



إعداد الصيدلاني/ـة: اربحوال







Cardiovascular System

Hypertension

Co Goli *

1. Heart

2. Bland lessels

ع الأصل العدمة بعدمال ي الأصل العدمان على في الأصل العدمان على العدمان

hypertention (ap Ye'lls) (المسكلة الأسك 2 Secondary HTN I primary HTN (essential) (العزم ابنهم انه اله الم يمان علاجة و لكن اله "ك لاعكن علاجه) ने हें या कार्यायें में प्रांट्य binand: Mythom eticoda corecina Sideeffelis - hyporthiradism 63 اعونها انه سرفع متضاالم -- إذ ا محاكل 13 762004 (rops don) pro 1

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(انهاد الرب) من اكسم)

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(اکلمالاساسی یامن ی المهای کاری)

- Hypertension is the most common cardiovascular disease. The prevalence of hypertension increases with advancing age.
- About 50% of people between the ages of 60 and 69 years old have hypertension
- Hypertension is the principal cause of:- المعالمة على المعالمة المعالم

* 120/80 All Crant Bland pressured Cantrol Hai itos *

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hypothegion sie veril 1 to al vite , in ino

• Hypertension is defined conventionally as a sustained increase in blood pressure 140/90 mm Hg.

• Both systolic and diastolic measurements contribute to

—mortality – morbidity.

— morbidity.

— المهام س ما ما من من المعامل على المعامل الم

• Systolic blood pressure tends to rise disproportionately greater in the elderly due to decreased compliance in blood vessels associated with aging and atherosclerosis.

 Isolated systolic hypertension (sometimes defined as systolic BP >140 to 160 mm Hg with diastolic BP <90 mm Hg) is largely confined to people >60 years of age

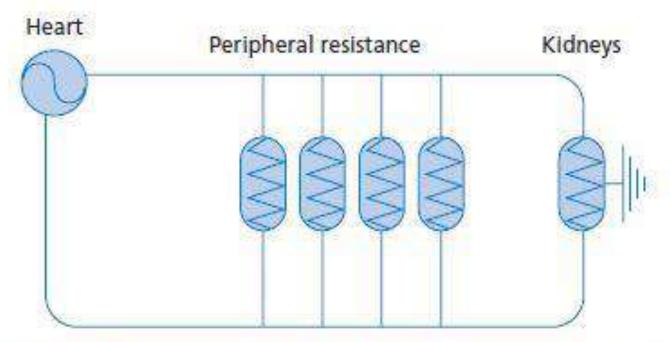


Figure 28.2: Arterial blood pressure is controlled by the force of contraction of the heart and the peripheral resistance (resistances in parallel though various vascular beds). The fullness of the circulation is controlled by the kidneys, which play a critical role in essential hypertension.

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hypertension

• Associated with rapidly progressive microvascular occlusive disease in the kidney (with renal failure), brain (hypertensive encephalopathy), congestive heart failure, and pulmonary edema.

heart

(Control (walanie ellis)

 Hospital management on an emergency basis for prompt lowering of blood pressure.

فقه لیس علاج

hypertonsian II you in sylp I what I win

factors that increase the incidence of hyperter

The risk of cardiovascular disease, is increased markedly by:

- 1. Smoking
- 2. Diabetes
- Elevated low-density lipoprotein

المحالات الأصال المحالات المح

Systolic Blood pressure 120 sove?

Systolic Blood pressure 80 Je?

(موسور) (عالم)

18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1				7
hypertesion		Systolic mm Hg		Diastolic mm Hg
	Normal	<120	and	<80
	Prehyper- tension	120- 139	or	80-89
hypudsonia	Stage <u>I</u>	140- 159	or	90-99
170/116	Stage <u>II</u>	≥160	or	≥100 —

Figure 19.2

Classification of blood pressure, based on report of the seventh report of the Joint National Committee on Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure (JNC 7).

