

Fisiología de los canales iónicos y farmacología de los anti arrítmicos

Primera parte

Rafael Porcile

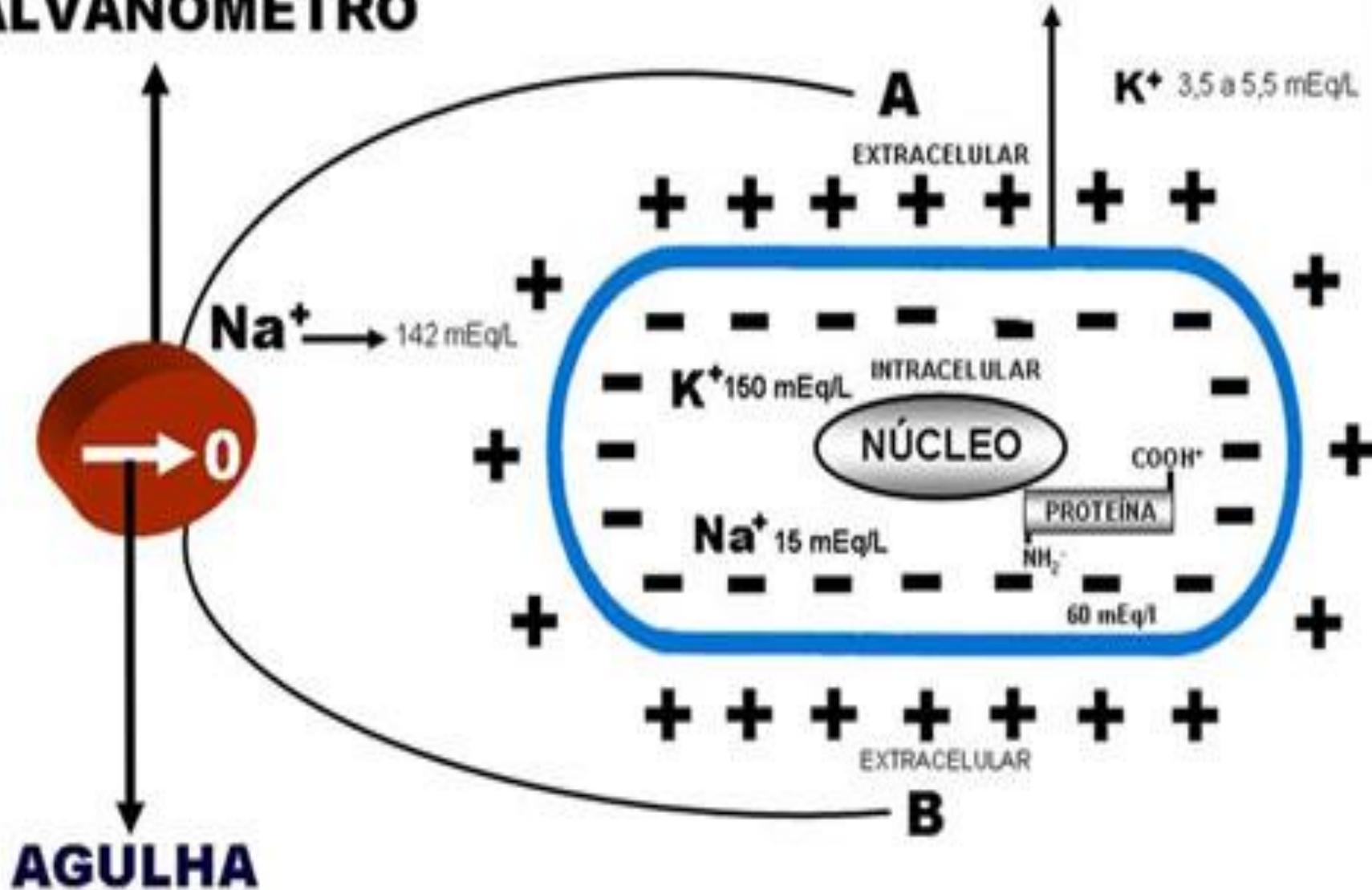
rafael.porcile@vaneduc.edu.ar

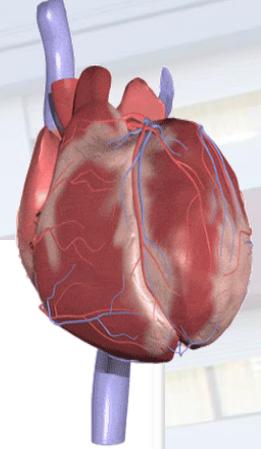
**DEPARTAMENTO DE CARDIOLOGIA
CATEDRA DE FISILOGÍA**

