

## Block K quick revision points

Only Cimetidine: all the below is in cimetidine

1. CYT-P450 inhibition → ↓ metabolism of warfarin, phenytoin, benzodiazepines
2. Endocrine effects:
  - Galactorrhea (Hyperprolactinemia)
  - Antiandrogenic actions (gynecomastia–impotence) due to inhibition of dihydrotestosterone binding to androgen Receptors

Incubation period

HAV: 2-6 weeks

HEV: 4-8 weeks

HBV: 2-4 months (10-12 weeks)

H Pylori triple therapy

LAC

- \* Lansoprazole
- \* Amoxicillin
- \* Clarithromycin

H Pylori Quadruple therapy

COMT

- \* CBS (bismuth)
- \* omeprazole
- \* metronidazole
- \* tetracycline

In H2 blockers most adverse reactions seen with cimetidine.

They include

- \* CYT P450 inhibition - decrease metabolism of warfarin, phenytoin, benzodiazepenes
- \* hyper prolactinemia
- \* anti androgenic actions

\* Metoclopramide - cross BBB - extrapyramidal symptoms

\* Domperidone - do not cross BBB - used in Levodopa induced vomiting

- \* chemotherapy induced vomiting - ondansetron
  - \* laxative for a patient of IBS with spastic constipation - dietary fiber
  - \* Emetine - cardiac arrhythmias
  - \* Metronidazole - disulfuram like reaction
  - \* DOC for all tapeworms - praziquantel
- EXCEPT
- \* tenia solium (neurocysticercosis) - Albendazole
  - \* Albendazole contraindicated in ocular cysticercosis
  - \* albendazole DOC for hydatid cyst
  - \* hydatid cyst - echinococcus
  - \* Bismuth subsalicylate and sucralfate - mucosal protective action
  - \* Selective M1 blockers - Pirenzepine, Telenzepine - inhibit acid secretion
  - \* Interferon + Ribavirin - HCV
  - \* Interferon + Lamivudine - HBV
  - \* Ribavirin - inhibit viral RNA polymerase
  - \* Neurocysticercosis can be treated by albendazole but not by mebendazole
  - \* Lubiprostone - stimulates type 2 chloride in small intestine
  - \* IBS Diarrhea - Alosetron
  - \* IBS Constipation - Tegaserod
  - \* constipation in pregnant woman - docusate
  - \* Ondansetron inhibit 5 HT3 Receptors in nucleus of tractus solitarius in CTZ
  - \* To eliminate toxic enteric products in hepatic cirrhosis - lactulose
  - \* Bismuth subsalicylate also an anti diarrheal drug
  - \* opioid drugs i.e. Codeine, loperamide, diphenoxylate activate mu receptors in myenteric plexus
  - \* lactulose - osmotic laxative
  - \* PPIs block Proton pumps irreversibly
  - \* magnesium containing antacids cause diarrhea
  - \* Sulfasalazine - has both anti inflammatory and anti bacterial properties
  - \* diarrhea due to opioid withdrawal - clonidine
  - \* diarrhea in diabetics - clonidine
  - \* diarrhea in AIDs - octreotide
  - \* NSAID induced peptic ulcer - pantoprazole
  - \* Traveller's diarrhea - bismuth subsalicylate
  - \* aluminium salts cause constipation and magnesium salts cause diarrhea
  - \* sucralfate - a complex of aluminium hydroxide and sulphated sucrose
  - \* h2 blockers (cimetidine, ranitidine) mostly effective in suppressing nocturnal acid secretion
  - \* omeprazole can inhibit metabolism of phenytoin, warfarin and diazepam
  - \* long term use of PPIs can decrease B12 absorption
  - \* omeprazole - gynecomastia and erectile dysfunction
  - \* Zollinger ellison syndrome - hypergastrinemia with multiple peptic ulcers
  - \* PPIs preferred for Zollinger ellison syndrome
  - \* anti emetics - H1 blockers
  - \* peptic ulcer disease - H2 blockers

- \* constipation in children and pregnant women - lactulose
- \* saline laxatives - those osmotic laxatives having magnesium or phosphate
- \* in drug poisoning to wash out poisonous material from gut - saline laxatives
- \* to expel worm segments (tenia solium) - saline laxatives
- \* pre operatively in bowel surgery, colonoscopy and abdominal X Ray - osmotic laxatives or bisacodyl
- \* lactulose is used in hepatic coma to reduce blood ammonia levels
- \* anti motility drugs i.e. Opioid agonists should be avoided in IBD
- \* HBV - tenofovir
- \* Ribavirin contraindicated in pregnancy
- \* Cimetidine - most adverse reactions
- \* Famotidine - most potent
- \* Praziquantel MOA - influx of Calcium into tegument
- \* Mebendazole MOA - binds to beta tubulin, inhibit microtubule polymerization

#### Contraindicated in pregnancy

- \* stimulant laxatives
- \* praziquantel
- \* ivermectin

#### Enteric fever TREATMENT

- \* Ceftriaxone or Ciprofloxacin

#### If resistant

- \* Azithromycin

#### HCV drug combinations

LS - Ledipasvir and sofosbuvir

SV - Sofosbuvir and velpatasvir

GP - Glecaprevir and pibrentasvir

#### Interferon adverse effects

- \* myalgia
- \* skin rashes
- \* alopecia
- \* bone marrow suppression
- \* cardiotoxicity
- \* neurotoxicity

\* thyroid dysfunction

Plummer Vinson syndrome

- Severe iron deficiency anemia
- Esophageal web
- Beefy red tongue due to atrophic glossitis