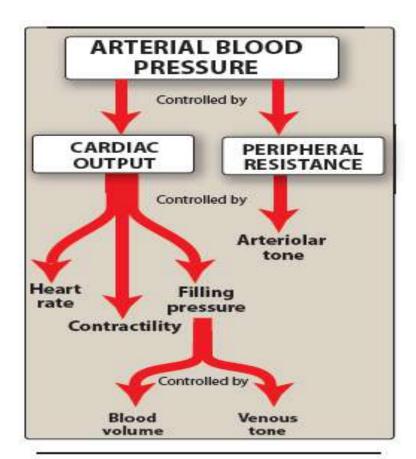


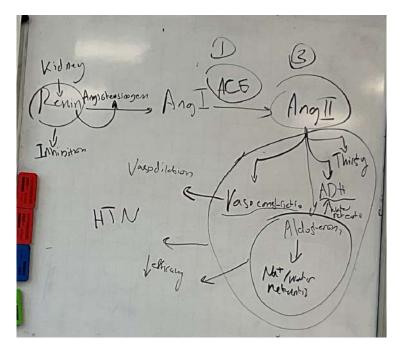
Figure 19.3
Major factors influencing blood pressure.

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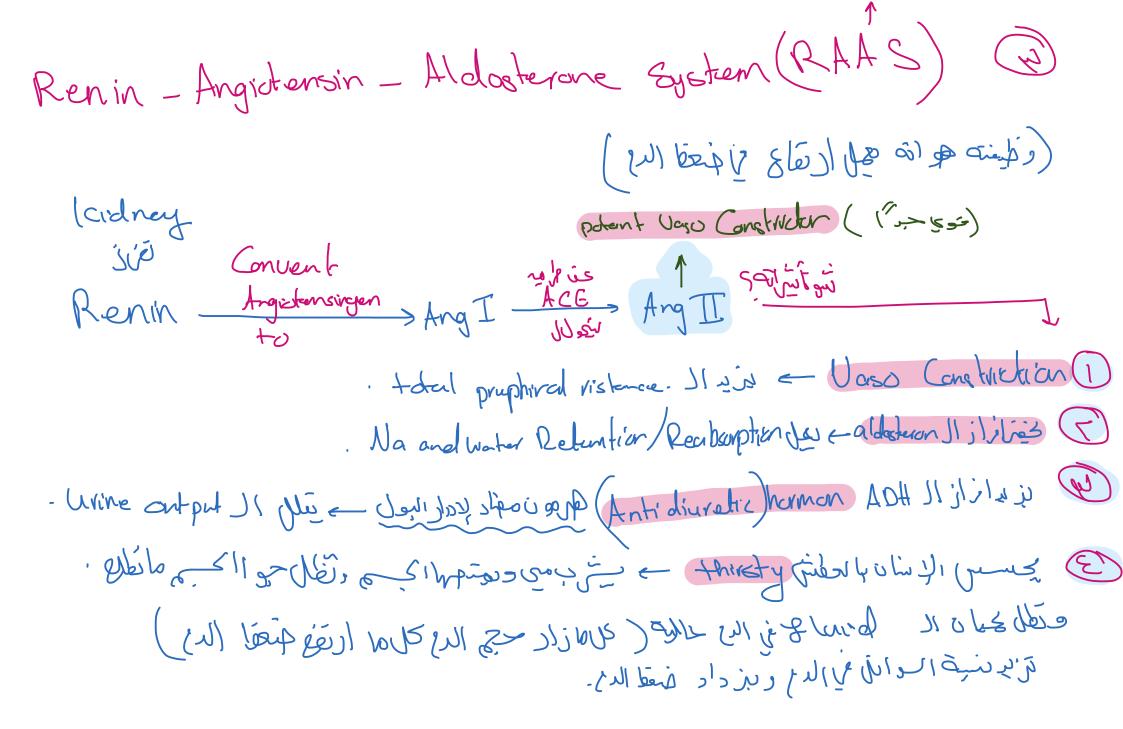
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(سية رسمها الدكنور أتناء اعجام)



