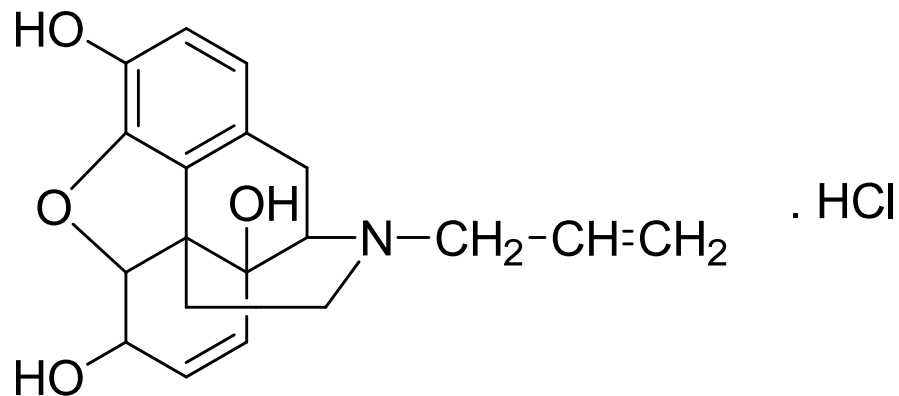


Narcotic antagonist

An opioid antagonist, or opioid receptor antagonist, is a receptor antagonist that acts on one or more of the opioid receptors.

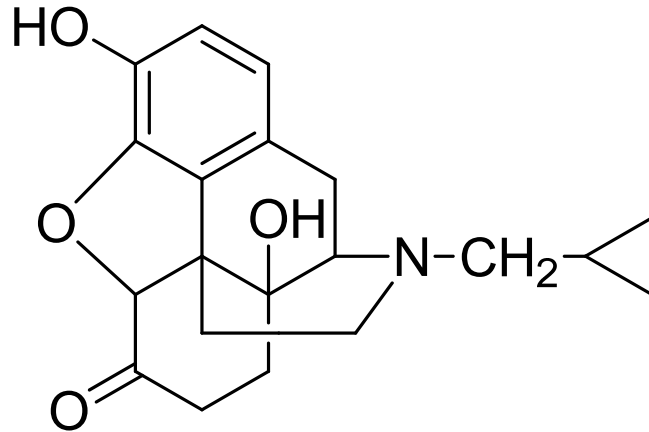
Nalorphine hydrochloride



MOA: Nalorphine is a mixed opioid agonist–antagonist. It acts at two opioid receptors—at the mu receptor it has antagonistic effects, and at the kappa receptors it exerts high-efficacy agonistic characteristics.

Uses: Nalorphine is exploited in treatment of opioid addiction.

Naloxone

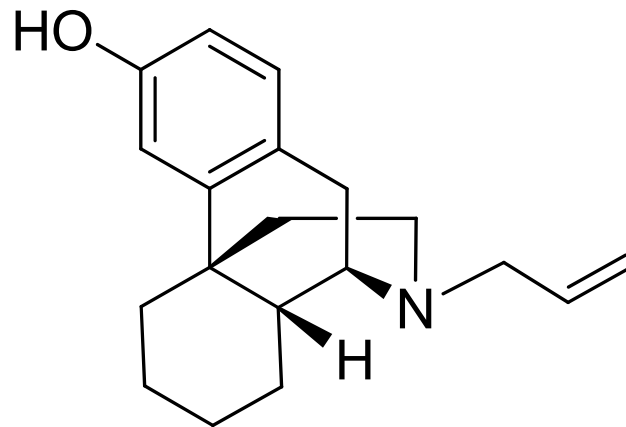


MOA: It is a competitive antagonist that binds to the opioid receptors with higher affinity than agonists but does not activate the receptors. This effectively blocks the receptor, preventing the body from responding to opioids and endorphins.

Uses: Nalorphine is exploited in the treatment of opioid addiction.

Levallorphan

An opioid antagonist with properties similar to those of naloxone; in addition it also possesses some agonist properties.



MOA: Levallorphan antagonizes opioid effects by competing for the same receptor sites. It binds to the opioid mu receptor and the nicotinic acetylcholine receptor.

Uses: For the complete or partial reversal of narcotic depression, including respiratory depression, induced by opioids.