Al-Rasheed University College

PAIN NON-STEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS (NSAIDs)

Pain

 Pain is one way the body tells you there is something wrong and attention is needed



(NOCICEPTIVE PAIN)

- Nociceptors
 - Nerves which sense and respond to parts of the body that is suffering from a damage

Pain NEUROPATHIC PAIN

Results of an injury or malfunction in the peripheral or central nervous system

Pain

(MIXED CATEGORY PAIN)

Caused by a complex mixture of nociceptive and neuropathic factors

Inflammation

Associated with injuries

Prostaglandin

• Prostaglandins act on a variety of cells, and have a wide variety of actions:

COX1 vs COX2

 COX-1 and COX-2 convert arachidonic acid to prostaglandin, resulting in pain and inflammation

COX1 vs COX2

• Inhibition of COX-1 is undesirable while inhibition of COX-2 is considered desirable

NSAIDS

• NSAIDs are available OTC

Adverse effects

• Gastrointestinal (GI) and renal effects

IN VIVO, ANALGESIC EVALUATION, TECHNIQUES

Principle

Pain is induced to a suitable animal and the response of the animal to the painful stimuli is recorded before and after administration of the analgesic agent

CLASSIFICATION OF METHODS

Methods for central analgesic agents:

Methods for peripheral analgesic agents:

WRITHING METHOD

Principle

IP injection of the analgesic agent