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**Diploma in Pharmacy 2<sup>nd</sup> Year**  
**Pharmacology**  
**Chapter 5 : Drugs Acting on the Cardiovascular System**

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# Drugs Acting On Cardiovascular System

## Anti-Hypertensive Drugs

- A condition in which the blood pressure of systemic artery increased beyond the normal pressure is known as Hypertension.
- Normal range
  - Systolic = 120 above
  - Diastolic = 80 above
- The drugs are used to treat High Blood Pressure are called Anti-hypertensive Drugs.

### Classification

#### 1) Diuretics :

- **Thiazides** : Chlorothiazide , Hydrochlorothiazide . chlorthalidone.
- **Potassium Sparing Diuretics** : Spironolactone , Amiloride.
- **Loop Diuretics** : Furosemide , Bumetanide.

#### 4) Adrenergic drugs :

- **$\alpha$  blocker** : Prazosin , Doxazosin.
- **$\beta$  Blockers** : Atenolol , Propranolol.
- **$\alpha$ &  $\beta$  blockers** : Labetalol , Carvedilol.

#### 5) Calcium Channel Blockers : Verapamil , Amlodipine , Nifedipine.

#### 6) Vasodilators : Hydralazine.

### Pharmacological action

- ▲ Vasodilation , and lower SBP and DBP.
- ▲ Increase Blood Flow ( Renal , Coronary etc.)
- ▲ Effect on CVS : Hypotension , fall in BP
- ▲ On Eye : miosis
- ▲ Decrease the heart rate
- ▲ Bronchodilation

## Indication

- ◇ To treat hypertension.
- ◇ In congestive heart failure.
- ◇ In migraine.

## Contraindication

- ❖ Hepatic and renal disease
- ❖ Peptic ulcer
- ❖ Any drug allergy
- ❖ Coronary artery disease

## Doses

- ✚ Prazosin ( 1-15 mg/d )
- ✚ Doxazosin .( 1-20 mg/d )
- ✚ Atenolol : ( 25 - 100mg daily )
- ✚ Propanolol : ( 80 - 240 mg 12 hourly )

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# Anti Anginal Drugs

- Angina is referred to chest pain due to low or no blood supply to the Heart muscles .
- The Drugs are used to treat Angina pectoris are called anti anginal Drugs

## Classification

### 1. Vasodilators :

- **Nitrites and nitrates** : Isosorbide dinitrate Nitro -glycerine .
- **Calcium Channel Blockers** : Verapamil , amlodipine , Nifedipine
- **Potassium Channel Opener** : Nicorandil

### 2. $\beta$ adrenoceptor antagonist ( $\beta$ blockers ) : Atenolol , Propranolol , Metoprolol.

## Pharmacological Actions

- ▲ **Dilation** : they dilate the coronary arteries.
- ▲ **Blood Flow** : Reduce oxygen demand by increasing blood flow to the heart muscles.
- ▲ They dilate peripheral Blood vessels and decrease the load of heart.

## Indications

- ◆ They are used to angina
- ◆ In MI
- ◆ Chronic heart failure

## Contraindications

- ❖ Hypotension
- ❖ Low blood volume
- ❖ Pulmonary oedema
- ❖ left ventricle failure
- ❖ Cardiomyopathy ( disease of heart muscles )
- ❖ Close angle Glaucom

## Doses

- ✚ Isosorbide dinitrate : ( 5-10 mg sublingual ) ( 20-40 mg sustained release oral )
- ✚ Nitro Glycerine : ( 0.5 mg sublingual ) ( 5-15 mg oral ) ( 5-20 ug /min i.v. )
- ✚ Nicorandil (5-20mg/ BD)

# Anti- Arrhythmic Drugs

## Arrhythmia

- Cardiac arrhythmia is an abnormality of heart rhythm
- Arrhythmia is improper beating of heart whether irregular, too fast, or too slow.
- Anti - Arrhythmic drugs may be used to control or correct cardiac rhythm.
- The drugs used to treat Arrhythmia are called Anti- Arrhythmic Drugs.
- Also Known as Anti-dysrhythmic drugs, Anti-Fibrillatory drugs.

## Classification

- 1) **Sodium Channel Blocker** : Quinidine , Procainamide , Lidocaine , Phenytoin.
- 2) **Beta blockers** : Atenolol , Propranolol
- 3) **Potassium channel blockers** : amiodaron , bretylium.
- 4) **Calcium Channel Blockers** : Verapamil , Nifedipine.

## Pharmacological Actions

- ▲ They block myocardial Na<sup>+</sup> Channels.
- ▲ They slow down heart rate.
- ▲ They block potassium channel in myocardium.

## Indication

- ◆ Arrhythmia
- ◆ Atrial fibrillation ( irregular or rapid heart rate )

## Contraindications

- ❖ Hypersensitivity
- ❖ Coronary artery diseases
- ❖ Severe hepatic disorder

## Doses

- ✚ Quinidine : ( 100-200mg/tds ) oral
- ✚ Procainamide : ( .5-1 g/d ) oral
- ✚ Amiodaron ( 400-600mg/d ) orally
- ✚ Sotalol ( 40-80mg/bd ) orally.

