

everything

Description

To Jesus:

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

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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](https://www.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, BrÃ¸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+
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.

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worst-3 points

amitriptyline(Elavil)
amoxapine (Asendin)
atropine (Sal-Tropine)
benztropine (Cogentin)
brompheniramine (Dimetapp)
carbinoxamine (Histex/Carbihist)
chlopheniramine(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/Tripolidine HCl (Aprodine)
quetiapine (Seroquel)
scopolamine
thioridazine (Mellaril)
tolterodine (Detrol)
trifluoperazine (Stelazine)
trihexyphenidyl (Artane)
trimipramine (Surmontil)

ACB-2 points

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

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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)
loratadine (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=119>

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. Ipratropium bromide may increase risk for cardiovascular events. ScienceDaily, 10 January 2010.

www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2010/01/100105183800.htm.

Annals of Internal Medicine (2008) 149: 380-390

Category

1. Uncategorized

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