

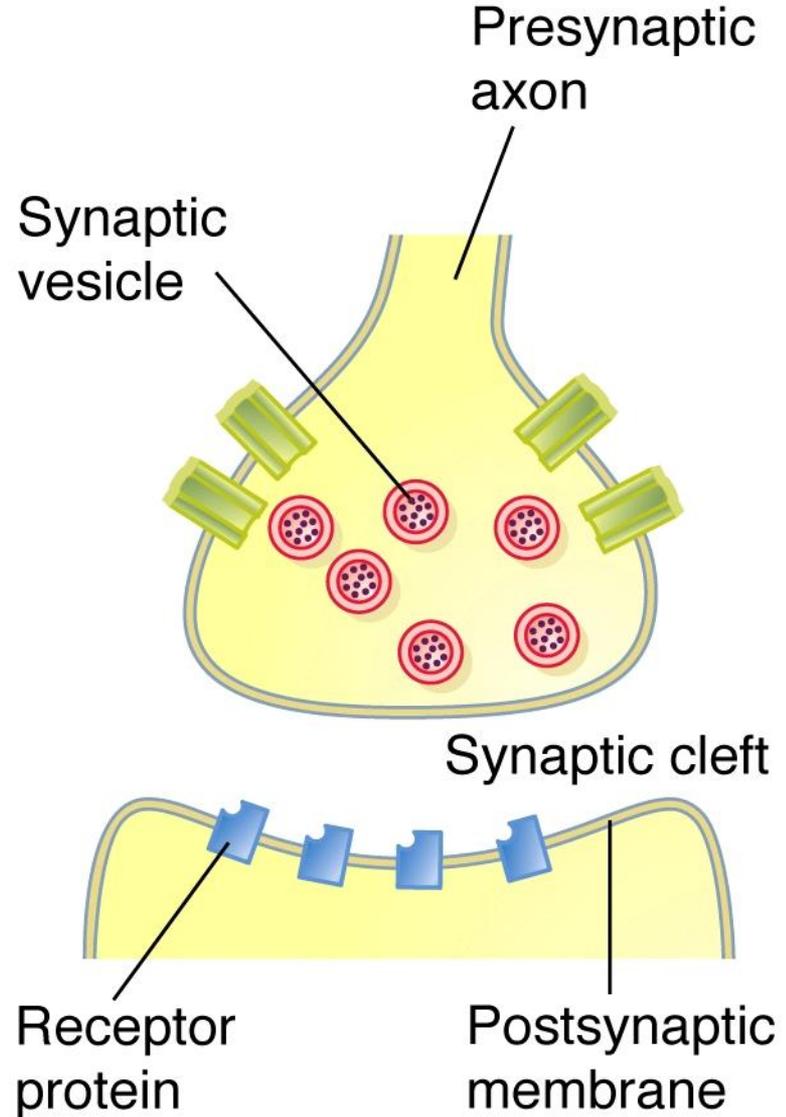
# FARMACOLOGÍA DEL SISTEMA NERVIOSO

- a) Repaso de SNC, SNP
- b) Repaso de sinapsis y neurotransmisores
- c) Anestésicos
- d) Hipnóticos
- e) Analgesia central
- f) Sistema motor: relajantes, antiepilépticos
- g) Antiparkinsonianos
- h) Aminas biógenas
- i) Antidepresivos
- j) Antipsicóticos

# La unidad de la neuro y psicofarmacología es la SINAPSIS

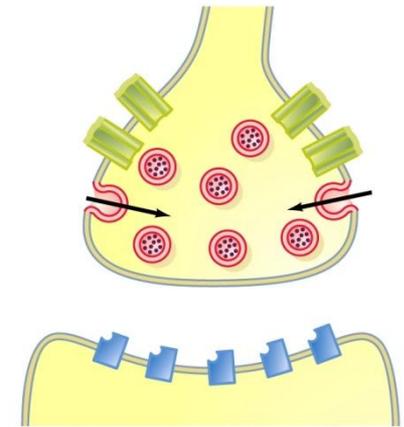
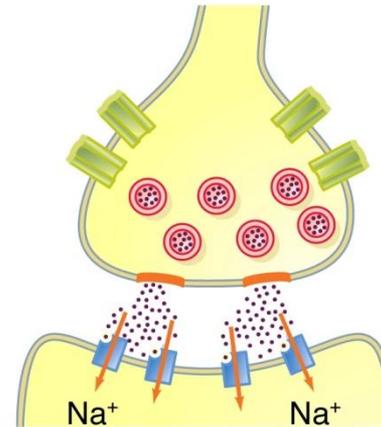
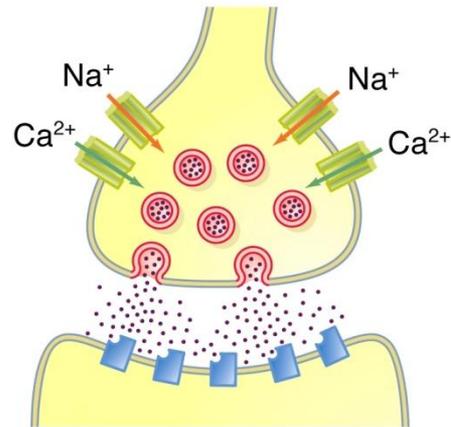
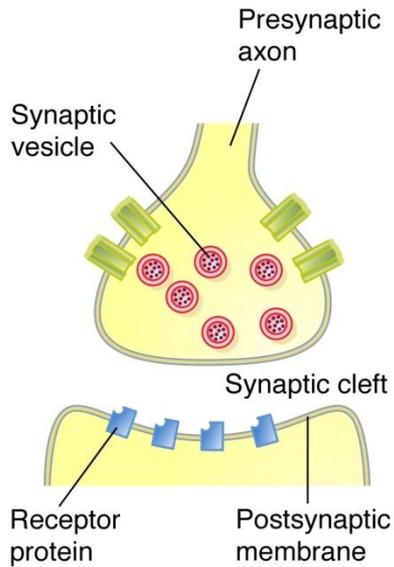
Los fármacos pueden actuar en la síntesis, almacenamiento, liberación, interacción y terminación de acción del neurotransmisor

(a) Terminal at rest



# SINAPSIS QUÍMICA

## Comunicación mediante neurotransmisores



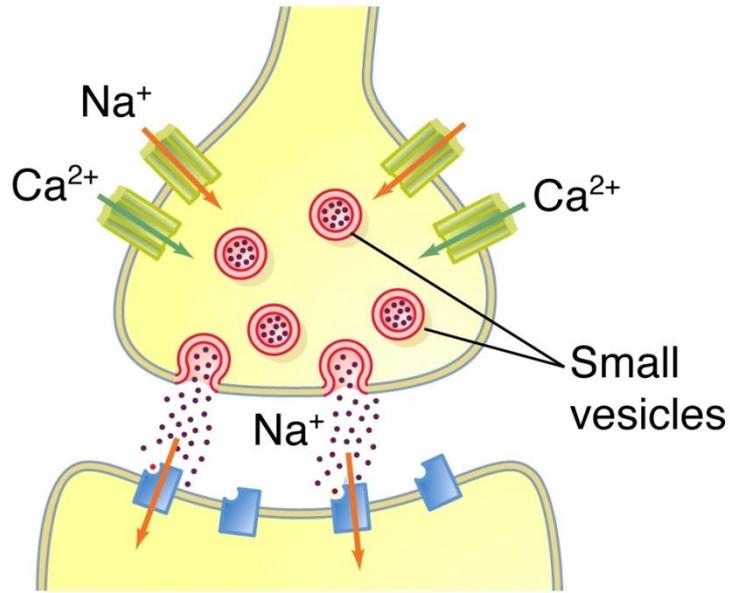
1- Síntesis y almacenamiento

2- Liberación

3- Efecto postsináptico

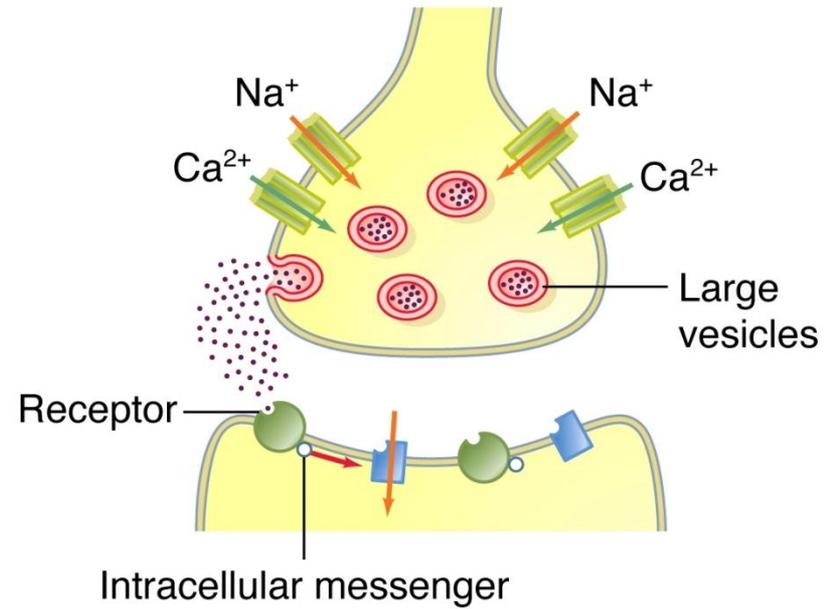
4- Degradación, recaptación

## RÁPIDA



- ~ 100 ms
- Receptor postsináptico ionotrópico
- NTs de bajo PM (ej. Ach, GABA)
- Presencia de zonas activas

## LENTA



- 1 sec. – 1 hr.
- Receptor postsináptico metabotrópico
- Aminas biogénicas y neuropéptidos

# SISTEMA NERVIOSO

<i>Localización</i>	→	Central	Periférico
<i>Función</i>	→	Sensorial	Motor
<i>Control</i>	→	Somático	Autónomo

## NEUROFARMACOS

- *Anestésicos*
- *Analgésicos*
- *Hipnóticos*
- *Sedantes*
- *Antiepilépticos*
- *Antiparkinsonianos*

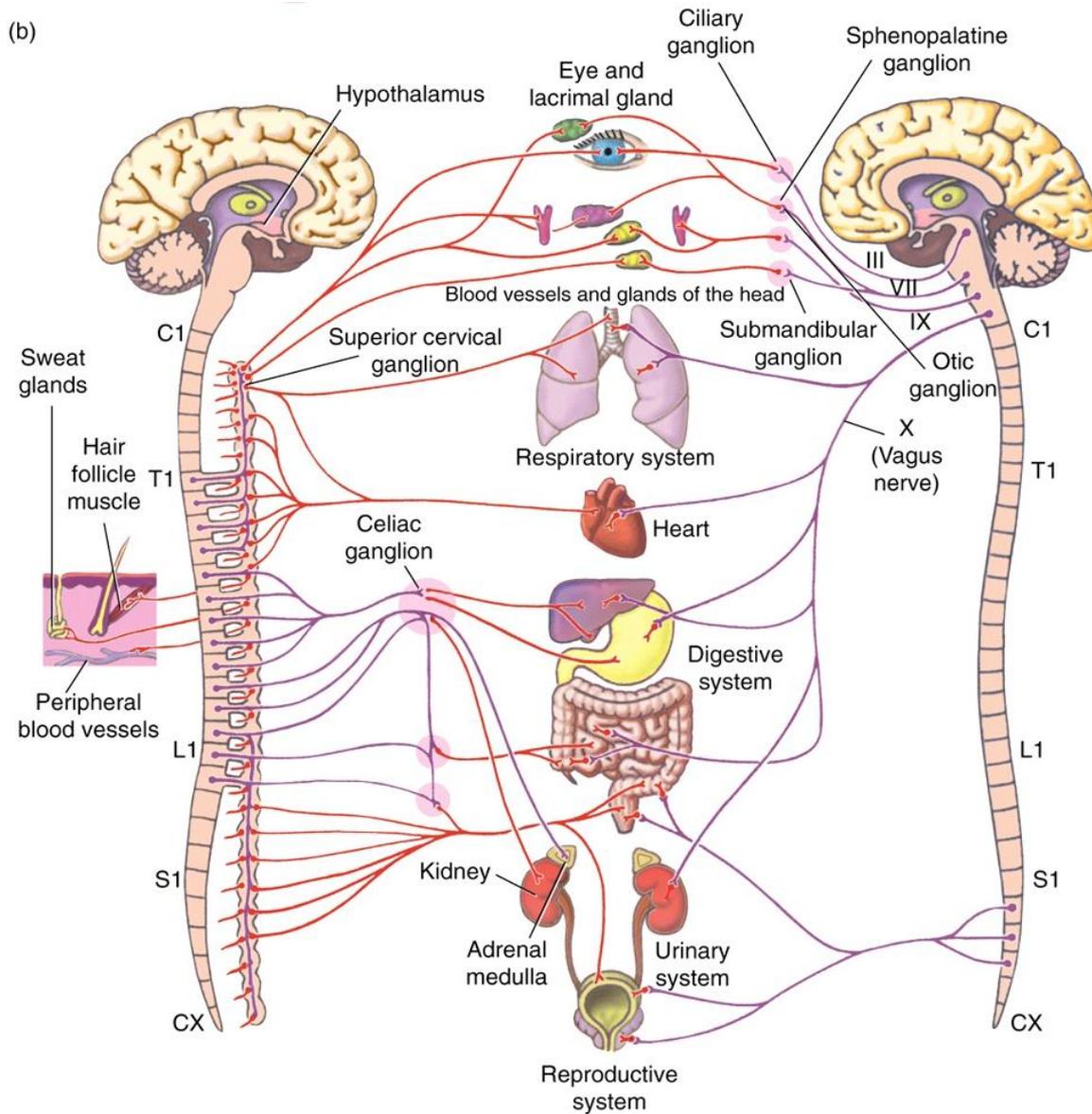
## PSICOFARMACOS

- *Antipsicóticos*
- *Ansiolíticos*
- *Antidepresivos*
- *Estimulantes*
- *Alucinógenos*

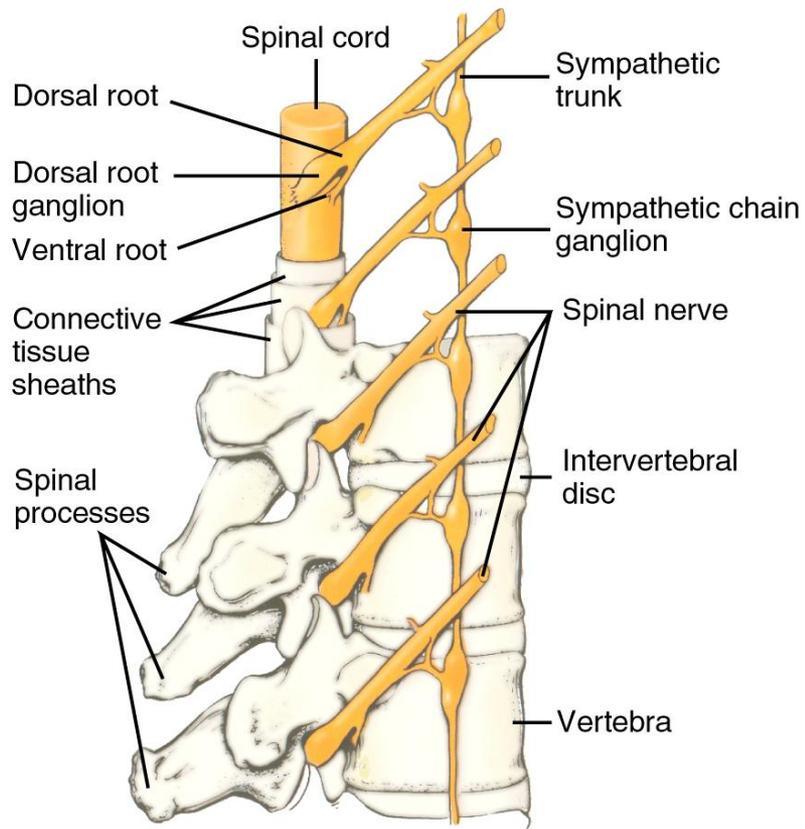
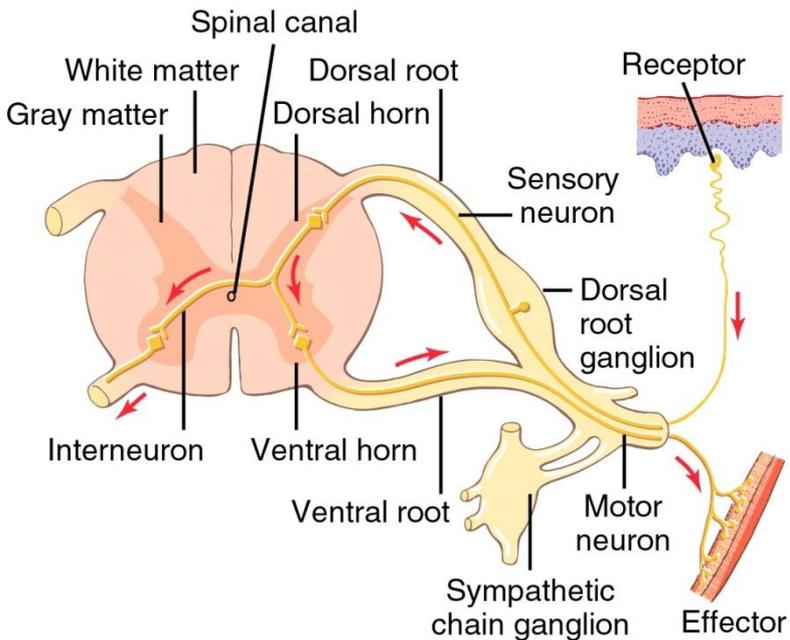
# sistema nervioso AUTÓNOMO

## SIMPÁTICO

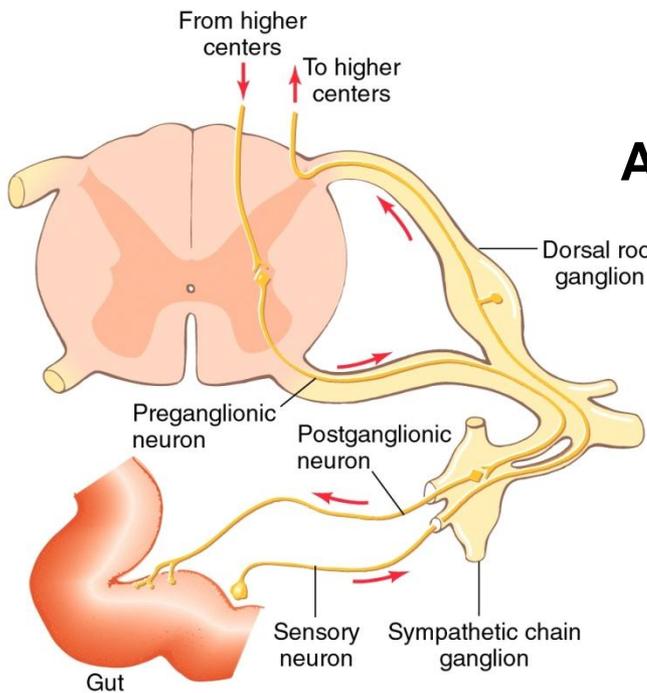
## PARASIMPÁTICO



# arco reflejo SOMÁTICO



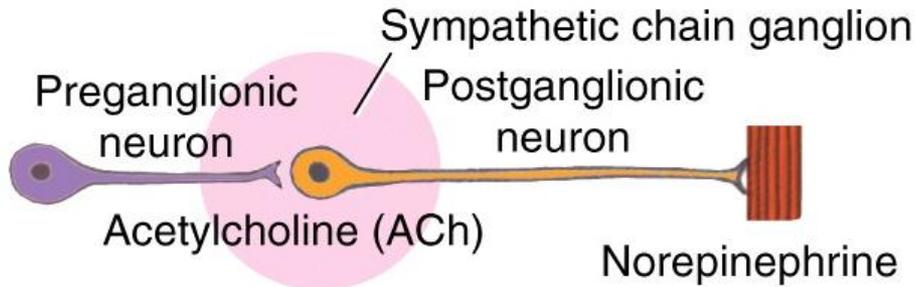
# arco reflejo AUTÓNOMO (simpático)



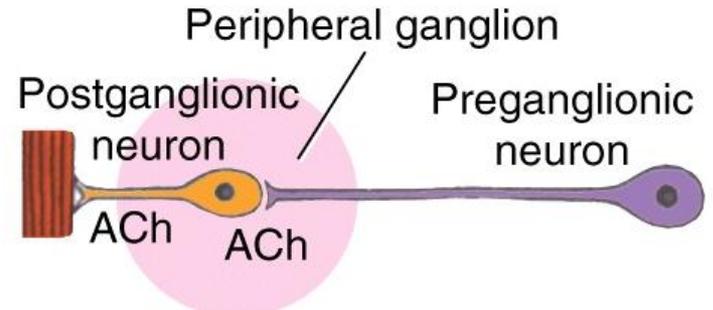
# sistema nervioso AUTÓNOMO

## vías neuronales de transmisión

### Sympathetic

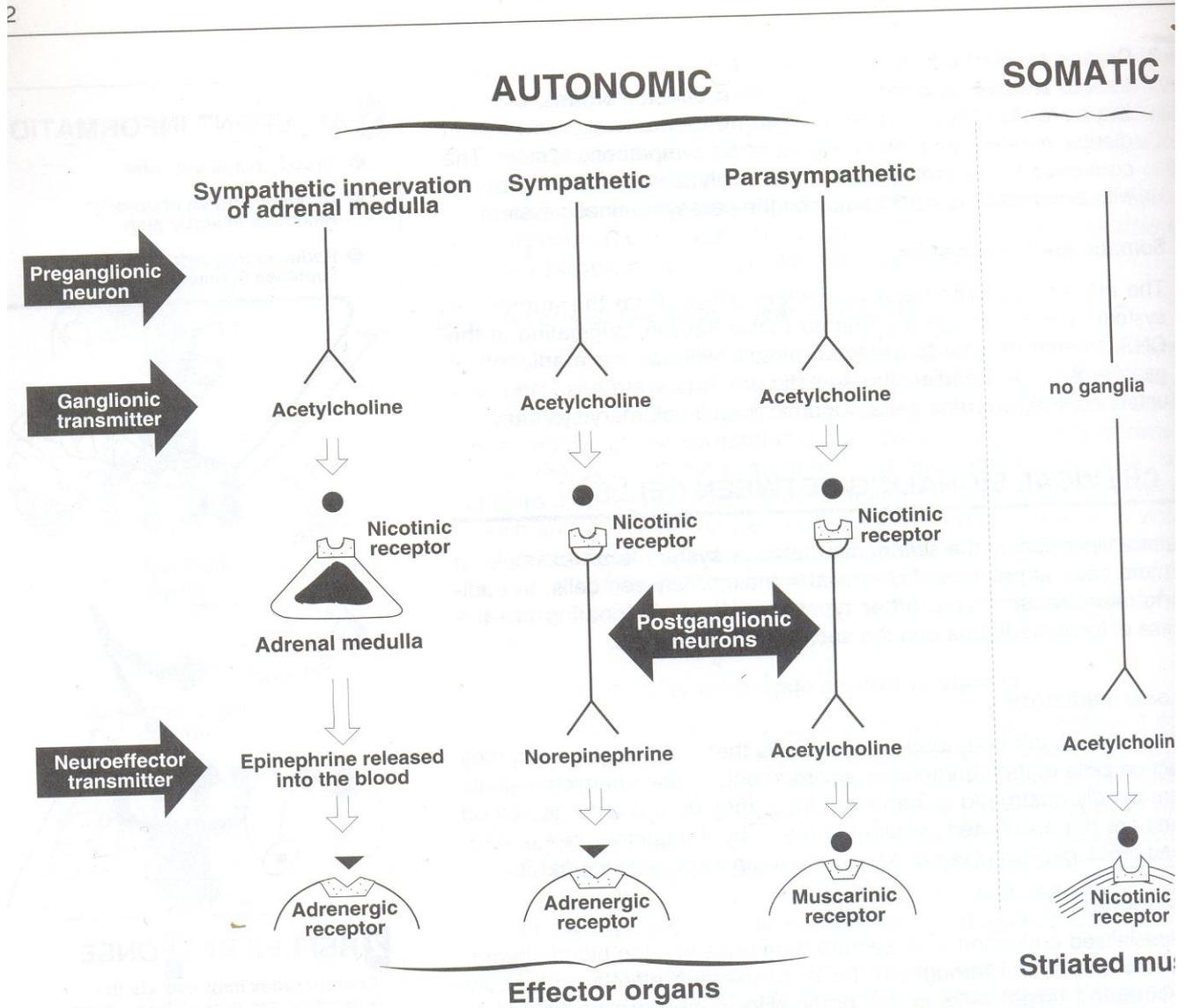
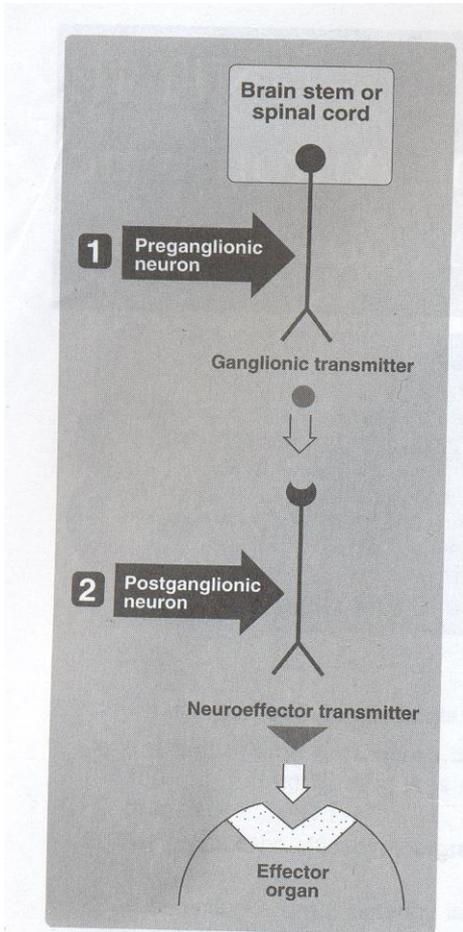


