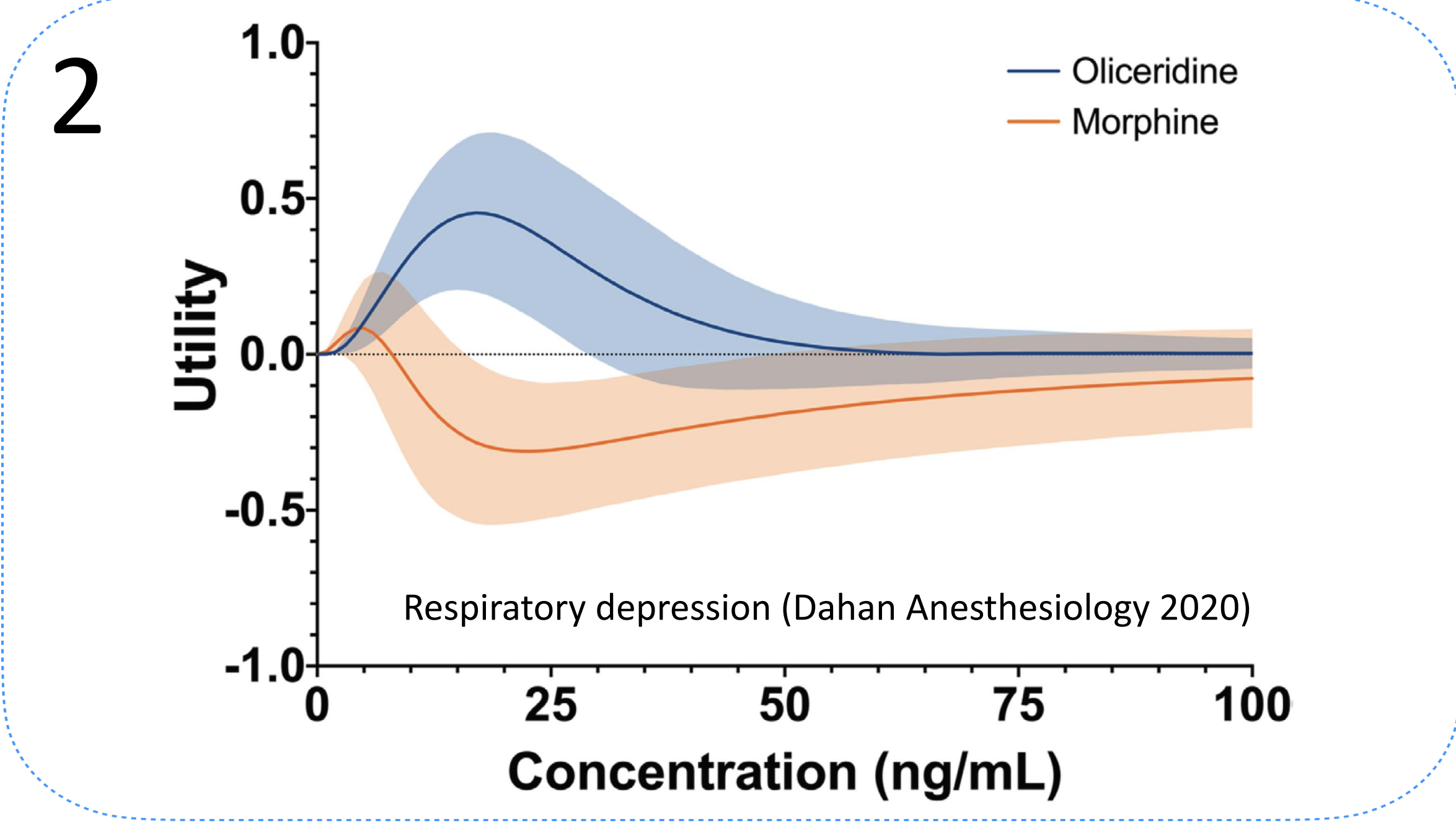


Antinociception *versus* neurocognitive effect of biased mu-opioid receptor oliceridine *versus* morphine – Utility Function Analyses

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- 1** Morphine and oliceridine have different molecular effects despite both acting at the mu-opioid receptor:
1. Morphine activates **TOLL-like receptor 4** on microglia cells , causing a proinflammatory response, possibly causing neurocognitive effects. **Oliceridine has a lesser effect at these receptors.**
 2. Oliceridine, but not morphine, is biased towards the G-protein intracellular pathway, causing less respiratory depression (See diagram 2)



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3 THE UTILITY FUNCTION OF ANTIHYPERTENSIVE THERAPY *

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U = Gains - Losses
U = Benefit - Risk

Risk = harm of untoward event x probability of event
Risk = expected medical harm

Utility = Benefit - Harm Utility = P(B) – P(H)

FIGURE 1. The general definition of utility (U).

- 4 Opioid-induced neurocognitive dysfunction is an important opioid adverse effect**
- motor instability (inability to mobilize or a high likelihood of falling)
 - dizziness/lightheadedness
 - memory loss and confusion
 - delirium
 - progression of already existing cognitive impairment