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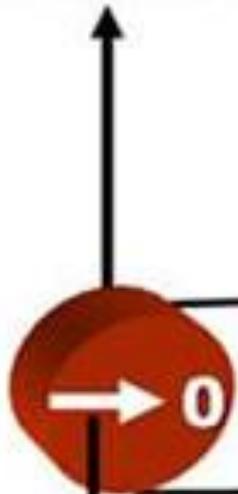
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SARCOLEMA OU MEMBRANA CELULAR



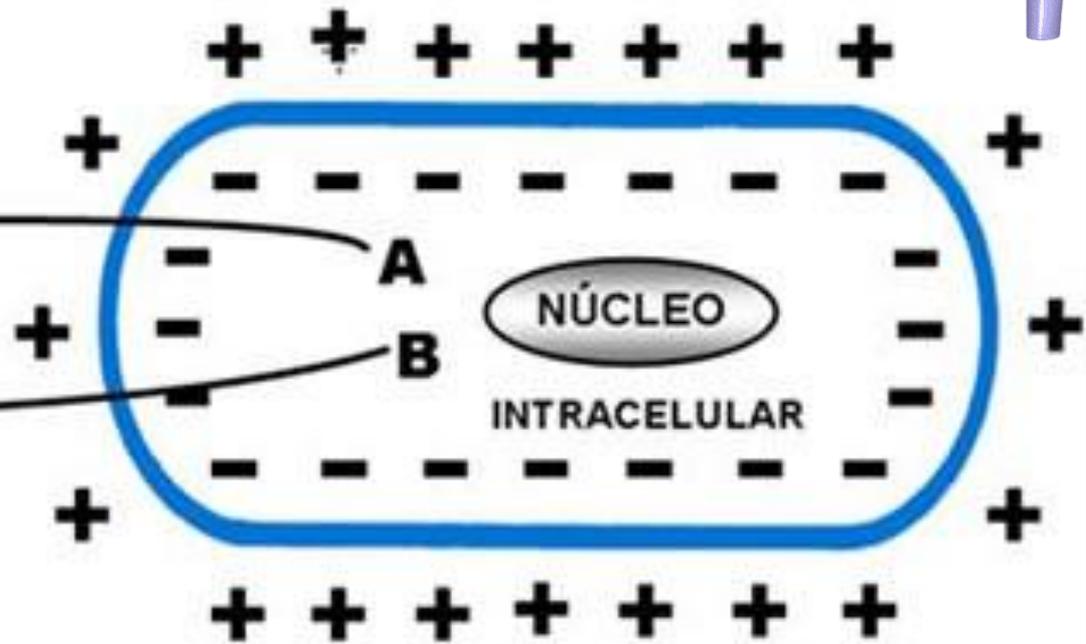


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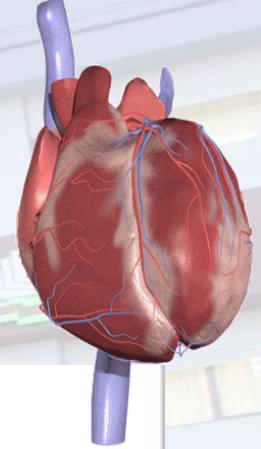