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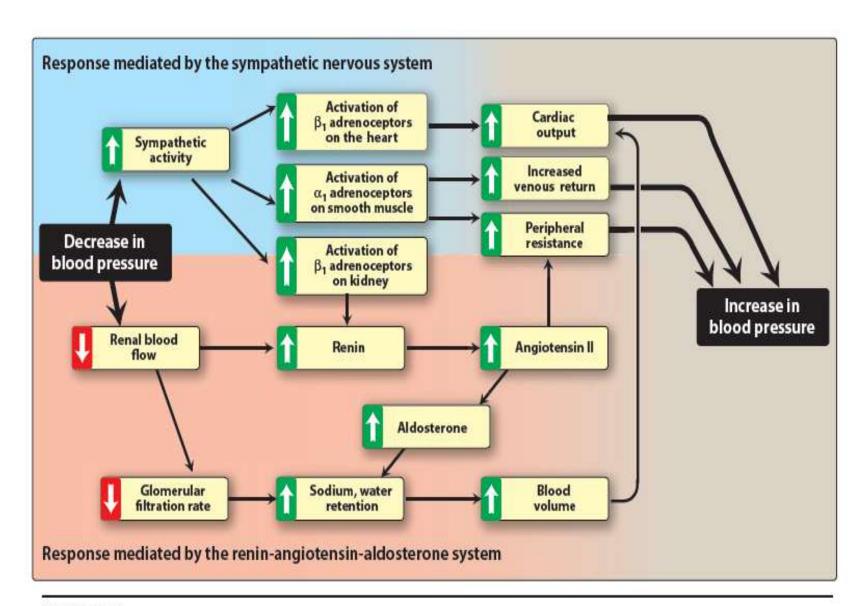
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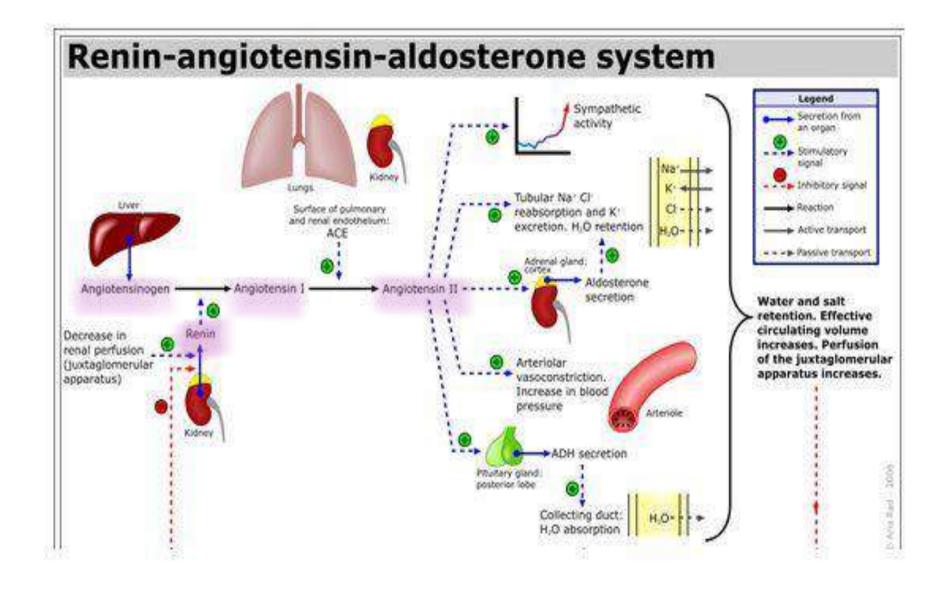
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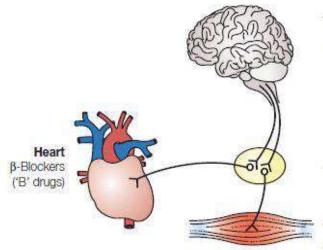
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BP control

