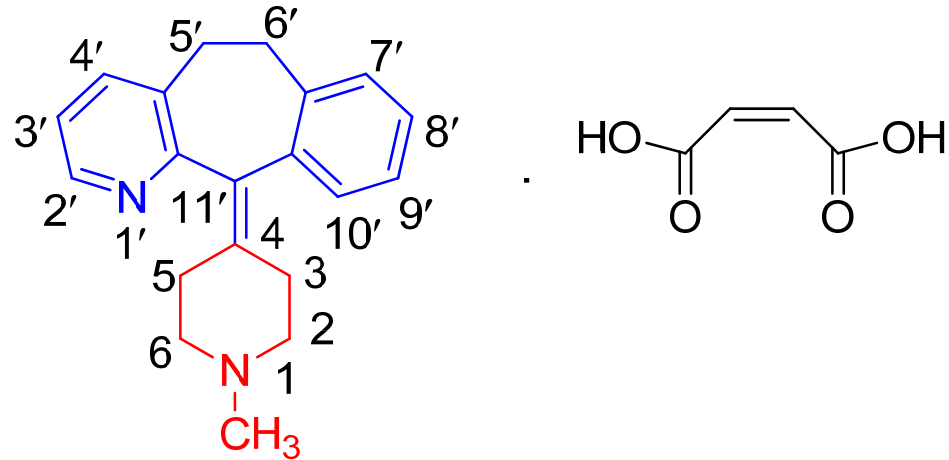


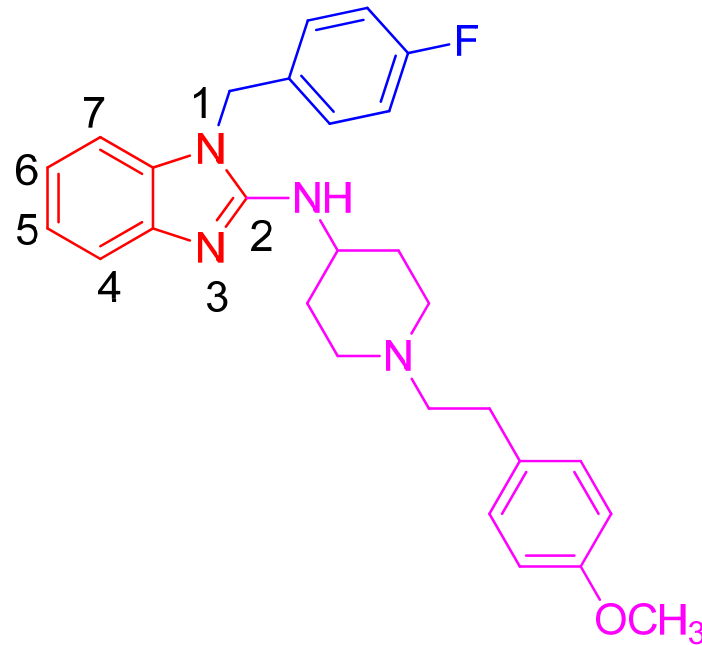
## Azatadine maleate



**MOA:** Antihistamines such as azatadine appear to compete with histamine for histamine H<sub>1</sub>- receptor sites on effector cells. The antihistamines antagonize those pharmacological effects of histamine which are mediated through activation of H<sub>1</sub>- receptor sites and thereby reduce the intensity of allergic reactions and tissue injury response involving histamine release.

**Uses:** For the relief of the symptoms of upper respiratory mucosal congestion in perennial and allergic rhinitis, and for the relief of nasal congestion.