AGULHA

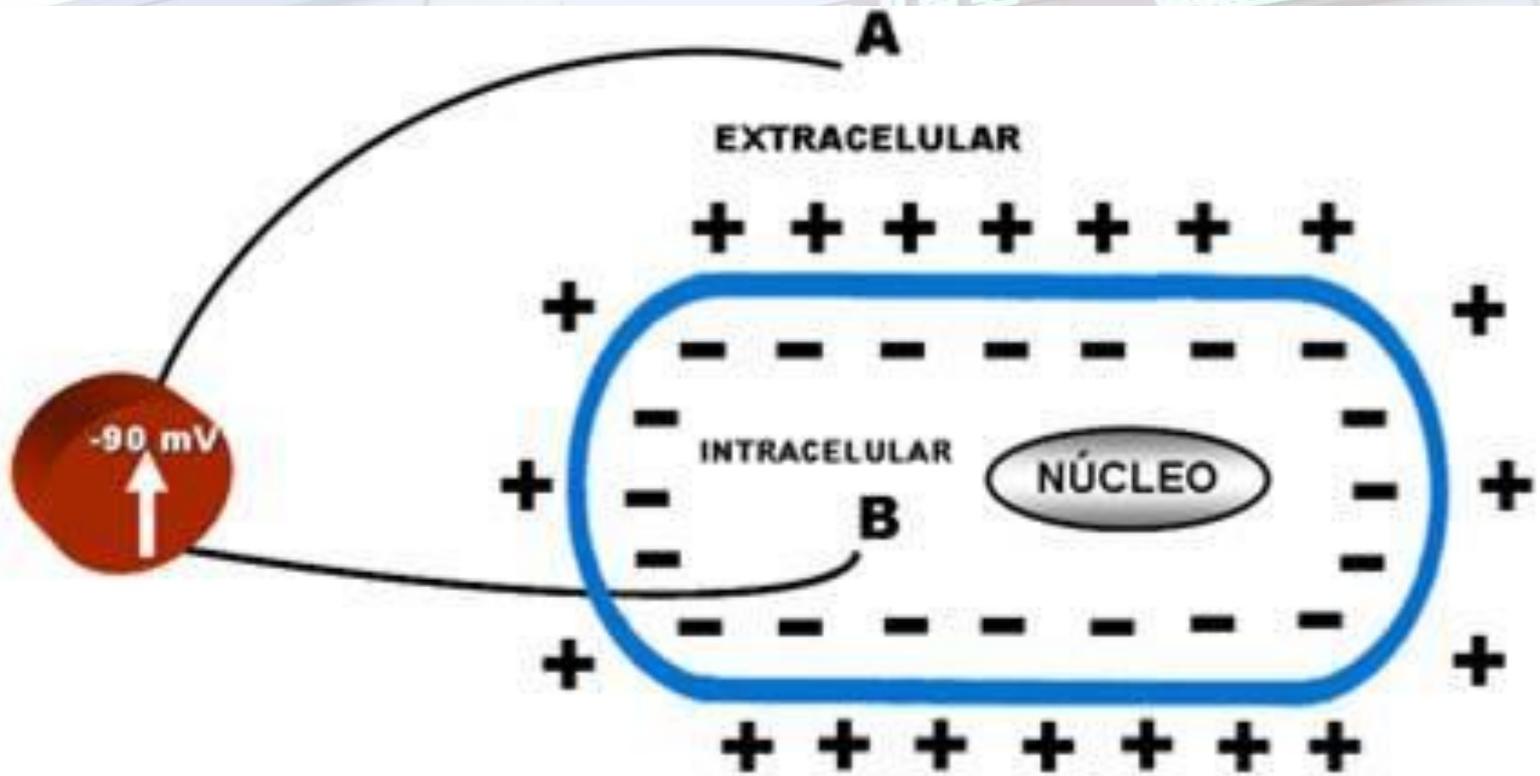
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