

Opioids Analgesics

- **Opioids**: are natural, semisynthetic, or synthetic compounds which produce morphine like effect.
- Opiate: is a term restricted to drugs such as morphine and codeine obtained from the opium poppy.



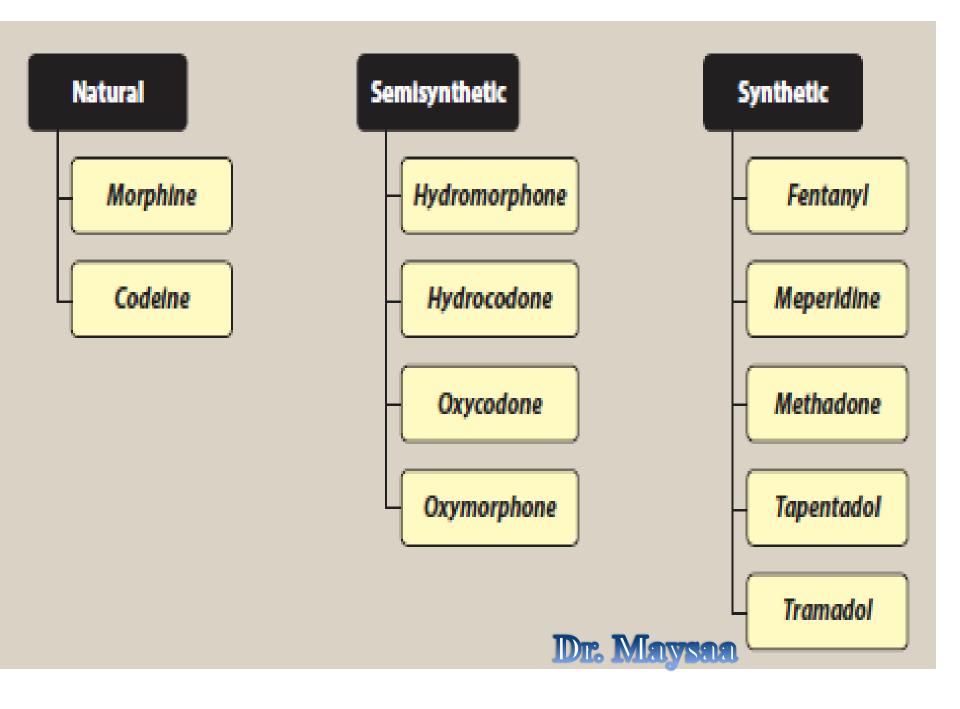
The main groups of Drugs

- **1. STRONG AGONISTS:** Morphine, Heroin, Meperidine, Methadone, Fentanyl, Sufentanil
- 2. MODERATE AGONISTS: Codeine, Propoxyphene
- **3. MIXED AGONIST-**Buprenorphine, Pentazocine
- 4. ANTAGONIST: Naloxone
- 5. Other analgesic: Tramadol





