

В

Pharyngeal Demulcents Lozenges, Cough Drops, Linctuses Syrup, Glycerin, Liquorice

Expectorants / Mucokinetics Those which helps to Expel the cough. or which increase the kinetic movement of cough

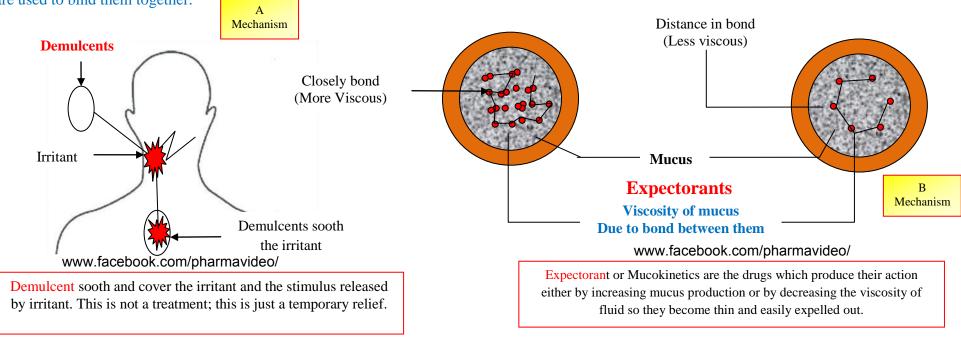
Antitussive **Cough center suppressers** Drug which decrease sensitivity of cough center.

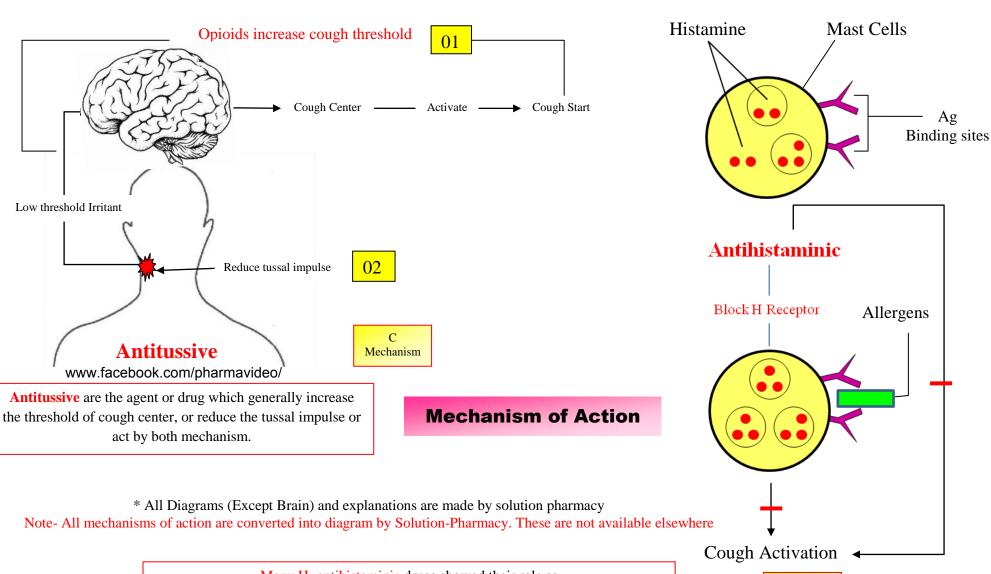
Adjuvant Antitussive Bronchodilators, Salbutamol, terbutaline

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Mechanism of Action	Example of the Class		Mechanism of Ac	ction	Example of the Class
Bronchial secretion enhancer	Sodium citrate, Potassium citrate, Potassium Iodide, Guaiphenesin, Balsum of tolu, Vasaka, Ammonium Chloride. सिक्रेशन पे प्रभाव पड़ेगा इससे गले से बेहतर बोइस आनी चालू होगी		Opioids		Codeine, Pholcodeine कफ को फेक दो
			Non Opioids		Noscapine, Dextromethorphan, Chlophedianol
					नहीं देना चोकलेट कफ में
			Antihistaminic		Chlorpheniramine, Diphenhydramine, Promethazine.
Mucolytics	Bromhexine, Ambroxole ,Acetyl cysteine				चलो डर्ट को प्रिवेंट करें (Asthma is related with dust)
	Carbocisteine, बैठा आवाज अब चाल हो जाएगा				

Key points- Coughing is a protective phenomenon until it does not hurt or create uneasiness. Cough is a protective reflex which tries to expel or eliminate the unwanted particles from our air passage along with mucus and other watery substances. The arising of cough is from stimulation of mechano or chemoreceptor present in throat, respiratory passage or in any other associated part of lungs. The main objectives of using anti cough drugs are to reduce the viscosity of cough so that they may be easy expelled. And this may achieve by breaking the bond between cough mucus which are used to bind them together.





Many H₁ antihistaminic drugs showed their role as Antitussive agent. They produced antitussive action due to Their sedative and anticholinergic action, but lack selectivity for cough center.

C

Mechanism