







opioid receptors

endogenous ligands

μ β endorphin, endomorphins

δ enkephalins

k dynorphins

 $(\sigma : \mathcal{I})$

(ORL1 nociceptin

main effects

analgesia, respiratory

depression, euphoria

analgesia, hormonal

effects

analgesia, dysphoria,

diuresis

psychotic effects,

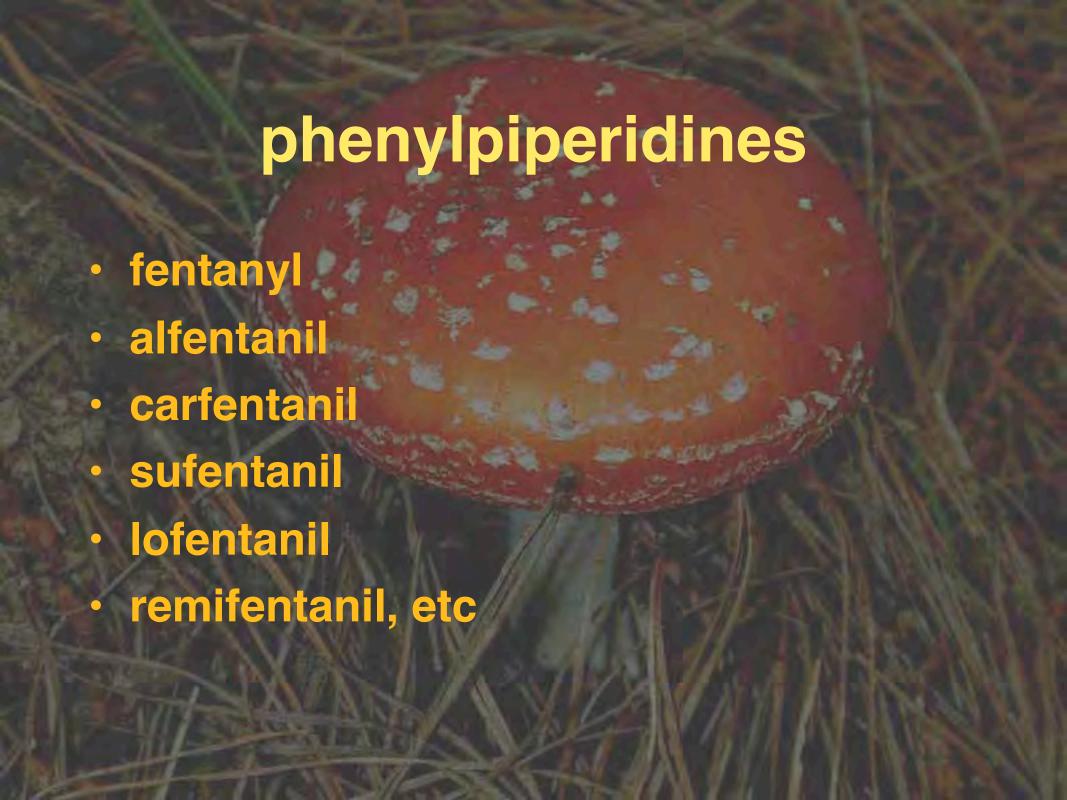
analgesia?)

increases pain??)

