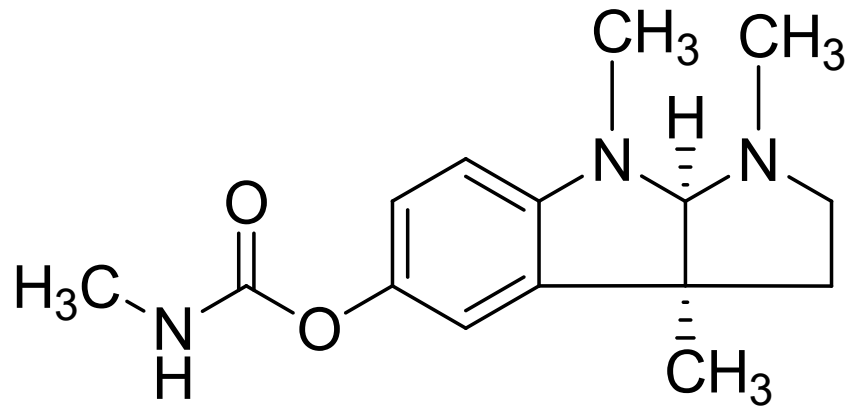


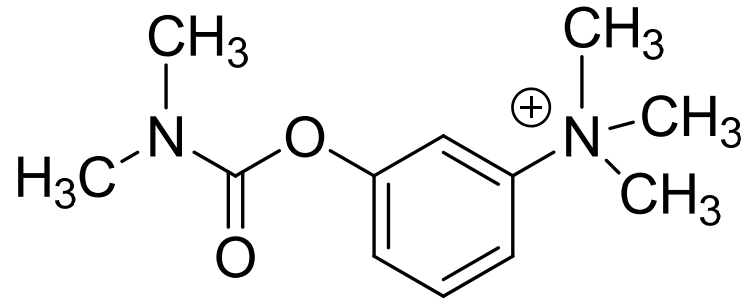
# Physostigmine



**MOA-**Physostigmine inhibits acetylcholinesterase, the enzyme responsible for the breakdown of used acetylcholine. By interfering with the metabolism of acetylcholine, physostigmine indirectly stimulates both nicotinic and muscarinic receptors due to the consequential increase in available acetylcholine at the synapse.

