

1. Classify β blockers Describe their uses (with rationale) and adverse effect & note on pharmacological actions and use of adrenergic

→ β blockers

First generation. [Non selective β adrenergic blockers]

→ propranolol
timolol
pindolol.

Second generation. [β_1 selective adrenergic blockers]

→ Atenolol
Acebutolol
Metoprolol

Third generation. [β blockers with additional vasodilatory effect].

→ Non selective
Labetalol
Carvedilol

β selective
Bisoprolol
Nebivolol

Uses

① Hypertension: β blockers are given Preferred especially in hypertensive patients with existing angina, MI, cardiac arrhythmias.

② Angina pectoris. α MI $\rightarrow$ β blocker reduce myocardial O_2 demand

③ Cardiac arrhythmias $\rightarrow$ β blocker

④ Chronic cardiac failure - metoprolol, nebivolol
 $\downarrow$ mortality rate in CHF.

⑤ Pheochromocytoma - used to control cardiac manifestation of disease.

⑥ Glaucoma - timolol, betaxolol.

⑦ Prophylaxis of migraine metoprolol $\downarrow$ freq of headache

⑧ Essential tremor - oral propranolol.

⑨ Hyperthyroidism - symptoms like tachycardia, palpitation, tremor.

⑩ Acute anxiety ~~attack~~ state.

Adverse effects

CVS $\rightarrow$ Bradycardia, heart block,

Respiratory system $\rightarrow$ Blockade of β_2 receptor in bronchial smooth muscle
 $\rightarrow$ severe bronchospasm.
(COPD & asthma)

CVS $\rightarrow$ sleep disturbances, hallucinations

Muscular weakness and tiredness $\rightarrow$ due to
 $\downarrow$ systolic flow to smooth muscles.

withdrawal symptoms $\rightarrow$ angina pectoris
Pharmacological actions of adrenaline.

Adrenaline acts on α_1 , α_2 , β_1 , β_2 receptors.

① CVS.

Heart, $\uparrow$ HR, $\uparrow$ myocardial contractility
 $\uparrow$ conduction velocity, CO, automaticity

BV $\propto$ BP.

② Respiratory System: Inhibits the release of inflammatory mediators from mast cells

③ GIT $\rightarrow$ Relaxes the smooth muscle of the gut.

④ Mucles - relaxes the dilator (in) and contractor sphincters.

⑤ CVS - Does not cross BBB

Therapeutic Uses.

$\times$ Anaphylactic shock.

β_1 mediated cardiac stimulation
 $\rightarrow \alpha_1$ mediated vasoconstriction $\rightarrow$ PPR.

$\downarrow$
 $\uparrow$ BP $\rightarrow \alpha_1$ mediated constriction $\rightarrow$ $\downarrow$ mucosal edema
 β_2 stimulation $\rightarrow$ bronchodilation
 $\downarrow$
release of mediator of mast cell

$\times$ Glaucoma