

## **CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE - SYNOPSIS MODULE- 2/5**

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**Reference:** NCERT XII<sup>th</sup> Chemistry Textbook- 2  
New Course Chemistry XII<sup>th</sup> - Volume 2 (Publishers- Pradeep)

Help in mechanism of how messages are transferred from nerve to receptors. They are of 2 types

### **Tranquilisers and Analgesics**

1. Tranquilisers-Chemicals used for treatment of stress and mental diseases.  
The term tranquil means calm or free from disturbances. These chemicals relieve anxiety, stress or excitement by inducing a sense of calmness or well-being.  
Various types of tranquilisers are there and each one functions by a different mechanism. They are Anti-depressants and Barbiturates.
  - a) Anti- depressants-Balance the functions of neurotransmitters that affect mood swings and emotions.  
They help in sleeping better that's why are major component of sleeping pills.  
Working of anti- depressant with example of Noradrenaline  
Examples of mild tranquilisers.
  - b) Barbiturates- 5,5 derivatives of barbituric acid. These are used as hypnotics.
  
2. Analgesics- drugs which reduce pain without causing some disturbance to nervous system.  
Classification –
  - a) Non- narcotics-These are non-addictive analgesics.  
Anti- pyretic- chemical substances used for reducing fever by causing perspiration  
(example-Asprin)  
  
Anti -coagulant – Chemical substances used to prevent clotting of blood  
(example-Asprin)  
  
Anti- spasmodic- Chemicals which prevent spasms caused during pain  
(example-Novalgin)  
  
Working of Asprin- action on prostaglandins
  - b) Narcotics- Drugs when administered in small doses relieves pain and produces sleep but when they are used in excessively, they cause stupor, lead to coma, convulsions and ultimately death. These are derived from opium, poppy and are called Opiates.  
They are generally used in childbirth, post-operative pain, cardiac pain and in treatment of pain in terminal cancer. Examples- Morphine, Codeine, Heroin.
  
3. Additional general information about neurological active drugs.