

Cns Stimulants Basic Pharmacology And Relevance To

Modafinil Modafinil is not approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for use in people under 17 years old. It is taken by mouth. Modafinil is also approved for stimulating wakefulness in people with sleep apnea and shift work sleep disorder. Modafinil, sold under the brand name Provigil among others, is a central nervous system (CNS) stimulant and eugeroic (wakefulness promoter) medication used primarily to treat narcolepsy, a sleep disorder characterized by excessive daytime sleepiness and sudden sleep attacks 615c46ef52

Depressants are closely related to sedatives as a category of drugs, with significant overlap. The terms may sometimes... 615c46ef52

H3 receptor antagonist The pharmacology of H3R is very complicated which has made drug development difficult An H3 receptor antagonist is a type of antihistaminic drug used to block the action of histamine at H3 receptors. G-protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) in the central nervous system (CNS) 615c46ef52

Common side effects of Modafinil include anxiety, insomnia, dizziness, and headache. Modafinil has potential for causing severe allergic reactions, psychiatric effects, hypersensitivity, adverse interactions with prescription drugs, and misuse or abuse. Modafinil may harm the fetus... 615c46ef52 Other drugs of this category are prethcamide, pentylenetetrazole, and nikethamide. Nikethamide is now withdrawn due to risk of convulsions. Analeptics have recently been used to better understand the treatment of a barbiturate... 615c46ef52

Depressant Antidepressants are defined by their effect on mood, not on general brain activity, so they form an orthogonal category of drugs. , opioids) or negatively, but depressants often have no clear impact on mood (e. g. , most anticonvulsants). g. In contrast, stimulants, or "uppers", increase mental alertness, making stimulants the opposite drug class from depressants. Some specific depressants do influence mood, either positively (e. In contrast, stimulants, or "uppers", increase mental alertness, making stimulants the opposite drug class from depressants Depressants, also known as central nervous system depressants, or colloquially known as "downers", are drugs that lower

neurotransmission levels, decrease the electrical activity of brain cells, or reduce arousal or stimulation in various areas of the brain. g. , most anticonvulsants) 615c46ef52

Norepinephrine "(–)-noradrenaline". PubChem. "Norepinephrine". Retrieved 2 January 2016. "Norepinephrine" is also the international nonproprietary name given to the drug. IUPHAR database. Regardless of which name is used for the substance itself, parts of the body that produce or are affected by it are referred to as noradrenergic. The name "norepinephrine" (from Ancient Greek ἐπί (epí), "upon", and νεφρός (nephρός), "kidney") is usually preferred in the United States, whereas "noradrenaline" (from Latin ad, "near", and ren, "kidney") is more commonly used in the United Kingdom and the rest of the world. Retrieved Norepinephrine (NE), also called noradrenaline (NA) or noradrenalin, is an organic chemical in the catecholamine family that functions in the brain and body as a hormone, neurotransmitter and neuromodulator. International Union of Basic and Clinical Pharmacology 615c46ef52

Amphetamine The term is frequently used informally to refer to any combination of the enantiomers, or to either of them alone. Historically, it has been used to treat nasal congestion and depression. system (CNS) stimulant that is used in the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), narcolepsy, and obesity; it is also used to treat Amphetamine is a central nervous system (CNS) stimulant that is used in the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), narcolepsy, and obesity; it is also used to treat binge eating disorder in the form of its inactive prodrug lisdexamfetamine. It exists as two enantiomers: levoamphetamine and dextroamphetamine. Amphetamine is also used as. Amphetamine was discovered as a chemical in 1887 by Lazăr Edeleanu, and then as a drug in the late 1920s. Amphetamine properly refers to a specific chemical, the racemic free base, which is equal parts of the two enantiomers in their pure amine forms 615c46ef52

The primary medical use of these drugs is as an anesthetic recovery tool or to treat emergency respiratory depression. 615c46ef52

Neurosteroid 116 (1): Neurosteroids, also known as neuroactive steroids, are endogenous or exogenous steroids that rapidly alter neuronal excitability through interaction with ligand-gated ion channels and other cell surface receptors. The term neuroactive steroids was first coined in 1992 by Steven Paul and Robert Purdy. The term, neuroactive steroid refers to steroids that can be synthesized in the brain, or are synthesized by an endocrine gland, that then reach the brain through the bloodstream and have effects on brain function. In addition to their actions on neuronal membrane receptors, some of these steroids may also exert effects on gene expression via nuclear steroid hormone. Pharmacology & Therapeutics. developments in the significance and therapeutic relevance of neuroactive steroids--Introduction to the special issue".

The term neurosteroid was coined by the French physiologist Étienne-Émile Baulieu and refers to steroids synthesized in the brain 615c46ef52

The general function of norepinephrine is to mobilize the brain and body for action. Norepinephrine... 615c46ef52

Analeptic g. The term analeptic typically refers to respiratory stimulants (e. is a type of central nervous system (CNS) stimulant. , doxapram). Analeptics include a wide variety of medications used to treat depression, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and respiratory depression. Analeptics include An analeptic, in medicine, is a type of central nervous system (CNS) stimulant. g. The term analeptic typically refers to respiratory stimulants (e. Analeptics can also be used as convulsants, with low doses causing patients to experience heightened awareness, restlessness, and rapid breathing. , doxapram) 615c46ef52

5-HT_{2B} receptor 5-HT_{2B} is a member of the 5-HT₂ receptor family that binds the neurotransmitter serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT). Like all 5-HT₂ receptors, the 5-HT_{2B} receptor is Gq/G11-protein coupled, leading to downstream activation of phospholipase C. blood vessels and shape changes in platelets; central nervous system (CNS) effects include neuronal sensitization to tactile stimuli and mediation of some 5-Hydroxytryptamine receptor 2B (5-HT_{2B}) also known as serotonin receptor 2B is a protein that in humans is encoded by the HTR2B gene 615c46ef52

Dextroamphetamine nervous system (CNS) stimulant and enantiomer of amphetamine that is used in the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and narcolepsy Dextroamphetamine is a potent central nervous system (CNS) stimulant and enantiomer of amphetamine that is used in the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and narcolepsy. It is also used illicitly to enhance cognitive and athletic performance, and recreationally as an aphrodisiac and euphoriant. Dextroamphetamine is generally regarded as the prototypical stimulant 615c46ef52

Unlike the H₁ and H₂ receptors which have primarily peripheral actions, but cause sedation if they are blocked in the brain, H₃ receptors are primarily found in the brain and are inhibitory autoreceptors located on histaminergic nerve terminals, which modulate the release of histamine. Histamine release in the brain triggers secondary release of excitatory neurotransmitters such as glutamate and acetylcholine via stimulation of H₁ receptors in the cerebral cortex. Consequently, unlike the H₁ antagonist antihistamines which are sedating, H₃ antagonists have stimulant and nootropic effects, and are being researched as potential drugs for the treatment of neurodegenerative conditions... 615c46ef52

Physical dependence Physical dependence can develop from low-dose therapeutic use of certain medications such as benzodiazepines, opioids, stimulants, antiepileptics and antidepressants, as well as the recreational misuse of drugs such as alcohol, opioids and benzodiazepines. Physical dependence is a physical condition caused by chronic use of a tolerance-forming drug, in which abrupt or gradual drug withdrawal causes unpleasant physical symptoms. Acute withdrawal syndromes can last days, weeks or months. The higher the dose used, the greater the duration of use, and the earlier age use began are predictive of worsened physical dependence and thus more severe withdrawal syndromes. Protracted withdrawal syndrome, also known as post-acute-withdrawal syndrome or "PAWS", is a low-grade continuation of some of the 615c46ef52

The amphetamine molecule exists as two enantiomers, levoamphetamine and dextroamphetamine. Dextroamphetamine is the dextrorotatory, or 'right-handed', enantiomer and exhibits more pronounced effects on the central nervous system than levoamphetamine. Pharmaceutical dextroamphetamine sulfate is available as both a brand name and generic drug in a variety of dosage forms. Dextroamphetamine is sometimes prescribed... 615c46ef52

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