

PHARMACOLOGY AND THE INJURED BRAIN: Intended Benefits and Potential Harms Sekerak, R

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THE INJURED BRAIN

NEUROTRANSMITTER IMPAIRMENT IN TBI

NEUROBEHAVIOURAL NEUROTRANSMITTER IMPAIRMENT PROBLEM

The brain is the most complex

system in the Universe.

Of all neuropsychiatric

system in the oniverse.



If you've seen one brain injury, You've seen one brain injury.

- disorders, traumatic brain injury is most heterogeneous.
- There is not one FDA approved medication for treatment of brain injury.
- The injured brain is sensitive to medication effects and side effects.

Amotivation/Apathy	Dopamine (DA), Norepinephrine (NE)
Short-term Memory	Acetylcholine (ACH)
Working Memory	DA, NE, ACH
Processing Speed	Catecholamines (CAT), ACH
Disinhibition	Interaction of GABA, CAT, Serotonin (Se)
Attention	DA, NE, ACH
Depression	DA, NE, Se

ANTICHOLINERGIC EFFECT

SIDE EFFECTS

SIGNS OF OVERDOSE

- Memory impairment
- Sedation
- Confusion
- Severe drowsiness

Dizziness

• Fever

COMMONLY USED MEDICATIONS WITH ANTICHOLINERGIC EFFECTS

MEDICATION	USES	EFFECT
Amitriptyline	Headaches, pain, sleep	High
Frusemide	Diuretic, BP control, swelling	High

- Drowsiness
- Delirium
- Hallucinations
- Dry mouth
- Difficulty urinating
- Constipation
- Blurred vision
- Decreased sweating
- Decreased saliva

- Severe hallucinations
- Confusion
- Trouble breathing
- Clumsiness and slurred speech
- Fast heartbeat
- Flushing and warmth of the skin

Anticholinergic effects of medications are additive.

Oxybutinin incontinence, bladder spasm High Scopolamine Dizziness, nausea, GI cramping High Cyclizine Dizziness, nausea, vomiting High Quetiapine Delirium, agitation, sleep High/mod Tramadol Pain Mod Baclofen Mod Spasticity, tone, spasms Carbamazapine Seizure, agitation, aggression Mod

BASIC TENETS OF NEUROPHARMACOLOGY

- Target your treatment to the hypothesized causation (neuropathobiology, metabolic, pain), not the behaviour.
- Assess and weigh all contributing factors including environment and external inputs. Watch and listen to staff and family.

THE RISK OF ANTICHOLINERGICS IN TBI?

- 'Strongest Evidence Yet' Links Anticholinergic Drugs to Dementia
- Just 2 Months' Exposure to Anticholinergics Affects Cognition
- Pain Patients at Cognitive Risk From Anticholinergic Burden?
 A younger population may manifest CNS events..cognitive changes, dizziness, somnulence, sedation.
- Use medication as an adjunct to other treatments.
- Regularly reevaluate the intervention and efficacy.
- Make sure you are not treating another medication side effect.
- Start low and go slow. Low dose polypharmacy can be good.
- Experienced clinicians make mistakes in this process. It is OK to be wrong. It is not ok to be sloppy in your thinking.³
- M1- cognitive impairment, memory loss. (M2 increase heart rate, prolonged QT, M3 constipation, blurred vision, dry mouth).

The anticholinergic burden of multiple medications has been shown to be additive.

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