

## Anticholinergics & Dementia

### Description

To Jesus:

Use this as aide to your own research and share with your doctor as appropriate.

*default watermark*

Anticholinergics

Acetylcholine is the concentration enhancing neurotransmitter in the brain. Substances that increase acetylcholine increase concentration & productivity. Substances that reduce acetylcholine, anticholinergics, appear to reduce concentration & productivity.

The effects of anticholinergic medications appear to mimic dementia & bring on early dementia. They reduce the ability to concentrate, learn & remember, lowering quality of life significantly.

Anticholinergics can cause hallucinations, especially in people who have or have a family history of schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder.

Level 1 is the least strong, level 3 is the strongest. Each level 1 or point appears to increase early death risk (mortality) by 26% (level 3 would appear to increase mortality by 78%) & every 2 or 3 score to increase cognitive impairment by 46%.

The effects are greater with increased strength of dosage & multiple doses during the day.

healthline.com/health/anticholinergics#warnings  
Ghossein N, Kang M, Lakhkar AD. Anticholinergic Medications. [Updated 2023 May 8]. In: StatPearls [Internet]. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; 2025 Jan-. ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/books/NBK555893/examples-of.net/anticholinergic-drugs-list/#common-adverse-effects

Isocarboxazid (Marplan, Marplon, Enerzer) an MAOI is at least a type I anticholinergic Larsen JK, Krogh-Nielsen L, Br sen K (April 2016). "The Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitor Isocarboxazid is a Relevant Treatment Option in Treatment-Resistant Depression" (PDF). Health Care: Current Reviews. 4 (2).

ACB list 2011

theseniorlist.com/medication/anticholinergic-drugs/  
uea.ac.uk/mac/comm/media/press/2011/June/Anticholinergics+study+drug+list  
Rudolph JL, Salow MJ, Angelini MC, McGlinchey RE. The anticholinergic risk scale and anticholinergic adverse effects in older persons. Arch Intern Med. 2008 Mar 10;168(5):508-13. doi: 10.1001/archinternmed.2007.106. PMID: 18332297.

Anticholinergics, esp ipratropium, can cause heart attacks in people with asthma.

worst-3 points

amitriptyline(Elavil)  
amoxapine (Asendin)  
atropine (Sal-Tropine)  
benztropine (Cogentin)  
brompheniramine (Dimetapp)  
carbinoxamine (Histex/Carbihist)  
chlorpheniramine(Chlor-trimeton/tabs)  
chlorpromazine (Thorazine)  
clemastine (Tavist)  
clomipramine (Anafranil)  
clozapine (Clozaril)  
cyproheptadine (Periactin)  
darifenacin (Enablex)  
desipramine (Norpramin)  
dexchlorpheniramine  
dicyclomine (Bentyl)  
dimenhydrinate (Dramamine)  
diphenhydramine (Benadryl)  
doxepin (Sinequan)  
fesoterodine (Toviaz)

flavoxate (Urispas)  
hydroxyzine (Atarax/Vistiril)  
hyoscyamine (Anaspaz/Levsin)  
imipramine (Tofranil)  
meclizine (Antivert)  
methocarbamol (Robaxin)  
nortriptyline (Pamelor)  
olanzapine (Zyprexa)  
orphenadrine (Norflex)  
oxybutynin (Ditropan)  
paroxetine (Paxil)  
perphenazine (Trilafon)  
promethazine (Phenergan)  
propanthelin  
protriptyline (Vivactil)  
pseudoephedrine HCl/Triprolidine HCl (Aprodine)  
quetiapine (Seroquel)  
scopolamine  
thioridazine (Mellaril)  
tolterodine (Detrol)  
trifluoperazine (Stelazine)  
trihexyphenidyl (Artane)  
trimipramine (Surmontil)

default watermark

#### ACB-2 points

amantadine (Symmetrel)  
belladonna  
carbamazepine (Tegretol)  
cyclobenzaprine (Periactin)  
loxapine (Loxitane)  
meperidine (Demerol)  
methtrimepazine (Levoprome)  
molindone (Moban)  
oxcarbazepine (Trileptal)  
pimozide (Orap)

#### ACB-1 point

alverine (Spasmonal)  
alprazolam (Xanax)  
atenolol (Tenormin)  
baclofen  
bupropion (Wellbutrin/Zyban)

captopril (Capoten)  
carisoprodol (Soma)  
cetirizine (Zyrtec)  
chlorthalidone (Diuril/Hygroton)  
cimetidine (Tagamet)  
clorazepate (Tranxene)  
codeine (Contin)  
colchicine (Colcrys)  
diazepam (Valium)  
digoxin (Lanoxin)  
diphenoxylate (Lomotil)  
dipyridamole (Persantine)  
disopyramide (Norpace)  
fentanyl (Duragesic/Actiq)  
fluphenazine (Prolixin)  
fluvoxamine (Luvox)  
furosemide (Lasix, also brain damage)  
haloperidol (Haldol)  
hydrochlorothiazide (Esidrix, Dyazide, HydroDIURIL, & Maxzide)  
hydralazine (Apresoline)  
hydrocortisone (Cortef/Cortaid)  
isosorbide (Isordil/Ismo)  
loperamide (Immodium)  
loratidine (Alavert, Claritin)  
maprotiline  
metoprolol (Lopressor/Toprol)  
morphine  
nifedipine (Procardia/Adalat)  
prednisone (Deltasone/Sterapred)  
quinidine (Quinaglute)  
ranitidine (Zantac)  
risperidone (Risperdal)  
theophylline (Theodur/Uniphyl)  
thiothixene (Navane)  
tizanidine (Zanaflex)  
trazodone (Desyrel)  
triamterene (Dyrenium)  
warfarin (Coumadin)

Clonidine (Catapres) may have an anticholinergic effect.  
[Anticholinergic action of clonidine on cardiovascular effects of the central cholinergic stimulation].

Taira CA

Acta Physiol Pharmacol Ther Latinoam. 1996;46(2):119- 26.

[http://doublecheckmd.com/EffectsDetail.do?  
dname=clonidine&sid=11980&eid=5692](http://doublecheckmd.com/EffectsDetail.do?dname=clonidine&sid=11980&eid=5692)  
Chest. 2010 Jan;137(1):13-9. doi: 10.1378/chest.08-2367.  
Epub 2009 Apr 10.

Cardiovascular events associated with ipratropium  
bromide in COPD.  
Ogale SS, Lee TA, Au DH, Boudreau DM, Sullivan SD.

<https://www.peoplespharmacy.com/articles/where-can-i-find-a-list-of-anticholinergic-drugs>

American College of Chest Physicians. â€œIpratropium  
bromide may increase risk for cardiovascular events.â€•  
ScienceDaily. ScienceDaily, 10 January 2010.  
<[www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2010/01/100105183800.htm](http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2010/01/100105183800.htm)>.  
Annals of Internal Medicine (2008) 149: 380-390

### **Category**

1. Uncategorized

### **Date Created**

November 7, 2025

### **Author**

biggs

*default watermark*