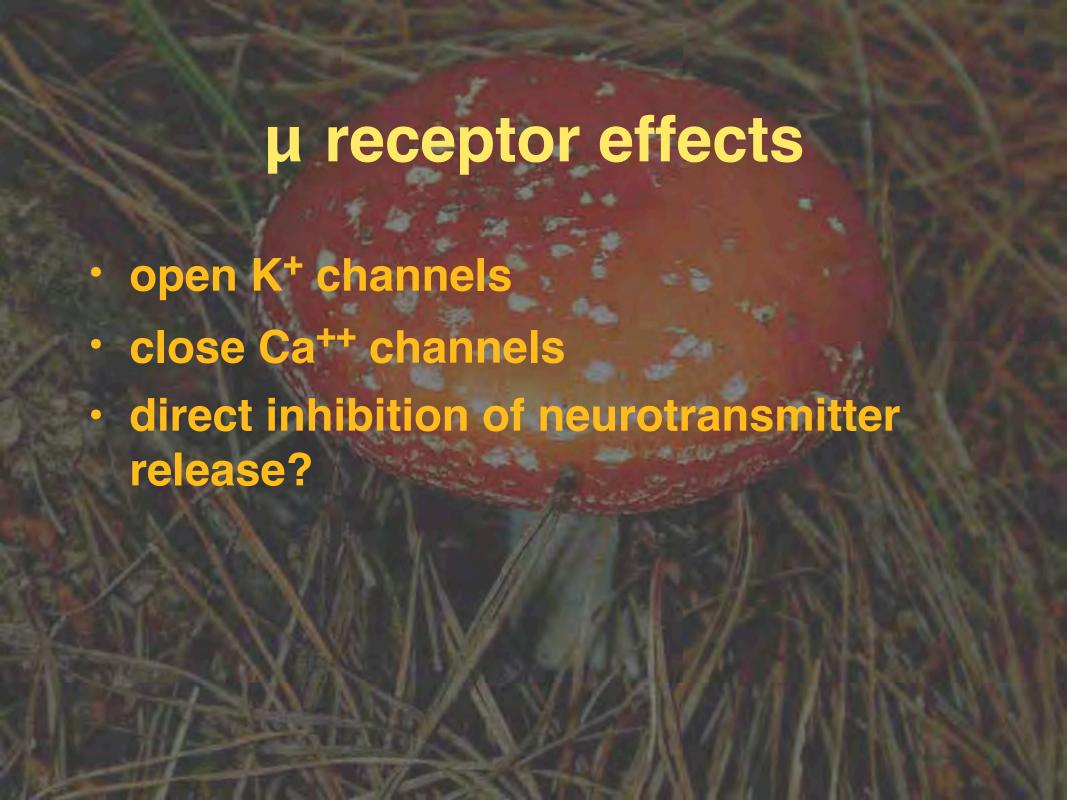












morphine's sites of action

- spinal cord
- thalamus
- periaqueductal grey matter
- nucleus raphe magnus
- ventral tegmental area
- cortex?
- peripheral nerves?
- macrophages?

