is a medical school in Lat Krabang District, Bangkok.

SB-277,011-A

*1016/S1359-6446(05)03491-4. PMID 15993811. Jahnke U (January 2008).
"Experimental pharmacotherapeutics for schizophrenia and
addiction". IDrugs. 11 (1): 7–9. PMID 18175251*

SB-277,011A is a drug which acts as a potent and selective dopamine D3 receptor antagonist, which is around 80–100 times selective for D3 over D2, and lacks any partial agonist activity.

SB-277,011A is used in the study of addiction to stimulant drugs such as nicotine and cocaine. Where cocaine reduces the threshold for brain electrical self-stimulation in rats, an indication of cocaine's rewarding effects, SB-277,011A completely reverses this effect. It may thus be useful in the treatment of addiction to nicotine and cocaine, and is also being investigated for potential uses in the treatment of other drug addictions, such as addiction to heroin and alcohol.

Another potential application for SB-277,011A is in the treatment of schizophrenia, and it may be particularly useful in treating comorbid...

Hyoscine butylbromide

*2015-12-08. Satoskar RS, Rege SD, Bhandarkar NN (1973). Pharmacology and
Pharmacotherapeutics. Popular Prakashan. p. 296. ISBN 9788179915271.
"Scopolamine | Anticholinergic*

Hyoscine butylbromide, also known as scopolamine butylbromide and sold under the brandname Buscopan among others, is an anticholinergic medication used to treat abdominal pain, esophageal spasms, bladder spasms, biliary colic, and renal colic. It is also used to improve excessive respiratory secretions at the end of life. Hyoscine butylbromide can be taken by mouth, injection into

a muscle, or into a vein.

Side effects may include sleepiness, vision changes, dry mouth, rapid heart rate, triggering of glaucoma, and severe allergies. Sleepiness is uncommon. It is unclear if it is safe in pregnancy. It appears safe in breastfeeding. Greater care is recommended in those with heart problems. It is an anticholinergic agent, which does not have much effect on the brain.

Hyoscine butylbromide was patented...

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