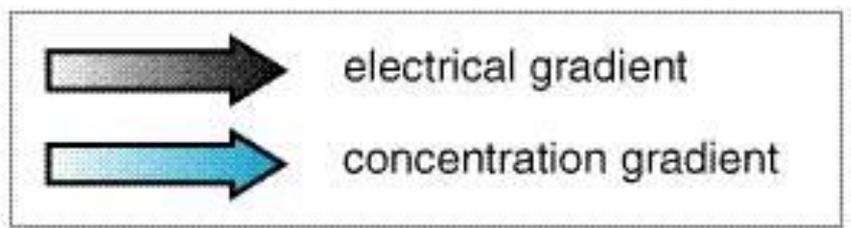
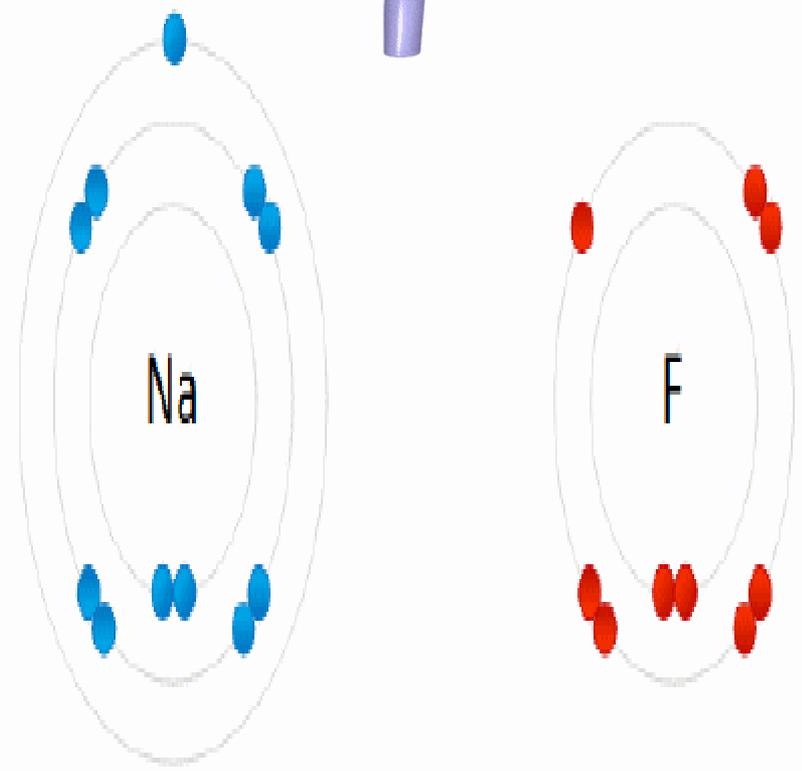
