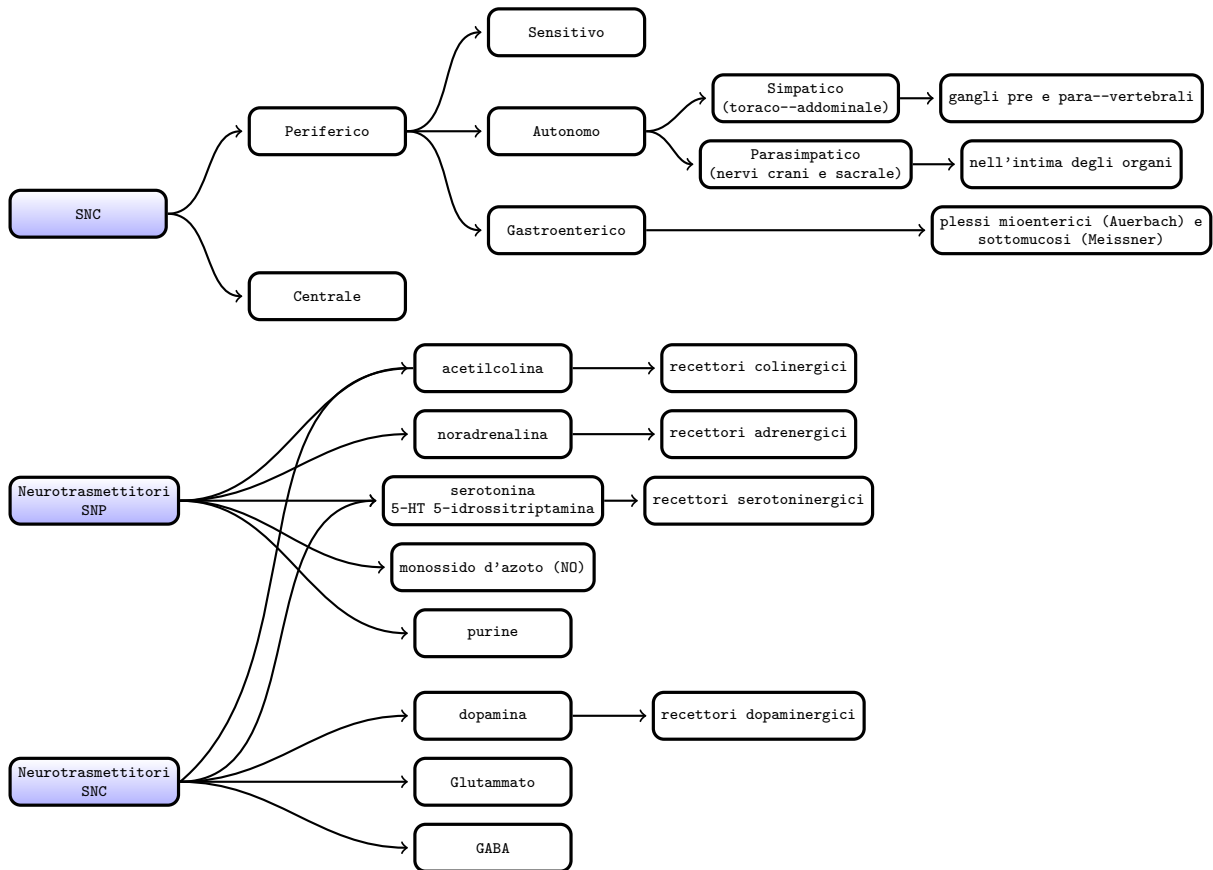


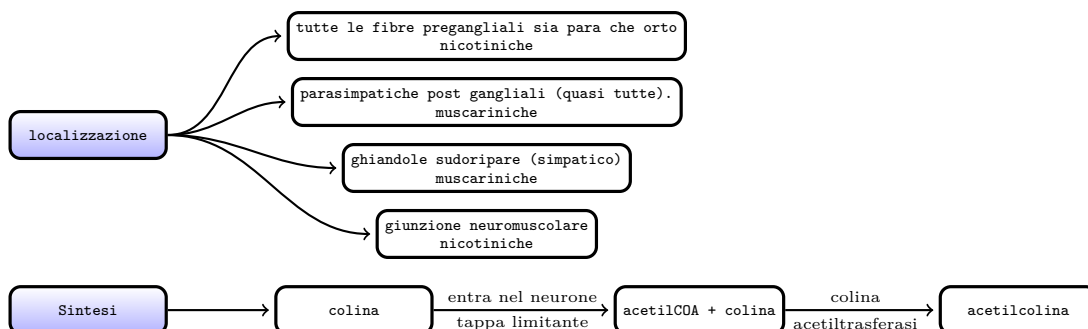
Parte I.

