

تفريغ فارما ا



إعداد الصيدلاني/ـة: نور ابوليلي





ثق تماماً بأن كل التأخيرات في حياتك، ماهي إلا خير لك وسترى ذلك في قادم الأيام، فما صرف الله عنك شيئاً ليحرمك، ولا أخر عنك أمراً ليُعذبك، وإنما ليعطيك أفضل من اختياراتك لنفسك، والمؤمن يُدرك ذلك ببصيرته لا





Heart Faliure

المرحن بزيد مع الومس

لا العلب ما بيقدريضن كحياة كامنة من الم بحيث

تعظم حاجة أعضاء الجسم من رام

Heart failure (HF) is a complex, progressive disorder in which the heart is unable to pump sufficient blood to meet the needs of the body

Symptoms :-

-Dyspnea - التنفس ما التنفس المسام عدم التنفس

-Fatigue متعباناه مسجاراك

-Fluid retention -- عالَى بكل المجسم

- ✓ Myo cardial infarction
- HTN سه uncontro leal HTN (عندو HTN سه uncontro leal HTN (الافويين
- ✓ Arteriosclerotic heart disease
- مراثی سنولامیت و Congenital heart disease →

عند و الما السّرة على والمعارضة و Chromic activation of Sympathetic + RAAS بنت و HF بنت و المحارضة و المحارضة

*Chronic activation of the sympathetic nervous system and the reninangiotensinaldosterone axis is associated with remodeling of cardiac tissue, characterized by loss of myocytes, hypertrophy, and fibrosis"

ال chronic activation كيف معلى غاتر على القلب ؟ رح ينزيد الجسهد على القلب نشجة الجهد عاد الصوري عند وللمحافظة والمحافظة المحافظة المحافظة

Goals of pharmacologic intervention in HF

: HE was elle a could

- الي وصل المرحلة الله عدم عبوح قبيو لله الله Slow disease progression لله عدم عبوح قبيو مليعي لكن الهدف ماأزيد الحالة سوء .
- اما فقط عن الهربين ما هدر Increase survival
- ✓ Improve QOL.

PHYSIOLOGY OF MUSCLE CONTRACTION

> Action potential:

 Generated by the "pacemaker" located in SA and AV node cells

> Cardiac contraction:

Regulated by Intracellular Ca levels (free Ca)

The higher intracellular Ca levels the more contraction occurs

Cardiovascular Consequences of HF

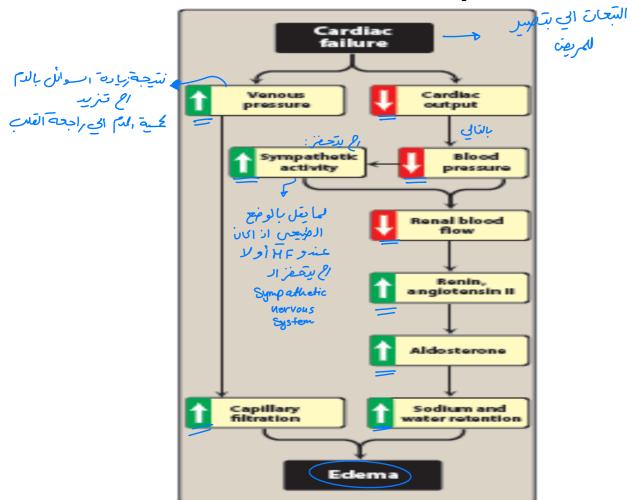


Figure 16.4
Cardiovascular consequences of beart failure.

Consequences of HF:

- Sympathetic nervous system

 Activation of the SNS (β-blockers)

 Activation of the SNS (β-blockers)
- > Activation of RAAS (ACEIs, ARBs)
- إرقناء ودَفِيتُم عفيه → Myocardial Hypertrophy or dilated → العقيم الع cardiomyopathy (مالوعلام)
- ➤ Increases blood volume (Duiretics)

له بخمع السوائل دگل الحسم

* يعنى مربع HF سعالج عجوعة أدميه *

THERAPEUTIC OBJECTIVES AND GENERAL MEASURES FOR CHRONIC HEART FAILURE

Therapeutic objectives in treating heart failure are

- to improve symptoms and
 to prolong survival.