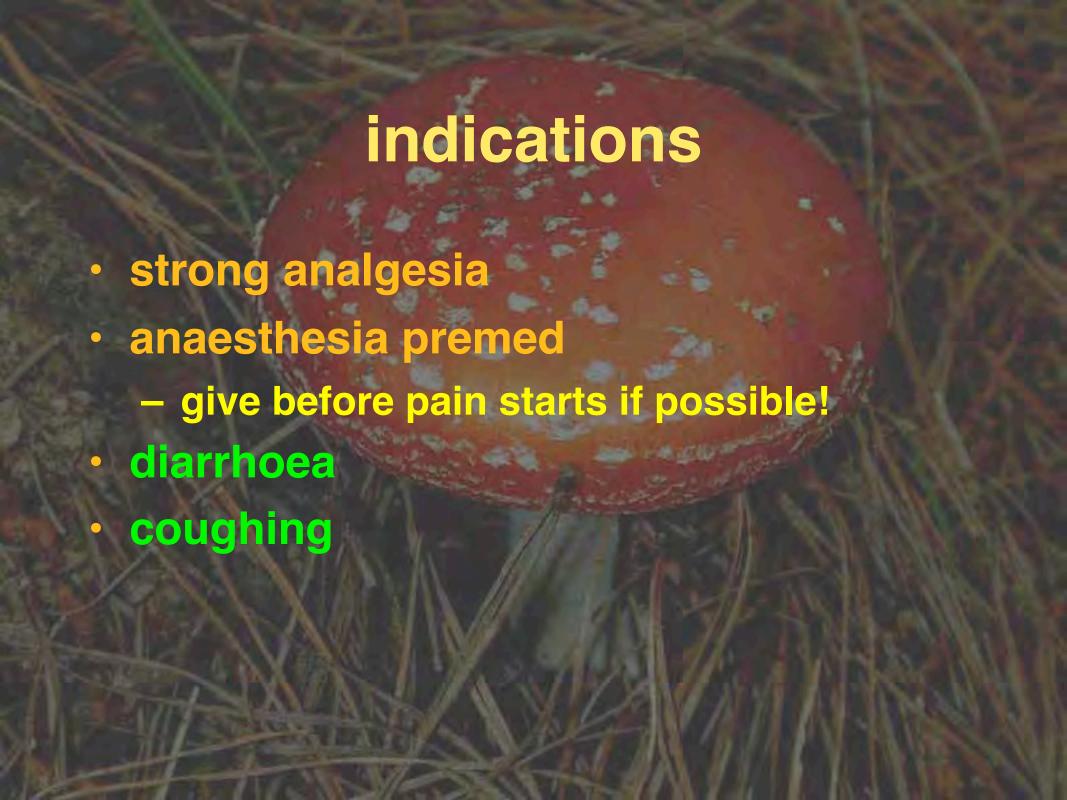
side effects

- vomiting
- sedation / excitation
- euphoria
- gut effects
- muscle rigidity
- respiratory depression
- urinary retention
- cough suppression