**Uses-**For the treatment of glaucoma, and in the treatment of severe anticholinergic toxicity.

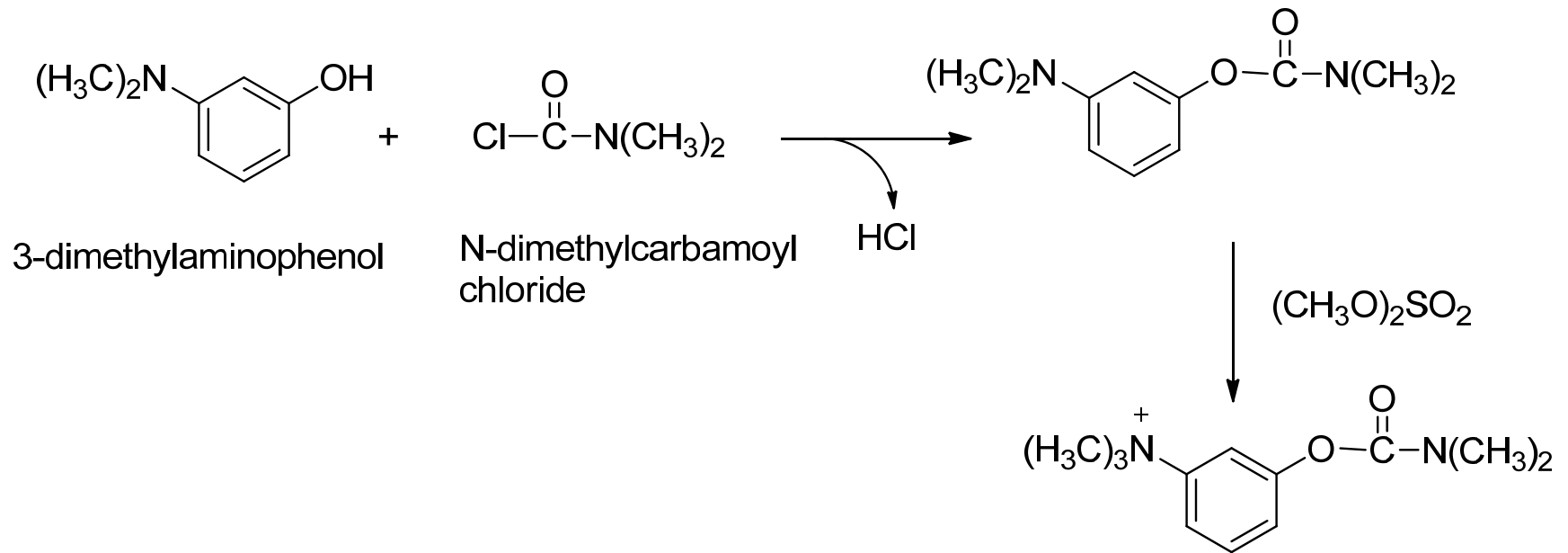
## Neostigmine



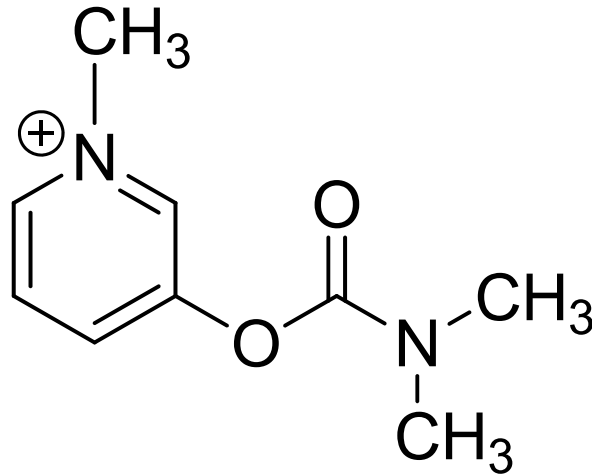
**MOA**-Neostigmine inhibits acetylcholinesterase, the enzyme responsible for the breakdown of acetylcholine. By interfering with the metabolism of acetylcholine, Neostigmine indirectly stimulates both nicotinic and muscarinic receptors due to the consequential increase in available acetylcholine at the synapse.

**Uses**-treat myasthenia gravis, Ogilvie syndrome (is the acute dilatation of the colon in the absence of any mechanical obstruction) and urinary retention without the presence of a blockage.

# Neostigmine



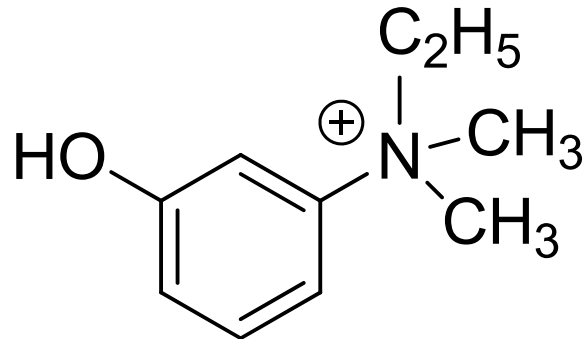
## Pyridostigmine



**MOA**-Pyridostigmine is an acetylcholinesterase inhibitor in the cholinergic family of medications. It works by blocking the action of acetylcholinesterase and therefore increases the levels of acetylcholine

**Uses**-Pyridostigmine is used to treat muscle weakness in people with myasthenia gravis.

## Edrophonium



**MOA**-Neostigmine inhibits acetylcholinesterase, the enzyme responsible for the breakdown of used acetylcholine. By interfering with the metabolism of acetylcholine, Neostigmine indirectly stimulates both nicotinic and muscarinic receptors due to the consequential increase in available acetylcholine at the synapse.

**Uses**-Edrophonium is used to diagnose a muscle disorder called myasthenia gravis.