- The sympathetic nervous system is important in the control of blood pressure(Baroreceptors in the aortic arch and carotid sinuses) to send fewer impulses to cardiovascular centers in the spinal cord.
- α receptor mediated vasoconstrictor tone and β receptor-mediated cardiac stimulation.
- A vasoconstrictor peptide, <u>endothelin</u>, released by the endothelium contributes to vasoconstrictor tone.
- Conversely , <u>endothelium</u>-derived nitric oxide provides background active vasodilator tone.
- RAAS







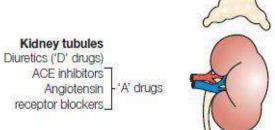
Vasomotor centre

α₂-Adrenoceptor agonists (e.g. clonidine) Imidazoline receptor agonists (e.g. moxonidine)

Sympathetic ganglia

Vascular smooth muscle

ACE inhibitors Angiotensin receptor blockers Calcium channel blockers ('C' drugs) Diuretics ('D' drugs) α₁-Blockers (e.g. doxazosin)



Adrenal cortex

ACE inhibitors Angiotensin receptors blockers Mineralocorticoid antagonists

Juxtaglomerular cells β-blockers ('B' drugs)

Renin inhibitors

Figure 28.3: Classes of antihypertensive drugs and their sites of action.

Anti-hypertensive drugs (Anti-hypertensive drugs

- Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEI) and → ACE Inhibitors

 Angiotensin AT1 receptor antagonists (Sartans)—Angidensin Reaphor

 B: β-adrenoceptor antagonists

 B- Blacker

 ARB
- C Calcium channel antagonists Ca channel Blocker
- D: Diuretics.

* April Mosselv Fürlesy Wego ?? & a yille.

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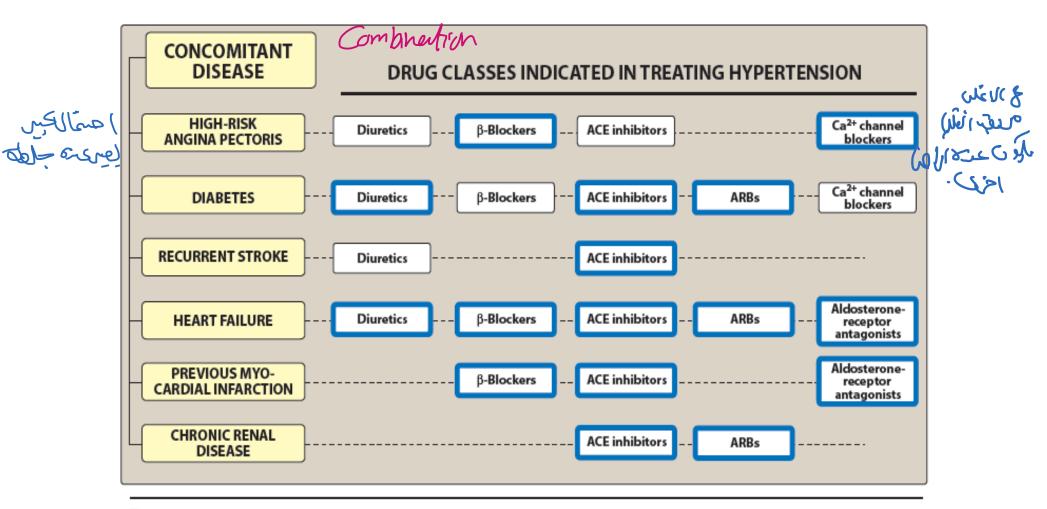


Figure 19.5

Treatment of hypertension in patients with concomitant diseases. Drug classes shown in blue boxes provide improvement in outcome (for example diabetes or renal disease) independent of blood pressure. [Note: Angiotensin-receptor blockers (ARBs) are an alternative to angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors.] ACE = angiotensin-converting enzyme; ARB = angiotensin receptor blockers