### Parasympathetic

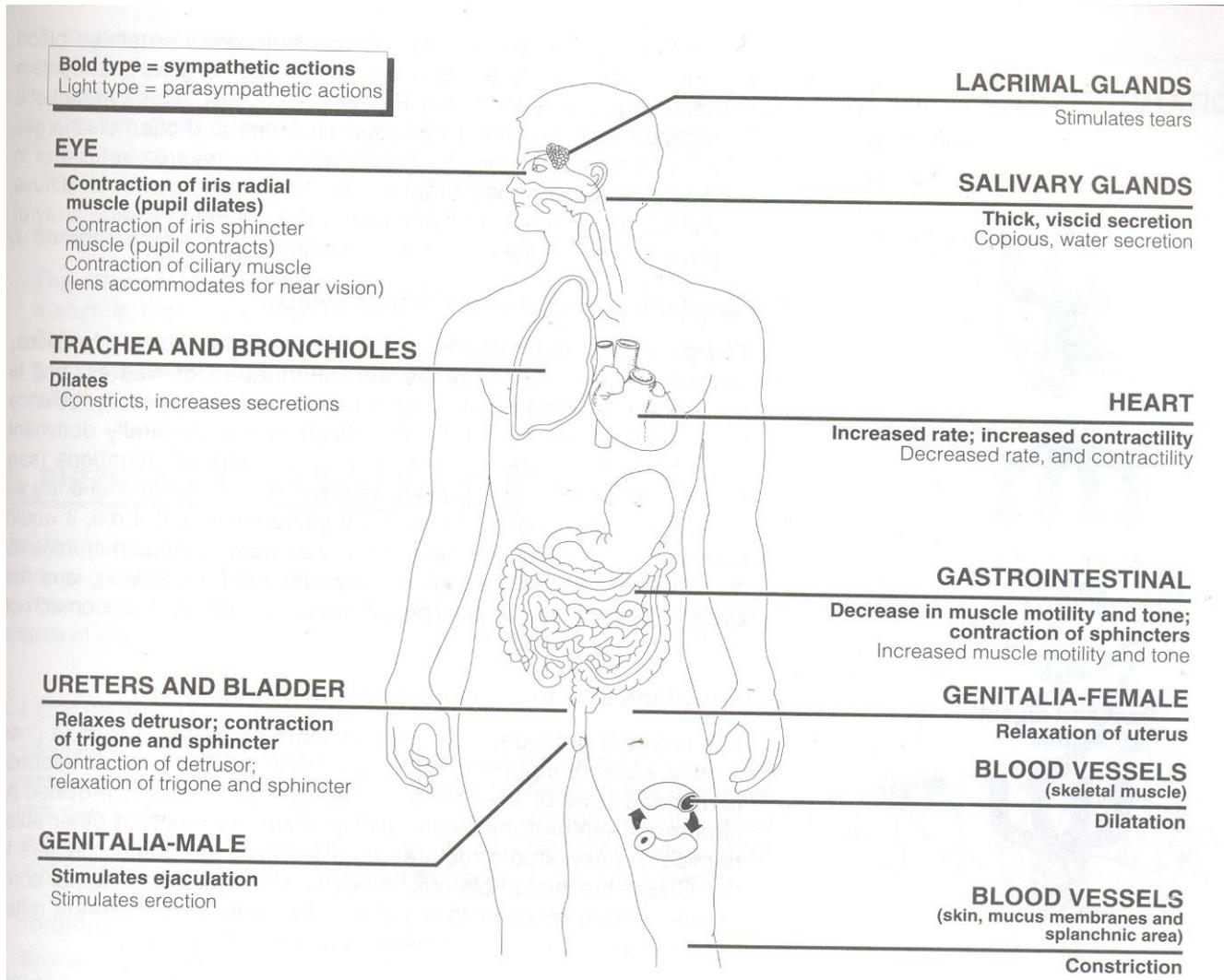


# SISTEMA NERVIOSO AUTÓNOMO: un sistema de dos neuronas

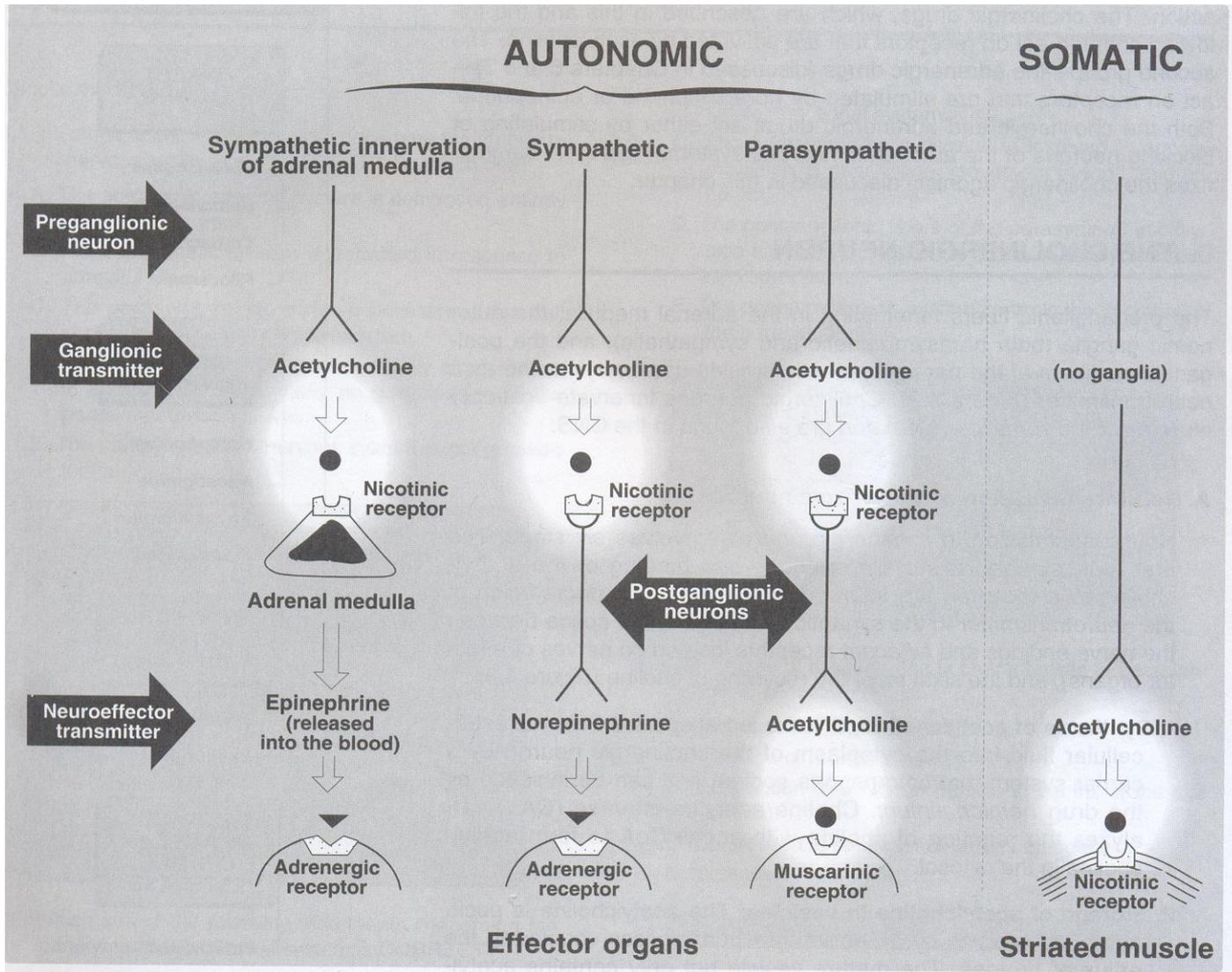
2



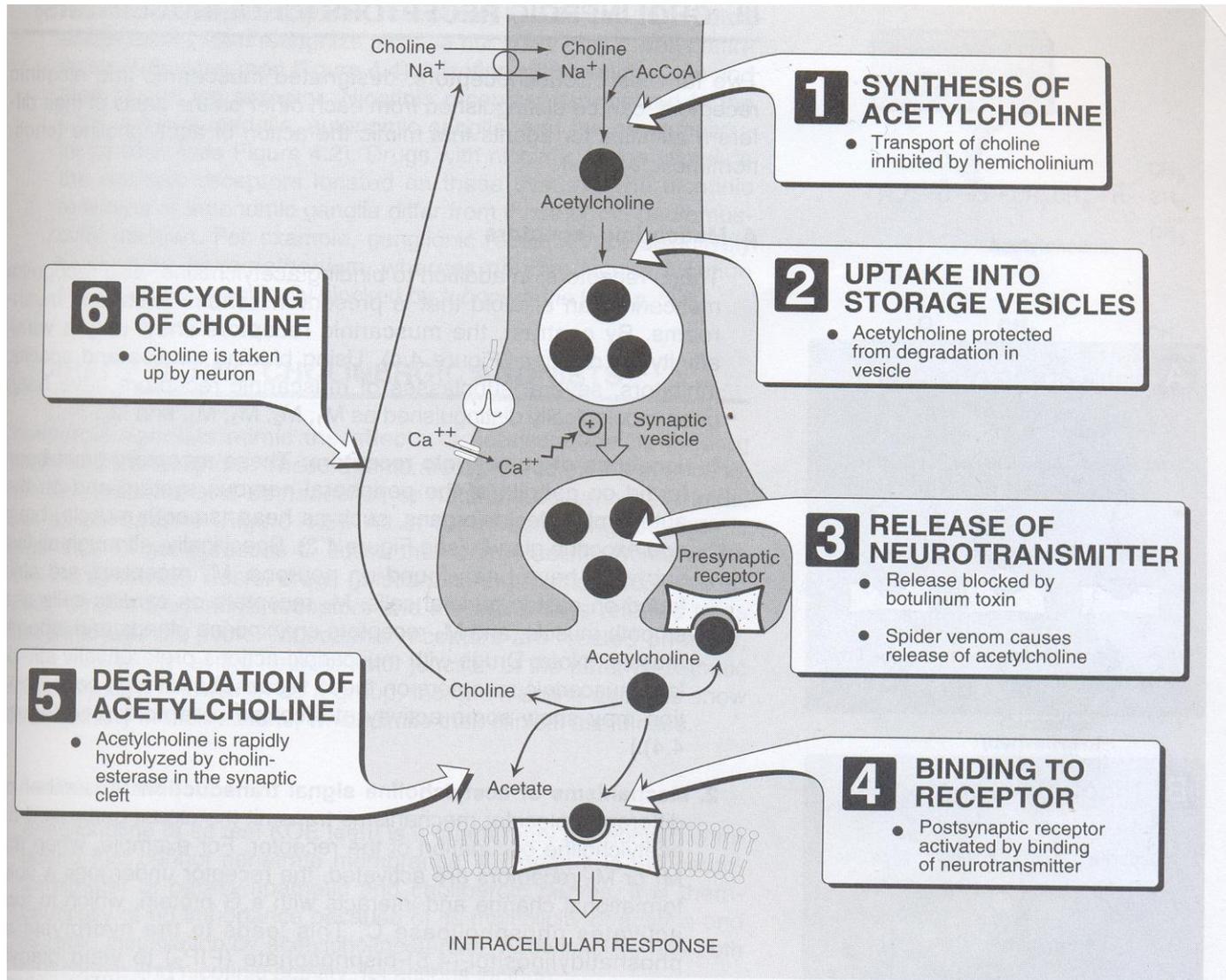
# Efectos antagónicos del simpático y el parasimpático



# Acetilcolina en el SNA



# LA SINAPSIS COLINÉRGICA



# AGONISTAS COLINÉRGICOS

## CHOLINERGIC AGONISTS

### DIRECT ACTING

- Acetylcholine
- Bethanechol
- Carbachol
- Pilocarpine

### INDIRECT ACTING (reversible)

- Edrophonium
- Neostigmine
- Physostigmine
- Pyridostigmine

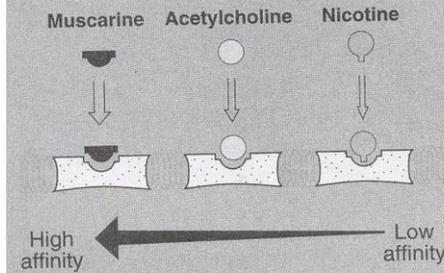
### INDIRECT ACTING (irreversible)

- Echothiophate
- Isoflurophate

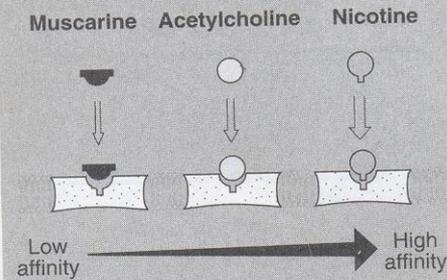
### REACTIVATION OF ACETYLCHOLINE ESTERASE

- Pralidoxime

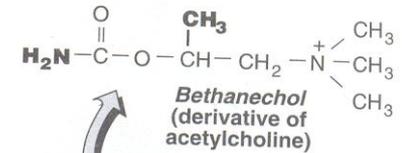
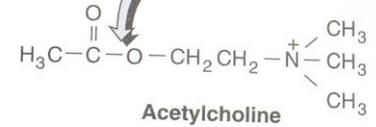
### A Muscarinic receptors



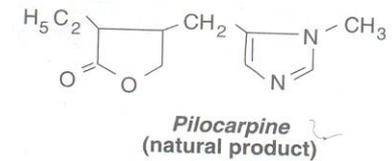
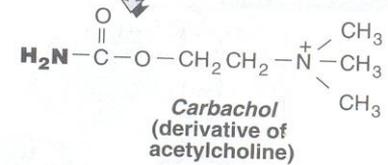
### B Nicotinic receptors



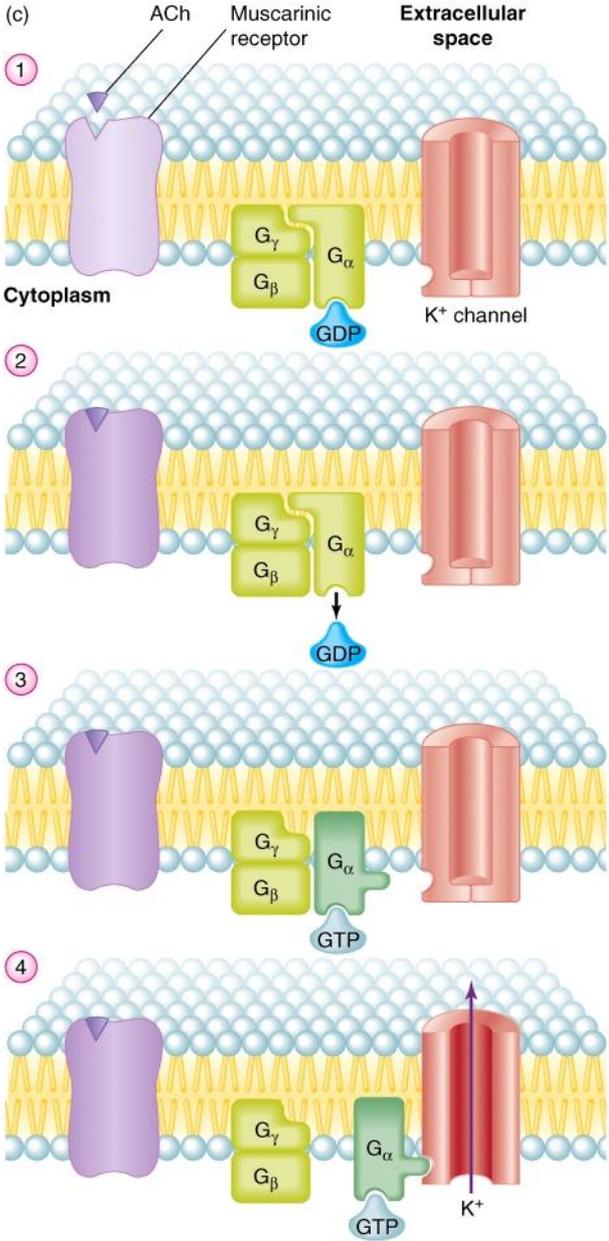
Bond cleaved by acetylcholine-esterase



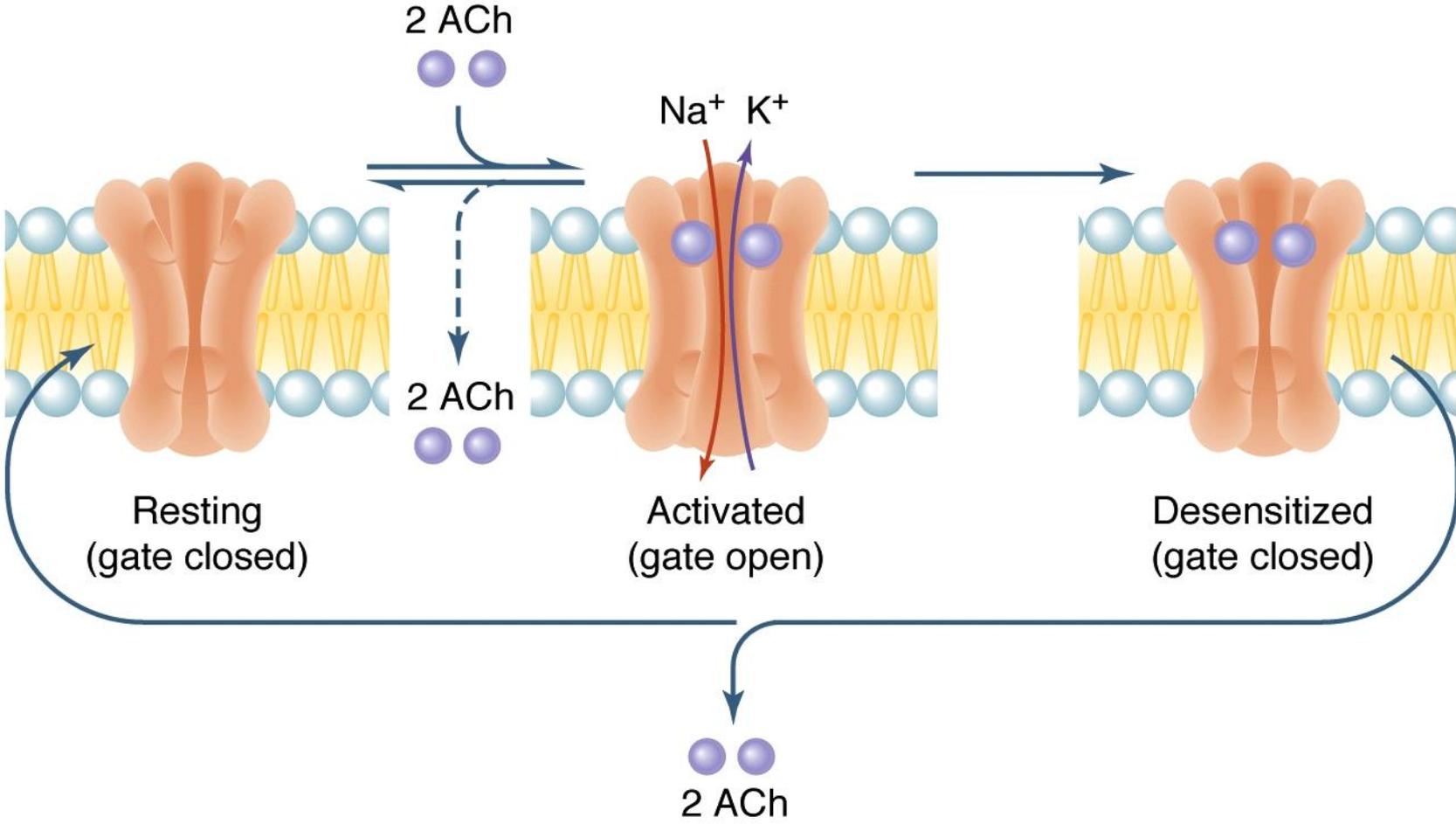
Ester of carbamic acid; resists hydrolysis by acetylcholinesterase



