

Regulate H_2O & electrolyte balance

Cushing
Pulchre

Glutrochick

thus also covered

SHORT ALGIMS

1000

2nd 2nd 2nd

1

2007

→ Fludrothione

→ DOCA

- Hydroxide ion

- Prednisiolone

- Dexamethasone

- Ketonyl prednisolone

- Betamethasone

• Triamizone

HOA:

steroid hormone enter cell of target organ

Bind to specific Receptor in cytoplasm (GIR)

Glennom Richard Reap for

Strategy on future change

move to mulberry

Brnd 10 Glucose riched Resonance

elementary transcription of which mRNA

Key of pocket magnifying glass:

Крыжовник

PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION

→ Mineralocorticoid Action

• Acts like Aldosterone from PCC

• Fluid & electrolyte balance

• Site fluid retention, H₂O, Na⁺

• Hypertensive phenomena

~~Calcitriol~~
→

Glucocorticoid Actions:

→ stimulates glycogen deposition in liver and gluconeogenesis

↓ peripheral utilization of glucose

① carbohydrate Metabolism

• stimulates glycogen deposition in liver & gluconeogenesis

• ↓ peripheral utilization of glucose

→ hyperglycemia

CT is DM (diabetes mellitus)

② Lipid Metabolism

Polysat use → build up mass, more fat

Weight increasing, Redistribution of body fat

↓ BP is cushing syndrome

③ Protein Metabolism C/P

Muscle wasting, thinning of skin, loss of bone mass

④ Calcium Metabolism C/P

→ Inhibit (a) Absorption from gut

→ ↑ Renal excretion of Ca } osteoporosis

→ Affects osteoclasts (bone resorption cell)

→ Inhibit Osteoblast (bone forming cell)

⑤ CVS (cardio)

→ Maintain normal B.P, CO,

→ maintain electrolyte balance Action on Adrenaline & Angiotensin

→ decrease urinary excretion and worsening of CHF

③ Skeletal Muscle :

Weakness seen in both hyper & hypokalaemia

↓ due to

↓ due to hypokalaemia

① CNS - effect on B.P

Blood glucose

↑ due to hypokalaemia

electrolyte levels

② GIT → Inhibit P₁₂ → NO release And ↓ ↓ Local immune Resp. Aggravate H pylori

so Aggravate Pheptic ulcer

③ Resp → Bronchodilation

① Immune suppressive effect , inhibit both B cell And T cell

② Anti-inflammatory effect

ADVERSE REACTIONS:

⇒ Metabolic effect - Hypoglycaemia, HAP38

⇒ Lushung disease

⇒ GIT - nephric ulcer

⇒ Muscle → hypokalaemia due to which muscle weakness

⇒ Bone → osteoporosis

⇒ Eyes → cataracts

⇒ Gastrointestinal

USES

→ RA

→ Osteoarthritis

→ Rheumatic fever

→ Gout - Anti-inflammatory

→ Allergic disease → immunosuppression

→ Bronchial Asthma

→ Gallstone disease

→ Renal disease

→ Short
→ Organ transplantation

Q8 | Inhalation steroid: H₂A → Inhibit inflammatory pathway

- Beclo methasone
- Fluticasone
- Budesonide
- mometasone
- long used: High topical & low systemic A₁th

Bronchial Asthma

PK → H-L, E-Renal & fecal

side effect: Hoarseness of voice, dysphonia, oral candida

Topical steroid:

Potent: Triamcinolone

Clobetasol

Beta methasone

Indication - Atopic eczema, Nodular eczema, Lichen, Psoriasis

TECHNIQUES OF LOCAL ANAESTHESIA:

- Surface Anaesthesia - lignocaine, Tetracaine, Benzocaine

⇒ Anaesthetize mucous membrane of eye, nose, mouth, larynx, urinary and vagina. Deep heat

- Dilatation Anaesthesia: Procaine, lignocaine, Ropivacaine

⇒ injected directly into tissue.

⇒ Muscular drainage, Extension of small swelling

C/D in local infection & clothing disturbed.

Conduction block: