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Diploma in Pharmacy 2nd Year
Pharmacology
Important Questions
Chapter 8 : Drugs Acting on Gastro Intestinal Tract

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Chapter 8
Drugs Acting on Gastro Intestinal Tract
IMPORTANT Questions

Q1. What are Anti-Ulcer Drugs ? Write the classification, pharmacological action, Indication, contraindications, dose, of Anti-Ulcer Drugs.

Ans.

Anti- Ulcer Drugs

- → **Ulcer :** A sore (wound) develops on the lining of the oesophagus , Stomach , or small intestine.
- → If ulcer is in stomach it is called Gastric Ulcer,
- → If in Duodenum it is called Duodenal Ulcer,
- → If both type of ulcer is called Peptic Ulcer.
- → The Drugs are used to treat ulcer / Sore are called anti ulcer drugs

Classification

1) **Anti-secretory Agents (reduce gastric acid secretion)**
   - **H2 Antagonists :** Cimetidine , Ranitidine.
   - **Proton Pump inhibitors :** Omeprazole , pantoprazole , Lansoprazole, raeprazole.
   - **Anti-cholinergic drugs :** pirenzepine.
   - **Prostaglandin Analogues :** Misoprostol , Enprostil.
2) **Antacids : (Neutralize gastric acid)**
   - **Systemic :** Sodium Bicarbonate , Sodium citrate .
   - **Non- Systemic :** Magnesium Hydroxide , aluminium Hydroxide Gel , Magaldrate , Calcium Carbonate.
3) **Ulcer Protectives :** Sucralfate and Colloidal Bismuth Subcitrate (CBS)
4) **Ulcer Healing Drugs :** Carbenoxolone sodium.
5) **Anti- Helicobacter pylori Drugs :** amoxicilin , Metronidazole , Clarithromycine.

Pharmacological Action

- ➢ **Pirenzepine :**
  - It reduces gastric acid secretion therefore it is used in peptic ulcer.
  - It also reduces Muscle Spasm.
- ➢ **Sodium Bicarbonate :**
  - It is a water soluble, Strong base.
  - It gives immediate effect but has a short duration of action.

Indications

- In peptic Ulcer
- Ulcer Healing
- Ulcer Pain
- Bleeding peptic ulcer
- To relieve heart burn.
- Mouth ulcer.

Contraindication

- Hepatic failure
- Renal Impariment
- Hypersensitivity
- Pregnancy

Doses

- ✓ Cimetidine 0.02g tab. bd
- ✓ Ranitidine 0.15 g tab. Bd
- ✓ Sucralfate 10ml four time a day
- ✓ Carbenoxolone 20-50 mg 4 time a day

Q2. What are Anti-Emetics Drugs ? Write the classification, pharmacological action, Indication, contraindications, dose, of Anti-Emetics Drugs.

Ans.

Anti – Emetics

→ Anti-emetics are effective against vomiting and nausea.

→ They are used to treat motion sickness and side effects of opioid analgesics, general anaesthetics, and chemotherapy against cancer.

Classification

I. **Anti Cholinergic drugs :** Hyoscine , Dicyclomine .
II. **H1 Anti-Histaminics :** Promethazine , Diphenhydramine , Cyclizine .
III. **Neuroleptics :** Chlorpromazine , Haloperidol .
IV. **Prokinetic drugs :** Metoclopramide , Domperidone .
V. **5-HT3 Antagonist :** Ondansetron , Granisetron .
VI. **Adjuvant Anti-emetics :** Dexamethasone , Benzodiazepines , Canabinoids .

Pharmacological Action

- Anti-emetics work by targeting specific neurotransmitters and receptors in the brain and gut that are involved in the control of nausea and vomiting

Indications

- They are used to treat Vomiting
- To treat nausea .
- To treat Motion sickness .
- To treat post anaesthetic nausea and vomiting .
- Morning sickness (vomiting during pregnancy , in first three months)

Contraindications

- Hypersensitivity
- Coma
- Severe CNS depression etc,

Doses

- ✓ Hyoscine 0.2 – 0.4 mg oral
- ✓ Promethazine 25 mg twice a day
- ✓ Domperidone 10 – 40 mg TDS
- ✓ Cinnarizine 75 mg OD

Q3. What are Laxative ? Write the classification, pharmacological action, Indication, contraindications, dose, of Laxative.

Ans.

Laxative (Purgative)

- → The drugs are used to treat constipation are called laxative .
- → These drugs make the stool soft and increase the bowel movement and ease to Defecate (to pass stool) .
- → If the laxatives are taken in high dose and cause diarrhoea(watery stool) it is called purgative .

