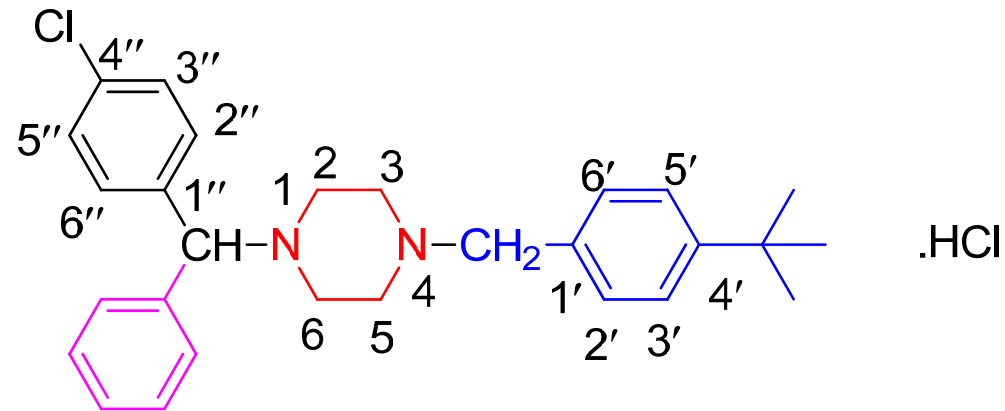


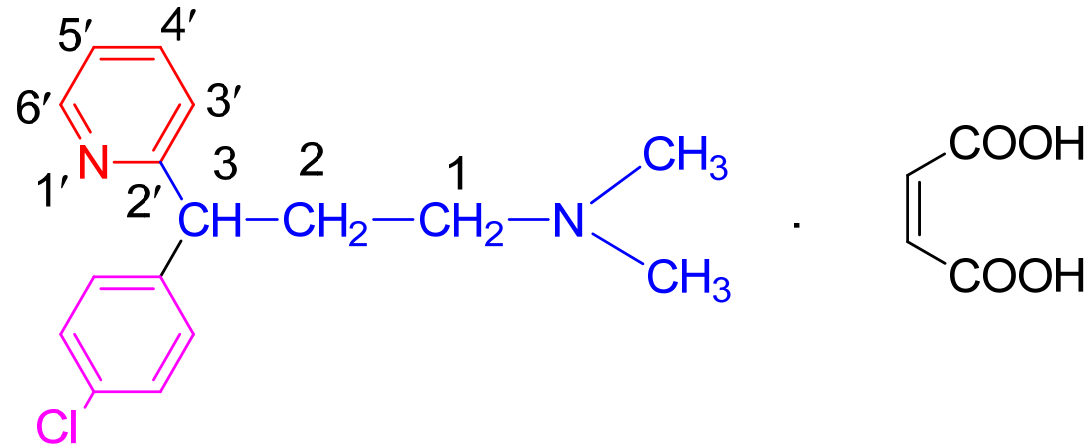
Buclizine Hydrochloride



MOA: Buclizine is a histamine H₁ antagonist with antiemetic and antivertigo properties. It also exhibits anticholinergic, central nervous system depressant, and local anesthetic effects.

Uses: It is used in the symptomatic treatment of motion sickness and control of vertigo associated with vestibular system diseases.

