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Analgesics - pain drugs - relievers

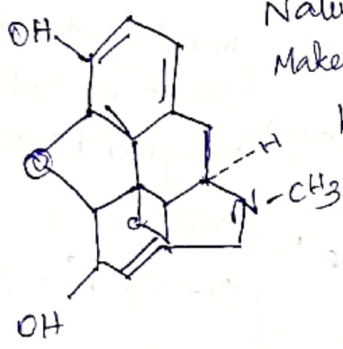
Antipyretics - reduce temperature (Paracetamol)

CNS - central nervous system

CNS - hypothalamus

(Anesthetics) reduce the pain sensation
Analgesics - Narcotic (opioid) - Alkaloids
Non-Narcotic Pain killers
Pain reliever, No side effect

Morphine -



Natural Narcotic
Makes calm, relieve pain,
bone fracture, burns
for treating pulmonary
prepare the patient before
Anesthesia
Appendix
Peptic ulcers

Analgesics:

Analgesics are pain reliever.
Drugs which by virtue of their action on the central nervous system (CNS) relieve pain are called Analgesics.

Antipyretic:

Antipyretic are drugs which lower elevated body temperature by their action on the hypothalamus situated in the CNS.

Classification of Analgesics

1) Narcotic (opiod)

2) Non-Narcotic (non-opiod)

1) Narcotic drugs:

* The Greek term Narco means drowsiness (half-awake state)

* They produce sleep and reduce the sensation of pain.

* They are mainly used to reduce the severe post operative pain.

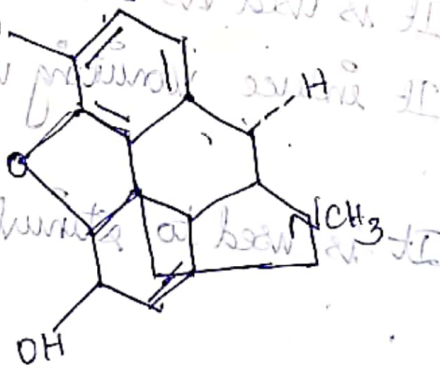
* In heavy dose, they cause unconsciousness.

* They are opium alkaloid and their derivatives

Examples:

Natural Narcotic

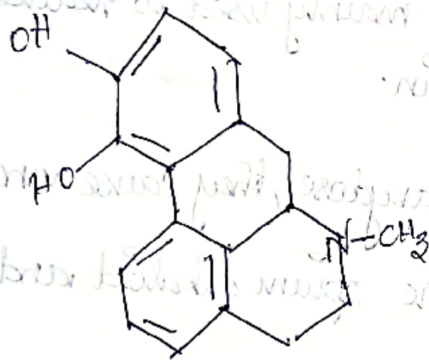
Morphine



Therapeutic usage of morphine

- * Morphine relieves pain and calms the patient
- * It is used to treat the acute pulmonary edema.
- * It is used to find the acute left ventricular failure.
- * It is used to prepare the patients before giving Anesthesia.

b) Apomorphine

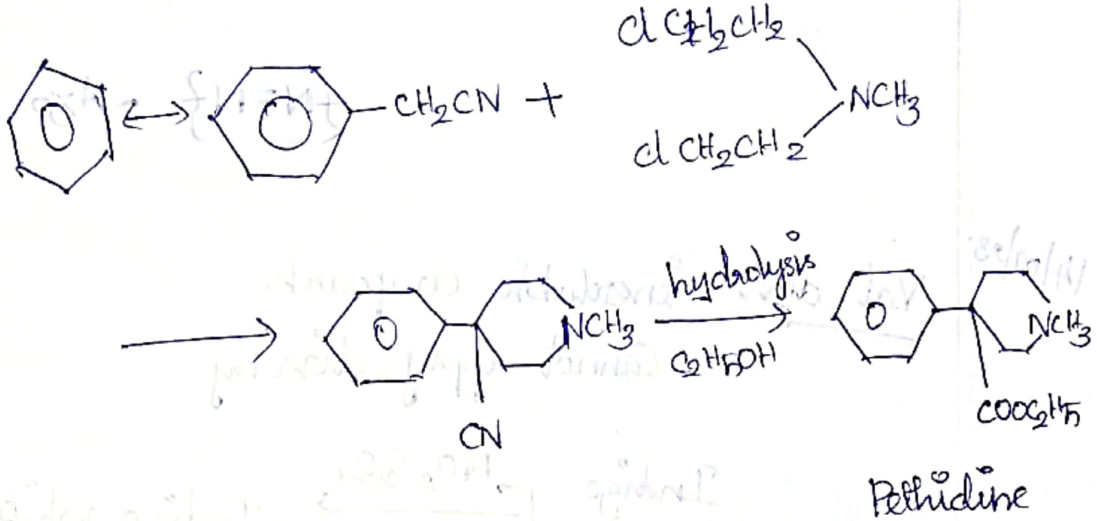


Therapeutic usage:

- * It is used as an emetic
- * It induces vomiting within a few minutes.
- * It is used to stimulate the chemoreceptor trigger zone.

Synthetic narcotic

Pethidine



Therapeutic usage:

- * It is a useful analgesic especially when short duration of action is required
- * It is used in Operative pain
- * It is used to treat shock treatment.
- * It is used to relieve visceral pain due to myocardial infarction, burns etc.