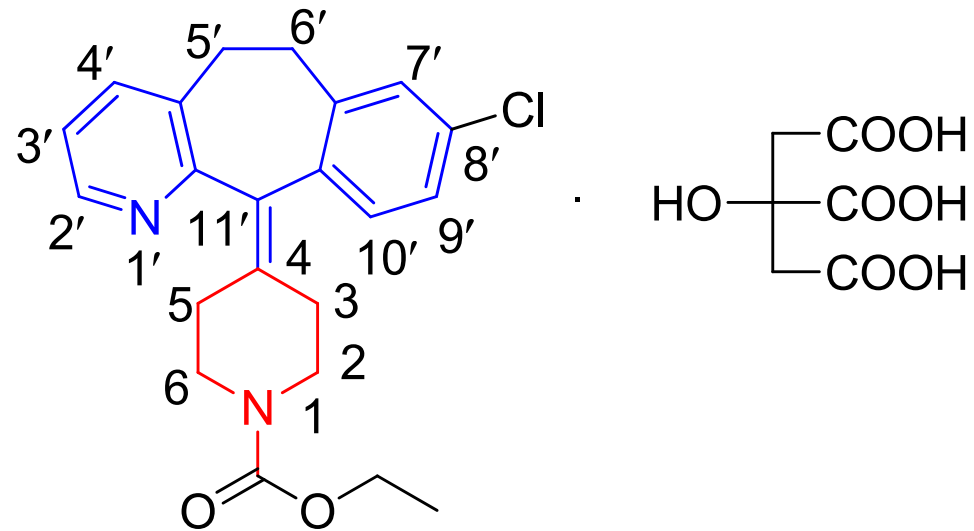
## Astemizole



**MOA:** Astemizole competes with histamine for binding at H<sub>1</sub>-receptor sites in the GI tract, uterus, large blood vessels, and bronchial muscle. This reversible binding of astemizole to H<sub>1</sub>-receptors suppresses the formation of edema, flare, and pruritus resulting from histaminic activity.

**Uses:** Astemizole was indicated for use in the relieving allergy symptoms, particularly rhinitis and conjunctivitis.

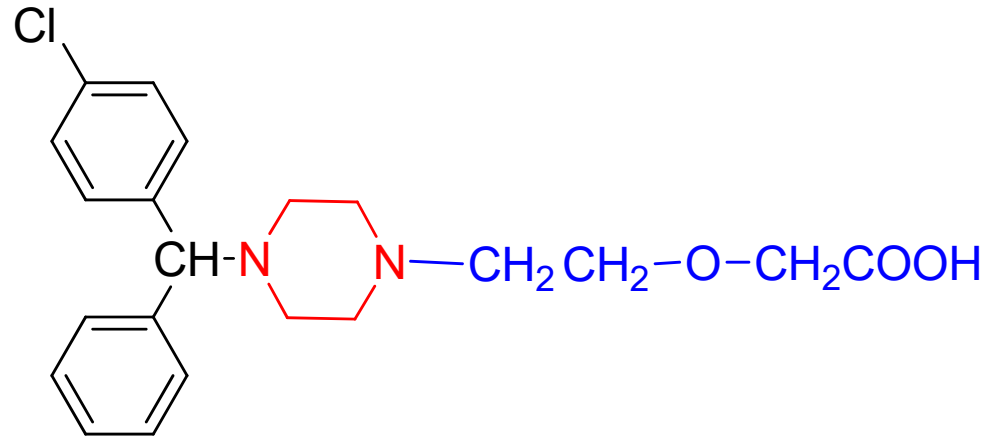
## Loratadine



**MOA:** Antihistamines such as azatadine appear to compete with histamine for histamine H<sub>1</sub>-receptor sites on effector cells. The antihistamines antagonize those pharmacological effects of histamine which are mediated through activation of H<sub>1</sub>-receptor sites and thereby reduce the intensity of allergic reactions and tissue injury response involving histamine release.

**Uses:** For the relief of the symptoms of upper respiratory mucosal congestion in perennial and allergic rhinitis, and for the relief of nasal congestion.

