PharmacologyPharmacy Department4th GradeAntiarrythmics Drugs

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Overview:

- In contrast to skeletal muscle, which contracts only when it receives a stimulus, the heart contains specialized cells that exhibit **automaticity**. That is, they intrinsically generate rhythmic action potentials in the absence of external stimuli.
- These "pacemaker" cells differ from other myocardial cells in showing a slow, spontaneous depolarization during diastole (phase 4), caused by an inward positive current carried by sodium and calcium ions. This depolarization is fastest in the sinoatrial (SA) node (the normal initiation site of the action potential), and it decreases throughout the normal conduction pathway through the atrioventricular (AV) node to the bundle of His and the Purkinje system.
- **Dysfunction of impulse generation or conduction** at any of a number of sites in the heart can cause an **abnormality in cardiac rhythm**.

B. Adenosine

- Adenosine is a naturally occurring nucleoside, but at high doses, the drug decreases conduction velocity, prolongs the refractory period, and decreases automaticity in the AV node.
- Intravenous *adenosine* is the drug of choice for abolishing **acute supraventricular tachycardia.**
- It has low toxicity but causes flushing, chest pain, and hypotension.
- Adenosine has an extremely short duration of action (approximately 10 to 15 seconds) due to rapid uptake by erythrocytes and endothelial cells.

C. Magnesium sulfate

- Magnesium is necessary for the transport of sodium, calcium, and potassium across cell membranes.
- It slows the rate of SA node impulse formation and prolongs conduction time along the myocardial tissue.
- Intravenous magnesium sulfate is the salt used to treat arrhythmias, as oral magnesium is not effective in the setting of arrhythmia.
- Most notably, *magnesium* is the drug of choice for treating the potentially fatal arrhythmia torsades de pointes and *digoxin*-induced arrhythmias.

