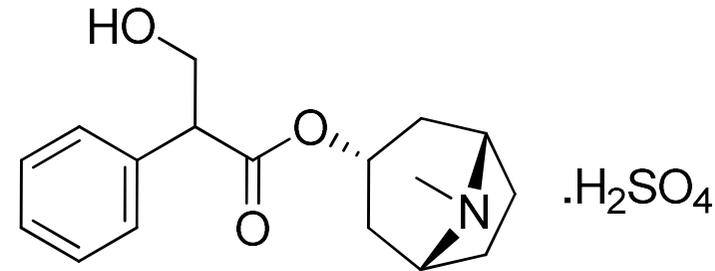


Atropine Sulphate



MOA-Atropine antagonise the action of acetylcholine on muscarinic receptors. It producing a wide range of anticholinergic effects.

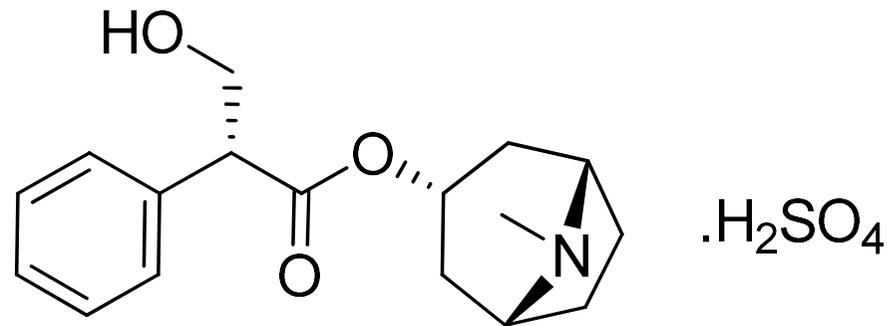
It increases the firing of the sinoatrial node (SA) and conduction through the atrioventricular node (AV) to increase heart rate.

In lungs it decreases bronchial secretions.

In the eye, atropine induces mydriasis by blocking contraction of the circular pupillary sphincter muscle.

Uses-Atropine is a medication used to treat certain types of pesticide poisonings as well as some types of slow heart rate and to decrease saliva production during surgery.

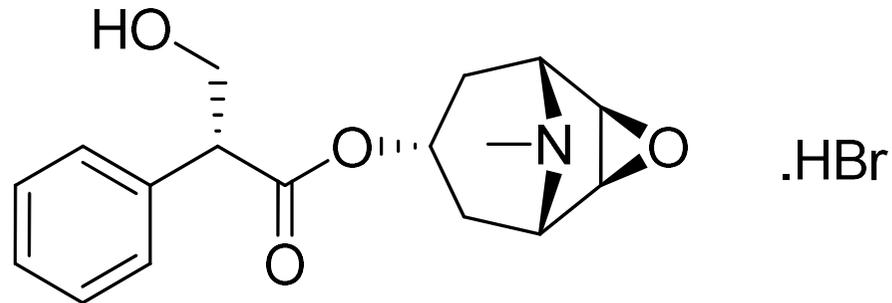
Hyoscyamine sulphate



MOA-Hyoscyamine is a tropane alkaloid and I isomer of atropine, isolated from members of the *Solanaceae* family of plants, similar to atropine and hyoscyamine. It is an antagonist of muscarinic receptor. It inhibits the action of acetylcholine on muscarinic receptor to produce its effects.

Uses-As a drug that is not FDA approved, hyscyamine has no official indications. Intravenous hysocycamine has been used to reduce gastric motility, reduce pancreatic pain and secretions.

Scopolamine hydrobromide



MOA-Scopolamine is a tropane alkaloid isolated from members of the *Solanaceae* family of plants, similar to atropine and hyoscyamine. It is an antagonist of muscarinic receptor. It inhibits the action of acetylcholine on muscarinic receptor to produce its effects.

Uses-Scopolamine is used to prevent nausea and vomiting caused by motion sickness or from anesthesia given during surgery. Scopolamine is also used to treat certain stomach or intestinal problems, muscle spasms, and Parkinson-like conditions.