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ع من اخراعها ومی طافرلعها ؟

- The 'ABCD' rule provides a useful basis for starting drug treatment.
- A (and B) drugs inhibit the renin—angiotensin—aldosterone axis and are effective
- Old people and people of Afro-Caribbean ethnicity often have a low plasma renin and in these patients a class C or D drug is preferred.
- Use a low dose and, except in emergency situations, titrate this upward gradually.

chronic —> Control

not chronic —> treatment

- Addition of a second drug is often needed.
- It is better to use such combinations than to use very high doses of single drugs: this seldom works and often causes adverse effects.
- Loss of control if blood pressure control, having been well established, is lost, there are several possibilities to be considered:
- non-adherence; (الكتراع بكريفه بالدواي)
- drug interaction e.g. with non-steroidal antiinflammatory

• <u>intercurrent disease – e.g. renal impairment,</u> atheromatous renal artery stenosis.

مروع الأرفي

DRUGS USED TO TREAT HYPERTENSION

(A) DRUGS:

Ramipril 2.5-20 mg /day

Trandolapril, 1-4 mg

Fosinopril: 10-40mg

lisinopril:

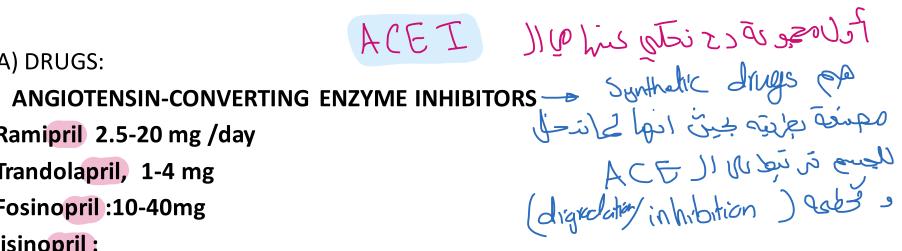
Captopril

Enalapril:

differ in their duration of action.

- They are given once daily and produce good 24-hour control.
- Patients with heart failure or following myocardial infarction

اعتلال الكلية السكري. . They slow the progression of diabetic nephropathy



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ACE MOA

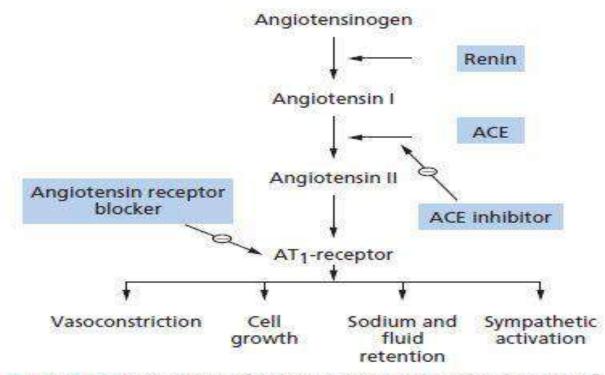
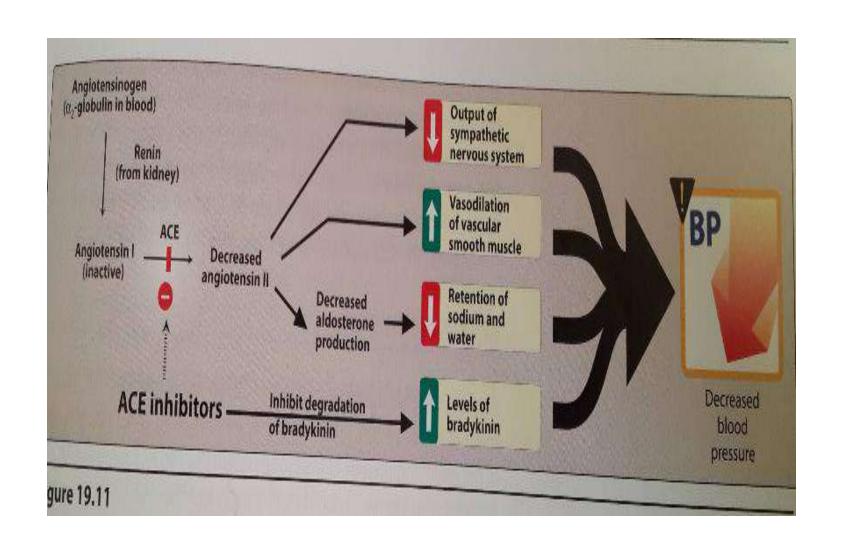
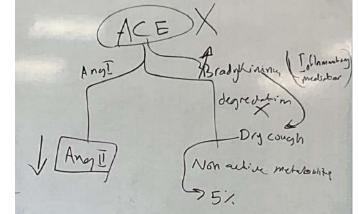