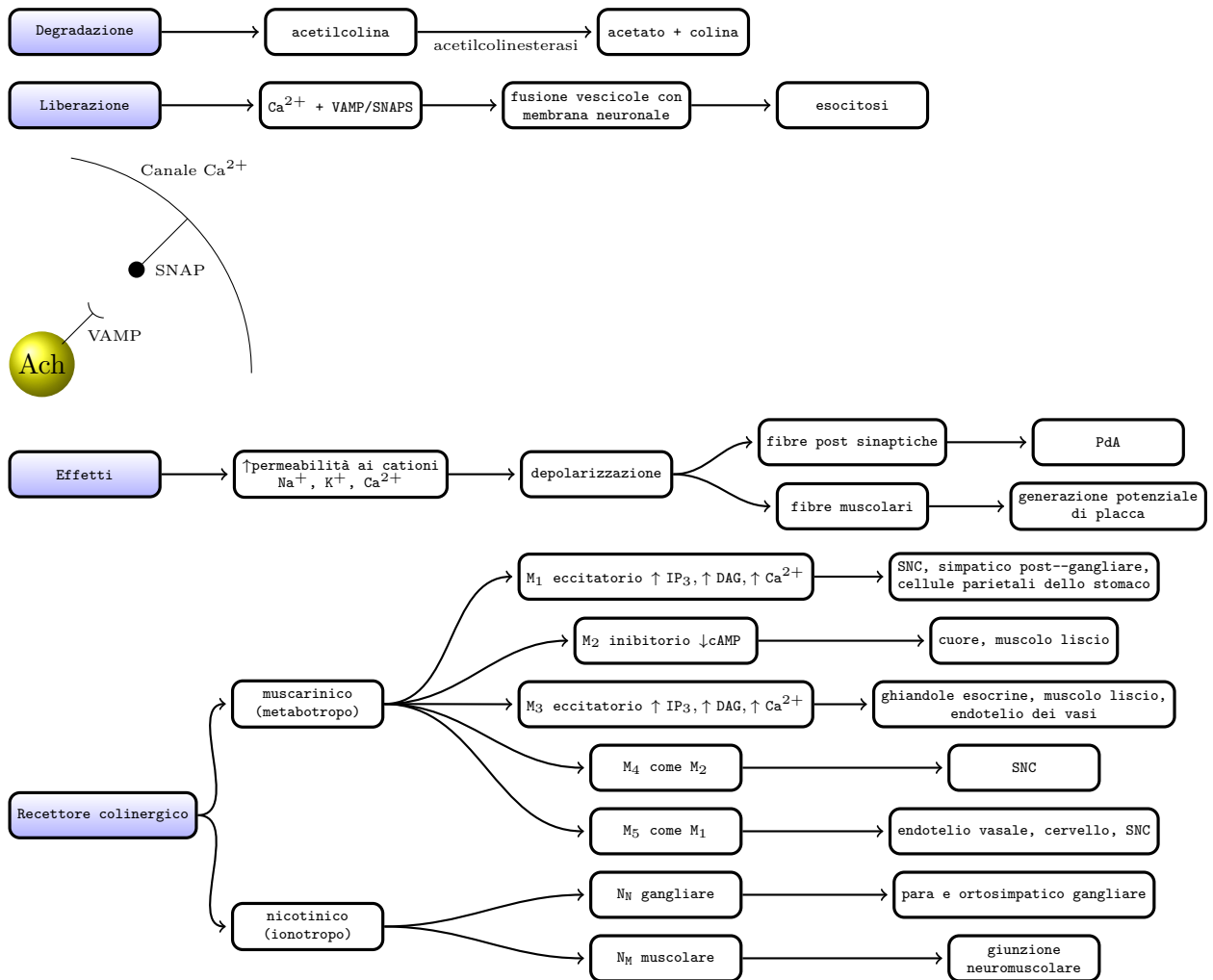
Flash Cards

1. Farmaci del SNC e del SNP

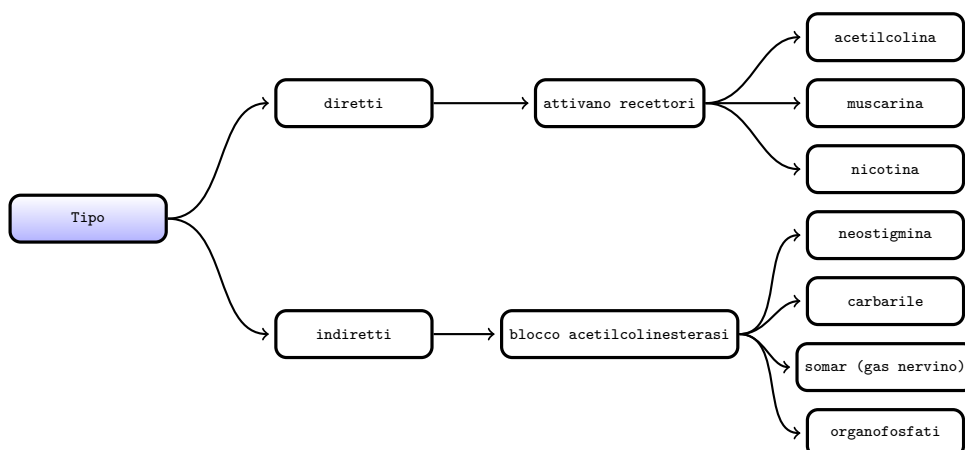


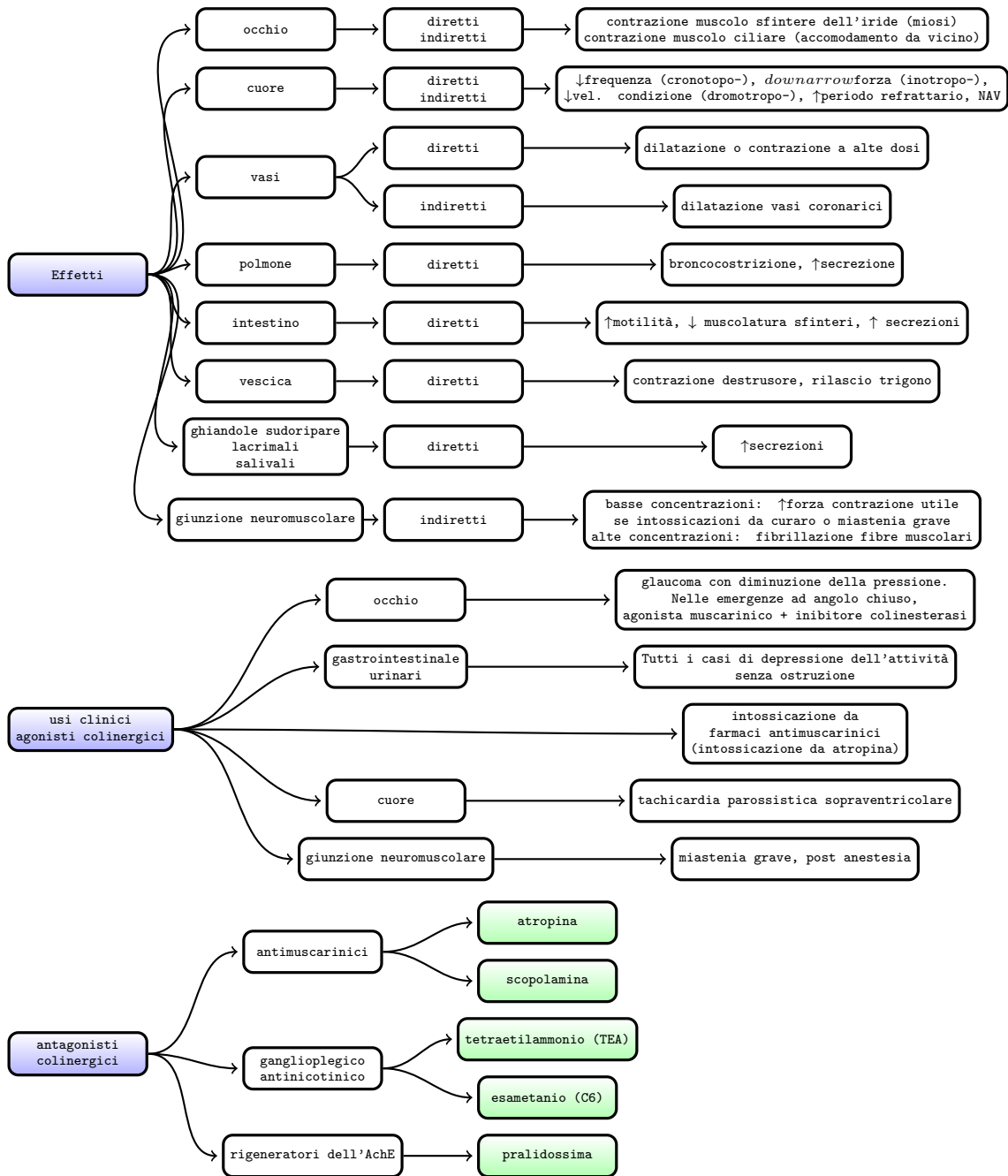
1.1. Acetilcolina

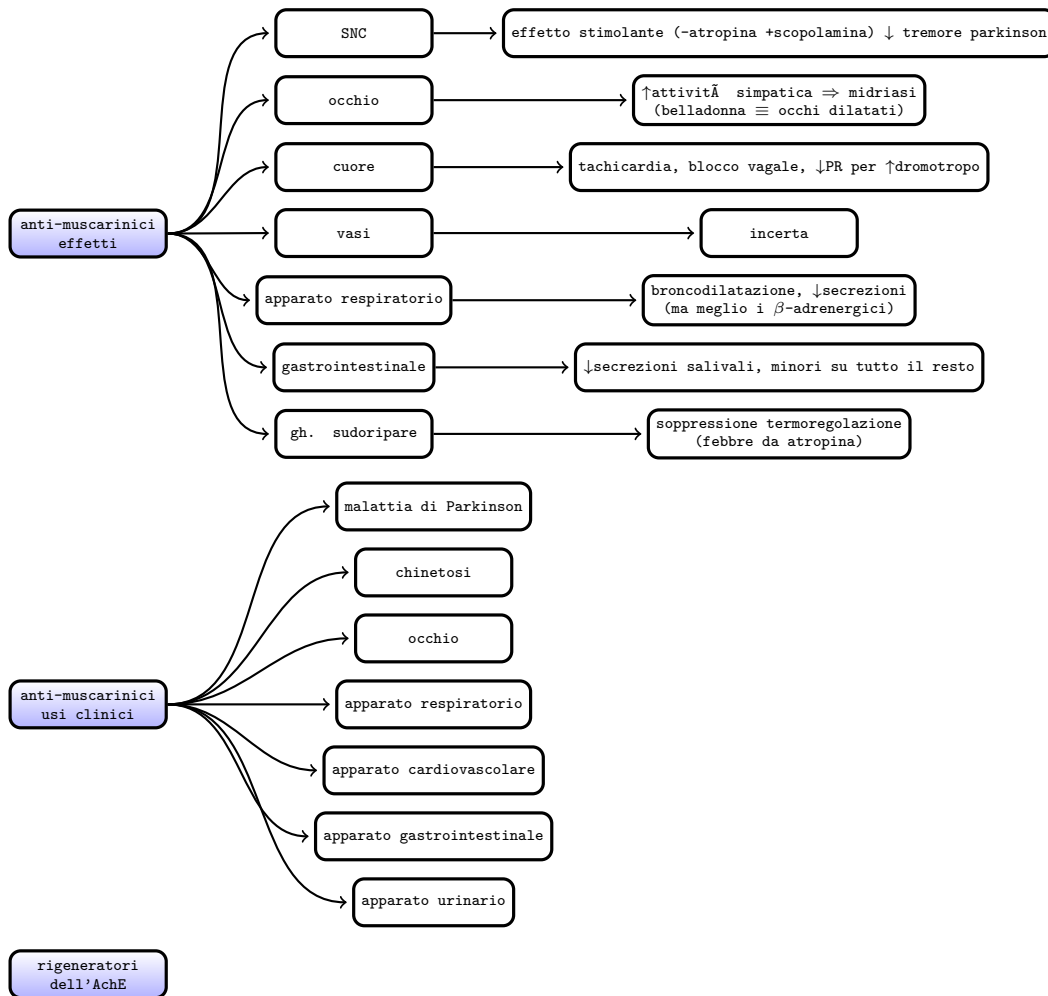




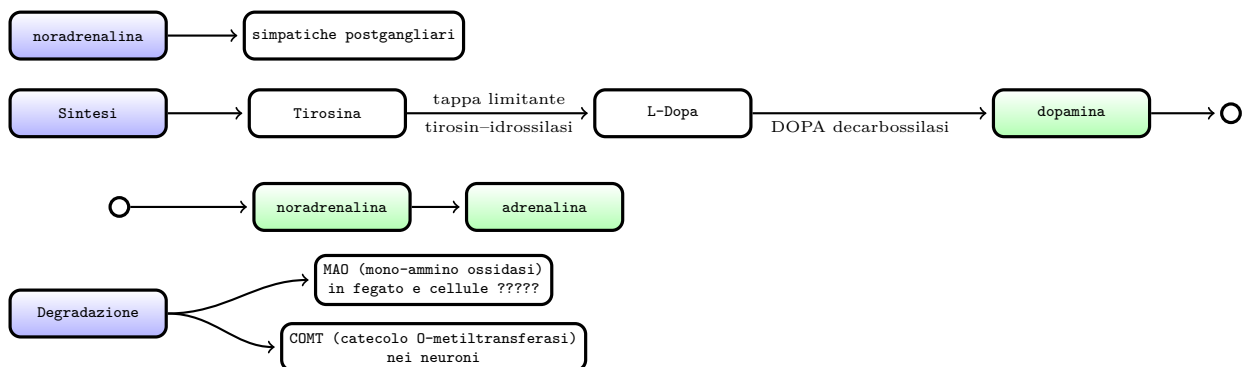
1.2. Agonisti colinergici