Structure of morphine



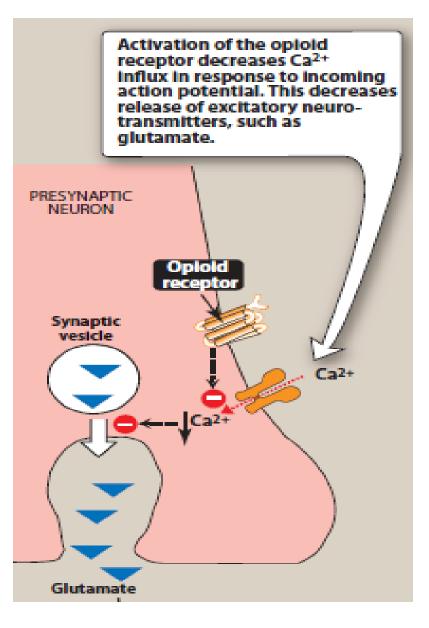
Opioids receptors

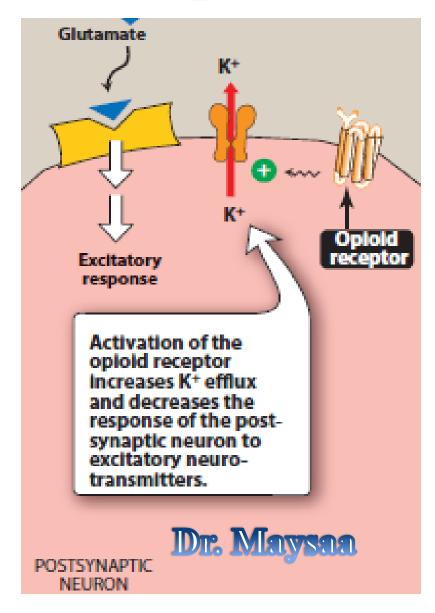
The major effects of the opioids are mediated by three receptor families.

All three opioid receptors are members of the G-protein–coupled receptor family.



Mechanism of action of opioids





Pharmacological actions of opioids

- a. Analgesic
- b. Euphoria
- c. Respiratory depression
- d. depression of cough reflexes
- e. nausea and vomiting
- f. pupillary constriction
- gastrointestinal tract
- **Other actions of opioid**



Therapeutic use of opioids

- 1. Analgesia
- 2. Treatment of diarrhea: diphenoxylate and loperamide
- 3. Relief of cough
- 4. Treatment of acute pulmonary edema
- 5. Anesthesia: High-dose I.V morphine, fentanyl



- **Pharmacokinetics**
- Side effects of opioids
- 1. Nausea and vomiting
- 2. Constipation, Urinary retention
- 3. Drowsiness, Potential for addiction
- 4. Respiratory depression and hypotension





- 1. Morphine
- 2. Codeine
- 3. Diphenoxylate
- 4. Dexterpropoxyphen
- **5. Pethidine (meperidine)**
- 6. Diamorphine (heroin)
- 7. Fentanyl and Alfentanil
- 8. Methadone
- 9. Pentazocine
- **10. Tramadol**
 - 11. Naloxone, naltrexone



Chronic effects of opioids

A. Tolerance B. Dependence

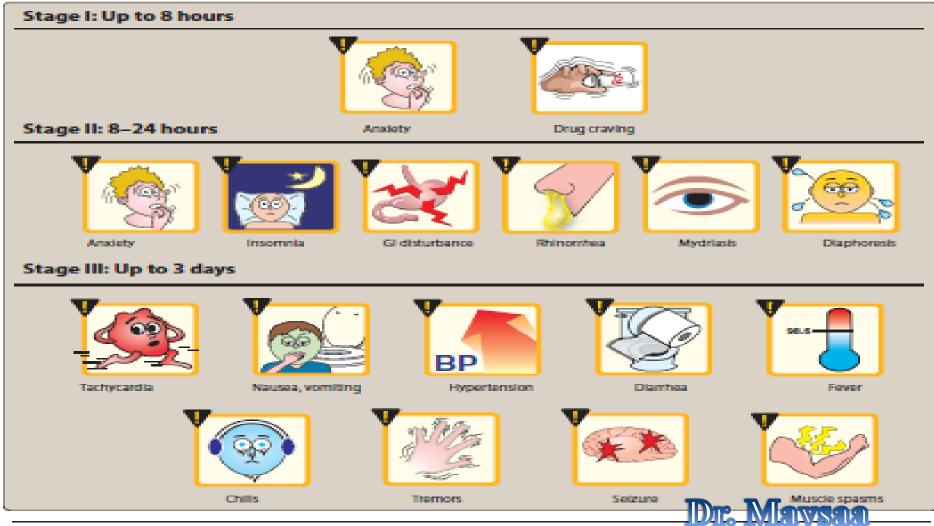


Figure 14.12 Opiate withdrawal syndrome. GI – gastrointestinal.