Figure 28.4: Generation of angiotensin II, and mode of action of ACE inhibitors and of angiotensin receptor blockers.





- Possibility of first-dose hypotension.
- The dose is subsequently usually given in the morning and increased gradually if necessary, while monitoring the bloodpressure response

Mechanism of action

- 1. ACE catalyses the cleavage of a pair of amino acids from short peptides, thereby 'converting' the inactive decapeptide angiotensin I to the potent vasoconstrictor angiotensin II
- 2.It also inhibits the degredation of bradykinin which is (a vasodilator peptide).

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Alléspolisil

Englander

Cough

Toolings

Svendykinine

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Metabolic effects

ACEI cause a mild increase in plasma potassium which is usually unimportant, (significant in RF)

Adverse effects

ACE inhibitors are generally well tolerated. Adverse effects

Lirst dose hypotension l'up ré introdu Side effects l'io include:

(• First-dose hypotension. - المهمامه مع المعالمة كم المعالمة كم المعالمة على المعالمة المع علاحتياط و كارم كذر المسيناله كارم المسيناله المسيناله

cases) during chronic dosing (due to bradykinin accumulation)

 Renal Faliure in Bilateral Renal artery stenosis. (therefore

ontraindicated in pregnancy

في • Angiodema (النخيس) النه الأوالل في الم حوالين العقوالين

هذا النهيِّم BRAS نا يجي متنكة ما المكانفة AngII Wies addition of the Blood 11) لا لاح الدم (وحودة ملم هذ (المه ولم معد) وما حم لا Renal Paliure __ dilations up visi

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ACGI JI

adverse et feets. Nie Zillen abail & mis

How does ACEI s contribute to Renal faliure in some patients?

 Glomerular filtration in these patients is critically dependent on angiotensin-II-mediated efferent arteriolar vasoconstriction, and when angiotensin II synthesis is inhibited, glomerular capillary pressure falls and glomerular filtration ceases renar Jibini Radiure

risinal allegé

ACET.

Pharmacokinetics

Pactive when administered orally, but are highly polar and are eliminated in the urine.

A number of these drugs (e.g. captopril, lisinopril) are active

> others (e.g. enalapril) are prodrugs and require metabolic conversion to active metabolites (e.g. enalaprilat, prendoprilat, ramiprilat)

>ACEI penetrate the central nervous system.

Many ofthese agents have long half-lives permitting once daily dosing; captopril is an exception.

Long duction poll all Short duation (1) Captopril / re/o e virci assortisaves jues.

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ACEIlle Combination belong with 2001 (in)
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Drug interactions

✓ Benficial combination with thiazides because :

ACEIs enhance thiazides efficacy (since it blocks Coliful dunte plassing RAS loop)

لا الله الله عنه Decrease thiazide- induced hypokalemia

المنها المناها المنا due to hyperkalemia induction

NSAIDs increase BP with ACEIs as well as other agents!!!