# Drugs Used In Atherosclerosis

## Atherosclerosis

- Formation of Plaque inside the arteries is referred to as a state of Atherosclerosis.
- With the Time plaque harder and narrows the arteries.
- As the arteries are narrowed the flow of oxygen rich blood to heart as well as to other areas of the body is reduced or stopped.

## Drugs Used In Atherosclerosis

### Classification

1. **HMG-CoA Reductase Inhibitors ( Statins )** : Atorvastatin , Lovastatin .
2. **Bile Acid Sequestrants ( Resins )** : Cholestyramine , Colestipol .
3. **Fibric Acid Derivatives ( Fibrates )** : Clofibrate , Fenofibrate .
4. **Triglyceride Synthesis and lipolysis Inhibitors** : Nicotinic Acid , Probucol .
5. **Others** : Omega 3 fatty acids

### Pharmacological Action

- ▲ They slow or inhibit the production / synthesis of cholesterol.
- ▲ They prevent deposition of lipids in blood vessels ( formation of plaque )
- ▲ They bind with bile and prevent reabsorption of bile from GIT.

### Indications

- ◆ They are used to treat hyperlipidemia.
- ◆ They are used to reduce the risk of MI.
- ◆ They are used to remove plaque in blood vessels.
- ◆ These are used to maintain or reduce cholesterol level.

### Contraindication

- ❖ Liver Diseases
- ❖ In pregnant & lactating women
- ❖ Hypersensitivity
- ❖ Gall bladder disorder

### Dose

- ✚ Cholestyramine ( 4 g / d in starting in divided dose )
- ✚ Colestipol ( 2-16 g /d in divided dose )
- ✚ Clofibrate ( 1.5 - 2 g /d in divided dose )
- ✚ Fenofibrate ( 50-150mg/ d ) .
- ✚ Atorvastatin (10-20mg/d)
- ✚ Lovastatin ( 20-80mg/d)

# Drugs used in congestive Heart failure

- When a heart fails to pump blood in a quantity sufficient to fulfill the body requirements a condition of Congestive Heart Failures.
- Also Known as heart failure.

## CHF due to

- Narrowing of arteries
- Congenital Heart defects
- Infection or defect in heart valve
- Myocarditis (Infection of heart muscles )
- Cardiomyopathy ( disease of heart muscles )

## Symptoms

- Fatigue
- Swelling or odema
- Shortness of breath
- Increased Urination

## Classification

### 1) Drugs with Positive Inotropic Effects :

- **Cardiac glycosides** : Digoxin , Digitoxin , Oubain .
- **Bipyridines Or Phosphodiesterase Inhibitors** : Amrinone , Milrinone .
- **β adrenergic agonist** : Dobutamine , Dopamine .

### 2) Drugs without Positive Inotropic Effects :

- **Diuretics** : Chlorothiazides , Furosemide , spironolactone.
- **ACEI** : Captopril , ramipril.
- **β Blockers** : Atenolol , propranolol.
- **Vasodilators** : Nitrates , Hydralazine.



## Pharmacological Action :

- ⤴ Heart : They Provide strength the heart muscles and increase the contraction force of heart.
- ⤴ Kidney : They Increase the blood flow to the kidney this increase urination and relifes odema patient with cardiac odema
- ⤴ Effect on CNS : Digitalis may produced symptoms of visual disturbances such as blurring of vision etc.
- ⤴ They cause Vasodilation.

## Indications

- ◇ They are used to treat Congestive heart failure.
- ◇ Circulatory Shock
- ◇ Cardiac Arrhythmia etc.

## Contraindications

- ❖ Hypersensitivity
- ❖ Aortic Diseases
- ❖ Hypokalamia
- ❖ Pulmonic Valve disease

## Doses

- ✚ Milrinone : ( 0.375mcg/kg/min ) maximum 1.13 mg kg /d .
- ✚ Amrinone ( 5-15mcg /kg/min ) maximum 10mg /d .
- ✚ Dobutamine ( 2.5-10mcg/kg/min) maximum 40 mcg /kg In divided dose
- ✚ Dopamine ( 0.2-1mg /kg/min ) maxm. 300-1200 mg in divided dose .

# Drug Therapy For Shock

- Shock is a condition in which our body cells does not get proper amount of oxygen (Hypoxia)
- Which result in decreasement in tissue perfusion

↓ Oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) → ↓ Tissue Perfusion → Cell Death → Organ Damage → Like Heart etc.,

## Classification

- 1) **Sympathomimetics Amines** : Dobutamines, Adrenaline
- 2) **α-adrenoreceptor blocking agent** : Pentolamine, Phenoxybenzamine.
- 3) **Dextrox** : Vasodilators, Diuretics.

## Pharmacological Action

- Increase in Heart Rate
- Increase in Cardiac output
- Increase in Positive Inotropic effect

## Indication

- ◇ It is used to treat shock.
- ◇ It is used to treat septic shocks ( due to infection )
- ◇ It is used to treat CHF

## Contraindication

- ❖ Severe Hypertension
- ❖ Hypokalemia
- ❖ Myocarditis
- ❖ Arrhythmias.

## Doses

- ⚡ Dopamine 0.2 -1 mg / kg / min
- ⚡ Dobutamine 2.5 - 10 mg / kg / min

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Amir Khan

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