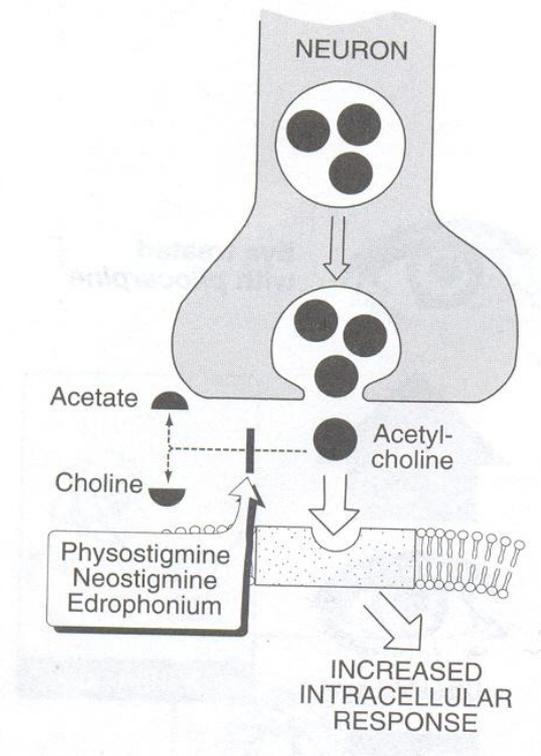
# Receptor muscarínico



# Receptor nicotínico

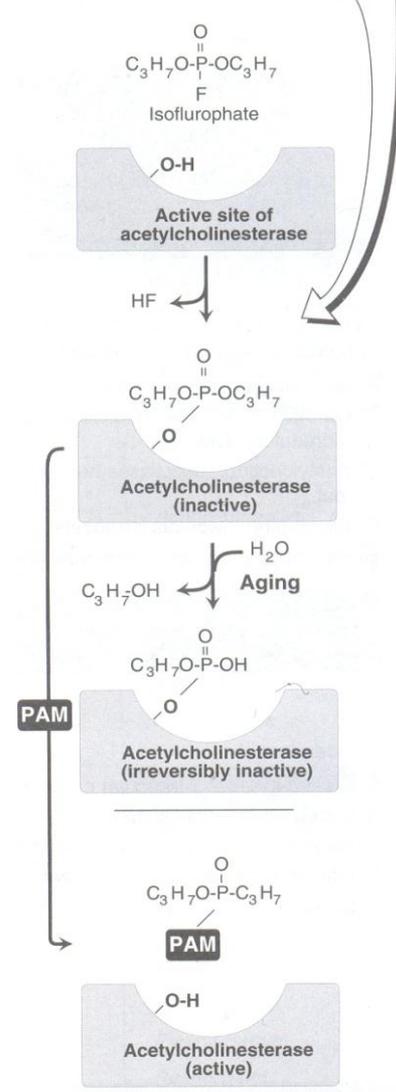


# Otra forma de agonismo colinérgico: la inhibición de la AChasa



**PHOSPHORYLATION OF ENZYME**

- Enzyme inactivated
- *Pralidoxime* (PAM) can remove the inhibitor



# ANTAGONISTAS COLINÉRGICOS

## CHOLINERGIC ANTAGONISTS

### ANTIMUSCARINIC AGENTS

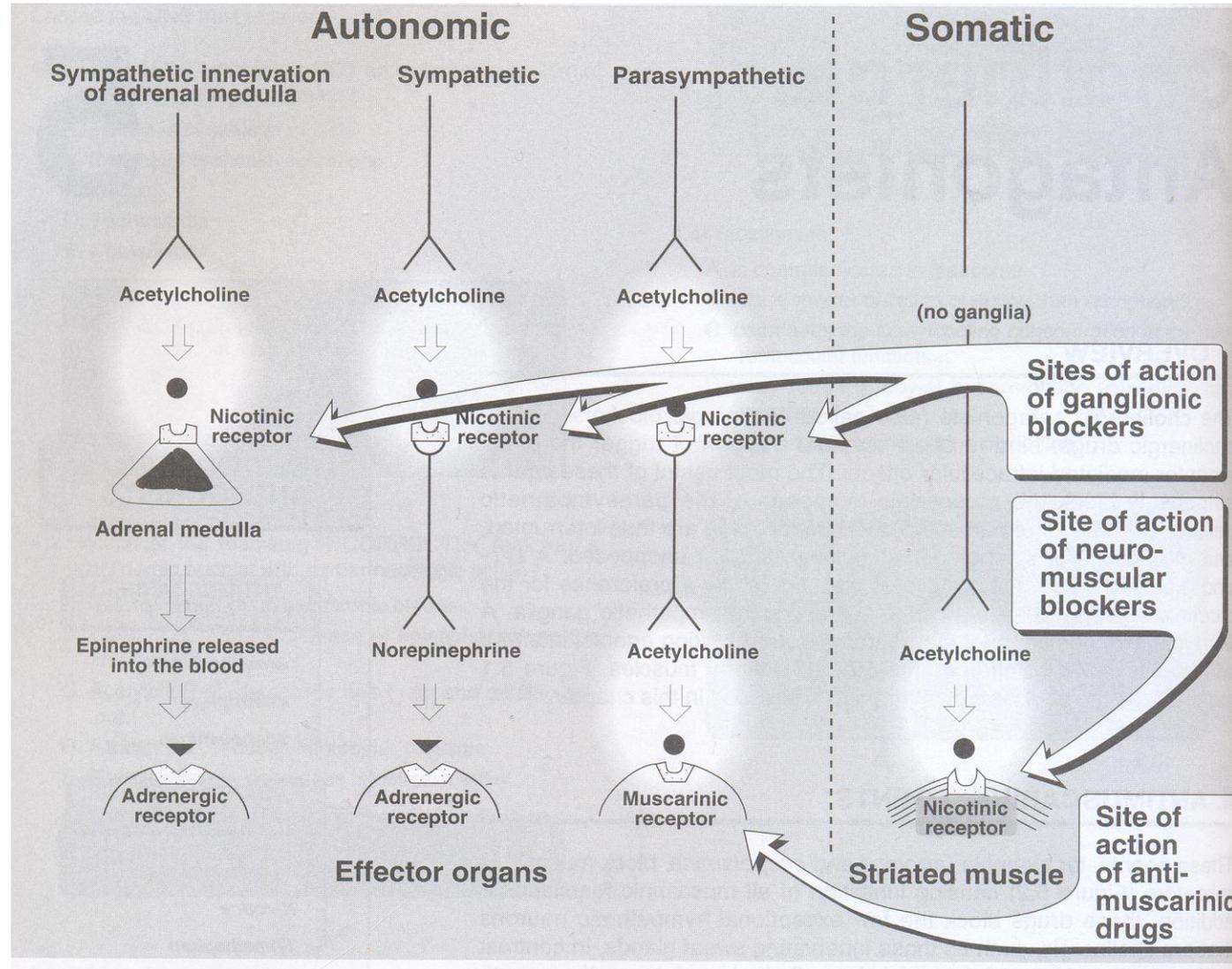
*Atropine*  
*Ipratropium*  
*Scopolamine*

### GANGLIONIC BLOCKERS

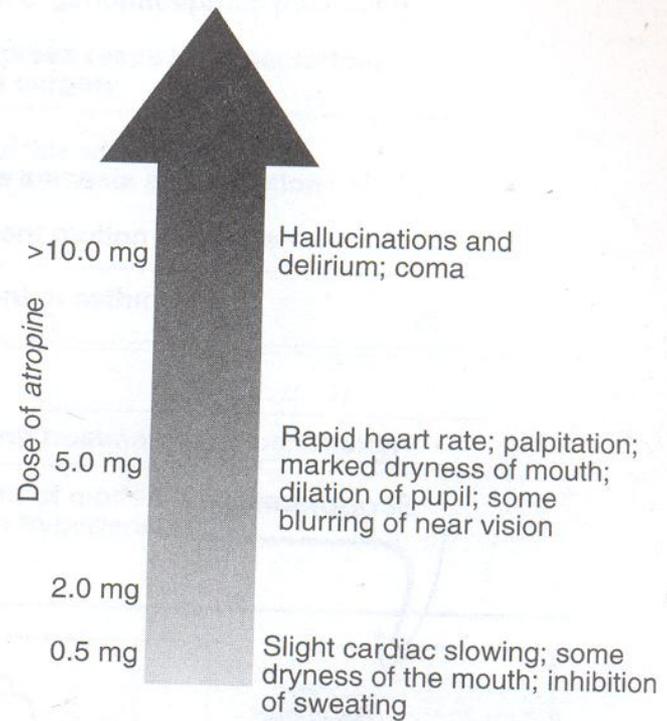
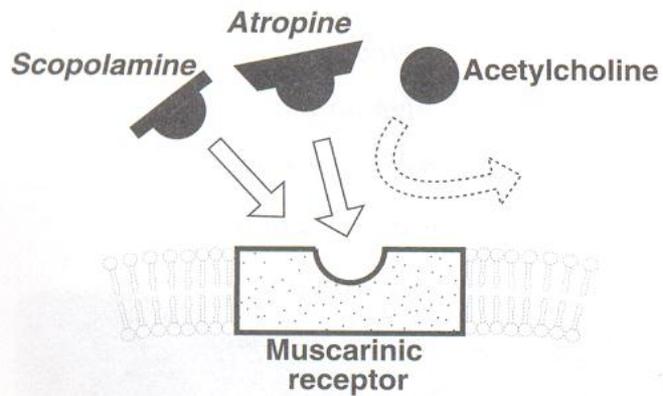
*Mecamylamine*  
*Nicotine*  
*Trimethaphan*

### NEUROMUSCULAR BLOCKERS

*Atracurium*  
*Doxacurium*  
*Metocurine*  
*Mivacurium*  
*Pancuronium*  
*Pipecuronium*  
*Rocuronium*  
*Succinylcholine*  
*Tubocurarine*  
*Vecuronium*

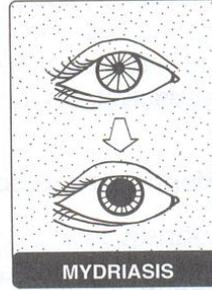


# ANTAGONISTAS COLINÉRGICOS: Efectos de la atropina y la escopolamina



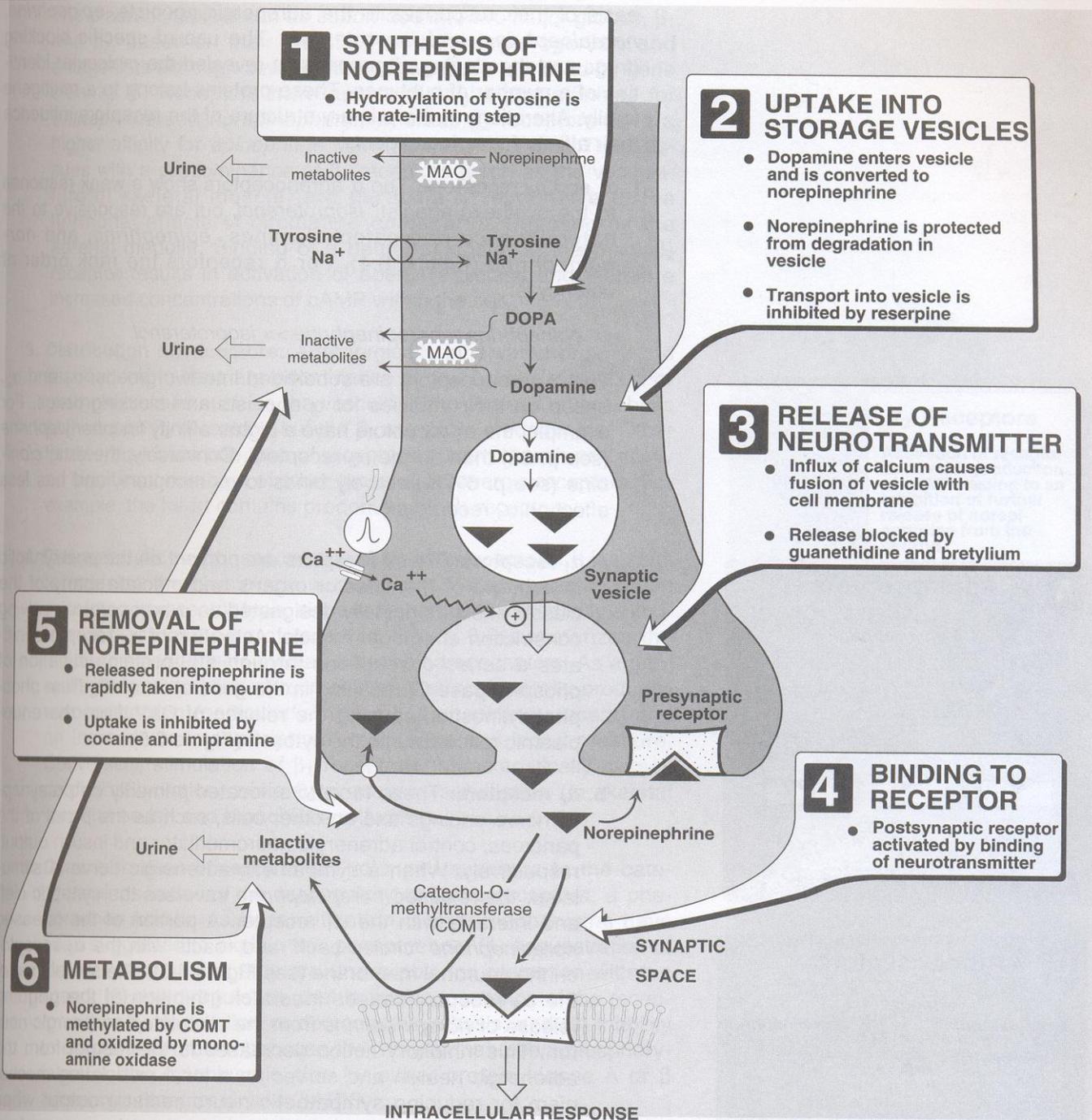
# ANTAGONISTAS COLINÉRGICOS: Usos clínicos

	Drug	Therapeutic uses
Muscarinic blockers	Atropine	<p>In ophthalmology to produce mydriasis and cycloplegia prior to refraction</p> <p>To treat spastic disorders of GI and lower urinary tract</p> <p>To treat organophosphate poisoning</p> <p>To suppress respiratory secretions prior to surgery</p>
	Scopolamine	<p>In obstetrics with morphine to produce amnesia and sedation</p> <p>To prevent motion sickness</p>
	Ipratropium	Treatment of asthma
Ganglionic blockers	Nicotine	None
	Trimethaphan	Short-term treatment of hypertension
	Mecamylamine	Treatment of moderately severe to severe hypertension

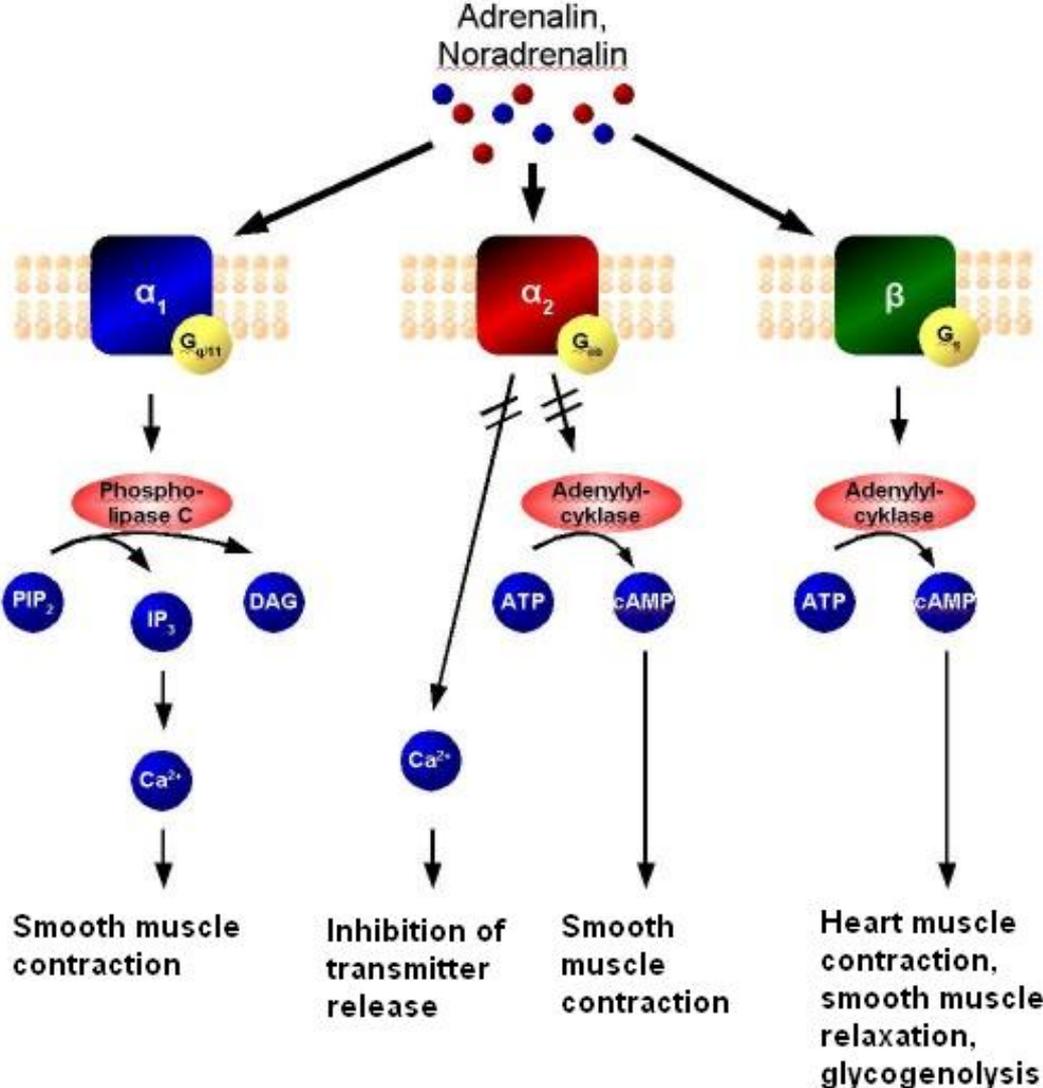


Adverse effects commonly observed with cholinergic antagonists

# Sistema simpático: La sinapsis noradrenérgica



# RECEPTORES NORADRENÉRGICOS



# RECEPTORES NORADRENÉRGICOS

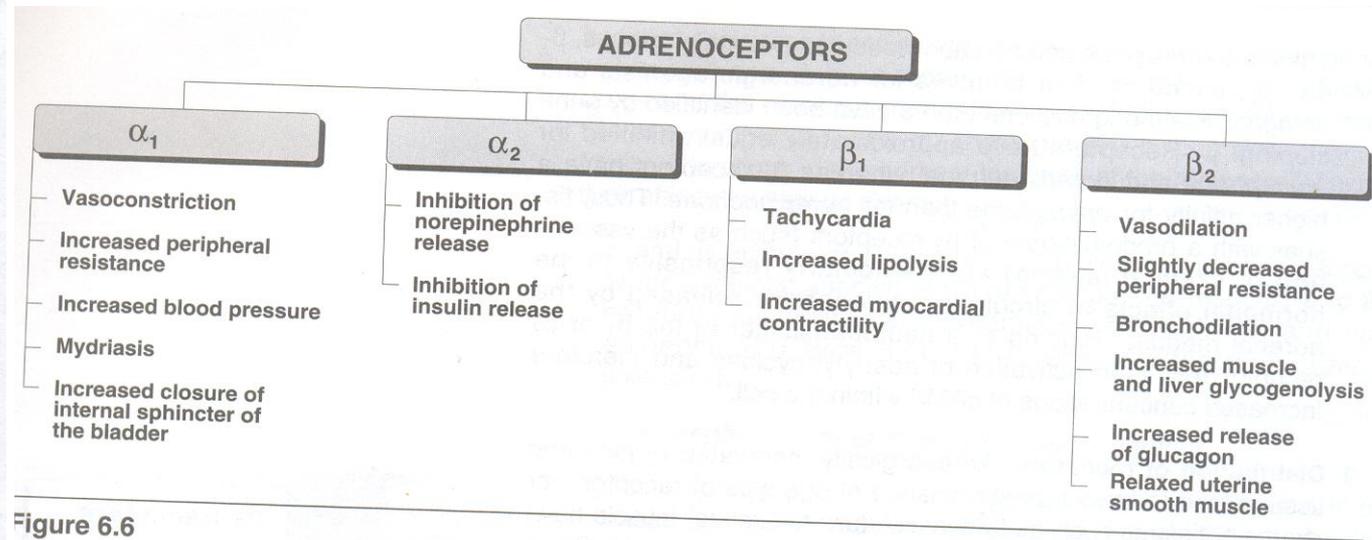
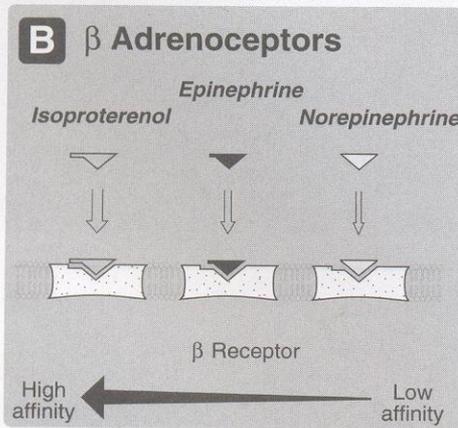
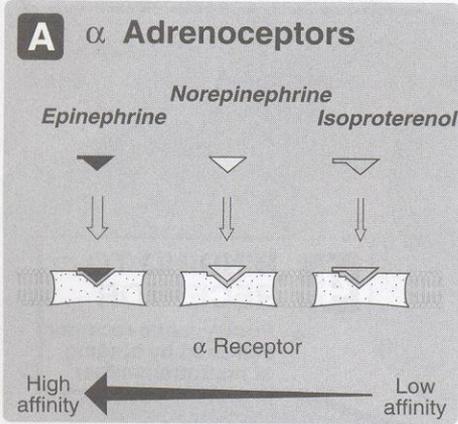
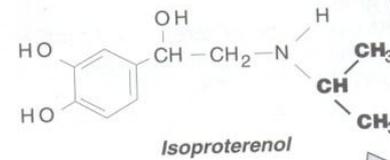
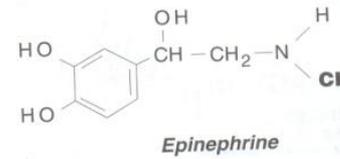
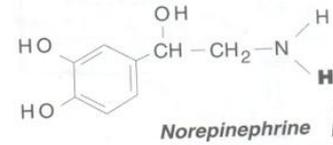
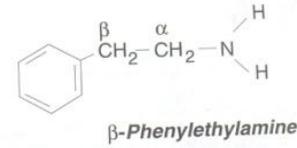
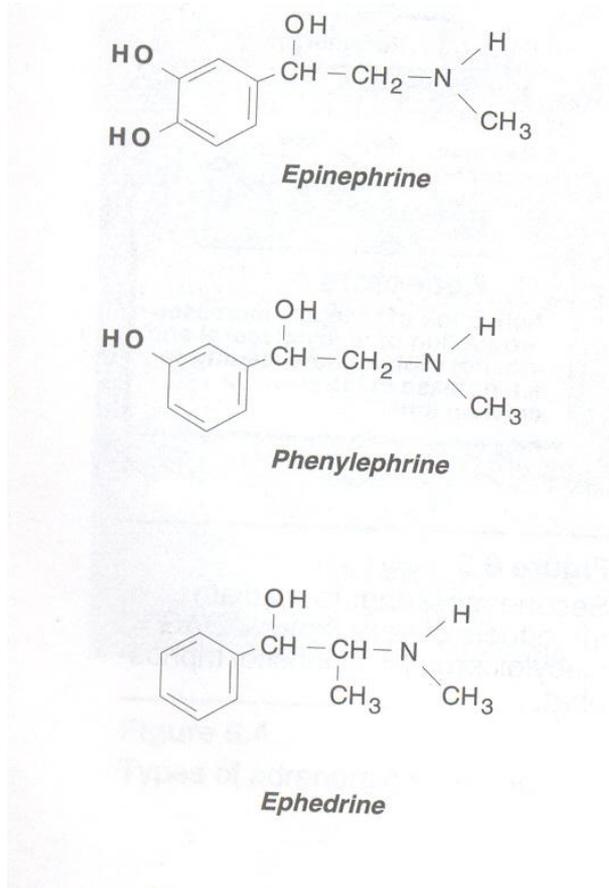
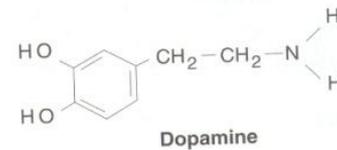


Figure 6.6

# AGONISTAS NORADRENÉRGICOS

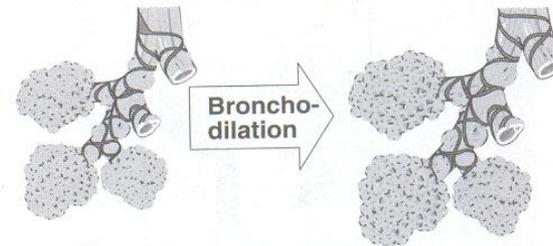
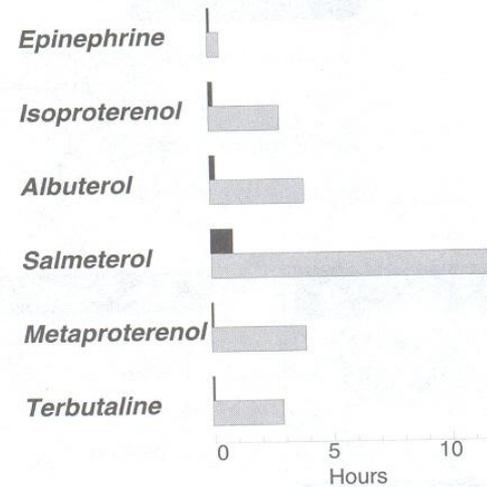
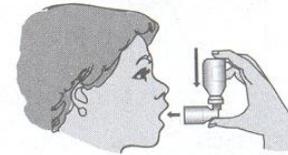
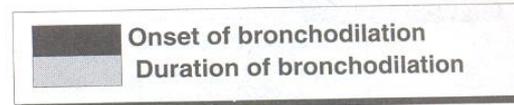
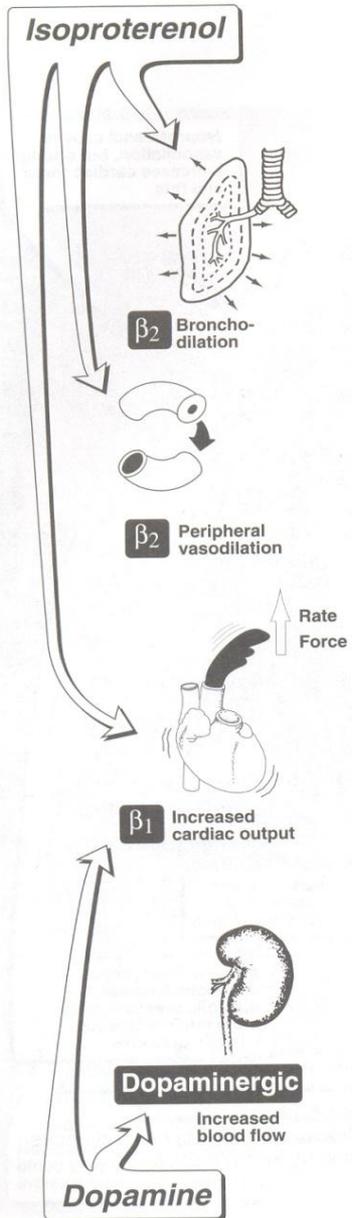


Affinity for  $\beta$  receptors increases as group on amine nitrogen gets larger.