General principles of treating heart failure: اذا كان عندو نفتها باله اله

- review prescribed drugs and if possible withdraw drugs والمريض الموريوم المريض الموريوم المريض الموريوم المريض الموريوم المريض الموريوم المريض الموريوم المريض ا
- some negative inotropes (e.g. verapamil) من المقامن المناعب و cardiac toxins المناعبة المناب المناعبة المنا
- cardiac toxins (e.g. daunorubicin, ethanol, imatinib,

(ووقع مرول الأدويه) بسميهم Biological drags بسميهم (وقع مدول الأدويه)

- drugs that cause salt retention (e.g. NSAID). -> ما ستف مهم
- consider anticoagulation on an individual basis.

إذا كان محتاج بعملية يعني مش للكل.

HF Pharmacology

- I. RAAS Inhibitors: (ACEIs, ARBs) مسكل أصلي ا
- II. β-Blockers: (Bisoprolol, Carvidolol, metoprolol) Cardio selective
 β blocker
- III. Duiretics: (Thiazaides, Loop)
- IV. Digitalis glycosides → Digoxin Ji 35

بيقال الـ HR في بزيد الا Contractility العالى الـ HR في بزيد العالى الـ HR في بنويد عوة إنفاجن العالى = فلاع العالى ف تبزيد عوة إنفاجن العالى = Positive inotropec

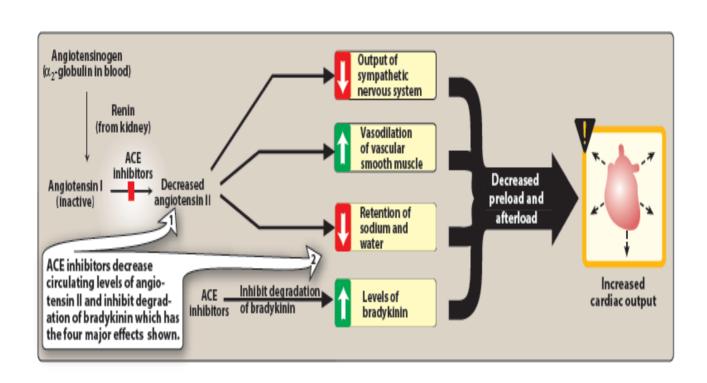
Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors

- (ACE) inhibitors are the agents of choice in HF.
- These drugs:
- 1. Block the enzyme that cleaves angiotensin I to formthe potent vasoconstrictor *angiotensin II (vasoconstictor)*
- 2. Maintain the activation of **Bradykinis (vasodilator)**
- 3. Decrease Aldosterone secretion -: 4 mind discover and so HT and is in the terminal of the secretary and the secretary

edema عندو Hild dyspnea عندو HF ما عندو edema

"ACE inhibitors may be considered for single-agent therapy in patients who present with mild dyspnea on exertion and do not show signs or symptoms of volume overload (edema)"

« يعى اداكان بسرائة الـ HF))



Combinations

اذا كان بحاجة الأكثر من دوامع ACEI

- ➤ ACE inhibitors may be used in combination with:
- Diuretics,
- β-blockers,
- Digoxin,



in in in the pre + after loud is other.

Pharmacokinetics

- Better taken on empty stomach
- All are prodrugs except captopril
- Require activation by hydrolysis via hepatic enzymes
- Plasma half-lives of active compounds vary from 2 to 12 hours معبين المادة على المادة الما
- Ramipril Q24 hrs (newer) "عبيه"

half live - 24 hr

Adverse effects

S.E:

- 1st dose hypotension
- renal insufficiency
- Hyperkalemia
- Angioedema
- Persistent dry cough → اذا حادث عند المريف ARB. بخير الدوا د

