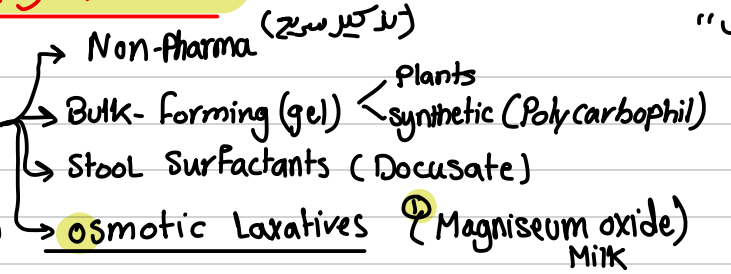


Lecture 3 Pharma

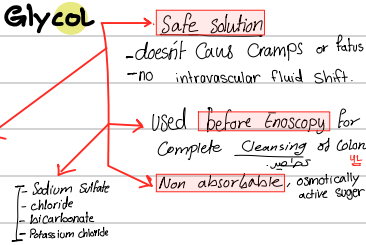
" خبلكم استغفروا حق يُقفر الذنوب الذي حال بينكم وبين العلم والتوفيق "

Drugs For GI Motility → Laxatives → Antidiarrheal

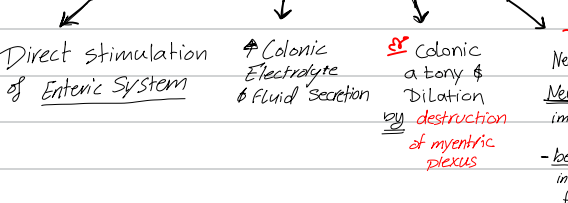
Laxatives



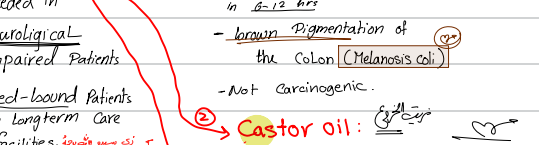
- ② Sorbitol
- ③ Lactulose → sugars Metabolised by bacteria Produce **Flatus Cramps**] sideeffects.
- ④ Balanced Polyethylene Glycol



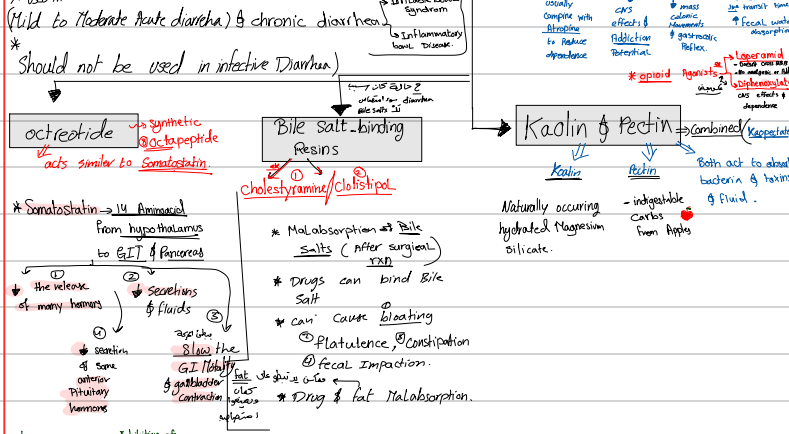
⑤ Stimulant-Laxatives (Cathartics)



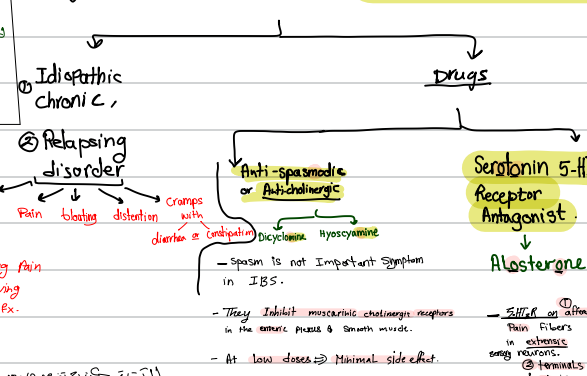
- ① Anthraquinone Derivatives
- Poorly absorbed
 - Produce bowel movement in 6-12 hrs
 - brown Pigmentation of the Colon (Melanosis coli)
 - Not Carcinogenic.
- ② Castor Oil: Ricinoleic acid
- Castor
 - used before Procedures as Purgative



(Antidiarrheal agents)

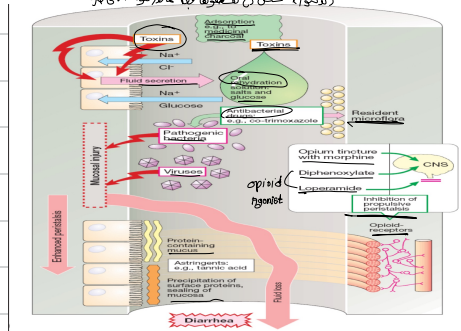
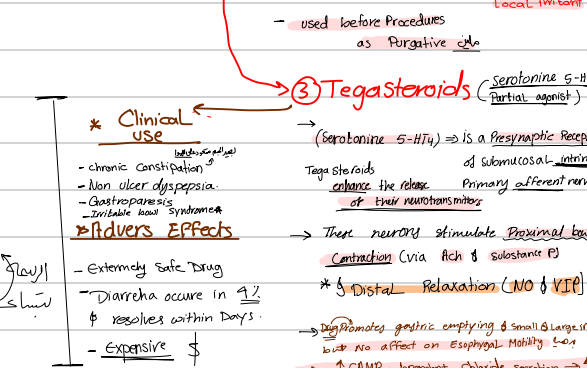
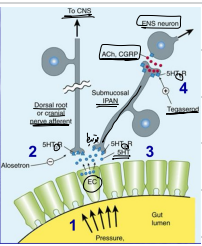


Drugs used in Trm of Irritable Bow Syndrome



How stimulant Laxatives work?

- Gut distention → ↑ 5-HT release from EC cells.
- stimulation of 5-HT₄R Receptors on the extrinsic afferent Nerve → Nausea vomiting Abdominal Pain
- 5-HT stimulates 5-HT₄R Receptors of the intrinsic Primary afferent nerve (IPANs) which activate the enteric neurons → secretory reflex activities.
- 5-HT₄R on presynaptic terminals of IPANs enhance the Release of Ach & calcitonin gene Related Peptide (CGRP) → Promoting Reflex Activity



5-HT₄ is involved in the central Response to visceral afferent stimulation

Allosterone

5-HT₄ is involved in the central Response to visceral afferent stimulation