*Relación estructura-función*

# AGONISTAS NORADRENÉRGICOS



# AGONISTAS NORADRENÉRGICOS: usos clínicos

**CATECHOLAMINES**

- Rapid onset of action
- Brief duration of action
- Not administered orally
- Do not penetrate blood-brain barrier

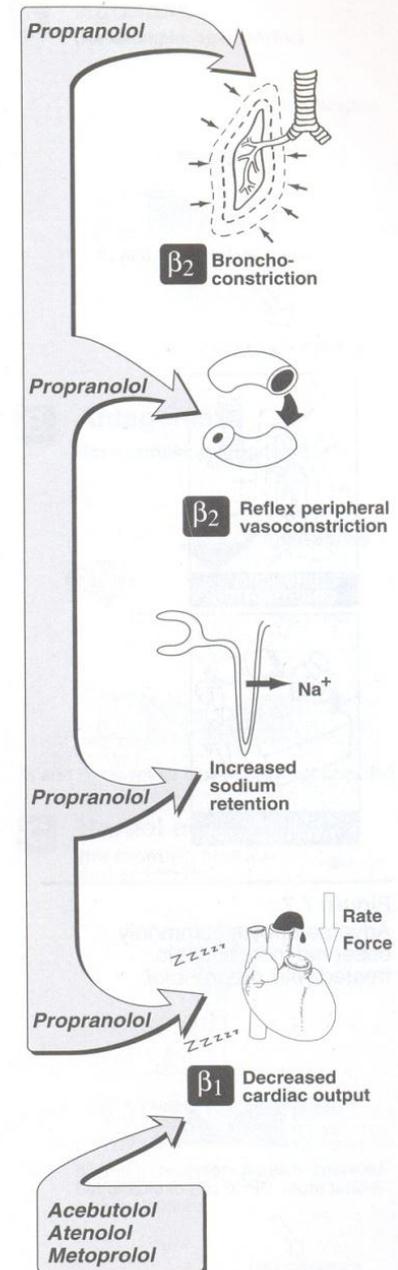
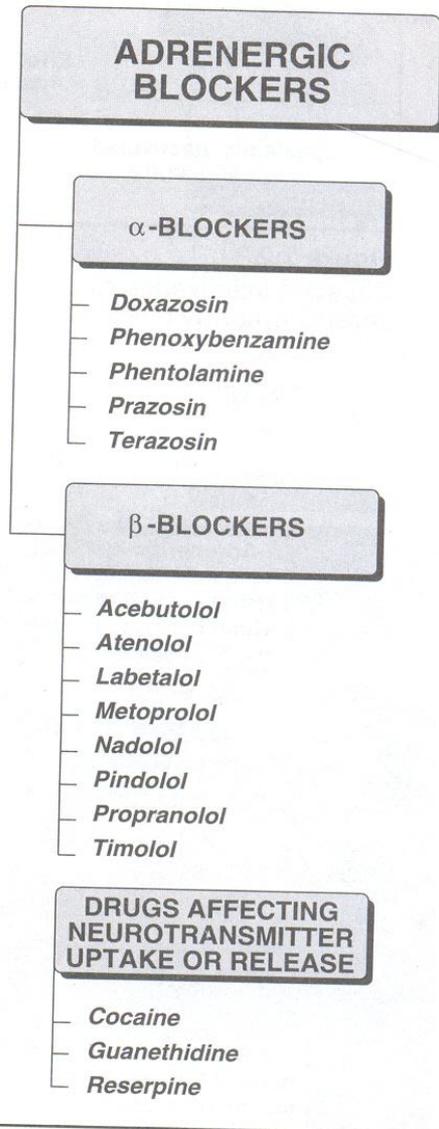
**NON-CATECHOLAMINES**

Compared to catecholamines:

- Longer duration of action
- All can be administered orally

Drug	Receptor specificity	Therapeutic uses
<i>Epinephrine</i>	$\alpha_1, \alpha_2$ $\beta_1, \beta_2$	Acute asthma Treatment of open-angle glaucoma Anaphylactic shock In local anesthetics to increase duration of action
<i>Norepinephrine</i>	$\alpha_1, \alpha_2$ $\beta_1$	Treatment of shock
<i>Isoproterenol</i>	$\beta_1, \beta_2$	As bronchodilator in asthma As cardiac stimulant
<i>Dopamine</i>	Dopaminergic $\beta_1$	Treatment of shock Treatment of congestive heart failure
<i>Dobutamine</i>	$\beta_1$	Treatment of congestive heart failure
<i>Phenylephrine</i>	$\alpha_1$	As a nasal decongestant Treatment of supraventricular tachycardia
<i>Methoxamine</i>	$\alpha_1$	Treatment of supraventricular tachycardia
<i>Clonidine</i>	$\alpha_2$	Treatment of hypertension
<i>Metaproterenol</i>	$\beta_2 > \beta_1$	Treatment of bronchospasm
<i>Terbutaline</i> <i>Ritodrine</i> <i>Albuterol</i>	$\beta_2$	Treatment of bronchospasm and premature labor
<i>Amphetamine</i>	$\alpha, \beta, \text{CNS}$	As CNS stimulant in treatment of children with attention deficit syndrome
<i>Ephedrine</i>	$\alpha, \beta, \text{CNS}$	Treatment of asthma As nasal decongestant

# ANTAGONISTAS NORADRENÉRGICOS



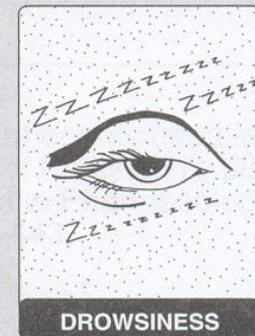
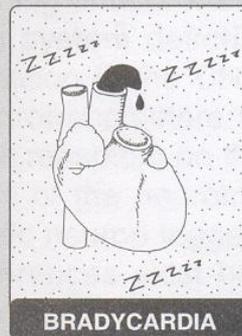
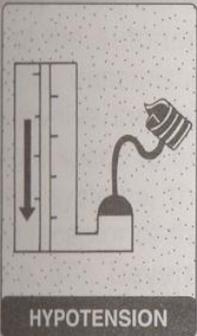
# ANTAGONISTAS NORADRENÉRGICOS:

## Usos clínicos

### $\beta$ Blockers

<i>Propranolol</i>	$\beta_1, \beta_2$	Hypertension Glaucoma Migraine Hyperthyroidism Angina pectoris Myocardial infarction
<i>Timolol</i>	$\beta_1, \beta_2$	Glaucoma Hypertension
<i>Acebutolol</i> <i>Atenolol</i> <i>Metoprolol</i>	$\beta_1$	Hypertension
<i>Pindolol</i>	$\beta_1, \beta_2$	Hypertension
<i>Labetalol</i>	$\alpha_1, \beta_1, \beta_2$	Hypertension

Adverse effects commonly observed with  $\beta$  blockers



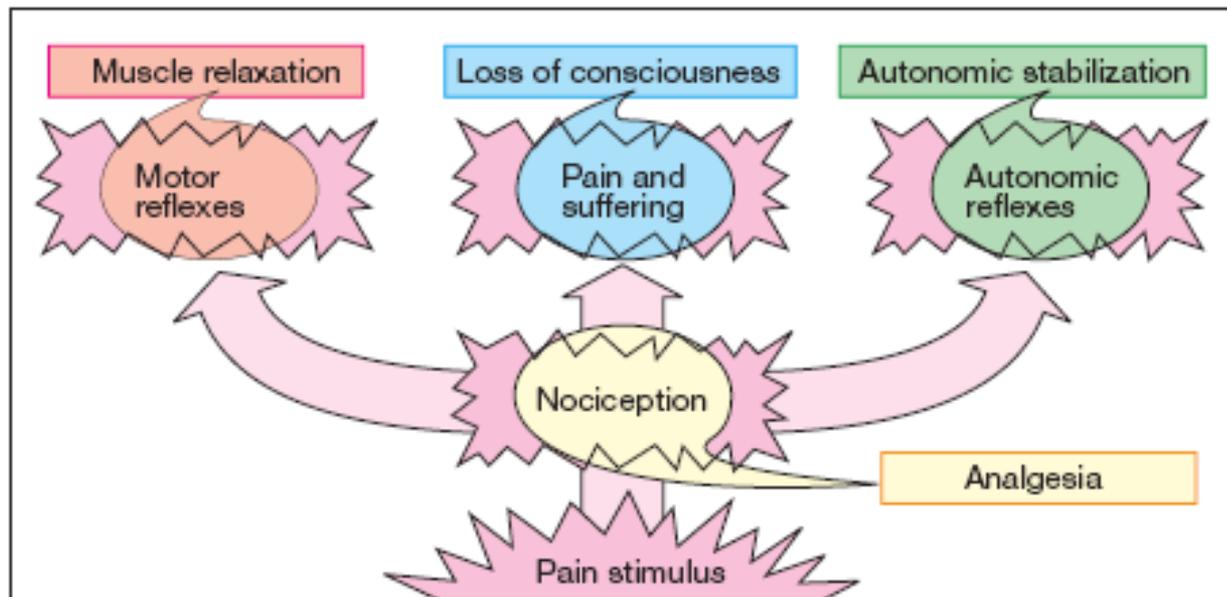
## **ANESTÉSICOS:**

- Evitar ansiedad
- Relajar músculos
- Prevenir trastornos respiratorios
- Antinociceptivo
- Prevenir náuseas
- Hipnótico

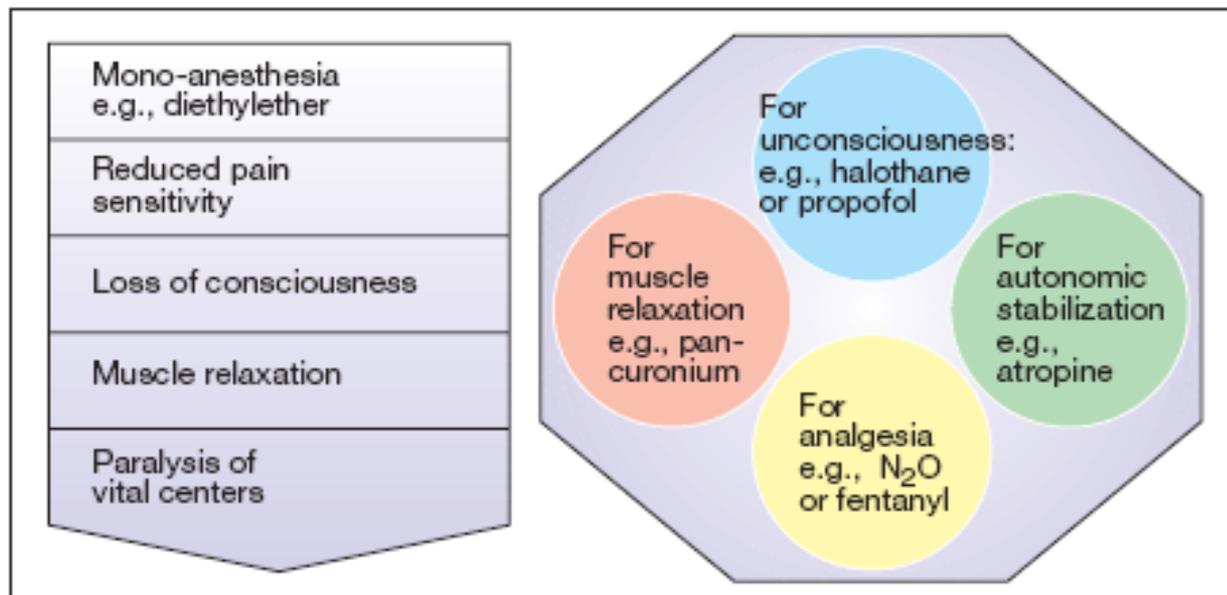
INDUCCIÓN → MANTENIMIENTO → RECUPERACIÓN

- Estados:
1. analgesia
  2. Excitación
  3. Anestesia quirúrgica
  4. Parálisis medular

# Anesthesia



**A. Goals of surgical anesthesia**



**B. Traditional monoanesthesia vs. modern balanced anesthesia**

## Medicación preanestésica

- *Anticolinérgicos*
- *Antieméticos*
- *Antihistamínicos*
- *Barbitúricos*
- *BZP*
- *Opioides*

## Relajantes musculares

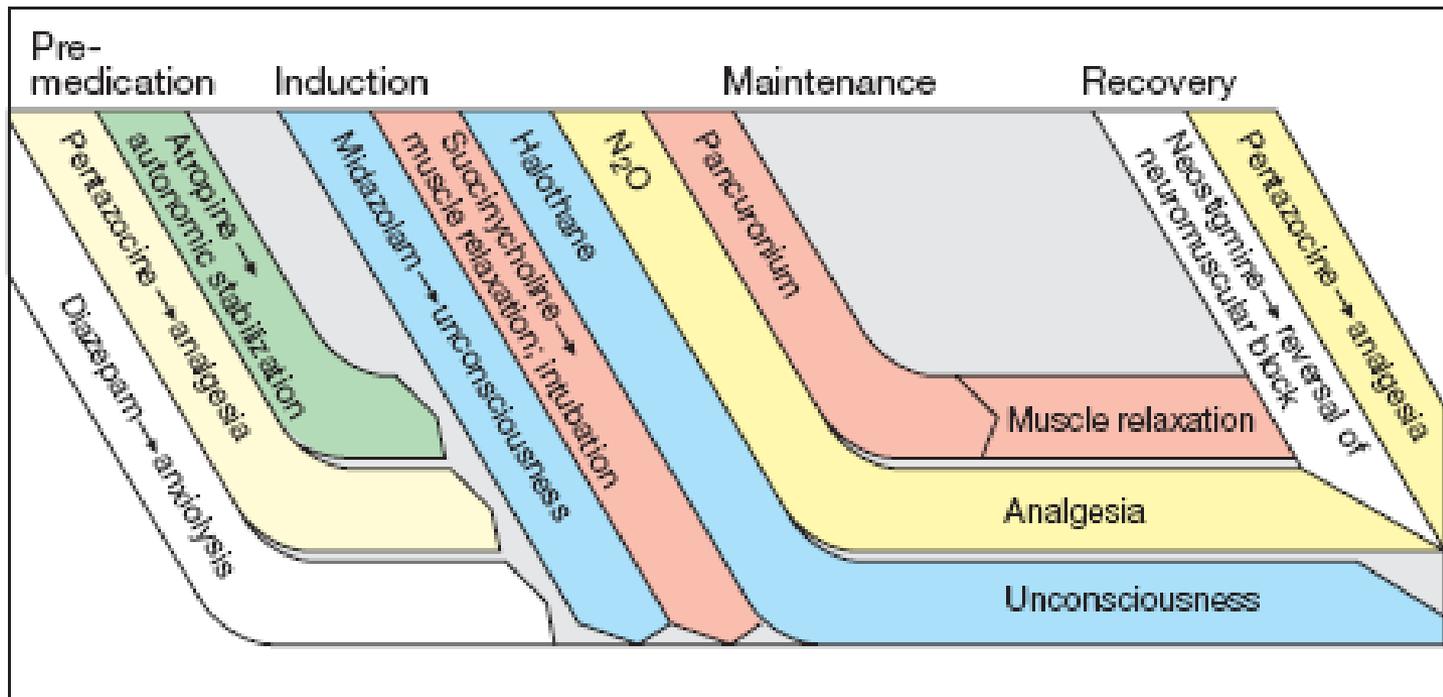
- *Atracurio*
- *Succinilcolina*
- *Vecuronio*
- *Pancuronio*

## Anestésicos locales

(canales Na<sup>+</sup>, vasoconstricción)

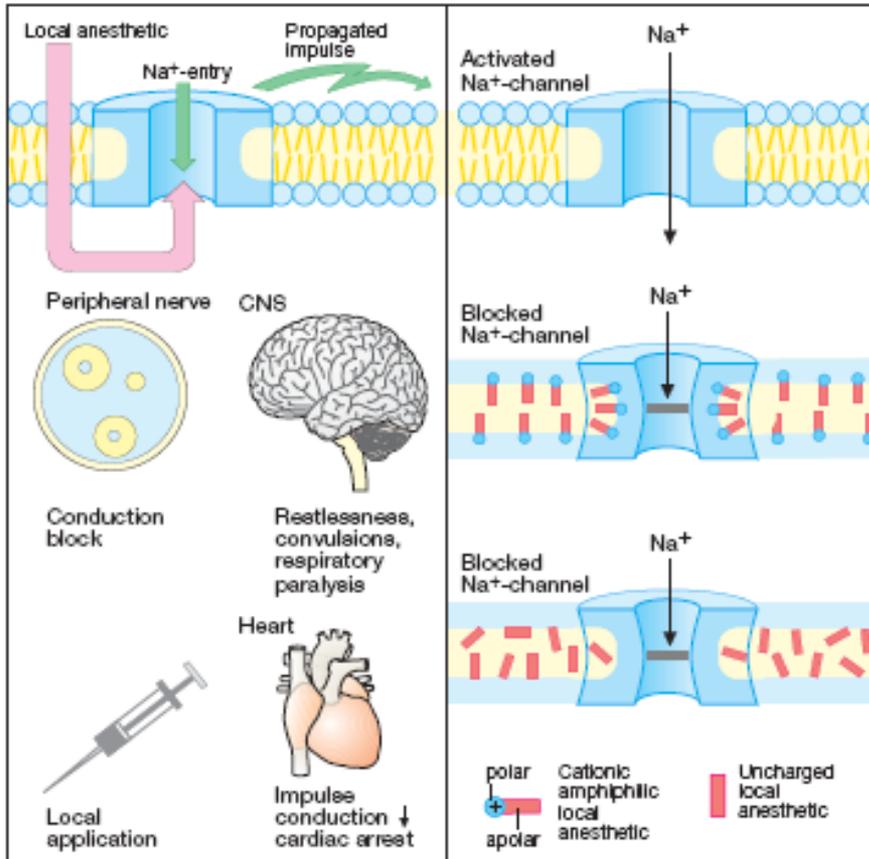
- *Bupicavaína*
- *Lidocaína*
- *Procaína*
- *Tetracaína*
- *Cocaína*

# Anesthesia

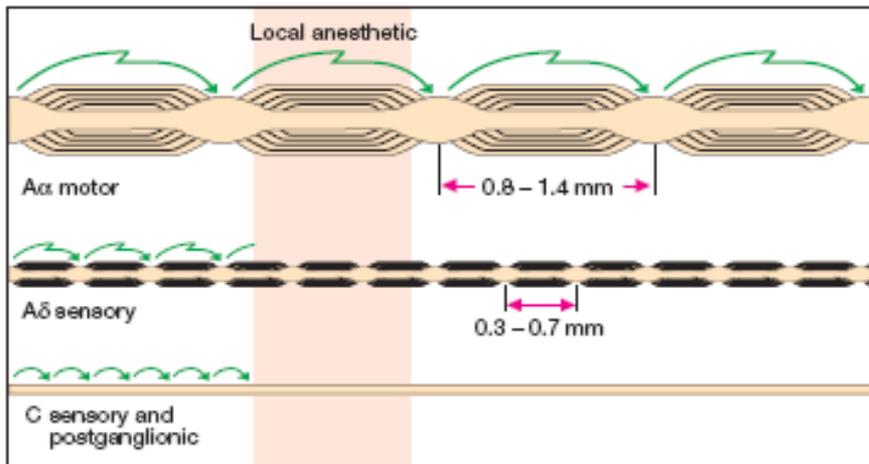


C. Regimen for balanced anesthesia

# Anesthesia local



A. Effects of local anesthetics



B. Inhibition of impulse conduction in different types of nerve fibers

# Anestesia general

## INHALATORIA

Enflurano

Halotano

Isoflurano

Metoxiflurano

Óxido nitroso

Sevoflurano

## ENDOVENOSA

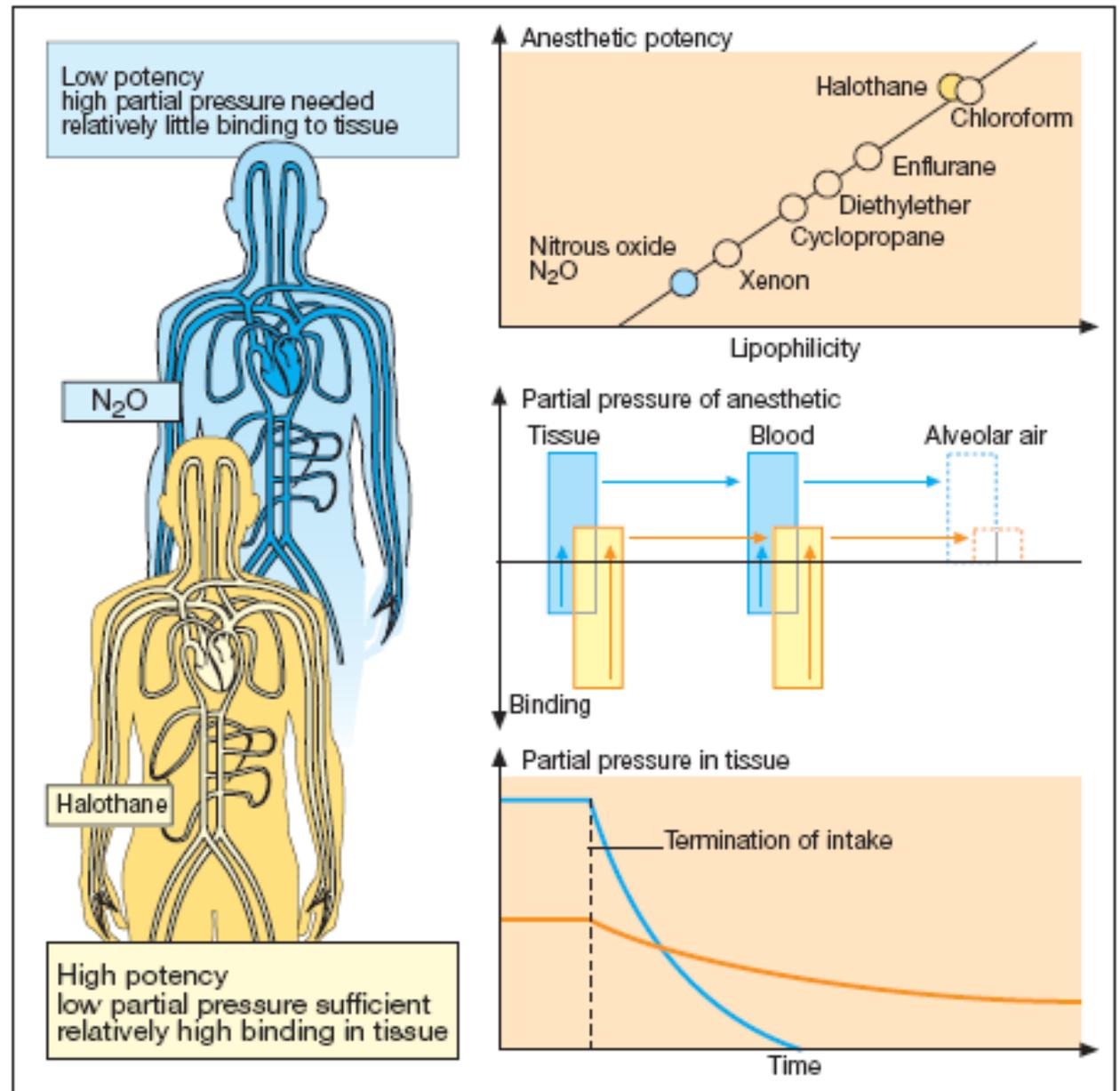
Barbitúricos

Benzodiazepinas

Opioides

Disociativos

# Anesthesia: óxido nítrico vs halotano



A. Lipophilicity, potency and elimination of N<sub>2</sub>O and halothane

# HIPNOTICOS

**BZP:** hipnóticos,  
ansiolíticos,  
relajantes,  
sedantes,  
anticonvulsivantes

- *Alprazolam*
- *Clonazepam*
- *Diazepam*
- *Lorazepam*
- *Midazolam*
- *Triazolam*