Angiotensin-receptor blockers

LA receptor 11 - 1

- ✓ Orally active compounds that are extremely potent competitive antagonists of the
- "Angiotensin Type 1 receptor AT1".
- ✓ One advantage over ACEIs is that they produce complete blockade i.e (more potenet than AnglI itself on the AT1 receptor) → ACEI
- ✓ BUT they don't up-regulate Bradykinin كا بتمنعو تماكا
- √ (NO cough)**

أو لا عاستون لا نبي سحت الارتباط عين

ال Receptor المسلا في ARB أحسن

Iosartan, candesartan, irbesartan, valsartan

"All the ARBs are approved for treatment of hypertension based on their clinical efficacy in lowering blood pressure and reducing the morbidity and mortality associated with hypertension. As indicated above, their use in HF is as a *substitute for ACE inhibitors* in those patients with *severe cough or angioedema*"

angio edema of cough sie is sup l'il Speciain to *

Pharmacokinetics

- orally active and require only not prodrug
- once-a-day dosing
- Extensive 1st pass effect

- Losartan (Prototype) has an active metabolite
- Excreted in urine and feces
- All are highly plasma protein bound (>90%)
 except for *Candesartan*

low plasma protein bound ell

drug-drug

Adverse effects of Sartans

- Similar to ACEIs
- NO cough

Angioedema ا خالات +

β-BLOCKERS

بتقال من اله HR واله Contractility اله HR واله Contractility المرحسل حليك لييش بستضافهم ممرحسل اله A Ctivation اله

RAAS + Sympathetic nervous system

- If the heart is failing to pump already why to use Beta-Blocker??!!!
- The rational behind their use is:
- 1. Chronic SNS activation :أحلل من
- 2. Chronic RAAS activation : فتحال من
- ✓ Despite their initial exacerbation of symptoms, however they:
- Improve mortality rate
- ک Reverse cardiac remodelling → دهنغ التفهٰذم
- Improves systolic functioning القلب بصير يشمن بطريقة أحسن .

لل المعلمة والمعلمة والمعلمة والمعلمة والمعلمة والمعلمة والمعلمة والمعلمة المعلمة الم

* ما بعدر استخدم اي نوع من ال B blocker

NOT ALL β-BLOCKERS!!!

B blocker Block Selective

• Some of β-BLOCKERS are approved in HF, these include:

- ✓ Carvidolol: → X,+B, J Block day ~
 - N Block JEILD - Non selective β-BLOCKER مِسَّل κ, +βι
 - Has α-blocking activity بشكل اكبر مذ بريح العاب ال
- ✓ Metorolol:
- β1-selective antagonist
- ✓ Bisoprolol

Treatment should be started at low doses and gradually titrated

الجرعة الى بعمليها ليمن اله HF تحتلف عن HTW JI CL WITH

* بدمي مرضى ال HF أمل عرعة مكن استخدامها. مِمَا لِمَا أَرْسِهِ بِرَسِهِ مَا يَسْسِهُ عَلَيْهِ .

Side effects

المربق مش قادر سيحل

- المرابسب المرابس سخیں اشیاء حیاء dysfunction;less commonly vivid dreams. — سخیں اشیاء
- Airways obstruction
- > Hypoglycaemia

اد B blocker عند نقض الاشتاع ممكن

تزيد وتعل Block لا AV node للقلب من

€ Heart block - مل block for AV node مكن B blocker ف ريفيمن بشكل طبيعي ف الم تن سر 40 والحالة

Metabolic disturbance

ال عامرة برتفع ومرة بستفع ومرة بستفعنى المراد المر

DIURETICS مع الاستعناء عنة .

- ✓ A diuretic is used to control symptomatic oedema and dyspnoea in patients with heart failure
- ✓ A thiazide diuretic may be helpful in mild cases,
- ✓ Loop diuretics (Furosemide) is more potent and is more used
- ✓ Diuretics decrease both the "preload" and the "afterload".

mild HF give loop diwretic

DIRECT VASODILATORS

E Speriam is

- Used if ACEIs, ARBs and Beta-Blockers are intolerated
- When more vasodilation is needed
- Hydralazine (arterial dilator) is combined with Isosorbide dinitrate (venous dilation), these 2 drugs together decrease afterload and preload.