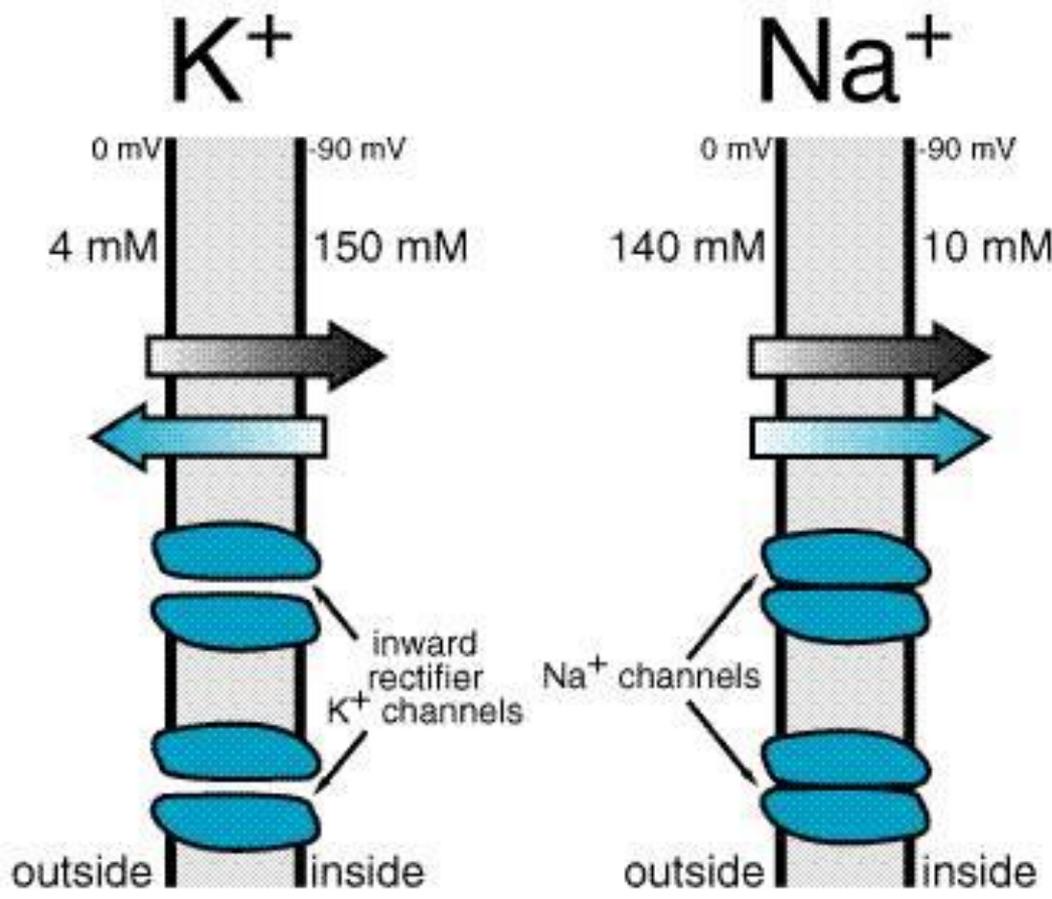
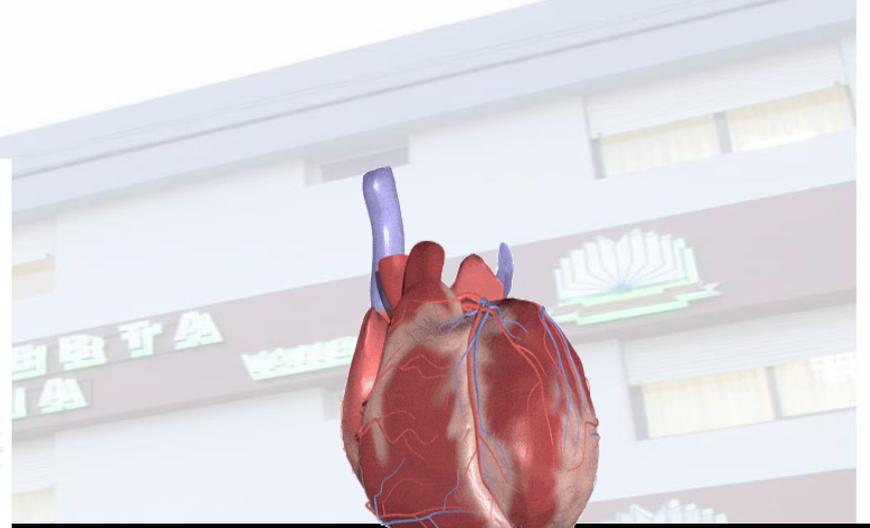


