

Learning unit: Antiemetics, prokinetics and antivertiginous drugs

Important terms

antiemetic drugs

- H₁ antihistamines
 - promethazine
 - moxastine
 - motion sickness
- 5-HT₃ antagonists (**setrons**)
 - ondansetron
 - granisetron
 - palonosetron
- NK₁ antagonists
 - aprepitant
 - netupitant
- D₂ antagonists
 - antipsychotics
 - thiethylperazine
 - haloperidol
 - olanzapine
- antimuscarinic drugs
 - scopolamine (hyoscine)
 - motion sickness
- other
 - cannabinoids
 - nabilone
 - ginger
 - dexamethasone

prokinetics

- D₂ receptor antagonists
 - domperidone
 - metoclopramide
- D₂ receptor antagonists + acetylcholinesterase inhibitors
 - itopride

antivertiginous drugs

- Ca channel blockers
 - cinnarizine, flunarizine
- betahistine

chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting (CINV)

nausea in pregnancy

Learning outcomes

Student knows basic pharmacological profile (mechanism of action, adverse effects, indications, contraindications) of the particular groups of antiemetic drugs.

Student knows basic pharmacological profile (mechanism of action, adverse effects, indications, contraindications) of the particular groups of antivertiginous drugs.

Student can list substances, which can be used in nausea and vomit in pregnancy and in vomit induced by cytostatic drugs.

Student knows basic pharmacological profile (mode of action, unwanted effects, indications and contraindications) of prokinetics.

Recommended study materials

Rang & Dale's Pharmacology, Humphrey Rang 9th edition, 2020, chapter 31

Study materials of the course aVLFA0822c and aVLFA0822p.

Exam questions

Special pharmacology: 41. Antiemetic drugs, prokinetics, antivertigo drugs

"Essential" drugs: 8. aprepitant, 11. betahistin, 74. metoclopramide, 85. ondansetron