

**6. Cholinergic agonists**  
Pilocarpine  
Carbachol  
 USE: OAG, NAG  
 SE: Miosis, Blurred vision

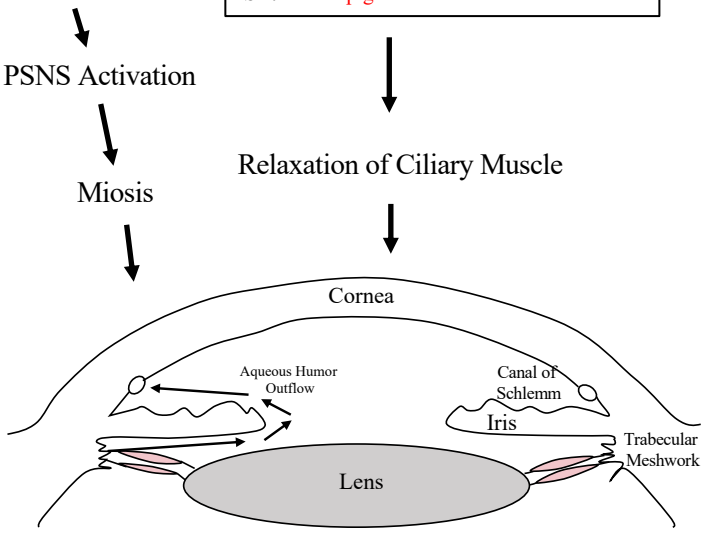
**7. Acetylcholinesterase inhibitors**  
Echothiophate  
 USE: OAG  
 SE: Miosis, Blurred vision

**5. Prostaglandins – Uveoscleral Outflow**  
Latanoprost  
Travoprost  
Bimatoprost  
Tafluprost  
Latanoprostene – Conjunctival hyperemia  
 USE: OAG  
 SE: Brown pigmentation of the lid and iris

**1. Nonselective Beta blockers**  
Timolol  
Carteolol  
Levobunolol  
Metipranol  
 USE: OAG, NAG  
 SE: Bradycardia, Bronchospasm

**2. Beta 1 blockers**  
Betaxolol  
Levobetaxolol  
 USE: OAG, NAG  
 SE: Bradycardia, hypotension

**3. Alpha 2 agonists**  
Apraclonidine  
Brimonidine  
 USE: OAG  
 SE: Headache, dry mouth, Lid reaction, pruritus



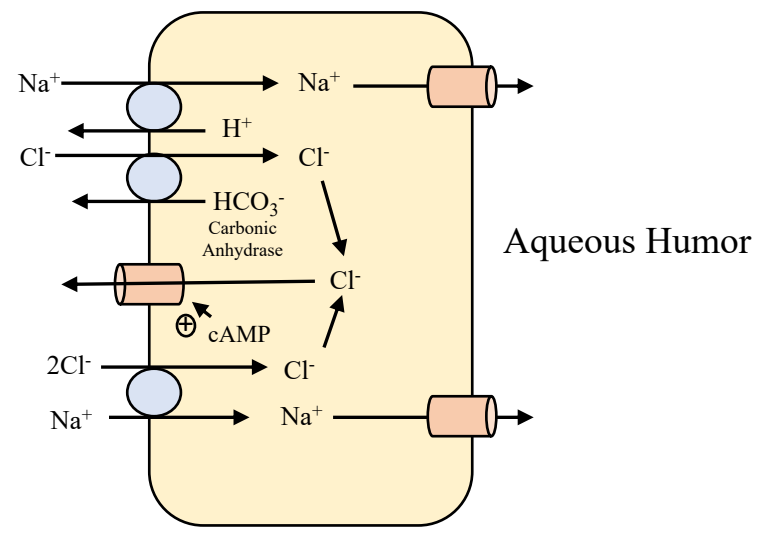
**Increased Aqueous Humour outflow**

PSNS Activation → Miosis  
 Relaxation of Ciliary Muscle

**8. Adrenergic agonists -**  
Dipivefrin – Converted to Epi  
 USE: OAG  
 SE: Mydriasis, Tachycardia, hypertension

**9. Rho Kinase inhibitors -**  
Netarsudil  
 SE: Conjunctival uremia, hemorrhage

**↓ Intraocular Pressure**



**Decrease Aqueous Humour Production**

↓ cAMP  
 ↓ Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> ATPase  
 ↓ Cl<sup>-</sup> Secretion  
 ↓ Cl<sup>-</sup> secretion

**4. Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors**  
Acetazolamide  
Dorzolamide  
Brinzolamide  
 USE: OAG, NAG  
 SE: Ocular stinging, conjunctivitis, bitter taste

**Angiogenesis inhibitors**  
Pegaptanib – Peptide directed against VEGF  
Bevacizumab – Antibody directed against VEGF-A  
Ranibizumab – Antibody directed against VEGF-A  
 SE: eye pain, increased pressure, inflammation  
Aflibercept – protein which binds VEGF protein  
 USE: Macular degeneration