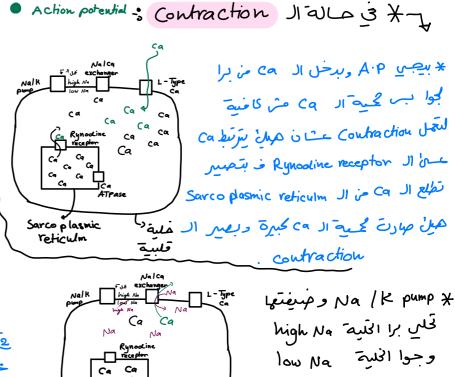
INOTROPIC DRUGS



- *"The inotropic action is the result of an increased cytoplasmic calcium concentration that enhances the contractility of cardiac muscle." الربير الدين المنافعة الم
- The cardiac glycosides are often called <u>digitalis</u> or digitalis glycosides, because most of the drugs come from the digitalis (foxglove) plant
- They are a group of chemically similar compounds that can increase the contractility of the heart muscle and, therefore, are widely used in treating HF.

-6 relaxation 1 als 3 * - لازام يعس relaxation بس كيف ؟ د مريفس: Pاله م الي جوا الخلية بسطيع عن طريق ال ? Ca Il Jim & Na I ca exchanger Na وعناه الم يقدر يدخل النزم علية ا Na الما مواالخلية في مرايق المالك من المالك هسا مهار عندي محيان جيرة من Na دردساها لحولان Na la exchanger يومف على high J واله الى صار دعيان كبيرة في تطلعواله السه ذرج رُبح ميسة ٧٩ قليلة جوا الخلية رح ترجع تطلع ال

Sarco plasmic reticular يربي يوليا اله الما دهيل عن اله عمد اله عن اله عن اله عن اله عن اله عن مرابع يبحل محل اله من اله عن مرابع عن مرابع اله ويبح يبح اله ويبح ياج طاقة له نو ببح ياج كالم ياج ك



Sarcoplasmic

خلية *قلبي*ة ﴿

4 Digoxin * ليزيد مما تغزمن اله ٢٥ عوا ال Sarco * کل مازاد اله Ca کان اله Coutractility اموی س Contractility JI HF في * Sarco plasmic reficulm . aire sie

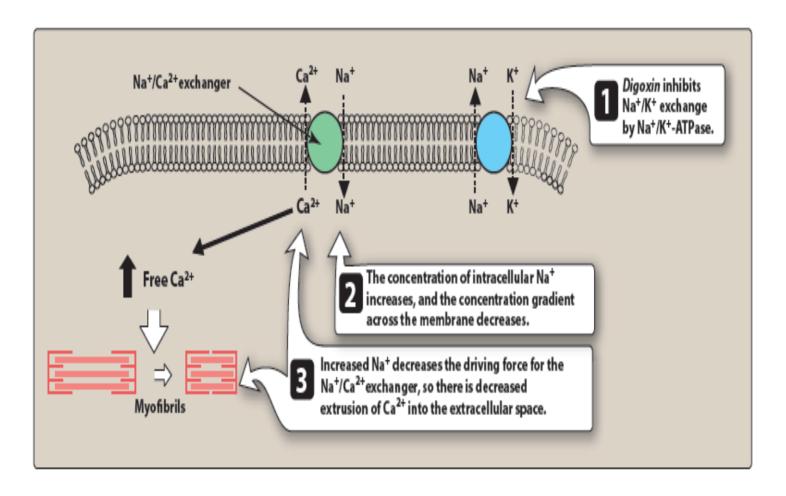
- Digoxiw عربية عمل ال

لا بعيل كامده و الخلية بدل ما يكون الما عبل المية الد المهم عبد الخلية بدل ما يكون الما عبد الموام المراه و الخلية بدل ما يكون الما عبد الما المحتمد المحتمد