• *AntiBZP: flumazenil*

**Ansiolíticos no  
BZP:**

- *Buspirona*
- *Hidroxyzina*
- *Zolpidem*

• **Sedantes no  
barbitúricos:**

- Antihistamínicos*
- *Hidrato de cloral*
  - *Etanol*

**Barbitúricos:**  
depresión SNC,  
inducción enzimática

- *Amobarbital*
- *Fenobarbital*
- *Pentobarbital*
- *Secobarbital*

**Alkuh!: el espíritu del vino**

1 trago 0,02%

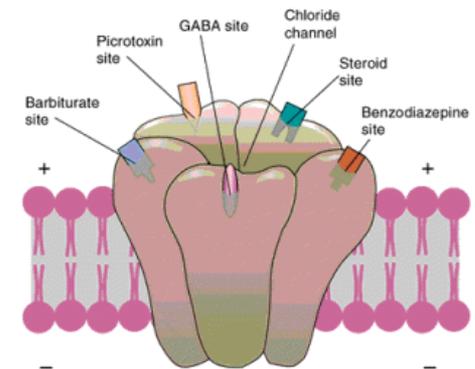
20 tragos 0,6% y depresión respiratoria

Deficiencia vitamínica y proteica

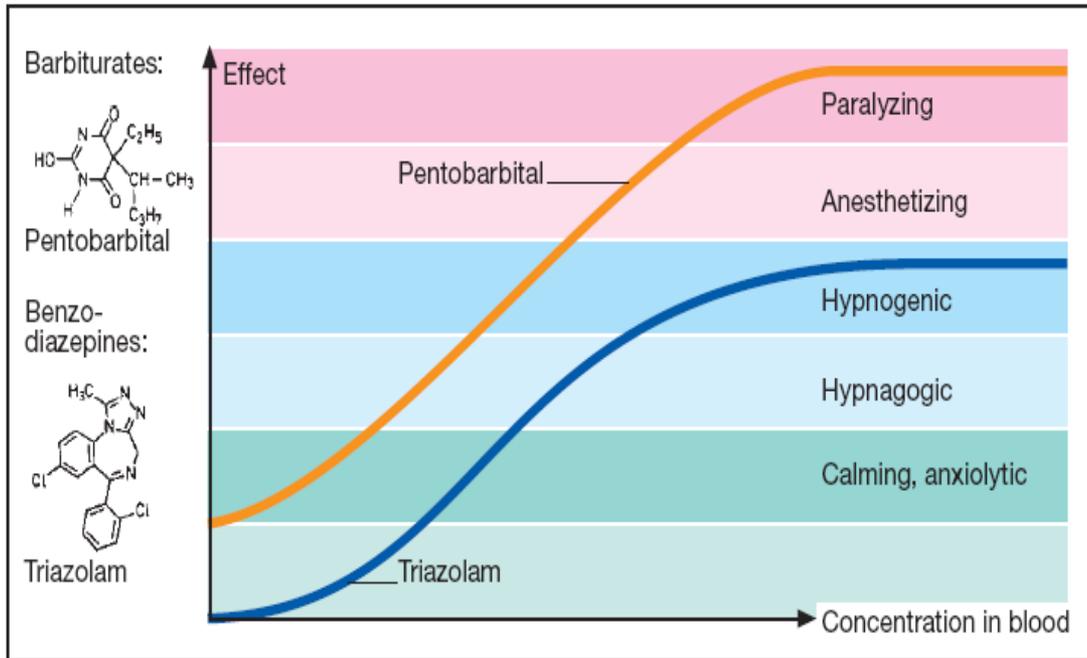
Daño hepático

Teratogénesis

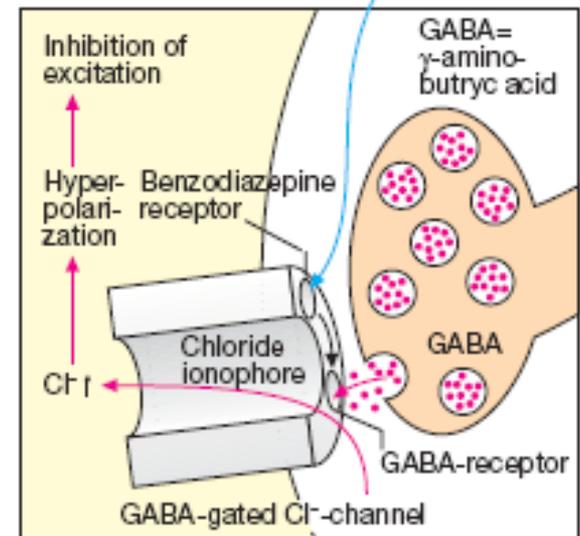
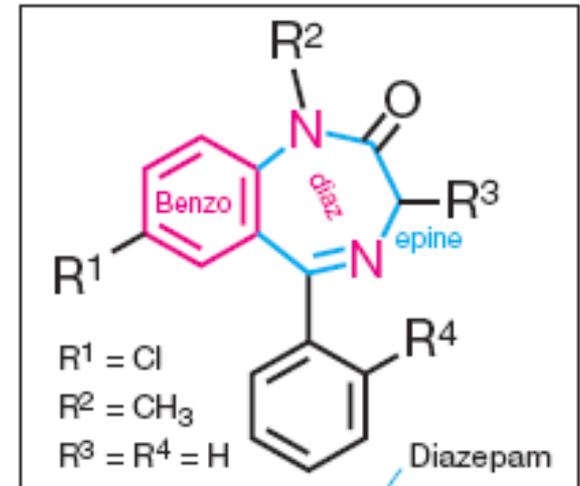
► Schematic Illustration of a GABA<sub>A</sub> Receptor, with Its Binding Sites



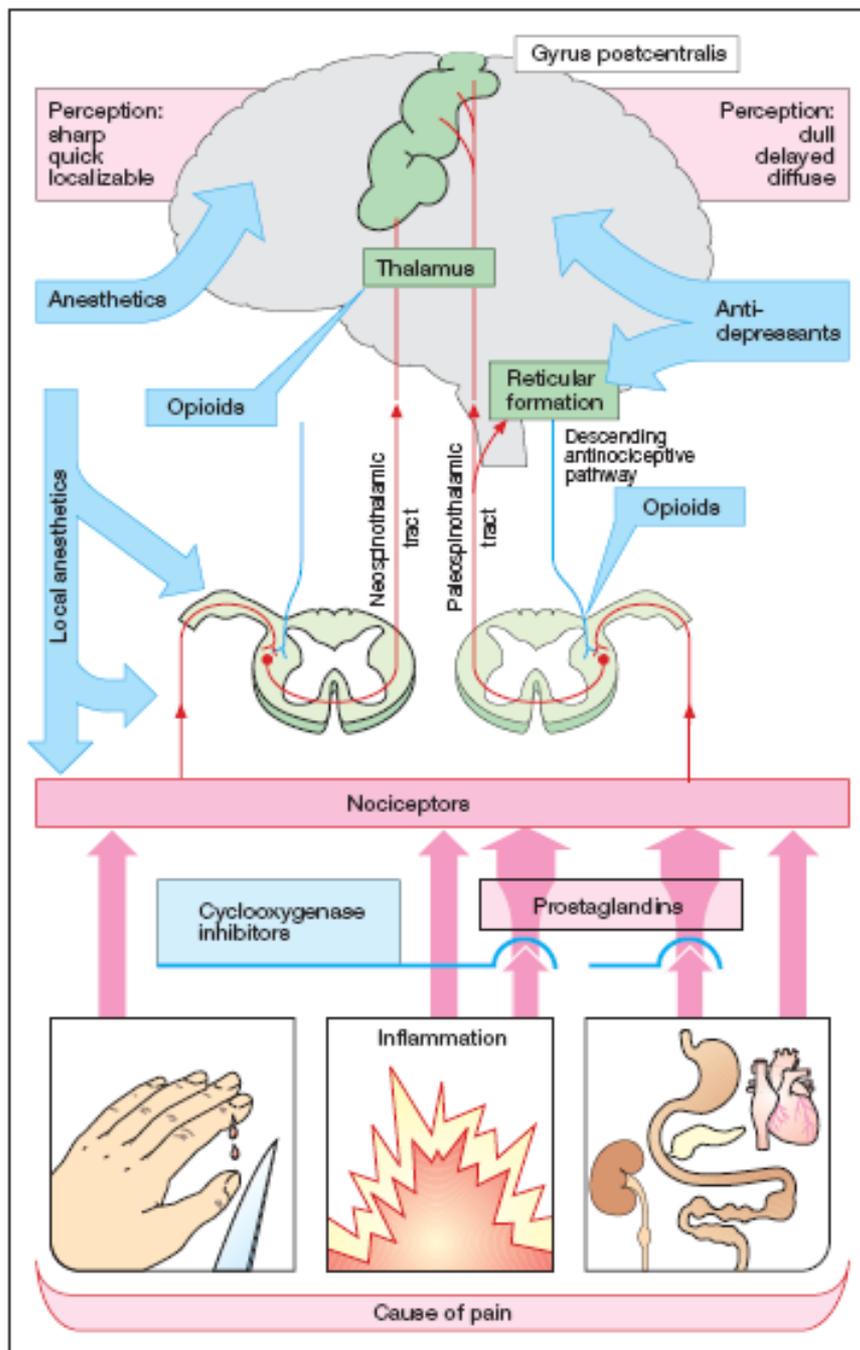
# Hipnóticos



C. Concentration dependence of barbiturate and benzodiazepine effects



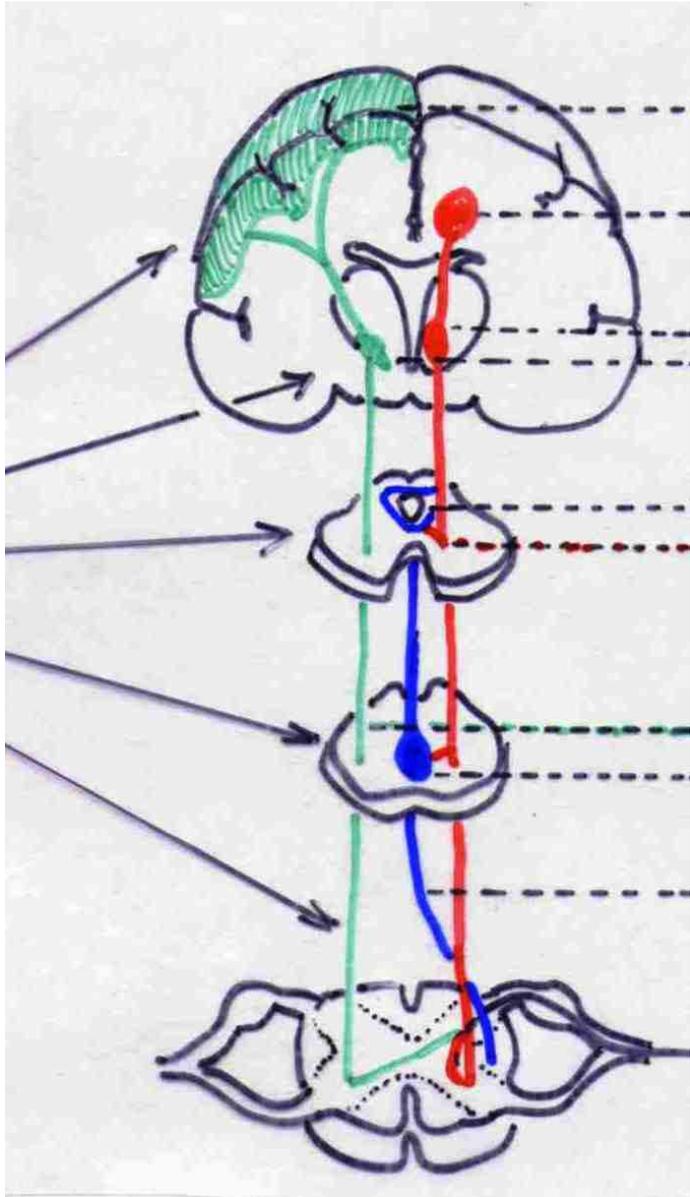
# Vías del dolor



A. Pain mechanisms and pathways

# VÍAS DE TRANSMISIÓN DEL DOLOR

OPIOIDES



Discriminación sensorial del dolor

Componentes afectivos del dolor (subjetivo)

Sensación de dolor (objetivo)

Tracto paleoespinotalámico

Tracto neoespinotalámico  
Núcleos del rafe y otros

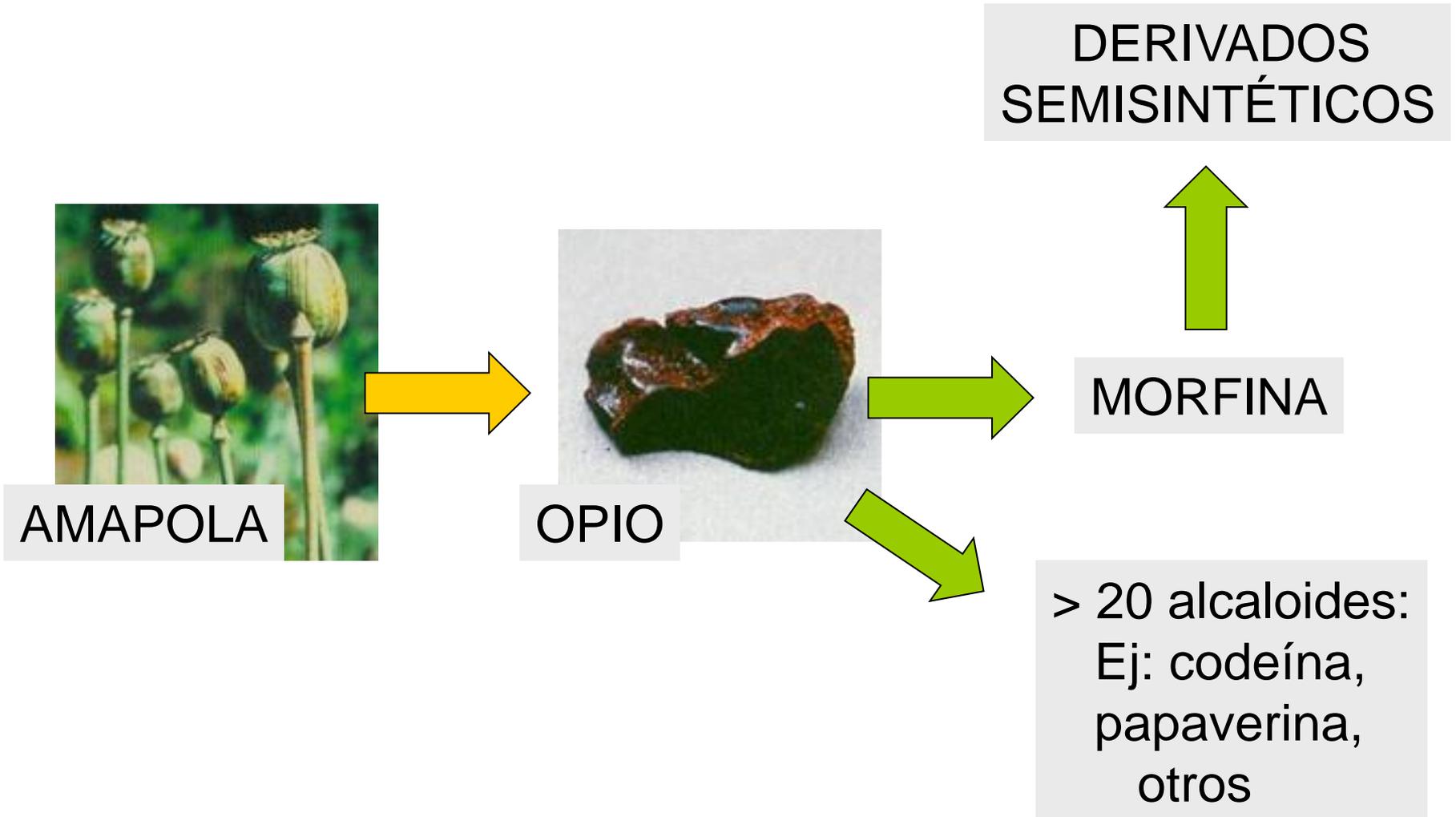
Funículo dorsolateral

Estímulo doloroso  
entra por fibras  
A $\delta$  y C (aferentes)

VÍAS  
DESCENDENTES

DOLOR	
SOMÁTICO Y VISCERAL	
punzante	sordo
A $\delta$	C

# HISTORIA Y ORIGEN DE LA MORFINA



# **OPIOIDES:**

**TODOS LOS AGONISTAS Y ANTAGONISTAS DE  
RECEPTORES DE MORFINA**

**+  
PÉPTIDOS ENDÓGENOS (ENDORFINAS)** →  $\beta$  endorfina  
→ encefalinas  
→ dinorfina

**+  
PÉPTIDOS SINTÉTICOS**

# **OPIÁCEOS:**

**SUSTANCIAS NATURALES O SEMISINTÉTICAS  
DERIVADAS DEL OPIO  
(pueden tener actividad agonista o antagonista)**

# TIPOS Y MECANISMOS DEL DOLOR

DOLOR	NOCICEPTIVO		NEUROPÁTICO	
	SOMÁTICO	VISCERAL	COMPRESIÓN NERVIOSA	DESTRUCCIÓN NERVIOSA
<b>Mediado por</b>	Receptores nociceptivos	Receptores nociceptivos	Receptores nocicep. Vías sensitivas	Vías sensitivas
<b>Causas</b>	Alteración tisular	Distensión capsular	Disfunción en la conduc. estím. nerv.	Hiperexcitabilidad neuronal
<b>Patrón</b>	Localizado	Difuso (referido)	Irradiación dermatomérica	
<b>Característica</b>	Continuo o intermitente	Continuo, cólico o intermitente	Lancinante, hiperalgesia, disestesias	
<b>Fármacos</b>				
AINEs	+++	++	+	+/-
Opiáceos	++	+++	+	+/-
GC- adyuv	--	Antiespasmód. Rel. musc	GC/antidepresivos anticonvulsivantes	Antidepresivos Anticonvulsiv.

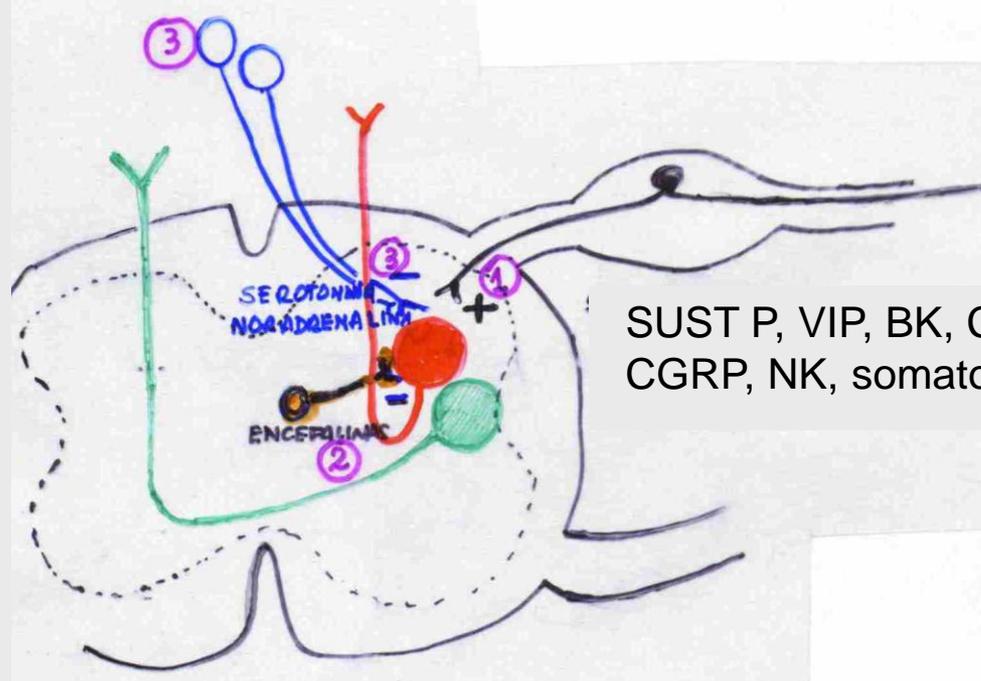
# MORFINA: DROGA PATRÓN DE LOS OPIOIDES - Farmacodinamia

TIPOS de receptores de opioides

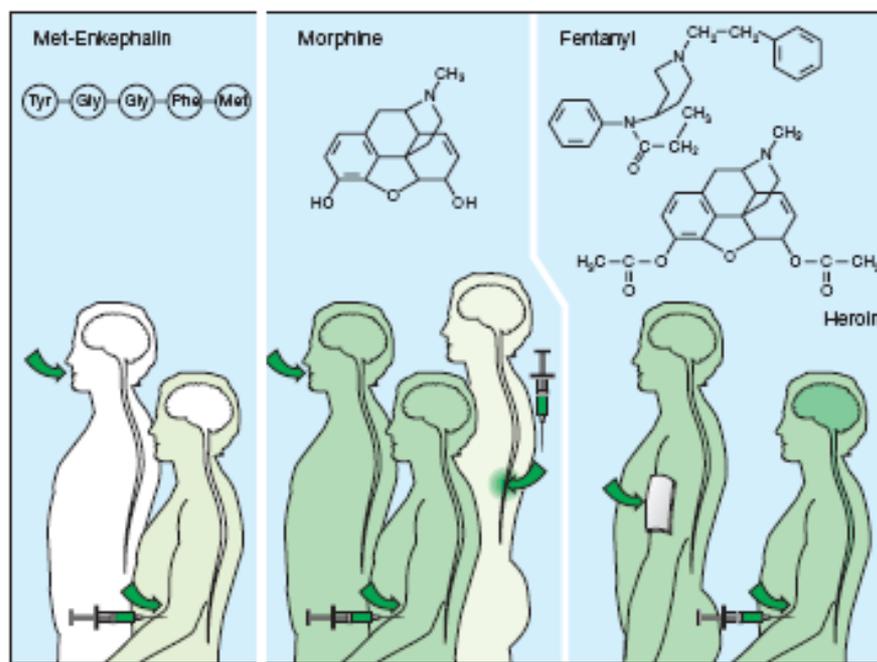
$\mu$   $\delta$   $\kappa$   
en **1, 2, 3**

Sitios de acción  
MORFINA

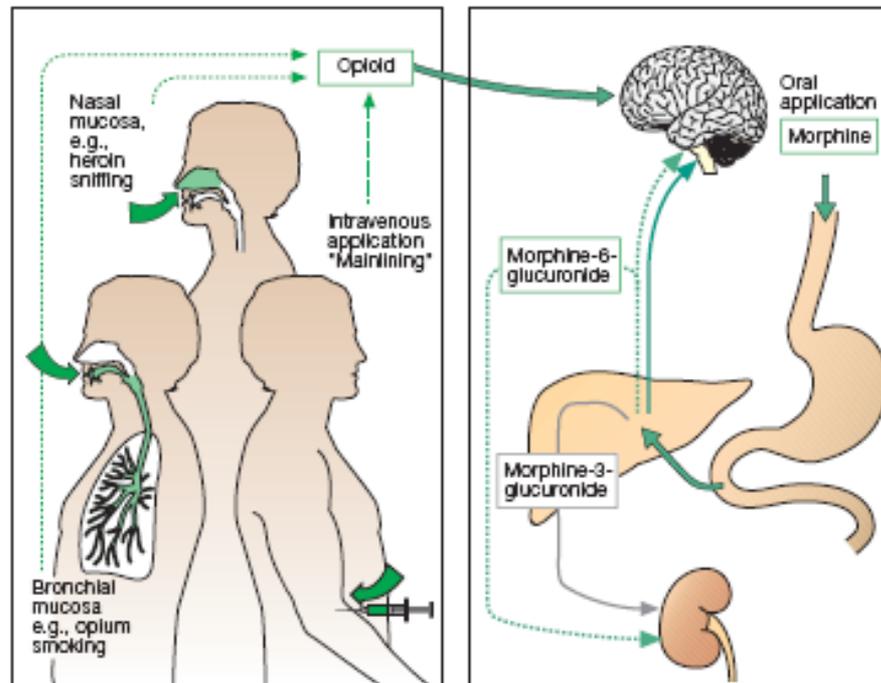
$\mu$   $\kappa$



Analgesia  
opioides:  
farmacocinética



A. Bioavailability of opioids with different routes of administration



B. Application and rate of disposition

C. Metabolism of morphine

## MORFINA: Farmacocinética

---

Absorción rápida por vía oral, dérmica, inhalatoria

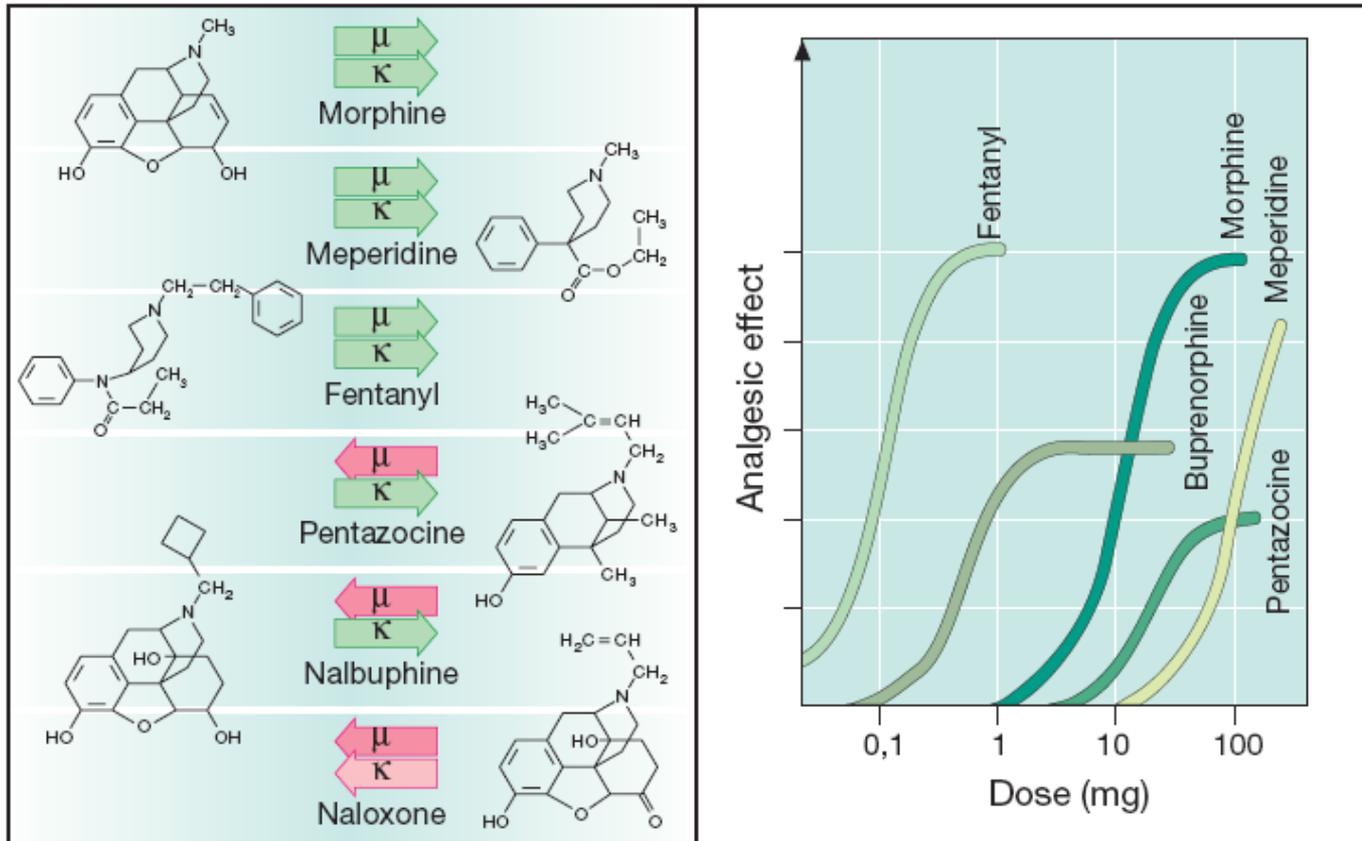
Efecto de primer paso hepático      biodisponibilidad  
por vía oral: ~ 30%