Therapeutic Indications of ACEIs المحالات المحا

- Essential HTN, +- DM
- Left ventricular dysfunction
- Post MI
- IHD

ACEI J. Sidnelfal - dry eagh + angrodeman of ACEI

ARR J. J. J. J. Dasier Low J. L. Genille the Sidneline J. Genille the Sidn

si (viei Side ettert) (viel)

ANGIOTENSIN RECEPTOR BLOCKERS "SARTANS"

respect luk pri n's aid of l'hard

- √ losartan, candesartan, irbesartan, valsartan
- ✓ Sartans are pharmacologically distinct from ACEI, but clinically similar in hypotensive efficacy.
- ✓ lack the common ACEI adverse effect of dry cough.
- ✓ Useful in HTN patients with complication as Heart Faluire or post MI, and diabetic (
 same as ACEIs)
- ✓ Binds with AT1 receptor in a stable complex

ATTreptor loc All affinity I wild SARTANS Il size of the 10000 such 1 line ARB I phystoriogies (axis AregII) i phystoriogies (axis AregII) I je leprode times Mechanism of action

- ➤ Most of the effects of angiotensin II, including vasoconstriction and aldosterone release, are mediated by the angiotensin Il subtype 1 (AT1) receptor. (blocked by sartans).
- http://pharmacologycorner.com/mechanism-of-action-videoanimation-ace-inhibitors-angiotensin-ii-receptor-blockers-arbs-andthe-renin-angiotensin-aldosterone-system/
- > Sartans are 10000 times more selective on AT1 receptors than Angiotensin 2!!!
- > The pharmacology of sartans differs predictably from that of ACEI, since they do not inhibit the degradation of bradykinin
- This difference probably explains the lack of cough with sartans

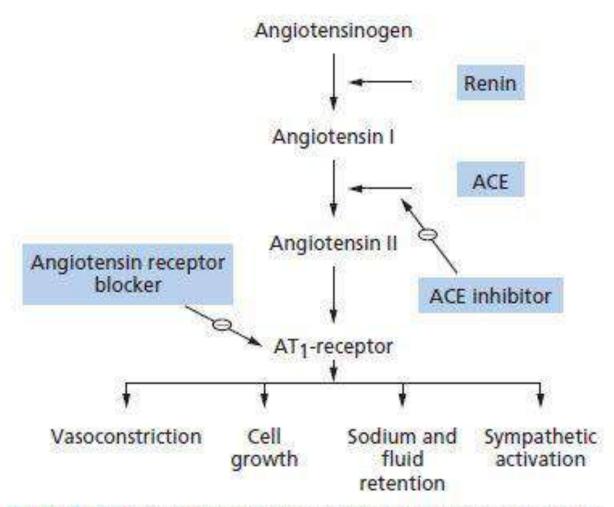


Figure 28.4: Generation of angiotensin II, and mode of action of ACE inhibitors and of angiotensin receptor blockers.

Pharmacokinetics

• <u>Half-lives</u> of most marketed ARB are <u>long enough</u> to permit <u>once daily</u> dosing.

Drug interactions & S. ARB 110 ACEI 11 cm Cambination JEI mes UP

No rational to combine ACEIs with Sartans.

Favourable Sartan combinations as in ACEIs combination

Adverse effects

• Adverse effects on renal function in patients with bilateral renal artery stenosis are similar to an ACEI.

- Hyperkalaemia and fetal renal toxicity.
- Angio-oedema is much less common than with ACEI

Renal Maril
Blood

Blood

Blood

Arejtt Maril

(ausitel pooling)

الستحدامه فيلا مادى Aliskiren

- Direct renin inhibitor (DRI)
- علیاً وجدو نظط هو کففی انه مینی حدود نظام کار enin) او کنامی مینود در مینود ادم هالتا نیم ا و دین و دین

- FDA approved in 2007
- Aliskiren binds to the binding pocket of renin, essential for its activity. Binding to this pocket prevents the conversion of angiotensinogen to angiotensin I.
- Aliskiren is also available as combination therapy with hydrochlorothiazide.
- Side effects include : hyperkalemia, angioedema

یارب نگونو استعنتی ... Der Mandri Humseise Papsis धीरंजी निक्ता । विकास ربي واجعلها عسقة عن عليع اكساكين ... ر عملنکی ادیج خوان ... جي اعدا