

- Anti-infective drugs
- Anesthetics
- Muscle relaxants
- Bronchodilators
- Adrenomimetics
- Beta-adrenergic receptor agonists
- Corticosteroids
- Drugs that stimulate breathing
- Sedatives
- Mucolytic drugs

- The use of **bronchodilators** is effective in the treatment of diseases of chronic respiratory failure.
- **Adrenomimetics** stimulate the work of important muscle groups. The smooth muscles of the walls of blood vessels and bronchi relax, the lumen in the bronchi increases, which removes the obstacle in the path of air filling the lungs. The most popular drug of this type is **Izadrin**.
- **Beta-adrenergic receptor agonists** act only on beta2-adrenergic receptors. They increase the air flow rate and are most effective when used by inhalation. Among these drugs for respiratory failure, **terbutaline** is used. It can be taken orally, by subcutaneous injection, and by inhalation. Also, **Salbutamol, Berodual, Isoetarin** can be prescribed as a similar drug (depending on the individual tolerance of the components by the patient).

- **Corticosteroids** help restore the sensitivity of beta-adrenergic receptors in the treatment of severe forms of chronic respiratory failure, more often due to bronchial asthma. Among them are **Dexamethasone, Methylprednisolone, Prednisolone, Hydrocortisone.**
- Sedatives are of great importance, since they balance the need for oxygen in tissues and the delivery of oxygen to them. **Haloperidol or Sibazon.**
- **Mucolytic** drugs thin the mucus that accumulates in the bronchi and prevents pneumonic processes from developing. In hospitals, **acetylcysteine** is administered intravenously to prevent such diseases.