Eliminación por conjugación con ác. Glucurónico

metabolitos activos e inactivos

alargan la duración de la acción  
de morfina y otros opioides

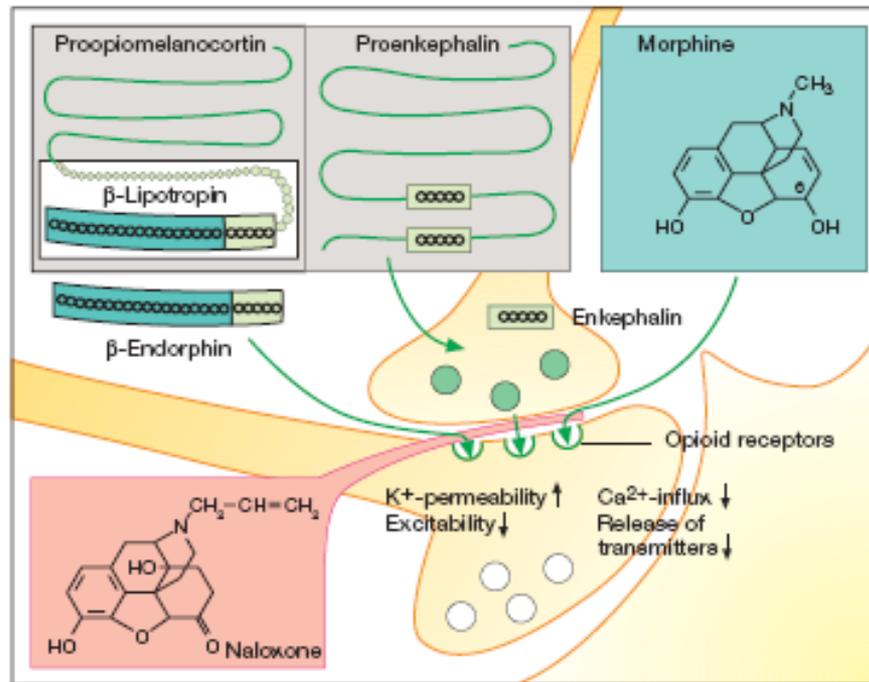
# Farmacología opioide



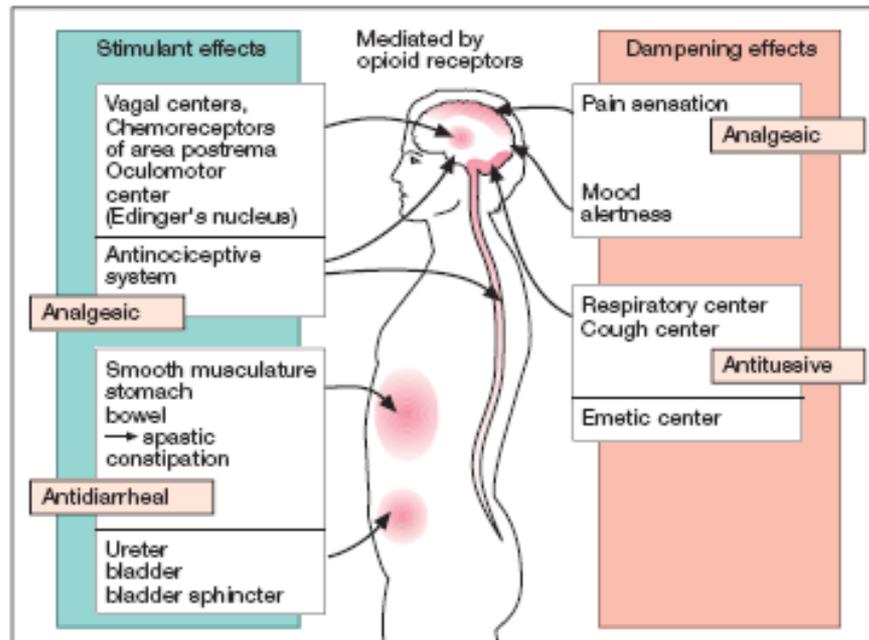
**A. Opioids:  $\mu$ - and  $\kappa$ -receptor ligands**

**B. Opioids: dose-response relationship**

# Analgesia opioide

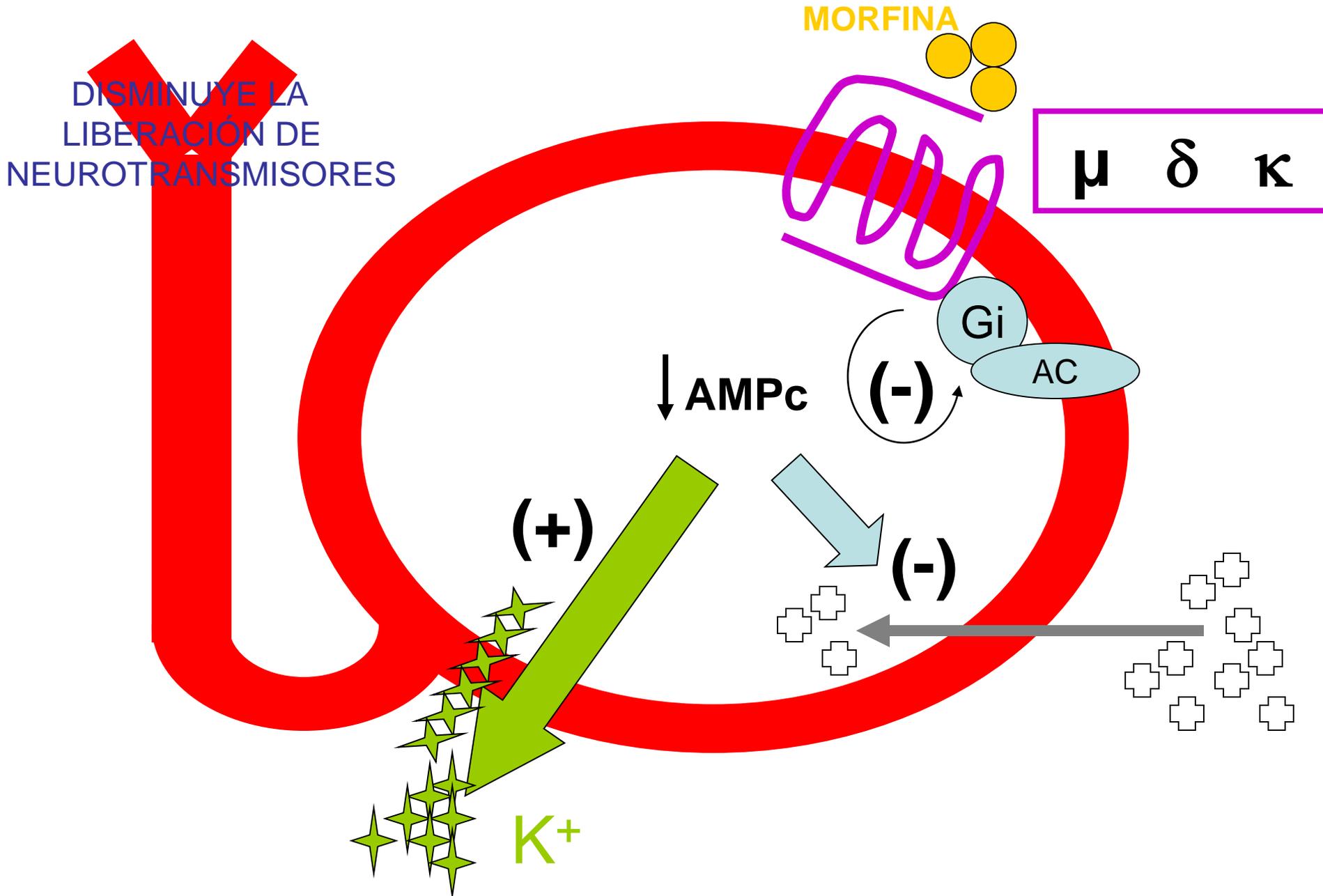


A. Action of endogenous and exogenous opioids at opioid receptors



B. Effects of opioids

# MORFINA: Farmacodinamia



# OPIOIDES

## AGONISTAS

*Fentanil*

*Heroína*

*Meperidona*

*Metadona*

*Morfina*

*Sufentamil*

## AGONISTAS MODERADOS

*Codeína*

*Propoxifeno*

## ANTAGONISTAS

*Naloxona*

*Naltrexona*

### Receptores

υ: analgesia, depresión respiratoria, euforia/sedación

κ: analgesia espinal, sedación /disforia, miosis

σ: alucinaciones, midriasis

δ: encefalinas periféricas

### Opioides endógenos

***Proencefalina***

Encefalina

***POMC***

MSH

ACTH

b-endorfina

***Prodinorfina***

Dinorfina

## Efectos Farmacológicos y Adversos:

**ANALGESIA** disminuye la reactividad emocional al dolor  
aumenta el umbral de dolor

### SEDACIÓN

EUFORIA - DISFORIA

MIOSIS por estimulación III par craneal (descarga Ach)

NÁUSEAS - VÓMITOS zona quimiorreceptora gatillo del vómito

**DEPRESIÓN RESPIRATORIA** acción sobre el centro respiratorio bulbar

HIPOTENSIÓN, liberación de histamina

ANTITUSIVO suprime el reflejo a nivel bulbar

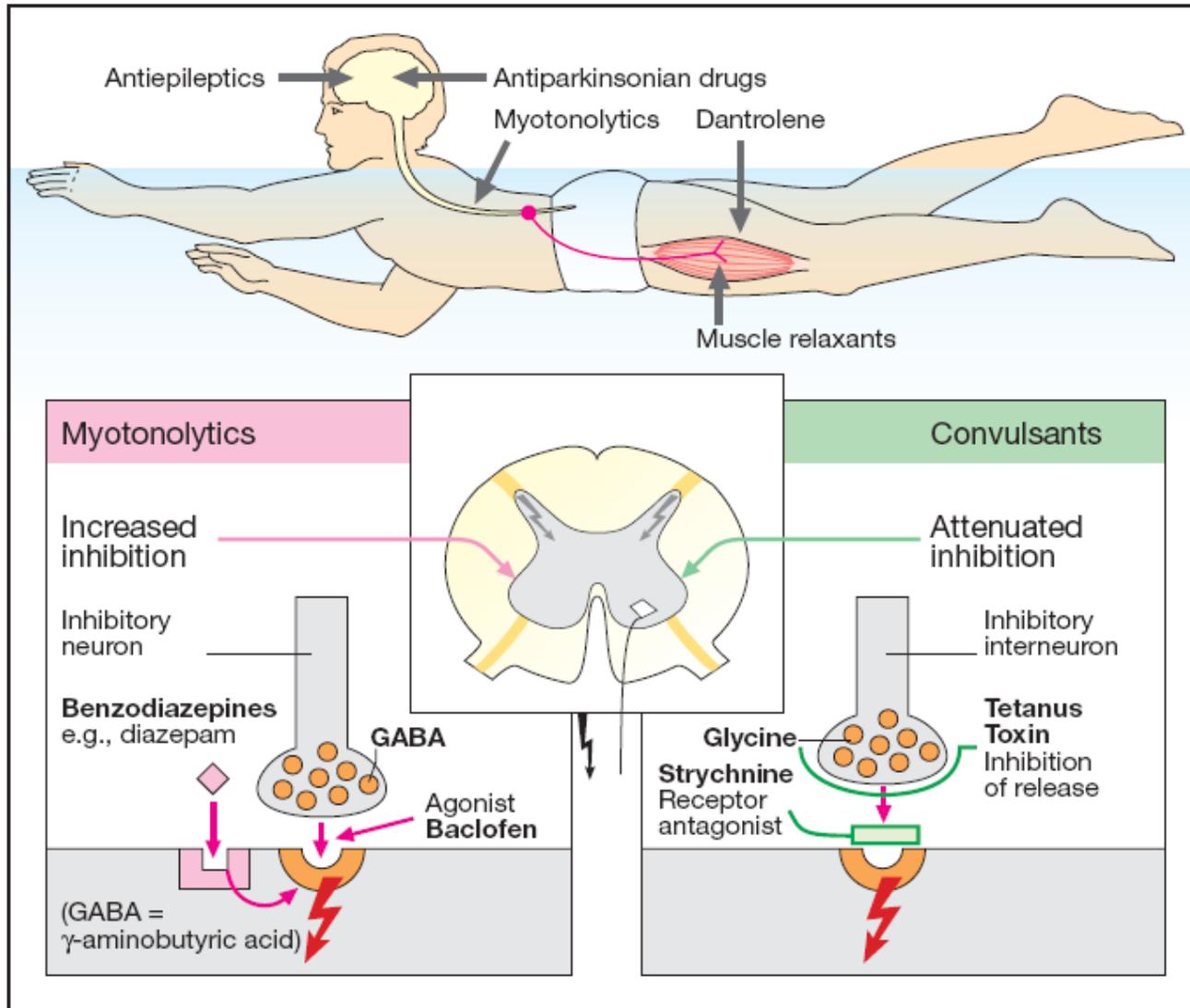
CONSTIPACIÓN (antidiarreico) disminuye secreciones gastrointestinales

**TOLERANCIA** dependencia física y psíquica  
síndrome de abstinencia

# ANALGÉSICOS OPIOIDES Y SUS ANTAGONISTAS

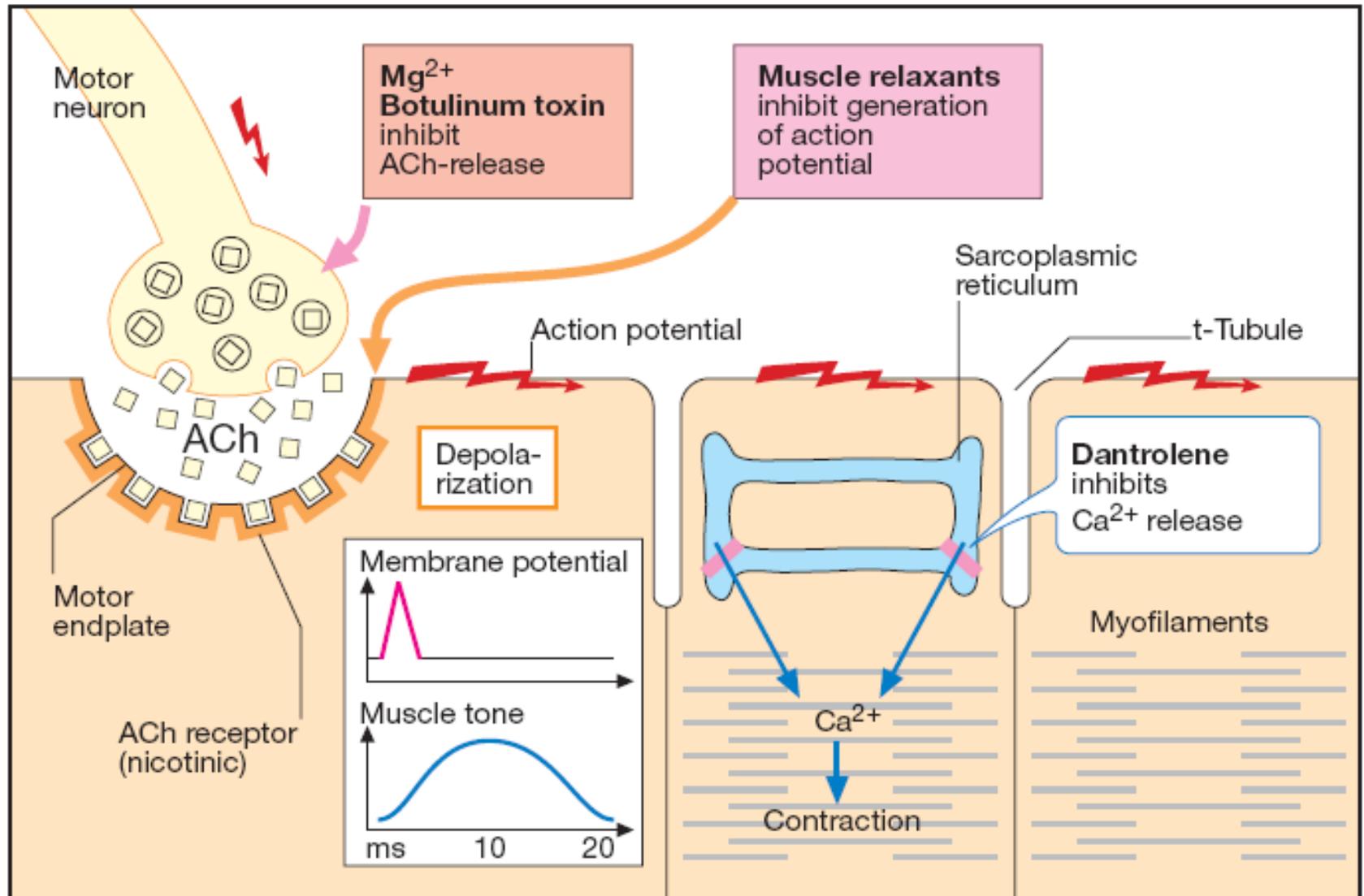
DROGA	Potencia analgésica	Actividad intrínseca	Tipo receptor	vida 1/2	Comentarios indicaciones
<b>MORFINA</b>	++	1	$\mu \delta \kappa$	(horas) 2	<b>Tratamiento del dolor crónico</b>
meperidina	++	1	$\mu$	3	“ “ (> eficacia oral)
metadona	++	1	$\mu$	15-40	“ “ (Tratamiento de adictos)
fentanilo	+++	1	$\mu$	3-4	Anestesia-postoperatoria
codeína	+	1	$\mu$	2-4	Dolor / antitusivo
propoxifeno	+	1	$\mu$	6-12	Dolor leve a moderado
nalbufina	+	1 y 0	$\mu \kappa$	2-3	Dolor postoperatorio (causa disforia)
buprenorfina	++	0 a 1	$\mu$	5	Dolor crónico (no en adictos)
difenoxilato	+	1	$\mu$	~12	Tratam. diarreas
naloxona	--	0	$\mu \delta \kappa$	14	Tratamiento depresión respiratoria Recuperación adictos Diagnóstico

# Farmacología del sistema motor: tono muscular



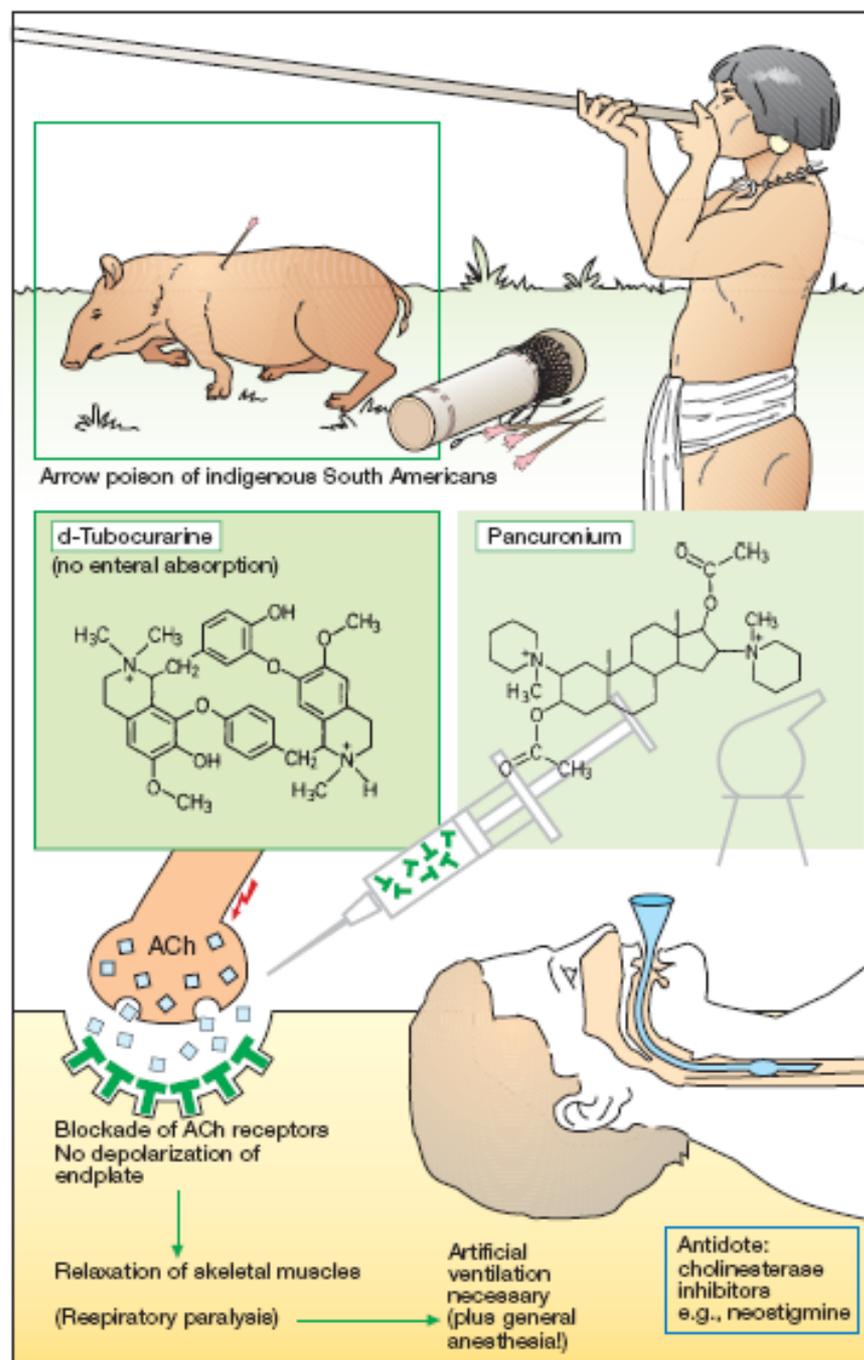
A. Mechanisms for influencing skeletal muscle tone