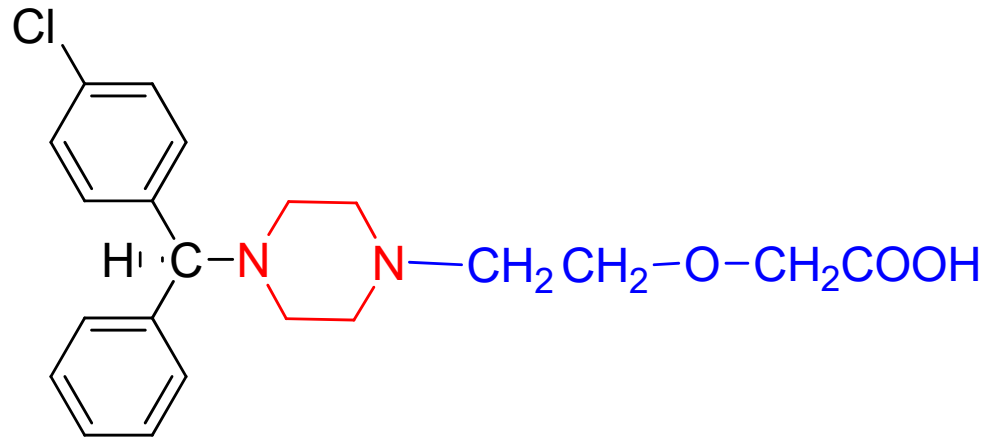
## Cetirizine



**MOA:** Cetirizine, a metabolite of *hydroxyzine*, is an antihistamine drug. Its main effects are achieved through selective inhibition of peripheral H<sub>1</sub> receptors. It competes with histamine for histamine H<sub>1</sub>-receptor sites on effector cells. The antihistamines antagonize those pharmacological effects of histamine which are mediated through activation of H<sub>1</sub>-receptor sites and thereby reduce the intensity of allergic reactions and tissue injury response involving histamine release.

**Uses:** For the relief of the symptoms of upper respiratory mucosal congestion in perennial and allergic rhinitis, and for the relief of nasal congestion, Chronic urticaria.

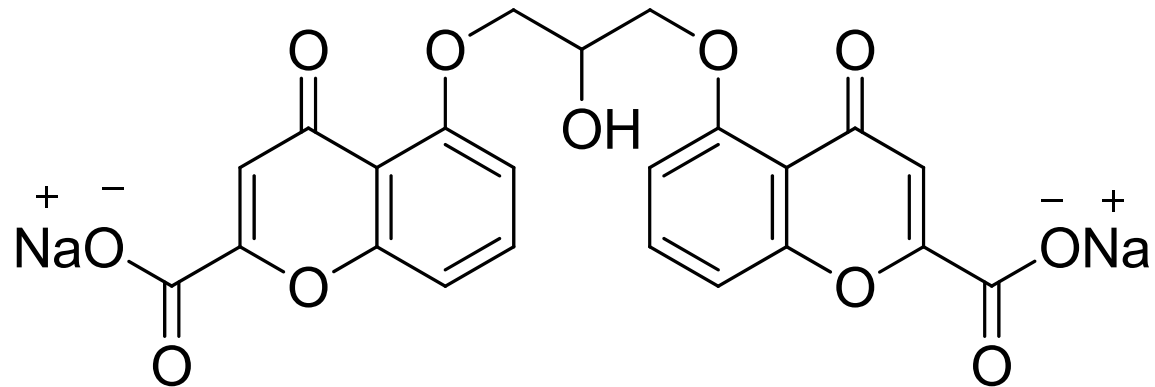
## Levocetirizine



**MOA:** It competes with histamine for histamine H<sub>1</sub>-receptor sites on effector cells. The antihistamines antagonize those pharmacological effects of histamine which are mediated through activation of H<sub>1</sub>-receptor sites and thereby reduce the intensity of allergic reactions and tissue injury response involving histamine release.

**Uses:** For the relief of the symptoms of upper respiratory mucosal congestion in perennial and allergic rhinitis, and for the relief of nasal congestion, Chronic urticaria.

## Cromolyn sodium



**MOA:** It inhibits degranulation of mast cells, subsequently preventing the release of histamine and slow-reacting substance of anaphylaxis (SRS-A), mediators of type I allergic reactions. It also may reduce the release of inflammatory leukotrienes. It may act by inhibiting calcium influx.

**Uses:** For the management of patients with bronchial asthma. Also used in the treatment of vernal keratoconjunctivitis, vernal conjunctivitis, and vernal keratitis.