Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitor Antidote

Acetylecholinesterase inhibitors are drugs that inhibit the enzyme which breaks down acetylcholine. Ingestion of this chemical can lead to toxic effects such as diarrhea, headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, bradycardia, and weakness. Atropine is a competitive antagonist of muscarinic acetylcholine receptors, which is why it is a great antidote to counter the toxic effects of acetylcholine esterase inhibitors. Pralidoxime is an antidote typically used in cases of organophosphate poisoning in conjunction with atropine. It binds to the site where an acetylcholinesterase inhibitor has attached, then regenerates the enzyme to allow it to function again and break down more acetylcholine at the synapse.



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Antidote

Atropine
@-trooper
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Pralidoxime
Piranha-duck
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