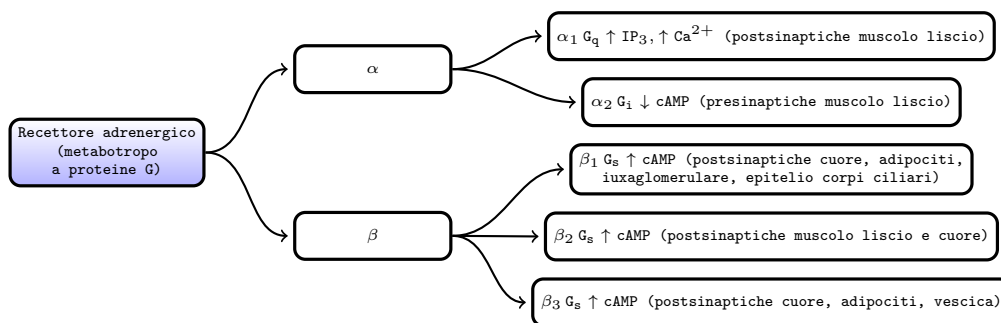






1.3. Noradrenalina

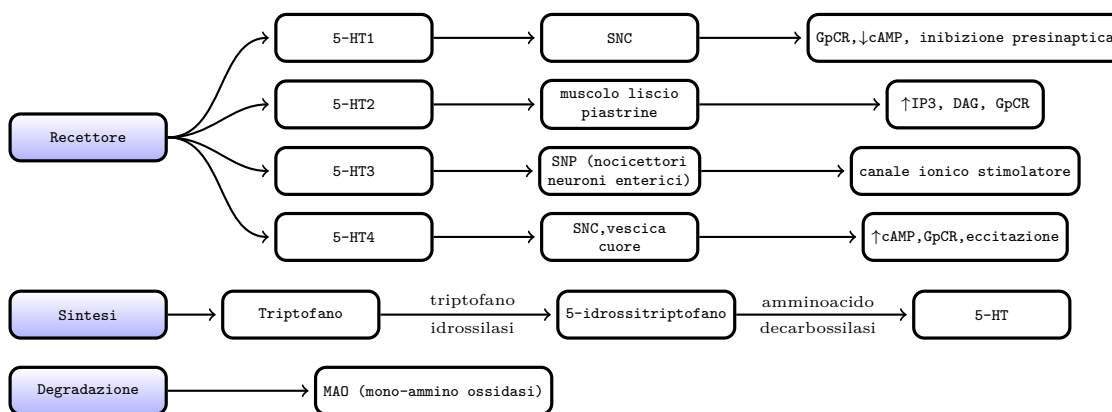


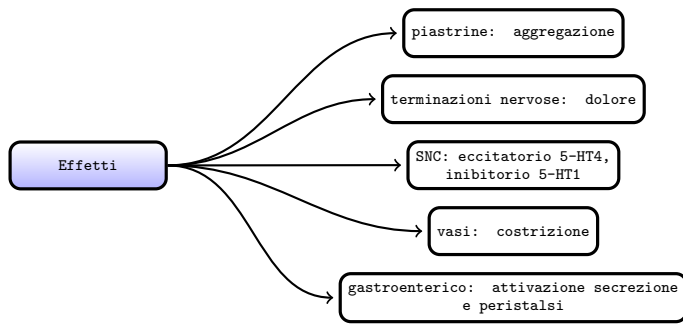


Organo	Tipo	Recettore	Azione
M. radiale	simpatico	α_1	costrizione
M. circolare	parasimpatico	M_3	costrizione pupilla
M. ciliare	simpatico	β	rilasciamento
M. ciliare	parasimpatico	M_2	contrazione