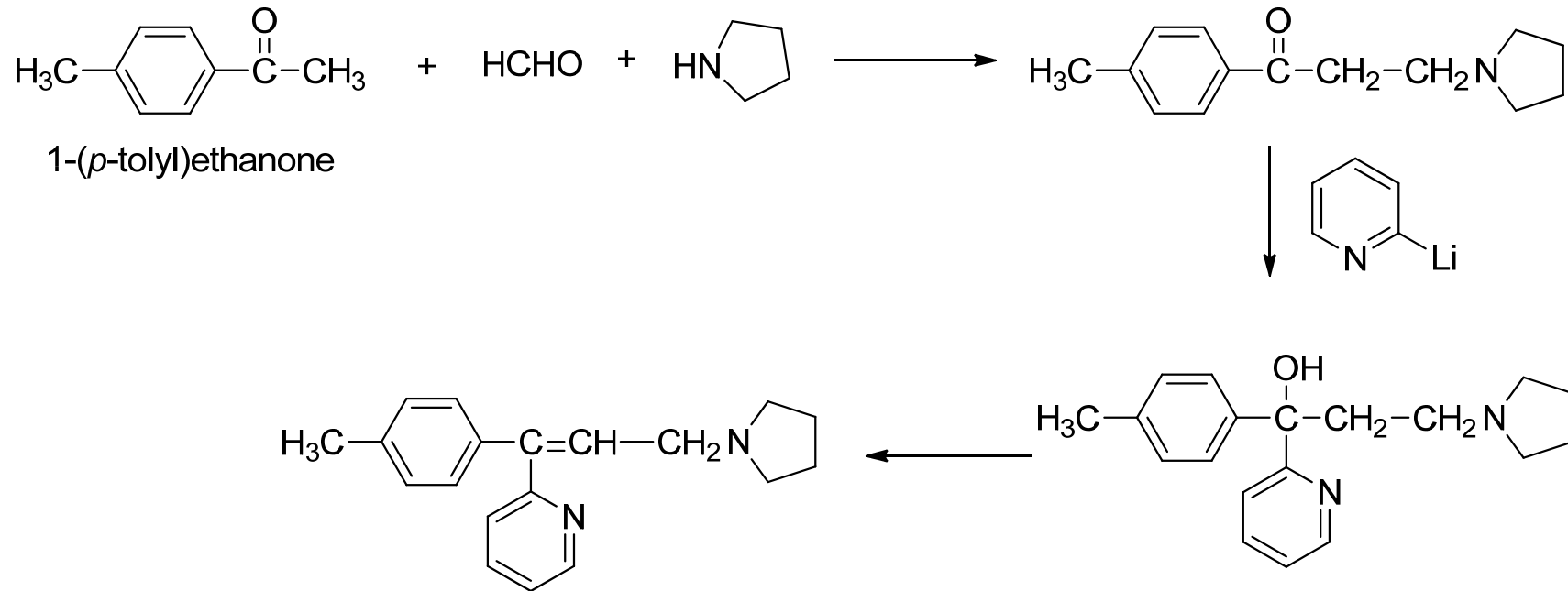
Chlorpheniramine maleate



MOA: Chlorpheniramine binds to the histamine H₁ receptor. This blocks the action of endogenous histamine, which subsequently leads to temporary relief of the negative symptoms brought on by histamine.

Uses: Used for the symptomatic relief of hypersensitivity reactions, coughs, and the common cold.

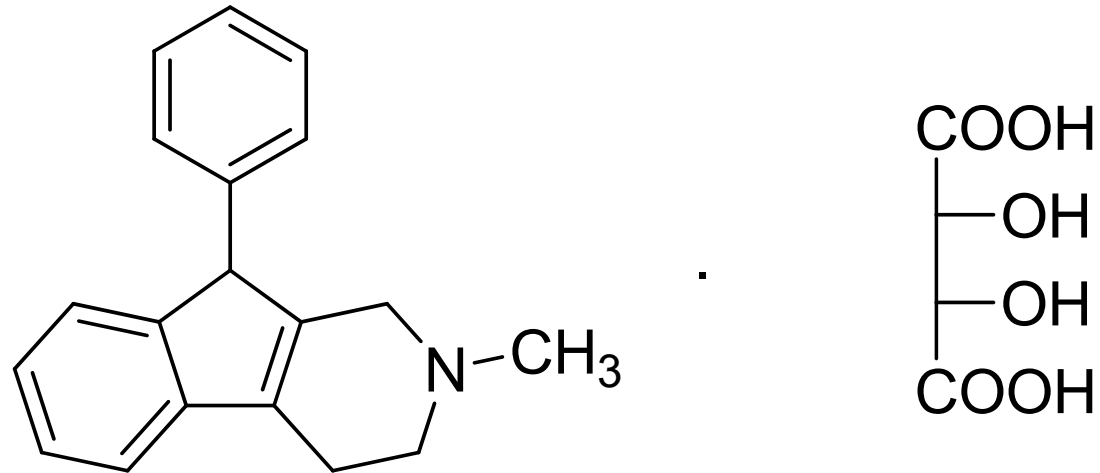
Triprolidine



MOA: Triprolidine binds to the histamine H1 receptor. This blocks the action of endogenous histamine, which subsequently leads to temporary relief of the negative symptoms brought on by histamine.