Classification

- **Bulk Forming - Dietary fiber :** Bran , Psyllium , Ispagula , Methylcelulose .
- **Stool softener :** Docusates (DOSS) , Liquid paraffin.
- **Stimulant :** Senna , Cascara sagrada , castor oil .
- **Osmotic Purgatives :** Mag. sulphate . Mag. Hydroxide

Pharmacological Action

- **Bulk Forming - Dietary fiber :** Bran , Psyllium , Ispagula , Methylcelulose These drugs increase the weight and size of stool by absorbing water, and make the stool soft , so stool passes easily.
- **Stool softener :** Docusates (DOSS) , Liquid paraffin. It is a surfactant ingredient (a substance when it is added to a liquid , reduces its surface tension , so that increases its spreading and wetting property) It mixes the water in bowel with the stool and softens it.
- **Stimulant :** Senna , Cascara sagrada , castor oil . They increase the peristalsis movement by direct acting on the enteric nervous system and ease the stool passage.
- **Osmotic Purgatives :** Mag. sulphate . Mag. hydroxide These agents stimulate the intestine to absorb water in excess amount from the body and pore the water into stool , so stool becomes soft and easier to pass out.

Indications

- Constipation
- Preoperative bowel preparation
- Fecal impaction
- Hemorrhoids
- Anal fissures

Contraindications

- Abdominal pain
- Nausea, and vomiting
- Rectal bleeding
- Gastrointestinal obstruction
- Diarrhea
- Inflammatory bowel disease

Dose

- ✓ Docusates 100-400 mg /day
- ✓ Liquid paraffin 15-30 ml /day
- ✓ Senna 10-40 mg at bed time
- ✓ Mag. sulphate 5-15 g in 150 ml water

Q4. What are Anti-Diarrhoeal Drugs ? Write the classification, pharmacological action, Indication, contraindications, dose, of Anti-Diarrhoeal Drugs.

Ans.

Anti Diarrhoeal Drugs

- → **Diarrhoea :** it a condition in which patients pass loss and watery Stool more than three times a day .
- → Acute Diarrhoea : If diarrhoea continues for 1-2 days it is called Acute diarrhoea .
- → And if continues for more than 2 days it is called prolonged diarrhoea.
- → In diarrhoea motility of GIT increased , fluid absorption decreased and causes a loss of water and electrolytes in the body (Na+)
- → The drugs are used to treat diarrhoea are called anti- Diarrhoeal drugs .

Classification

- ➢ **Anti-Motility agents :** Morphine , Codeine , Loperamide ,Bismuth subsalicylate.
- ➢ **Cannabinoids Receptor Agonist :** Tetrahydrocannabinol.
- ➢ **Adsorbents :** Kaolin , Pectine, Chalk , Charcoal , methyl Cellulose.
- ➢ **Anti-spasmodic Agents :** dicyclomine , Mebeverine.
- ➢ **Anti-Microbial drugs :** refaximin , ciprofloxacin.
- ➢ **Probiotics :** Lactobacillus , Bifidobacterium.

Pharmacological Action

- **Anti-Motility agents :** Morphine , Codeine , Loperamide ,Bismuth subsalicylate. these drugs decrease the ability of intestine to contract.
- **Cannabinoids Receptor Agonist :** tetrahydrocannabinol . The drugs reduce the intestinal motility by decreasing the release of Acetylcholine from enteric nerve (The nervous system controls the function of GIT).
- **Adsorbents :** Kaolin , Chalk , Charcoal , methyl Cellulose . They absorb water , toxin ,and bacteria from GIT , and give relief.
- **Anti-spasmodic Agents :** dicyclomine , Mebeverine . They relax the smooth muscles and rid from spasm and pain in bowel.
- **Anti-Microbial drugs :** refaximin , ciprofloxacin . These drugs kill the microorganism or prevent their growth.
- **Probiotics :** Lactobacillus , Bifidobacterium . These are good bacteria of large intestine , if diarrhoea is due to lack of them , the use of Probiotics treats the diarrhoea.

Indications

- Treat diarrhea
- To reducs intestinal motility
- Abdominal Pain
- Spasm etc

Contraindication

- Gastrointestinal obstruction
- Inflammatory bowel disease
- Allergic reactions
- Renal and hepatic impairment
- Fecal incontinence

Doses

- ✓ Codeine 60mg Tds
- ✓ Loperamide 4 mg 2 mg after per motion
- ✓ Probiotic (Econorm) 250 mg
- ✓ Kaolin 26.2 mg after each loss motion
- ✓ Methyl Cellulose 2 tabs .1000 mg with 8 oz of water

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