# Sinapsis neuromuscular



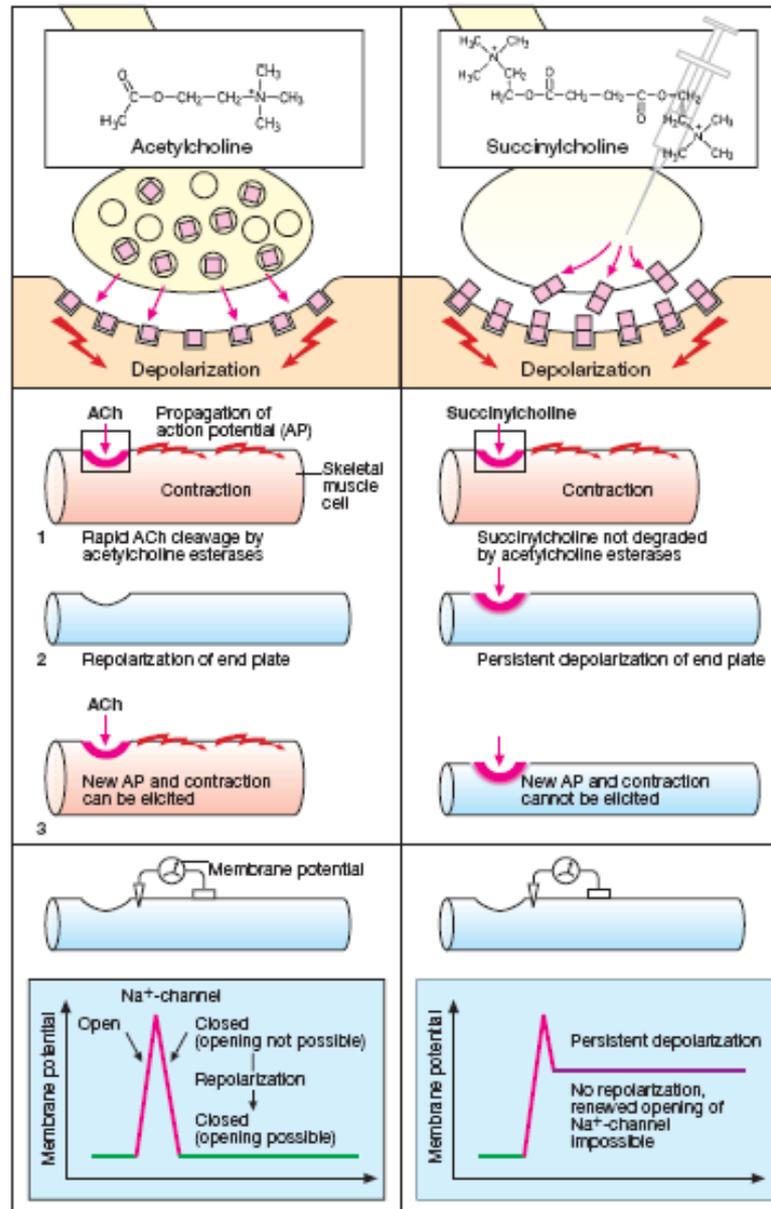
**B. Inhibition of neuromuscular transmission and electromechanical coupling**

# Relajantes musculares



A. Non-depolarizing muscle relaxants

Succinilcolina  
como  
relajante  
muscular



A. Action of the depolarizing muscle relaxant succinylcholine

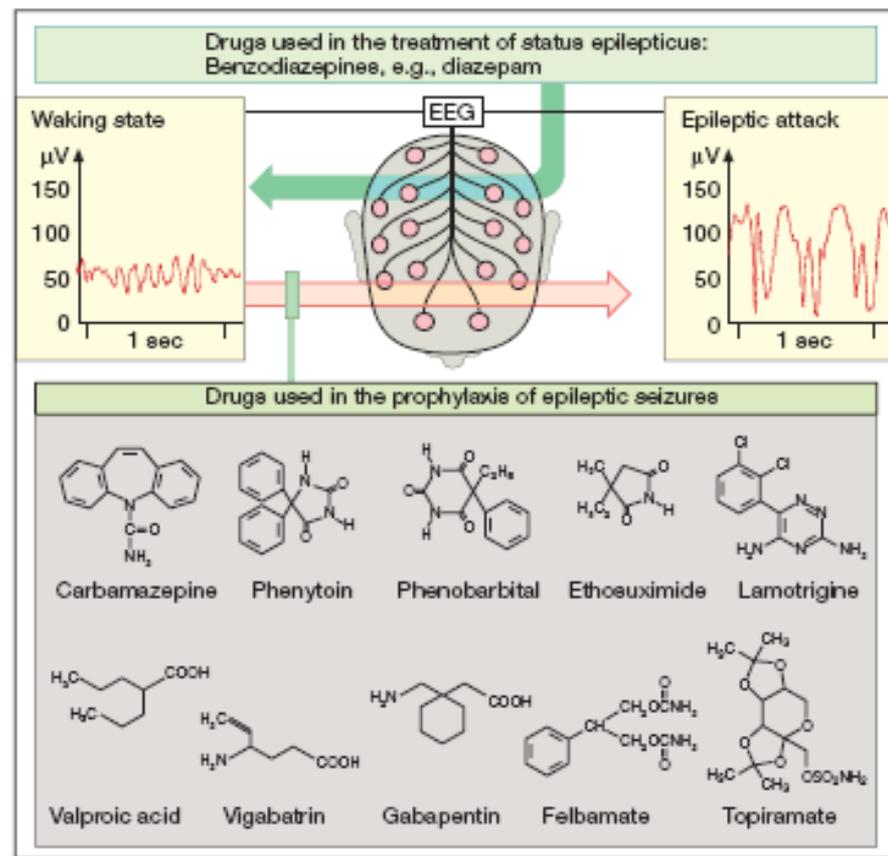
# EPILEPSIA

- *Primaria*
- *Secundaria*

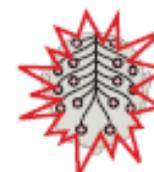
**Parcial/focal**  
(fenitoína, CBMZ)

**Generalizada**

- *T/C (CBMZ, fenitoína)*
- *Ausencia*
- *Mioclónica (valproato, CLZP)*
- *Febril (PB)*
- *Status epilepticus (DZP)*



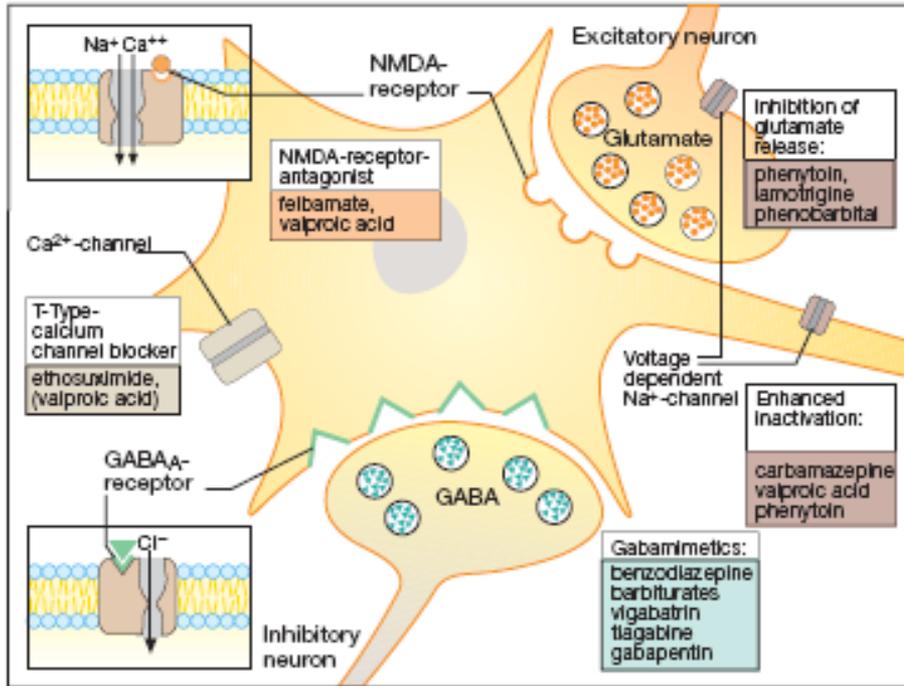
A. Epileptic attack, EEG, and antiepileptics

		I.	II.	III. Choice
Focal seizures 	Simple seizures	Carbamazepine	Valproic acid, Phenytoin, Clobazam	Primidone, Phenobarbital
	Complex or secondarily generalized	+ Lamotrigine or Vigabatrin or Gabapentin		
Generalized attacks 	Tonic-clonic attack (grand mal)	Valproic acid	Carbamazepine, Phenytoin	Lamotrigine, Primidone, Phenobarbital
	Tonic attack	+ Lamotrigine or Vigabatrin or Gabapentin		
	Clinic attack			
	Myoclonic attack			
	Absence seizure	Ethosuximide		
		+ Lamotrigine or Clonazepam		

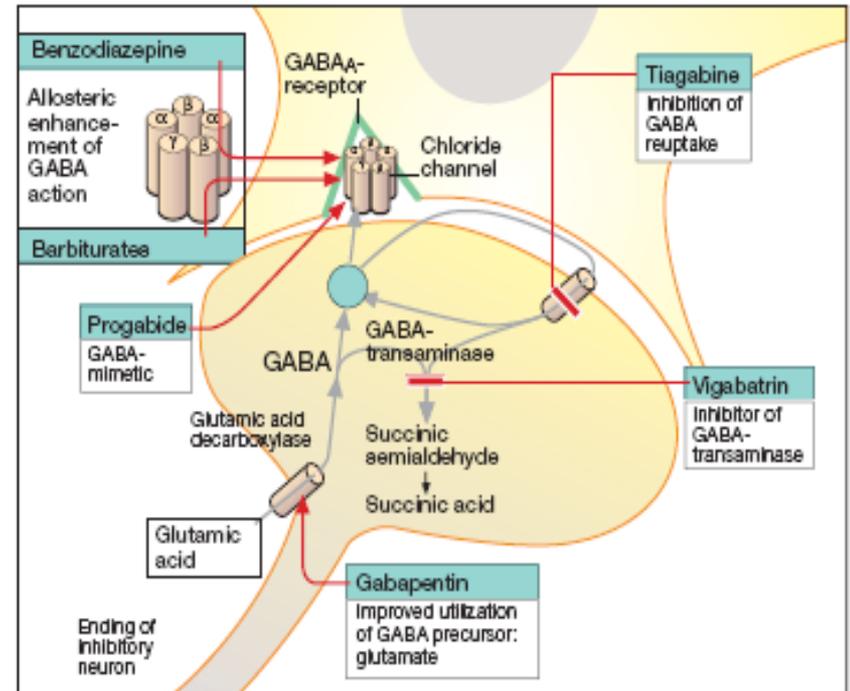
Legend:   alternative   addition

B. Indications for antiepileptics

# Mecanismo de acción de los Antiepilépticos

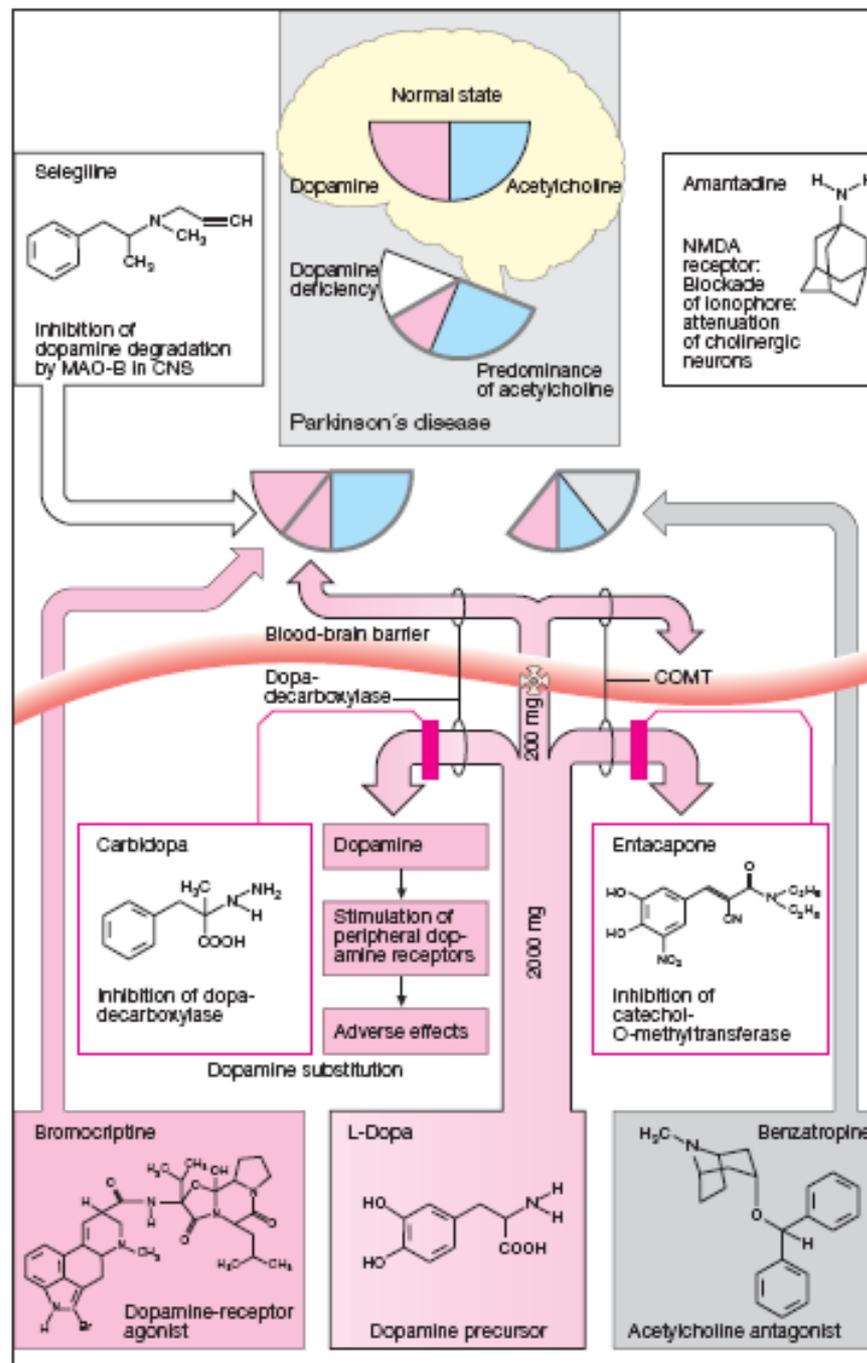


A. Neuronal sites of action of antiepileptics



B. Sites of action of antiepileptics in GABAergic synapse

# Tratamiento de la enfermedad de Parkinson



A. Antiparkinsonian drugs

Pero la dopamina tiene muchas otras funciones...

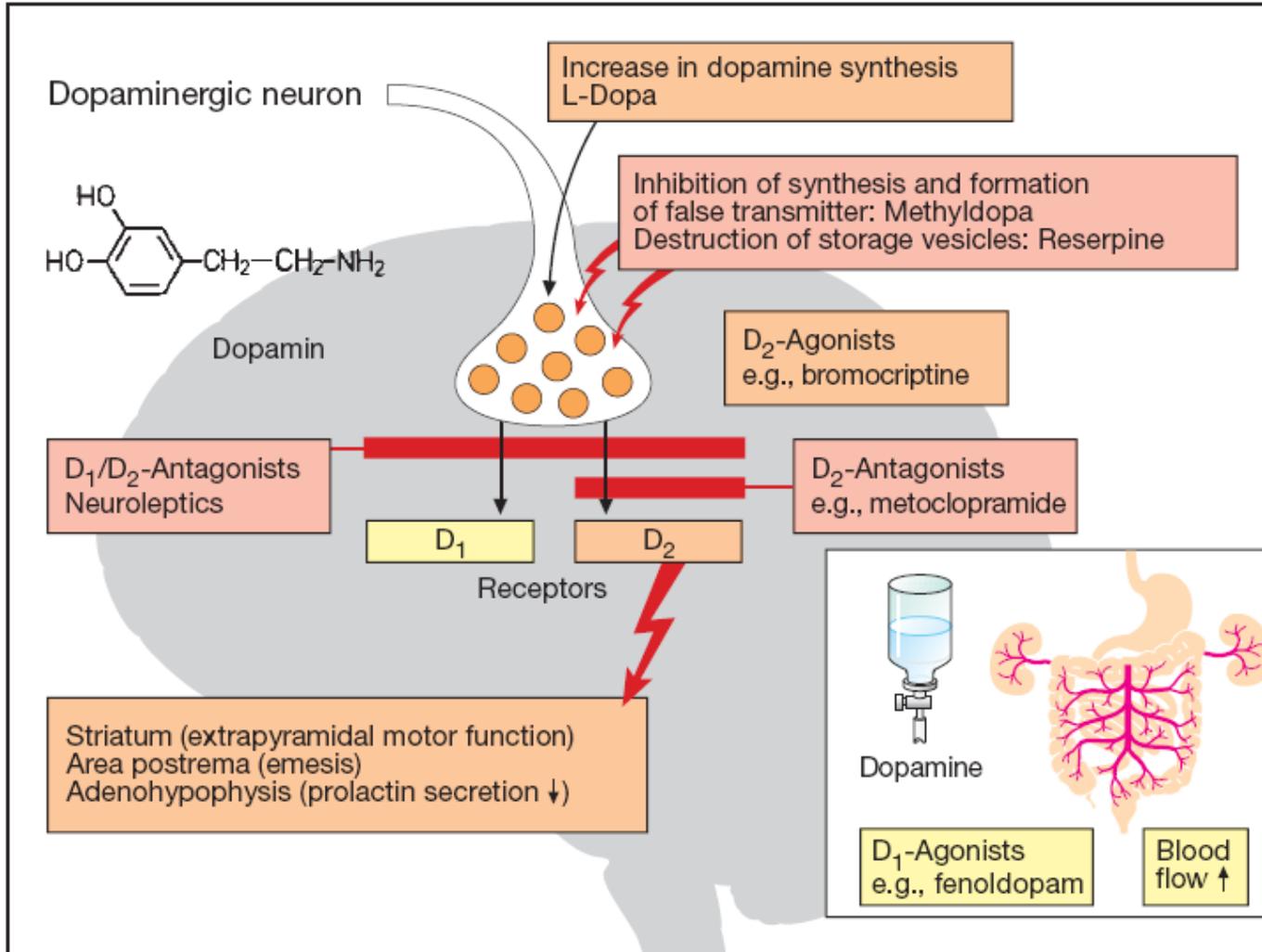
## **Psicofármacos:**

Trastornos del estado de ánimo

Aminas biógenas – proyecciones en telaraña en el SNC

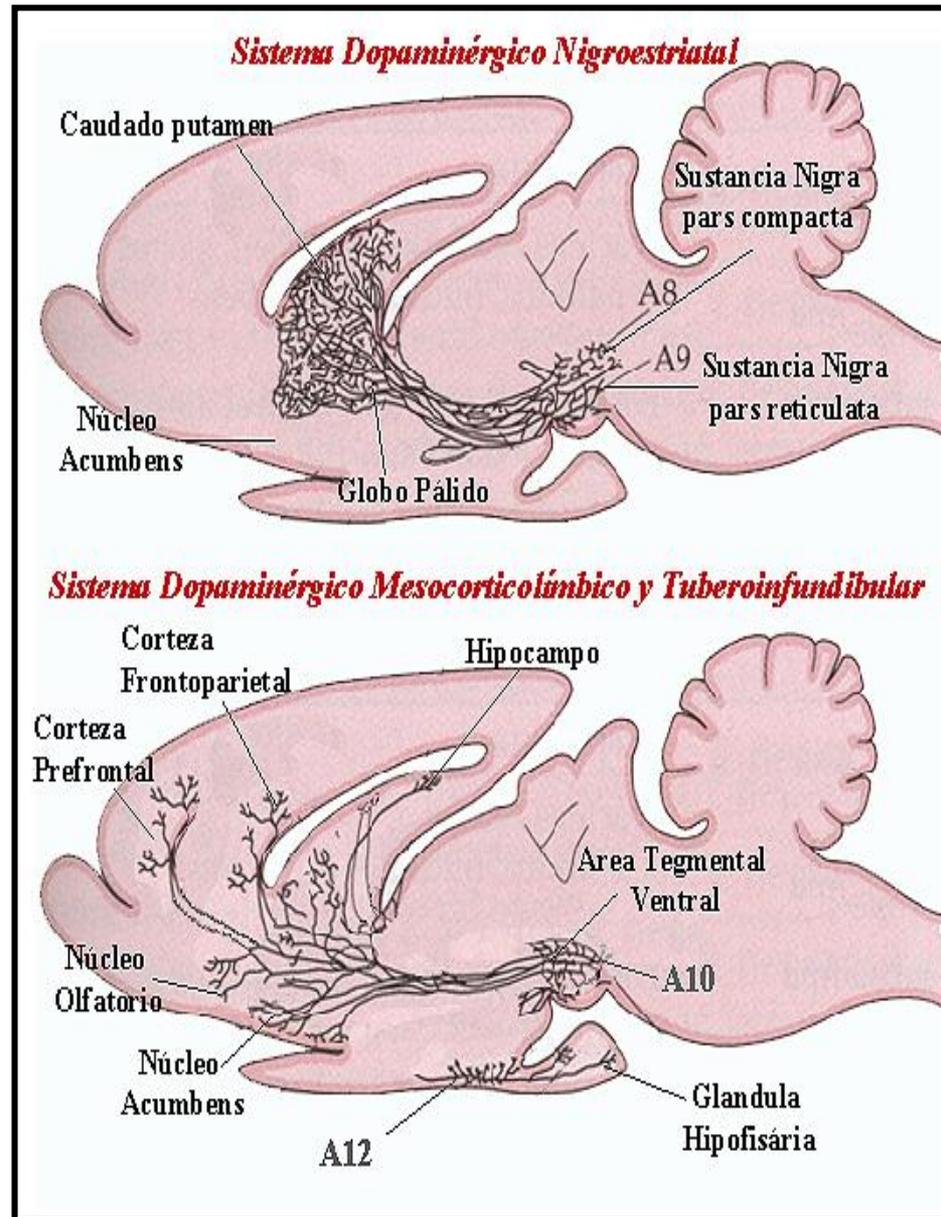
- *Dopamina*
- *Acetilcolina*
- *Noradrenalina*
- *Serotonina*
- *Histamina*

# Aminas biógenas: dopamina



A. Dopamine actions as influenced by drugs

# Vías dopaminérgicas en los roedores



# Receptores dopaminérgicos

## Clasificación

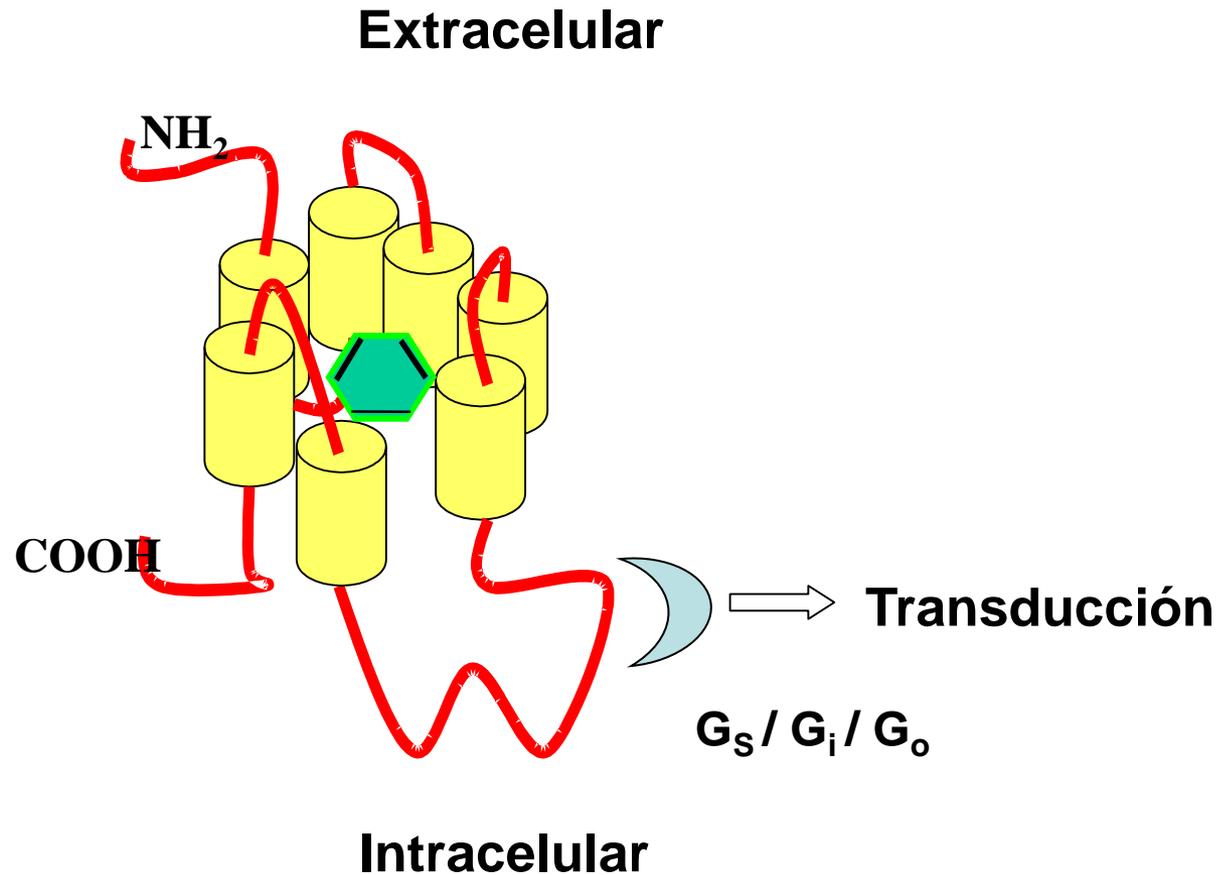
---

	<b>D1</b>	<b>D2</b>
<b>'70 a '80</b>	↑ cAMP	↓ cAMP
	<b>Tipo D1</b>	<b>Tipo D2</b>
<b>'90</b>	<b>D1 , D5</b>	<b>D2, D3 , D4</b>
<b>Agonistas</b>	SKF38393	Quinpirol, clozapina, PD168077
<b>Antagonistas</b>	SCH-23390	Spiperona, haloperidol Sulpirida, PNU101387

