

Bronchial Asthma:

occur due to impairment of Airflow due to constriction of bronchial smooth Muscles, swelling of bronchial Mucosa And ↑ mucosal secretion.

WADOC

CLASSIFICATION: - Refue Kdt.

α β₂ sympathomimetics → salbutamol, Levosalbutamol, Terbutaline.

Mode of Action

Act by binding to β₂ Receptor in the bronchial smooth muscle And Mast cell.

↓

(↑ cAMP)

- Broncho dilation
- Inhibit the Release of histamine SRS-A from mast cell
- Promote mucociliary clearance.

Salbutamol And terbutaline:

- ⇒ highly selective β₂ Agonist
- ⇒ selectively is used by Inhaler (pMDI)
- ⇒ bronchodilation within 5 min And Action last for 2-4 hours.
- ⇒ It is short Acting β₂ agonist (SABA)
- ⇒ Inhaled levo And Racemic salbutamol are most popular for quick Relief of broncho spasm.

* ⇒ Repeated use cause down Regulation of β₂ Receptor

1K $\rightarrow$ orally $\rightarrow$ undergo presystemic metabolism.

so long term 4/1 Advised with Inhaled corticosteroid with LABA (salmeterol)

APR

- $\rightarrow$ Palpitation, Restlessness, throat irritation, Ankle edema
- $\rightarrow$ muscle tremor - given orally.

44 Bambuterol - nocturnal Asthma and COPD
single dose.

THEOPHYLLINE - Methylxanthines:

$\rightarrow$ MOA:

① Release of Ca^{2+} from sarcoplasmic Reticulum

② Inhibition of phosphodiesterase (PDE) $\rightarrow$ seen at therapeutic range
 $\rightarrow$ which degrade cAMP & cGMP.

$\downarrow$ lead to
 $\uparrow$ cAMP level

$\rightarrow$ same effect as sympathomimetics

③ Blockade of Adenosine Receptor

$\rightarrow$ Adenosine contract Smooth Muscle.

PK: orally Absorbed

crosses placenta.

poorly water soluble $\rightarrow$ not suitable for injection.

$t_{1/2}$ varies with $\rightarrow$ zero order.

ADR

GI $\rightarrow$ NVP, peptic ulcer
CNS $\rightarrow$ insomnia, headache, tremor, shock,
Diarrhea
EVS $\rightarrow$ Tachycardia, palpitations, hypotension, LA

Interactions:

- 1) Sympathomimetics $\times$ Hethylxanthine
It $\uparrow$ the effect of sympathomimetics.
- 2) not given with Rifampicin $\rightarrow$ $\downarrow$ the effect.

Uses

1) Bronchial Asthma And COPD

$\rightarrow$ cause BD And $\downarrow$ Release of inflammatory Rx
 $\uparrow$ mucociliary clearance

2) Apnoea in premature Infants. - Aminophylline

*** Roflumilast $\rightarrow$ pPDE4 Inhibitor

*** Omalizumab $\rightarrow$ mono Antibody Against IgE

0/11 $\frac{1}{1}$ 1/1 of Acute Severe Asthma (Status Asthmaticus)
(Refractory Asthma)

- 1) Hydrocortisone hemisuccinate 100mg IV stat
- 2) Nebulized salbutamol (2.5-5mg) + Ipratropium
bromide 0.5mg intramucosal inhalation
- 3) High flow humidified O₂ Inhalation

4) Salbutamol / tubularia 0.4mg /m/sc to Reach
smaller bronchi where Inhaled drug cannot Reach

5) Intubation And mechanical ventilation

6) Treat chest infection with Antibiotics.

7) correct dehydration And Acidosis with + sodium bicarbonate

Mast cell stabilizers - sodium cromoglycate & ketotifen

They Inhibit the Release of various mediators.

↳ LT, PGs PAF, histamine

→ Reduce bronchial hyper reactivity

given by Inhalation

Uses

Allergic Asthma, Rhinitis, dermatitis, etc.

ADR → systemic side effect, local irritation, cough
bronchospasm, headache.