Uses: Used for the symptomatic relief of hypersensitivity reactions, coughs, and the common cold.

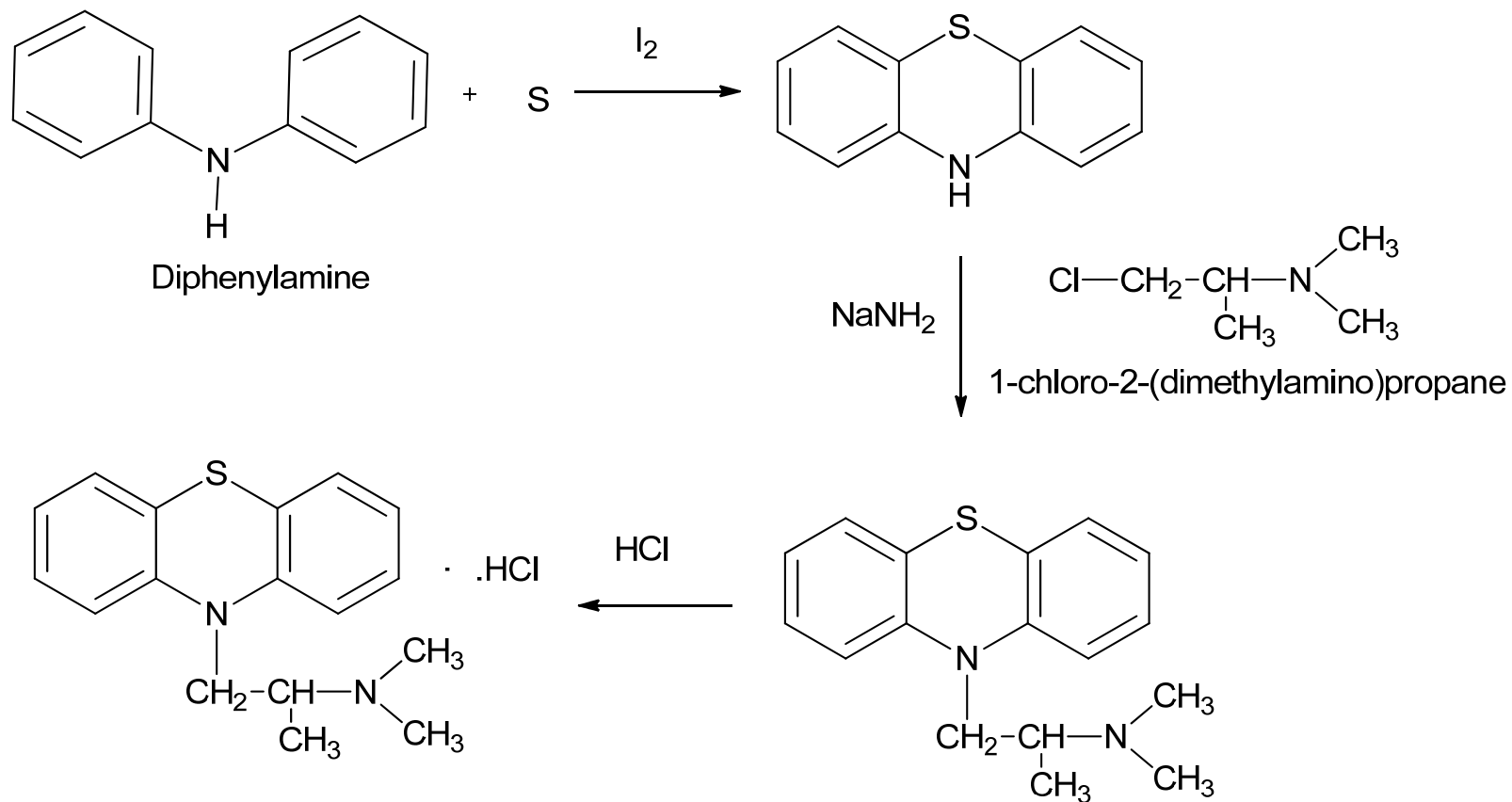
Phenindamine Tartarate



MOA: Phenindamine blocks the effects histamine in the body. It appear to compete with histamine for histamine H₁- receptor sites on effector cells. The antihistamines antagonize those pharmacological effects of histamine which are mediated through activation of H₁- receptor sites and thereby reduce the intensity of allergic reactions and tissue injury response involving histamine release.