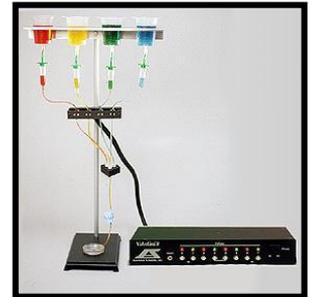
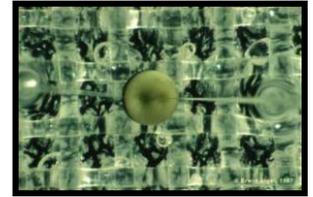
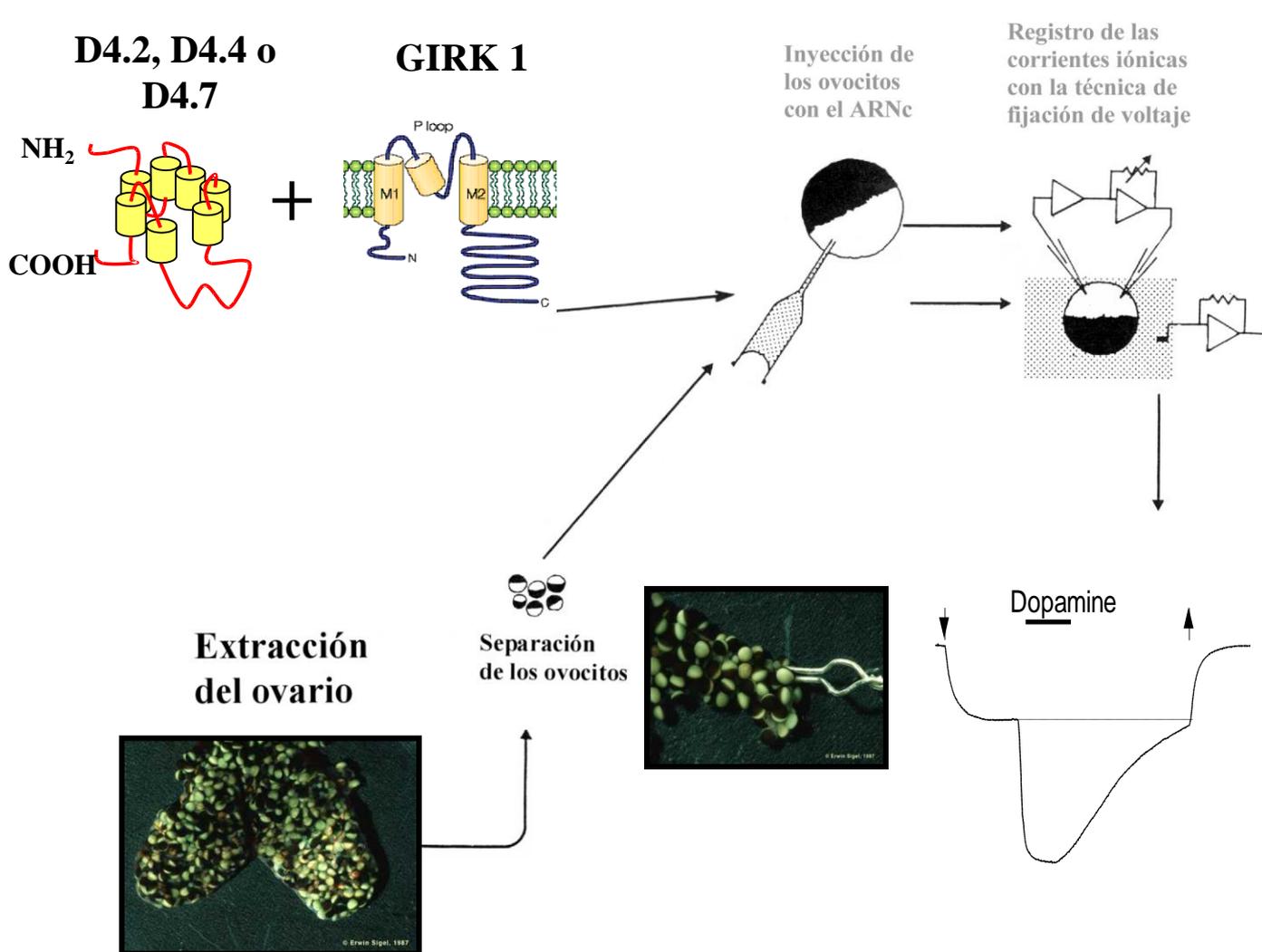
# Receptores dopaminérgicos

## Estructura

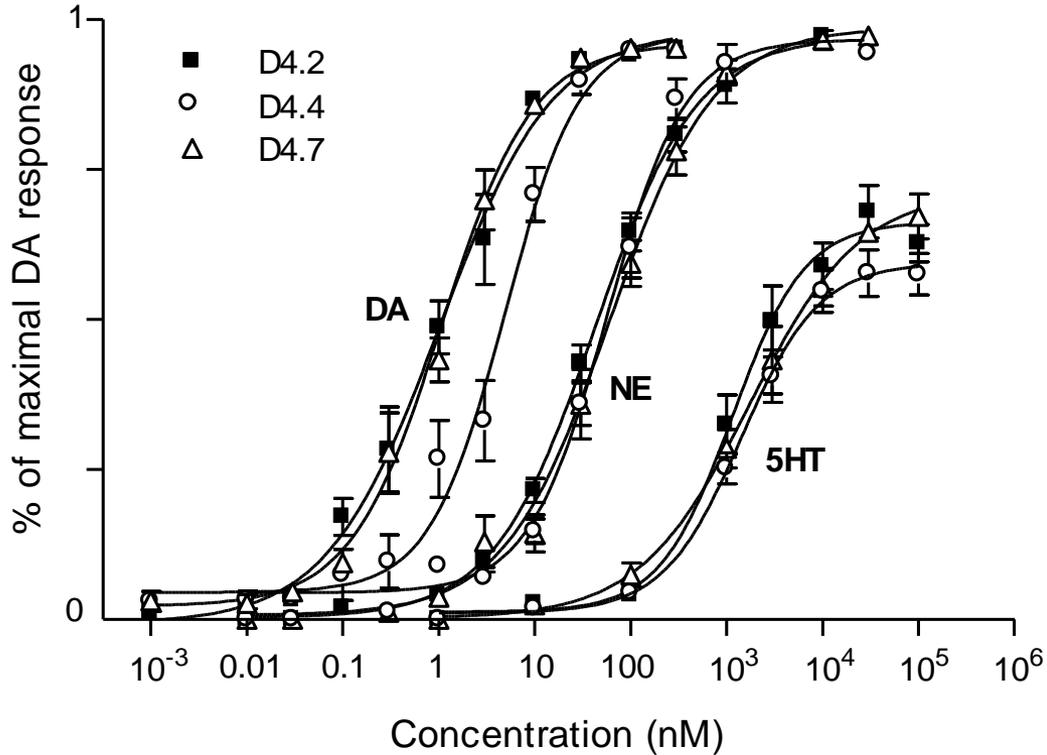
---



# Expresión de receptores en ovocitos de *Xenopus laevis*



# Cómo es esa modulación?

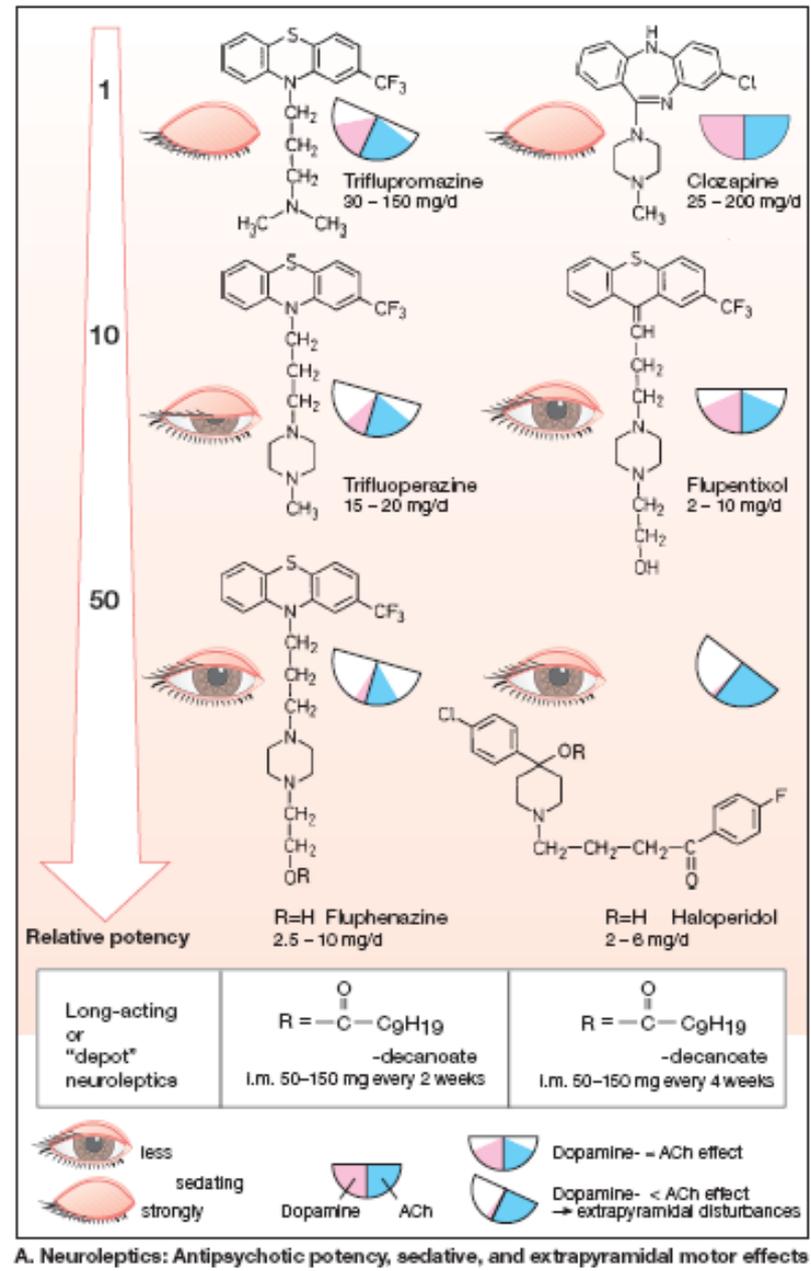
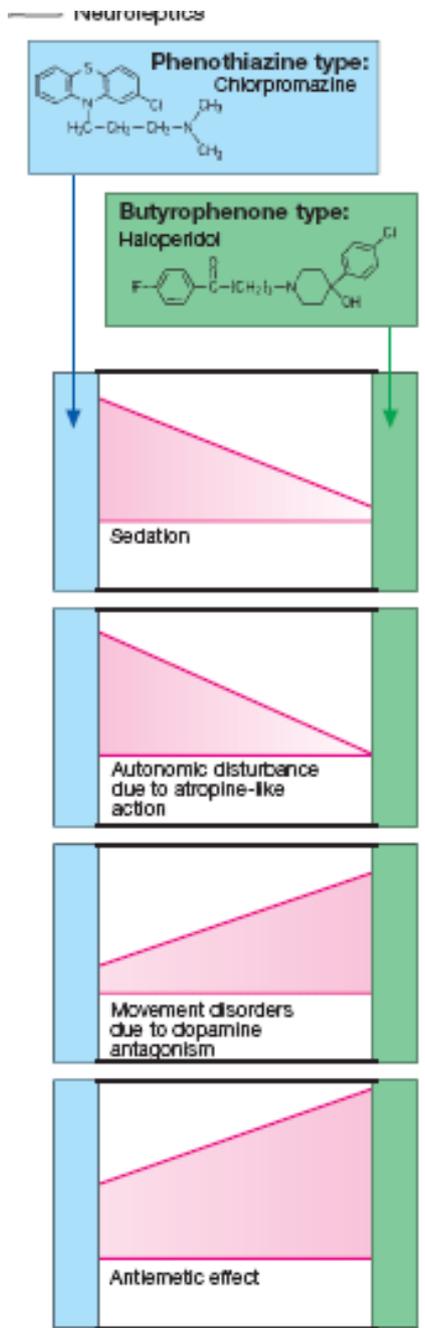


Variantes	EC50	
	NE (nM)	5HT (μM)
D4.2	40.8 ±0.97	1.14±0.10
D4.4	43.5 ±1.76	1.42±0.05
D4.7	58.8 ±2.31	1.73±0.06

# CONCLUSIONES

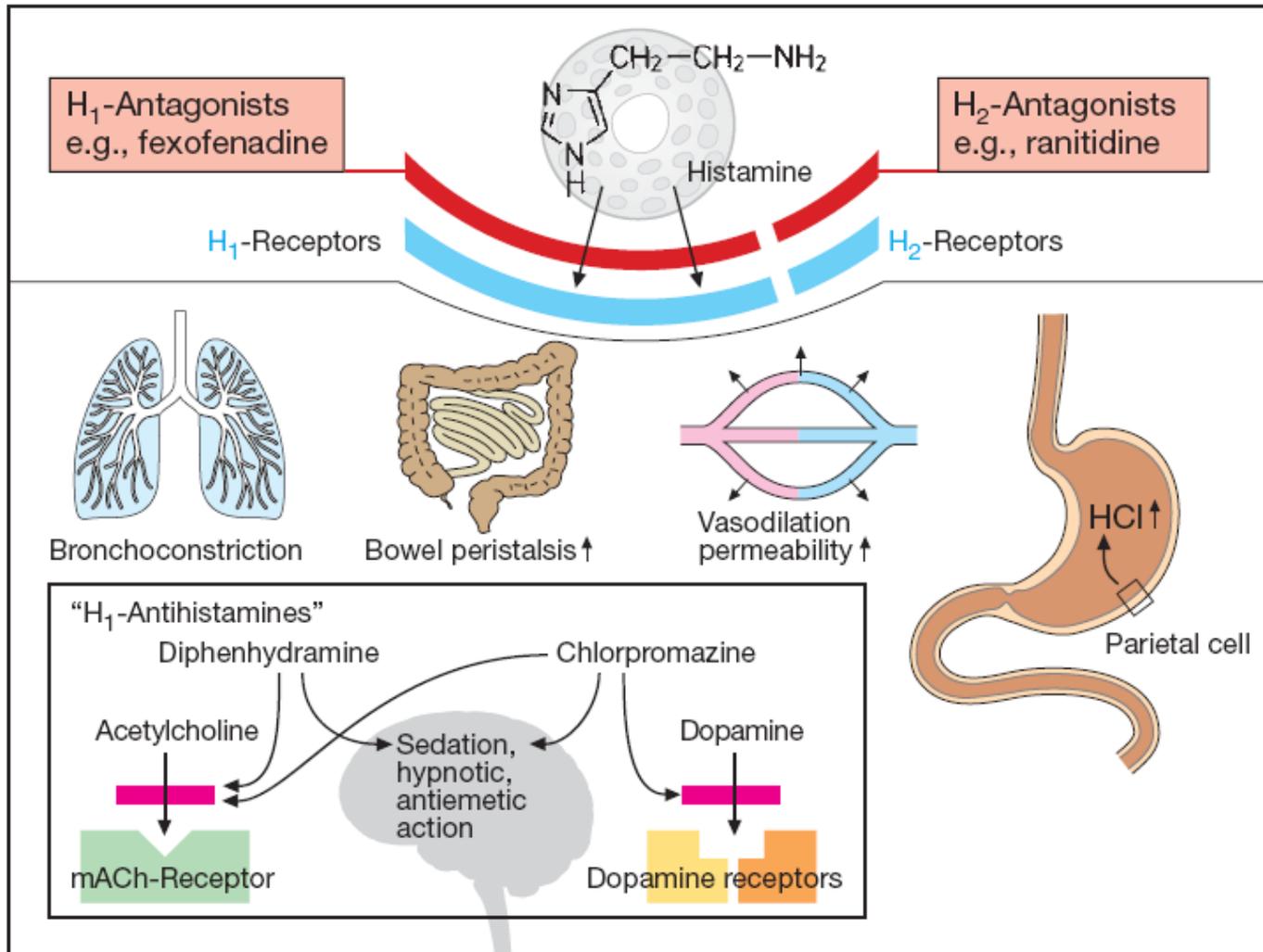
- Existen diferencias funcionales entre las variantes polimórficas del D4R (D4.2=D4.7≠ D4.4).
- Esas diferencias funcionales no parecen estar relacionadas con el largo del 3er loop intracelular.
- El D4R es activado por DA, pero también por NE y 5HT.
- NE y 5HT no parecen discriminar entre las diferentes variantes polimórficas del D4R

# Antipsicóticos



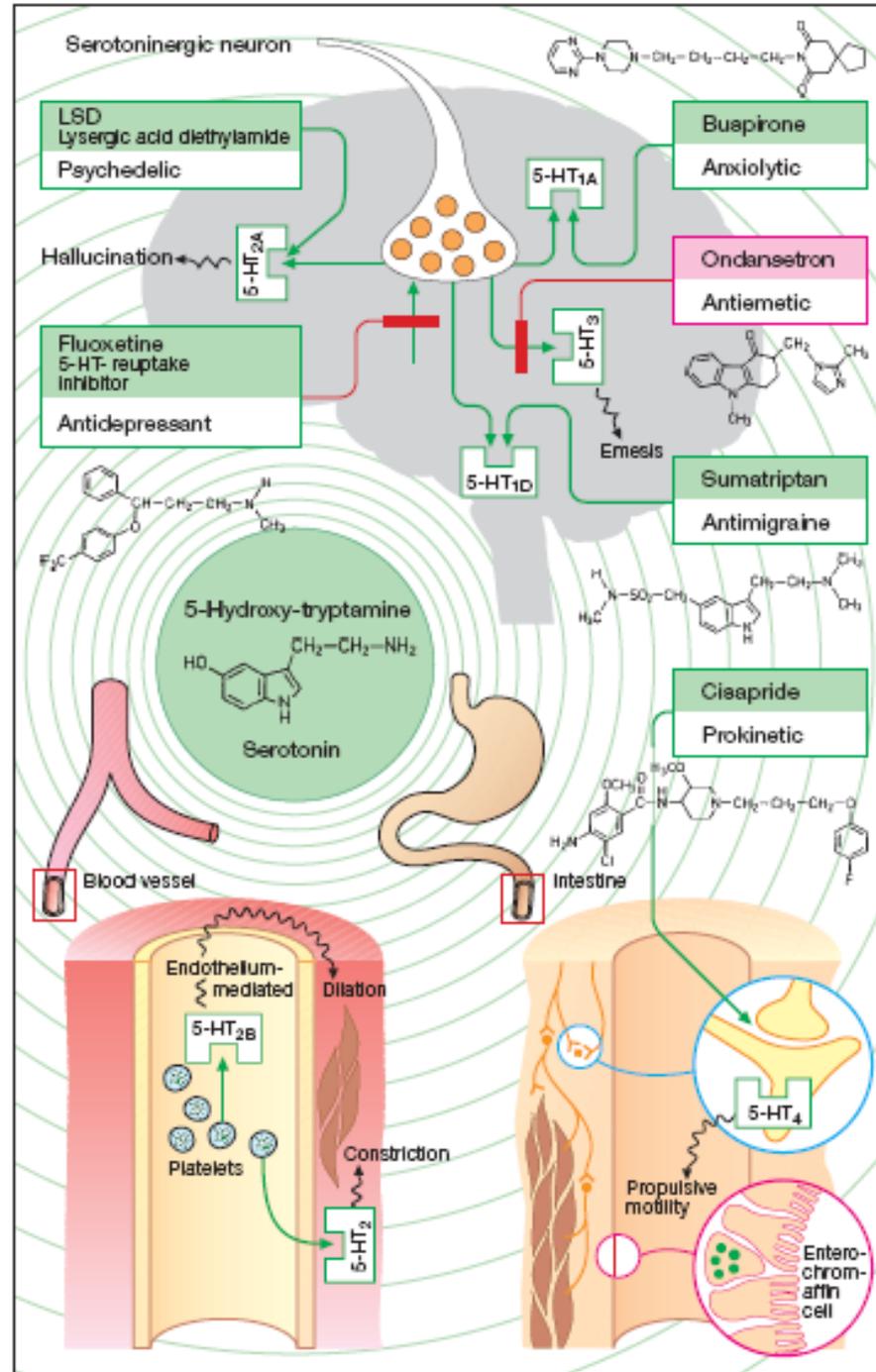
A. Neuroleptics: Antipsychotic potency, sedative, and extrapyramidal motor effects

# Aminas biógenas: histamina



**B. Histamine actions as influenced by drugs**

# Aminas biógenas: serotonina



A. Serotonin receptors and actions

## Antidepressivos:

Tricíclicos

Inhibidores de uptake

IMAOs

Sales de litio

	Amixolyala	Drive, energy	$\alpha_1$ -Blockade	Parasympatholytic activity	Indication
<p>           Serotonin            Dopamine            Norepinephrine            Acetylcholine            5-HT-Receptor            D-Receptor  <math>\alpha</math>-Adrenoceptor            M-Cholinoceptor         </p>					
<b>Amitriptyline</b>  <chem>CCN(C)CCc1ccc2c(c1)cccnc2</chem> 50-150 mg/d $t_{1/2} = 30-40h$	↑	↓	↑	↑	Patient:  Depressive, anxious, agitated
<b>Imipramine</b>  <chem>CCN(C)CCc1ccc2c(c1)cccnc2</chem> 50-200 mg/d $t_{1/2} = 9-20h$	↑	↓	↑	↑	Patient:  Depressive, normal drive
<b>Desipramine</b>  <chem>CN(C)CCc1ccc2c(c1)cccnc2</chem> 75-200 mg/d $t_{1/2} = 15-60h$	↑	↓	↑	↑	Patient:  Depressive, lack of drive and energy
<b>Fluoxetine</b>  <chem>CN(C)CCc1ccc(cc1)C(F)(F)F</chem> 20-40 mg/d $t_{1/2} = 48-96h$		↓	↑		Patient:  Depressive, lack of drive and energy
<b>Moclobemide</b>  <chem>CN1CCN(C1)CCNC(=O)c2ccc(Cl)cc2</chem> 300 mg/d $t_{1/2} = 1-2h$		↓	↑		Patient:  Depressive, lack of drive and energy

A. Antidepressants: activity profiles

## **ESTIMULANTES DEL CNS:**

- Anfetamina (liberación de catecolaminas)
- Cocaína (inhibición de uptake)
- Nicotina (ganglios SNA, SNC)
- Metilxantinas: Teobromina  
Teofilina, Cafeína (traslocación de calcio extracelular)

## **ALUCINÓGENOS:**

- LSD (agonista 5-HT)
- THC (receptores)
- PCP (fenilciclidina, inhibidor de uptake DA, 5HT, NA)