Nodo SA	simpatico	$\beta_1\beta_2$	accelerazione
Nodo SA	parasimpatico	M_2	rallentamento
Forza contrazione	simpatico	$\beta_1\beta_2$	aumento
Forza contrazione	parasimpatico	M_2	diminuzione
vasi muscolari	simpatico	β	rilasciamento
muscolo gastrointestinale	simpatico	$\alpha_2\beta_2$	rilasciamento
muscolo gastrointestinale	parasimpatico	M_3	contrazione
sfinteri gastrointestinali	simpatico	α_1	contrazione
sfinteri gastrointestinali	parasimpatico	M_3	rilasciamento

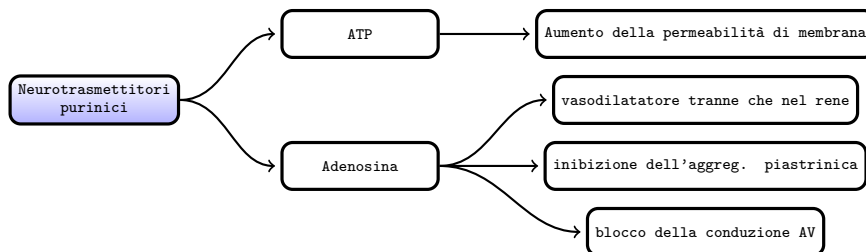
1.4. Serotonina

Serotonina o 5-HT o 5-idrossitriptamina

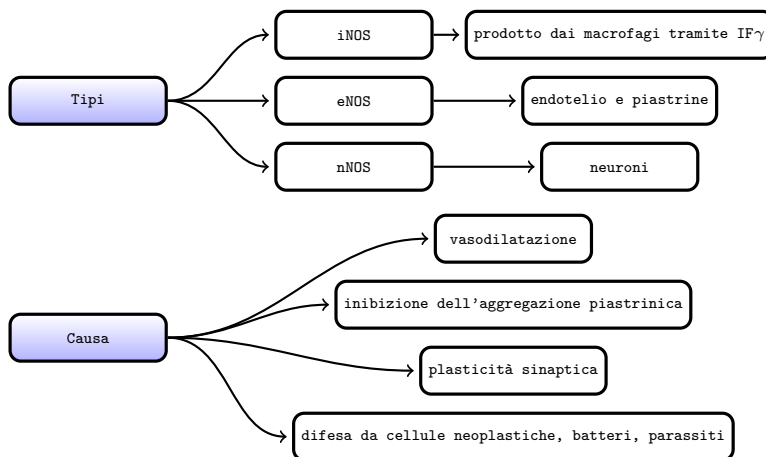




1.5. Neurotrasmettitori purinici



1.6. Monossido d'azoto (NO)



Per via inalatoria ↓shunt, ↓broncocostrizione, ↓ipertensione polmonare e quindi utile anche nella cura dell'asma.

Utile nel trattamento delle malattie neurovegetative e shock settico dove aumenta e nell'ateorscelosi e ipercolesterolemia dove diminuisce.

1.7. Dopamina