Uses: It is used to treat sneezing, runny nose, itching, watery eyes, hives, rashes, itching, and other symptoms of allergies and the common cold.

Promethazine Hydrochloride



MOA:

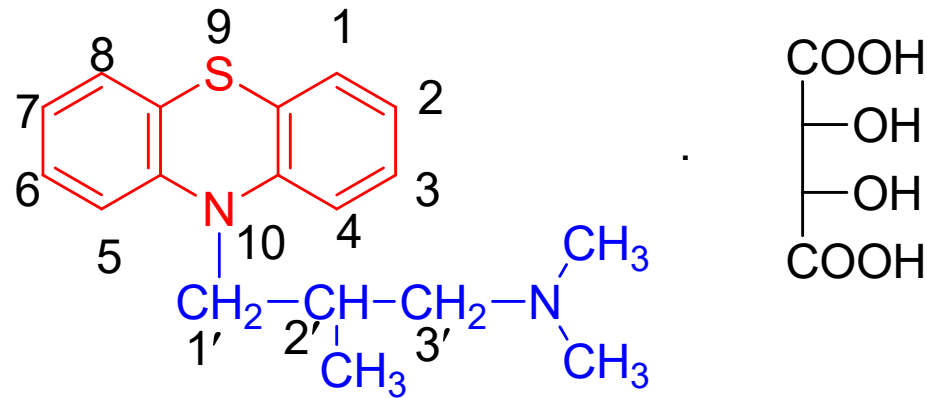
○Promethazine is a an antagonist of histamine H1, post-synaptic mesolimbic dopamine, alpha adrenergic, muscarinic, and NMDA receptors.

○The antihistamine action is used to treat allergic reactions. Antagonism of muscarinic and NMDA receptors contribute to its use as a sleep aid, as well as for anxiety and tension.

○Antagonism of histamine H1, muscarinic, and dopamine receptors in the medullary vomiting center make promethazine useful in the treatment of nausea and vomiting.

Uses: to treat rhinitis, allergic conjunctivitis, allergic reactions to blood or plasma, dermographism, anaphylactic reactions, sedation, nausea, vomiting, pain, motion sickness, and allergic skin reactions.

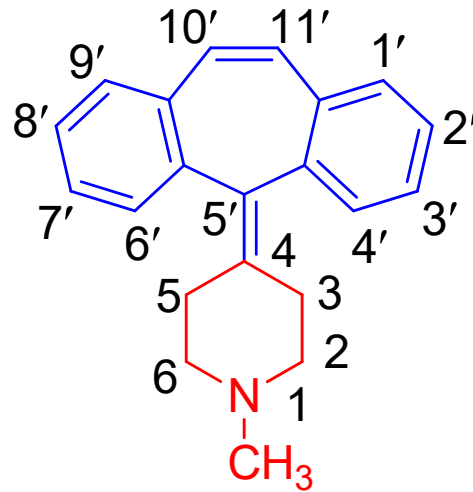
Trimeprazine Tartarate



MOA: Trimeprazine binds to the histamine H1 receptor. This blocks the action of endogenous histamine, which subsequently leads to temporary relief of the negative symptoms brought on by histamine.

Uses: Used for the symptomatic relief of hypersensitivity reactions, pruritus (itching) and urticaria (some allergic skin reactions).

Cyproheptadine hydrochloride



MOA: Cyproheptadine competes with free histamine for binding at HA-receptor sites. This antagonizes the effects of histamine on HA-receptors, leading to a reduction of the negative symptoms brought on by histamine HA-receptor binding. Cyproheptadine also competes with serotonin at receptor sites in smooth muscle in the intestines and other locations.

Antagonism of serotonin on the appetite center of the hypothalamus may account for Cyproheptadine's ability to stimulate appetite.

Uses: Allergic rhinitis, rhinitis, urticaria and angioedema and dermatographism.