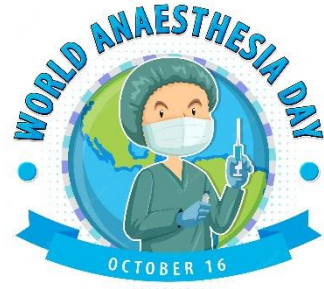




GENERAL ANAESTHETICS

General Anaesthetics are CNS depressants which induce non-awareness of all sensations and loss of pain.

They cause non-selective and reversible CNS depression.



CLASSIFICATION:

Volatile or Inhalational Anaesthetics:

- Diethyl ether
- Cyclopropane
- Trichloro ethylene
- Halothane

Non-volatile or Intravenous Anaesthetics:

- Thiopentone sodium
- Methohexital sodium
- Ketamine hydrochloride
- Propofol

Gaseous Anaesthetics:

- Nitrous oxide



SEDATIVES AND HYPNOTICS

Sedative-hypnotic drugs **depress the CNS**.

They **reduce tension and anxiety** and induce **calmness** (sedative effect) or **sleep** (hypnotic effect).

Low doses of these drugs exert a calming effect and higher doses have a sleep-inducing effect.



CLASSIFICATION:

Barbiturates (Diureides):

Long acting Barbiturates:

- Phenobarbitone
- Mephobarbitone

Short acting Barbiturates:

- Butobarbitone
- Secobarbitone

Ultra short acting Barbiturates:

- Thiopentone
- Hexobarbitone

Benzodiazepines:

- Diazepam
- Nitrazepam
- Alprazolam

Newer Non-Benzodiazepines Hypnotics:

- Zopiclone
- Zolpidem

Miscellaneous:

- Chloral hydrates
- Triclophos
- Paraldehyde

ANTIPSYCHOTICS



Antipsychotics, also known as **neuroleptics/ mood-altering drugs** are a class of **psychotropic medication** primarily used to manage **psychosis** principally in **schizophrenia** but also in a range of other psychotic disorders.

CLASSIFICATION:

Phenothiazine derivatives:

- Chlorpromazine
- Trifluoperazine

Butyrophenones:

- Haloperidol
- Trifluoperidol

Rauwolfia alkaloids:

- Reserpine

Diphenyl butyl piperidines:

- Pimozide
- Penfluridol

Atypical neuroleptics:

- Lurasidone
- Olanzapine
- Risperidone
- Quetiapine

Indole derivatives:

- Malingole

Thioxanthine derivatives:

- Chlorprothixene
- Flupenthixol

Substituted benzamides:

- Sulpirides



ANTICONSULSANTS

Anticonvulsants are also known as **antiepileptic** or **anti-seizure** drugs.



Anticonvulsants **suppress the rapid and excessive firing of neurons** which starts a seizure.

They are used for adequately **controlling and managing CNS disorders** manifested by recurrent transient attacks of disturbed brain function, producing **motor**(convulsive), **sensory**(seizure) and **psychic** sequence of events.

Or

Anticonvulsants are medication used to **control or prevent seizures (convulsions)** or **stop an ongoing series of seizures**.

CLASSIFICATION:

Barbiturates:

- Phenobarbital
- Mephobarbital

Hydantoin:

- Phenytoin
- Mephenytoin

Oxazolidinedione derivative:

- Trimethadione
- Paramethadione

Succinimides:

- Phensuximide
- Methsuximide

Benzodiazepines:

- Diazepam
- Clonazepam

GABA Analogues:

- Vigabatrin
- Gabapentin

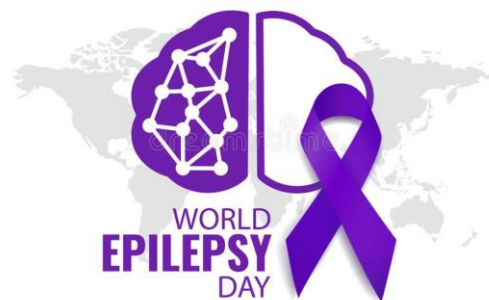
Miscellaneous:

- Carbamazepine
- Valproic acid

Newer anticonvulsants:

- Lamotrigine
- Topiramate

26TH MARCH



ANTIDEPRESSANTS



Antidepressants are medications used to treat **depression**.

Antidepressant drugs are those drugs which are used to **rehabilitate mentally depressed patients** for improving their mental status.

They are **mood elevating** and **anti-agitational**.

CLASSIFICATION:

Tricyclic Antidepressants (TCA):

- Dibenzazepines:
- Imipramine
- Dibenzyclo heptanes:
- Amitryptiline

Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors (MAOI):

- Phenelzine

Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRI):

- Fluoxetine
- Sertraline
- Citalopram
- Escitalopram
- Fluvoxamine
- Paroxetine

Selective Serotonin and Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitors (SSNRI):

- Venlafaxine
- Duloxetine