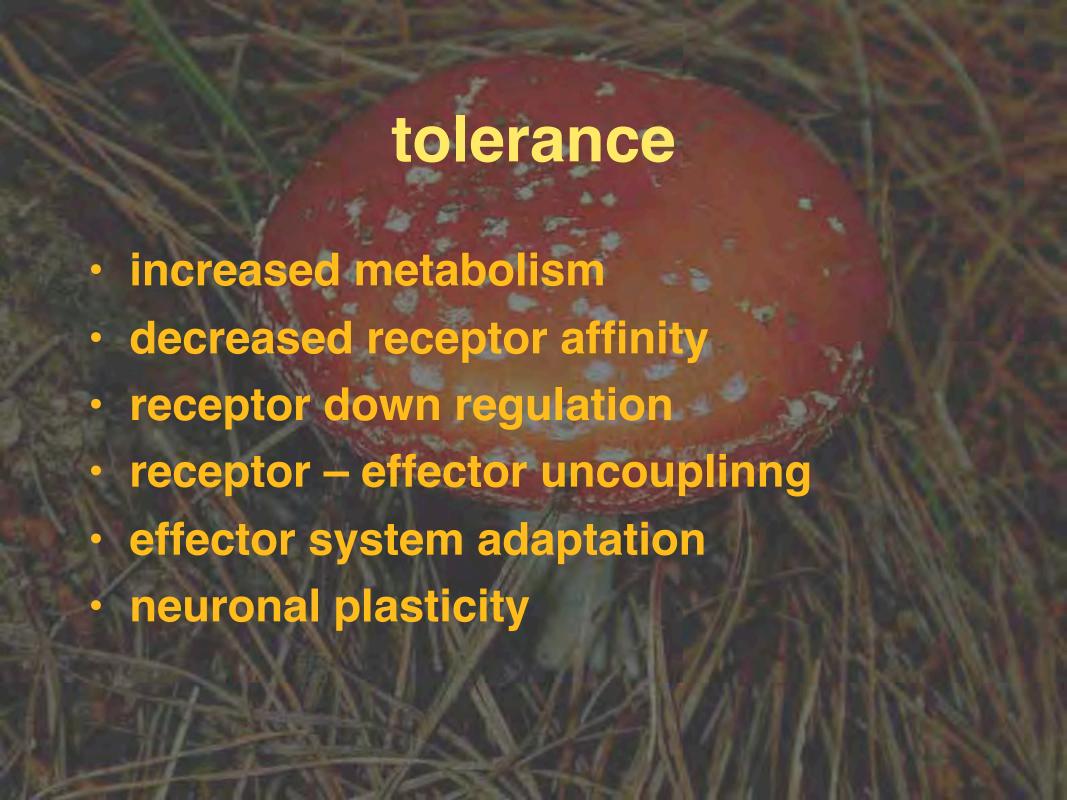
morphine pharmacokinetics

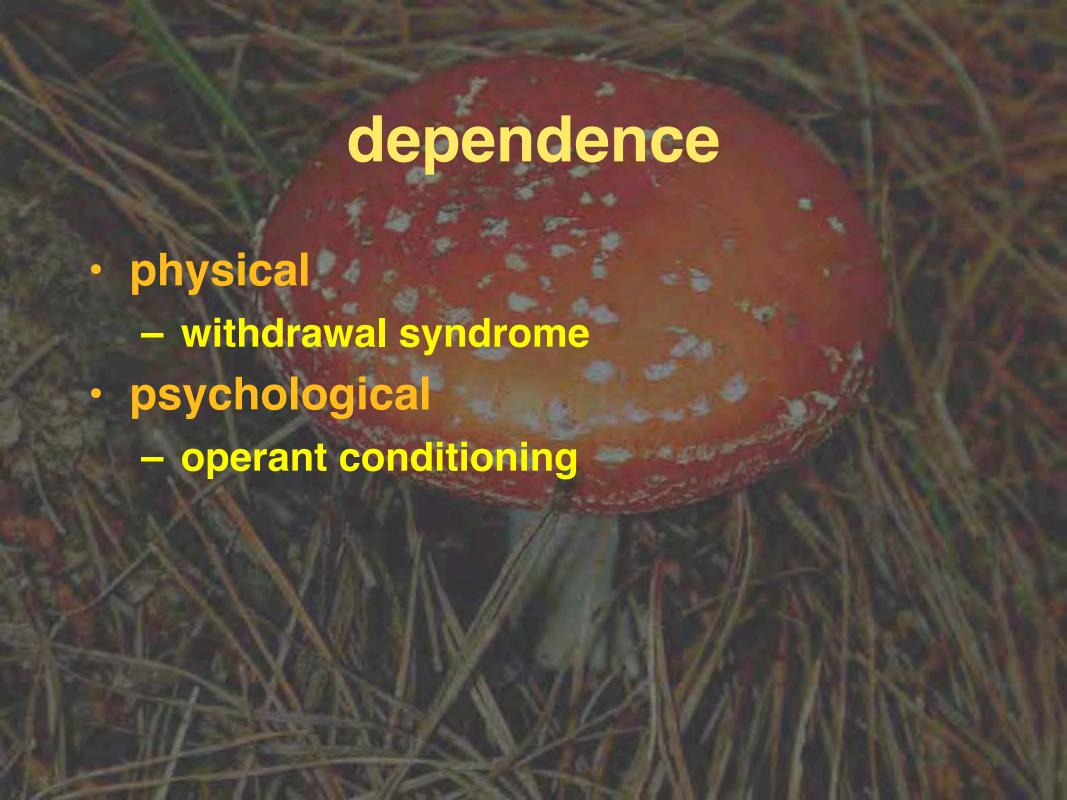
- poor systemic availabilty po
 - bioavailability 20%
- fat soluble
- metabolised by glucuronidation
 - cats!
- eliminated by kidney and in bile
 - enterohepatic recirculation!
- elimination variable