قبل یعدین مارح بعرف بطلع یرمع بیتین جوا ال Sarco رجع بجی A.p رصرتی

* يعنى كل مرة حوة إنصاص القلب بديكون أعدى من الممرة الى قبل

MOA: Regulation of cytosolic calcium concentration



Digitalis glycosides

Ca الحميل بسب

- Increases the force of cardiac contraction \mathcal{I}
- Decrease in end-diastolic volume -> كمية اللم الى جو العلب بقل (بعد الإنقبام)
- improved circulation leads to reduced sympathetic activity
- Reduction in heart rate
- Digoxin slows down conduction velocity through the AV node, which accounts for its use in atrial fi معراب عناه في المعالمة الم

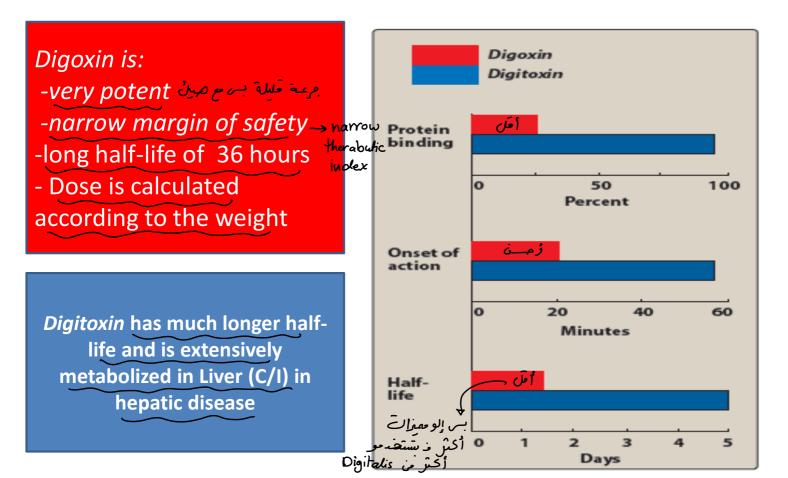
المان المواد المول المول

Therapeutic uses

Digoxin وما يحدو severe left ventricular systolic dysfunction وجرسنا معاة ACFI و المعادد المع

- Digoxin therapy is indicated in patients with severe left ventricular systolic dysfunction after initiation of ACE inhibitor and diuretic therapy.
- Digoxin's major indication is HF with atrial fibrillation
- Dobutamine, another inotropic agent, can be given intravenously in the hospital

Digitalis glycosides share the same effects but differ I potency and kinetics. Digoxin is the used one.



Adverse effects

- In general, decreased serum levels of potassium predispose a patient to digoxin toxicity.
- Digoxin levels must be closely monitored in the presence of renal insufficiency
- The common cardiac side effect is arrhythmia, characterized by slowing of AV conduction associated with atrial arrhythmias. (Bradycardia)
- Anorexia, nausea, and vomiting
- Alteration of color perception

خرط بالا توان بصوف الاجر كي أصفر

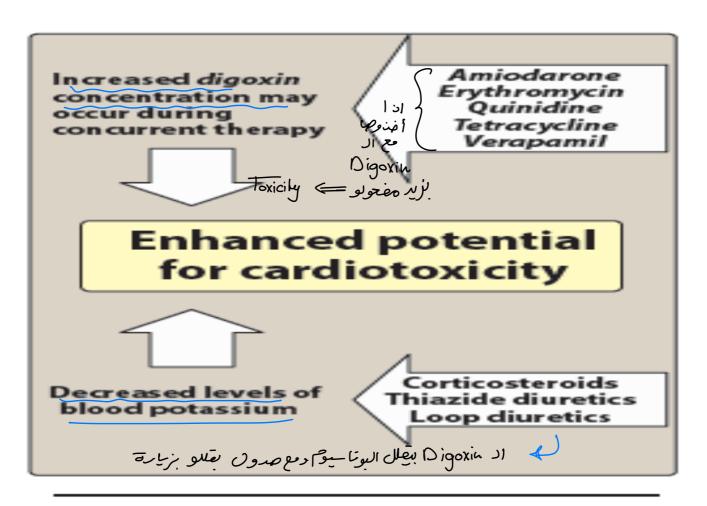


Figure 16.11
Drugs interacting with digoxin.

