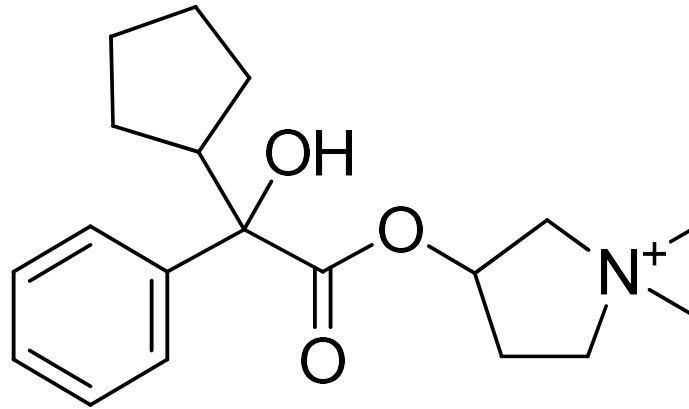


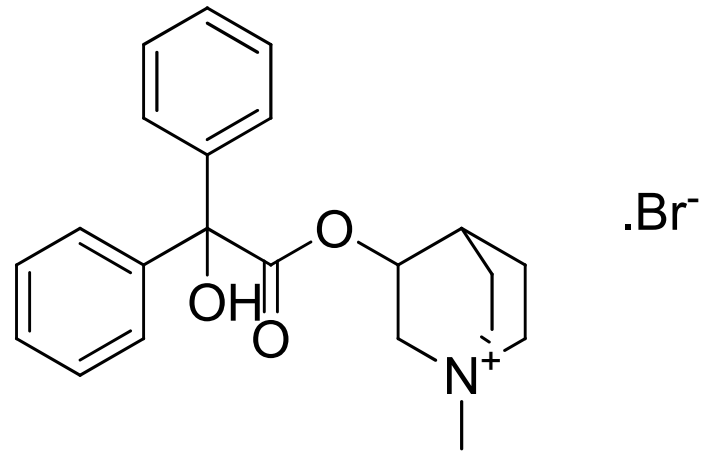
Glycopyrrolate



MOA -It is an antagonist of muscarinic receptor. It inhibits the action of acetylcholine on muscarinic receptor to produce its effects. It diminishes the volume and free acidity of gastric secretions and controls excessive pharyngeal, tracheal, and bronchial secretions

Uses-Glycopyrrolate helps to control conditions such as peptic ulcers that involve excessive stomach acid production.

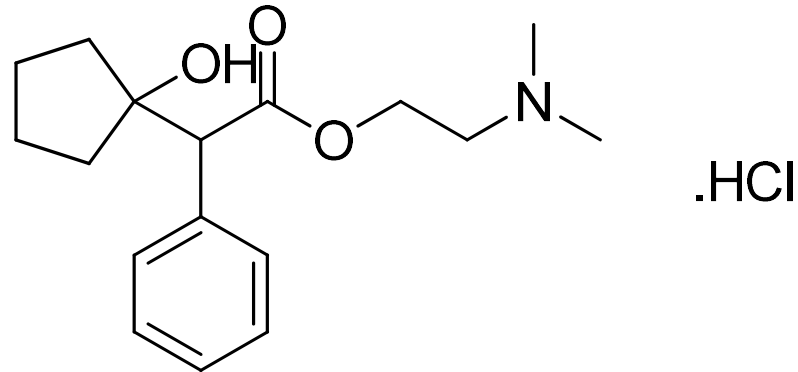
Clidinium bromide



MOA - Similar to dicyclomine

Uses-Anticholinergic/spasmolytic used to treat stomach ulcers, irritable bowel syndrome.

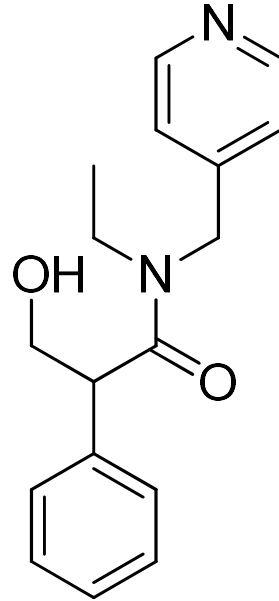
Cyclopentolate hydrochloride



MOA - It is an antagonist of muscarinic receptor. It inhibits the action of acetylcholine on muscarinic receptor to produce its effects. In eye, dilates the pupil by relaxing the smooth muscle.

Uses-It is used before eye examination (refraction test).

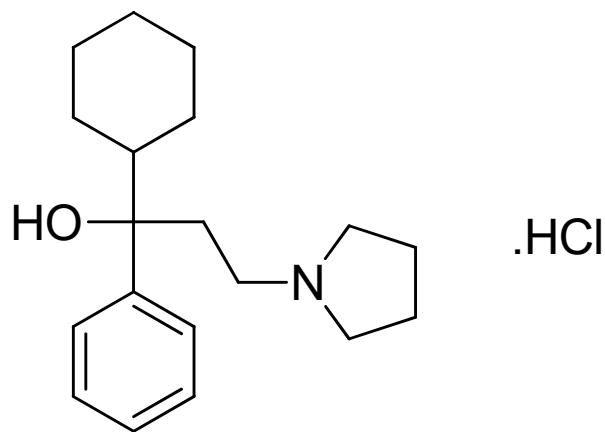
Tropicamide



MOA – Similar to Cyclopentolate

Uses-It is used before eye examination (refraction test).

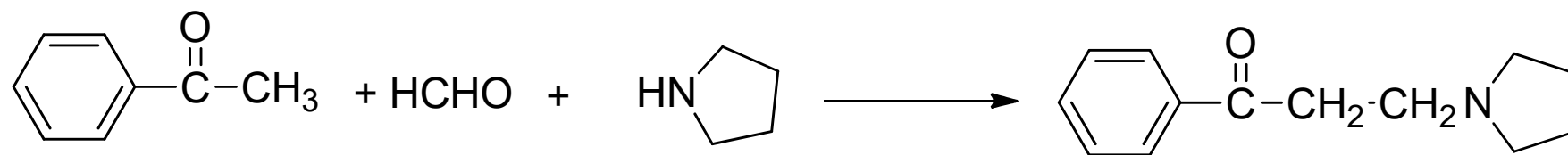
Procyclidine hydrochloride



MOA- Procyclidine is an antagonist of cholinergic receptor. It blocks central cholinergic receptor and balance cholinergic and dopaminergic activity in the basal ganglia. It produce antispasmodic effect on smooth muscle, cause mydriasis of eye and reduce saliva secretion.

Uses- It is used to treat stiffness, tremors and poor muscle control in Parkinson's disease.

Used for the treatment of smooth muscle cramp.



Acetophenone Formaldehyde Pyrrolidine

