

Anticholinergics

[AH01](#) [Jul97] [Mar98] [Jul98] [Mar99] [Jul99] Glycopyrrolate:

- A. Has mandelic acid rather than tropic acid **tropic acid in atropine & scopolamine**
- B. Tertiary amine = **quaternary > poor lipid soluble > does not cross bbb**
- C. ?
- D. ?

(See also [MB08](#))

[AH02](#) [Jul98] [Mar99] [Jul00] Hyoscine:

- A. ?
- B. Quaternary ammonium compound
- C. ?
- D. **Causes mydriasis**
- E. Causes confusion in the elderly - **may do but less than atropine**

[AH03](#) [Jul99] [Feb00] Scopolamine d & l isomers:

- A. d is active **l is active**
- B. **Provided as racemic product**
- C. Doesn't cause central effects
- D. ?

[AH04](#) [Jul00] Atropine:

- A. ?
- B. **Increases anatomical & alveolar dead space**
- C. ?
- D. ?

[AH05](#) [Jul01] [Mar03] Atropine & glycopyrrolate:

- A. Both are naturally occurring
- B. Cause confusion in the elderly
- C. ?
- D. ?
- E. ?

[AH06](#) [Jul04] Which of the following is the most toxic effect of atropine in children?

- A. Hypotension
- B. Tachycardia
- C. Hyperthermia *loss of ability to sweat due to blockage of sympathetic cholinergic nerves to apocrine sweat glands*
- D. Hypertension

[AH07](#) [Apr07] The nerve agent sarin:

- A. should not be treated with anticholinesterase if there is tachycardia *same as b so in theory is true*
- B. something about [pyridostigmine](#) *is an anticholinesterase ie same as sarin!!!*
- C. symptoms can include fasciculations and paralysis -
- D. *something about [pralidoxime](#) unblocking the receptor (a red herring teaser)*