البرعة كالية المدة

Digoxin toxicity is often divided into acute or chronic:

- Chronic intoxication is an extension of the therapeutic effect of the drug and is caused by excessive calcium accumulation in cardiac cells (calcium overload). This overload triggers arrhythmias.
- Severe acute intoxication caused by suicidal or accidental extreme overdose results in cardiac depression leading to cardiac arrest rather than arrhythmias

ال معزنة اعراب الا المعنون الا المعنون الا المعنوب ال

Dose

igoxin عالى بوتاسيوم قليل فندي أرفع البرتاسيوم

- Treatment of digitalis toxicity includes several steps:
- 1) Correction of potassium or magnesium deficiency
- Correction of potassium deficiency (caused, eg, by diuretic use) is useful in chronic digitalis intoxication.
- Mild toxicity may often be managed by omitting 1 or 2 doses of digitalis and giving oral or parenteral K+ supplements. عوقعت الجرعات المرعات المرعا
- However, severe acute intoxication (as in suicidal overdoses) usually causes marked hyperkalemia (because of potassium loss from the intracellular compartment of skeletal muscle and other tissues). Acute digitalis intoxication should not be treated with supplemental potassium.

Treatment of digitalis toxicity includes several steps:

2) Antiarrhythmic Drugs عان اصمن ما يعبر في العدام العدام

- Antiarrhythmic drugs are useful if arrhythmia is prominent and does not respond to normalization of serum potassium.
- Agents that do not severely impair cardiac contractility (eg, lidocaine or phenytoin) are favored.
- Severe <u>acute</u> digitalis overdose usually causes marked inhibition of all cardiac pacemakers, and an <u>electronic pacemaker</u> may be required. Antiarrhythmic drugs are dangerous in such patients.

ترتبط عن جزیات ال Digoxin وتوقفو

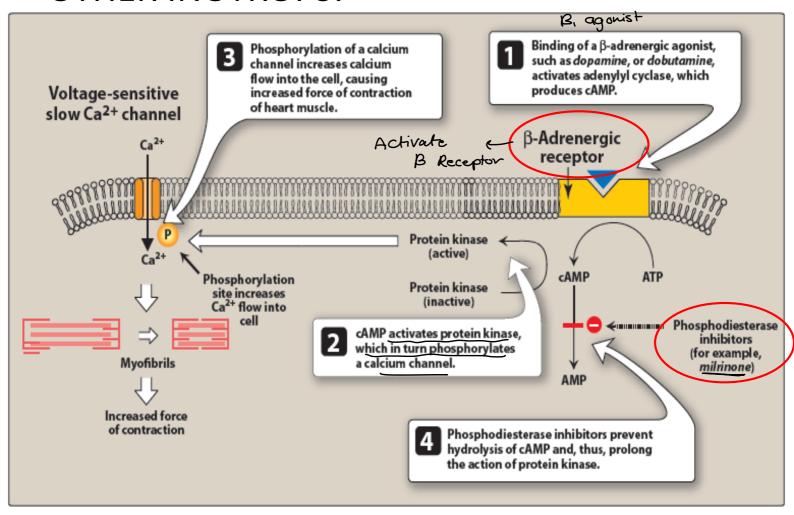
- Treatment of digitalis toxicity includes several steps:
- 3) Digoxin Antibodies Autidat

ايسموع

- Digoxin antibodies (digoxin immune fab; Digibind) are extremely effective and should always be used if other therapies appear to be failing.
- They are effective for poisoning with many cardiac glycosides in addition to digoxin and may save patients who would otherwise die.



OTHER INOTROPS:



K sparing divertic

ALDOSTERONE ANTAGONISTS

Spironolactone (or the newer expensive agent, eplerenone), when added to conventional therapy with loop diuretic, and β -adrenoceptor antagonist, further improves survival. Concerns regarding hyperkalaemia in such patients may have been overstated, at least provided patients with appreciably impaired renal function are excluded from such treatment

