

Antiarrhythmic drug

* Class 1A

Disopyramide :- Orally, I.V

use for :- ventricular arrhythmia after → AMI

SVT → WPWS

side effects :- Antimuscarinic "dry mouth, Blurred vision, constipation"

↓ Blood pressure

Quinidine :- it's Blocks conduction

use for :- AF, atrial flutter, SVT, ventricular tachycardia

side effects :- Cardiac, extracardiac side effect like hypotension, heart failure

Procainamide :- IV infusion then orally

use for ventricular arrhythmia after → AMI

adverse effect hypotension + drug induced SLE in prolonged use

* Class I B :-

Lignocaine :- only IV " high 1st pass metabolism ,

low bio availability

used for :- ventricular arrhythmias after → AMI

side effects :- hypotension , sleepiness , confusion , convulsion with high dose

Phenytoin :- for digitalis induced arrhythmias

metoprolol :- orally

used for :- ventricular arrhythmia after → AMI

side effects :- ~~ataxia~~ ataxia , dysarthria , hypotension , tremor

* Class I C

Flecainide :-

used for :- VPC , ventricular tachycardia

SVT when others ineffective

* Class III

Amiodarone :- once daily orally or injection

* prolong duration of phase 1, 2, 3 of action potential, ↑ refractory period

used for:- AF, WPWS arrhythmias, SVT, VT
when safer agent ineffective

* high lipid soluble + large volume of distribution

long $t_{1/2}$ 54 days

adverse effects:- photophobia, photosensitivity, thyroid disorder

pneumonia, pulmonary fibrosis, hepatitis

Bretylium :- I.V in Resistant ventricular arrhythmia after AMI like VF, VT

* Class IV

Verapamil :- ① direct -ve inotropic, -ve chronotropic effect

② act on SA node and impair conduction in AV node by
Block Ca^{2+} influx in L-type channel during phase 2

used in:- AF, SVT

side effect:- headache, constipation, hypotension, bradycardia

* not used with beta blocker \Rightarrow both -ve inotropic, chronotropic

Contraindicated in heart failure after AMI