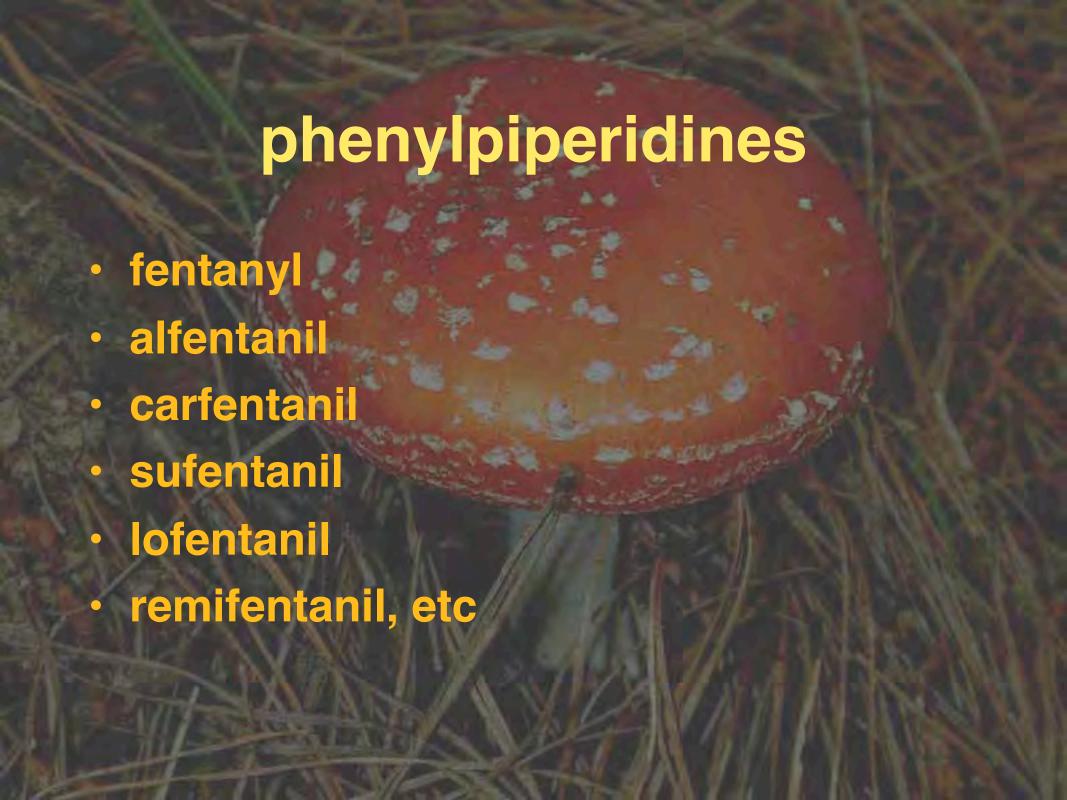












mixed agonists

butorphanol buprenorphine nalbuphine pentazocine

etorphine

μ	δ	ĸ	σ
-/(+) (+++)	0	(++) (+)?	+
	+ au	(++) ++	+? +

+++ +++ C

tramadol











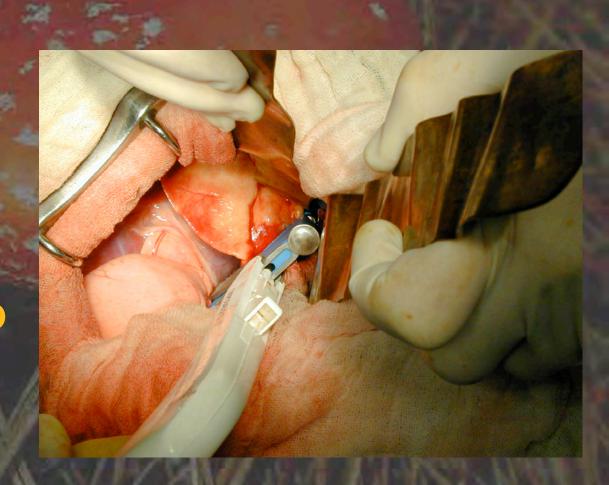






What do you do?

- 9yr old labrador
- lung lobectomy
- premed morphine& sedative
- anaesthesia thio& halothane
- still responds to surgery



opioids

- the main group of strong analgesics
- main effects analgesia & euphoria, interact with anaesthetics to increase depth
- side effects vomiting and possible respiratory depression, but not usually in animals in pain
- overdose causes excitment in cats and horses
- metabolised slowly in cats
- if in doubt about an animal's pain give morphine