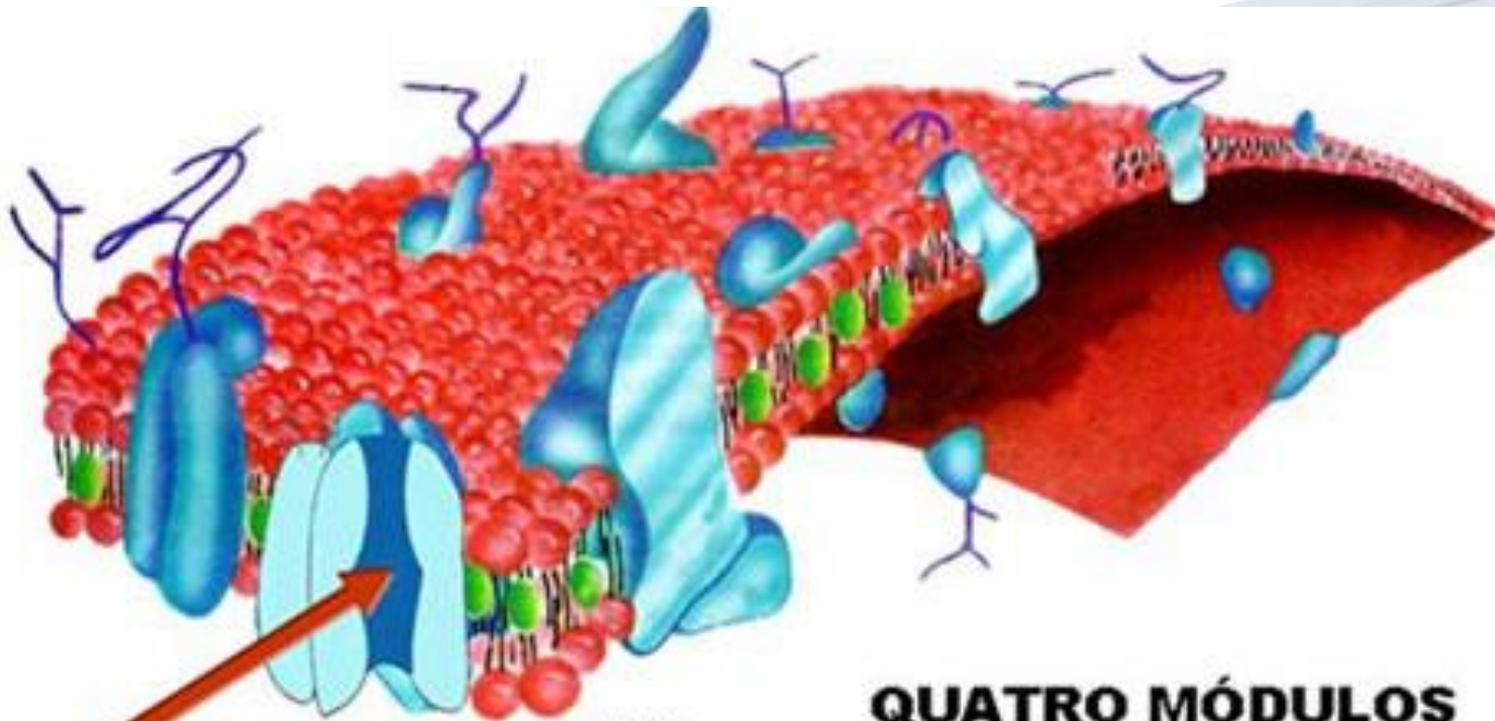
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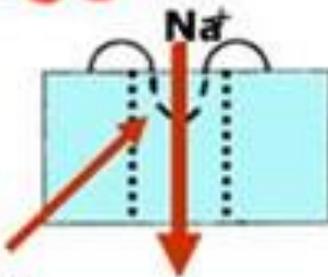
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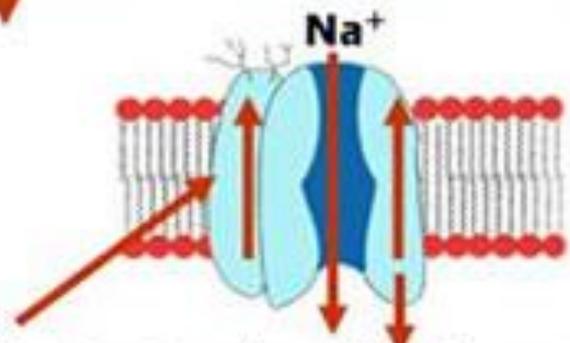
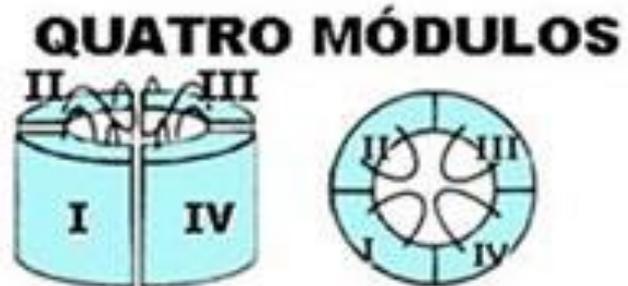




CANAL DE SÓDIO



Filtro Seletivo



subunidade β subunidade α

La despolarización

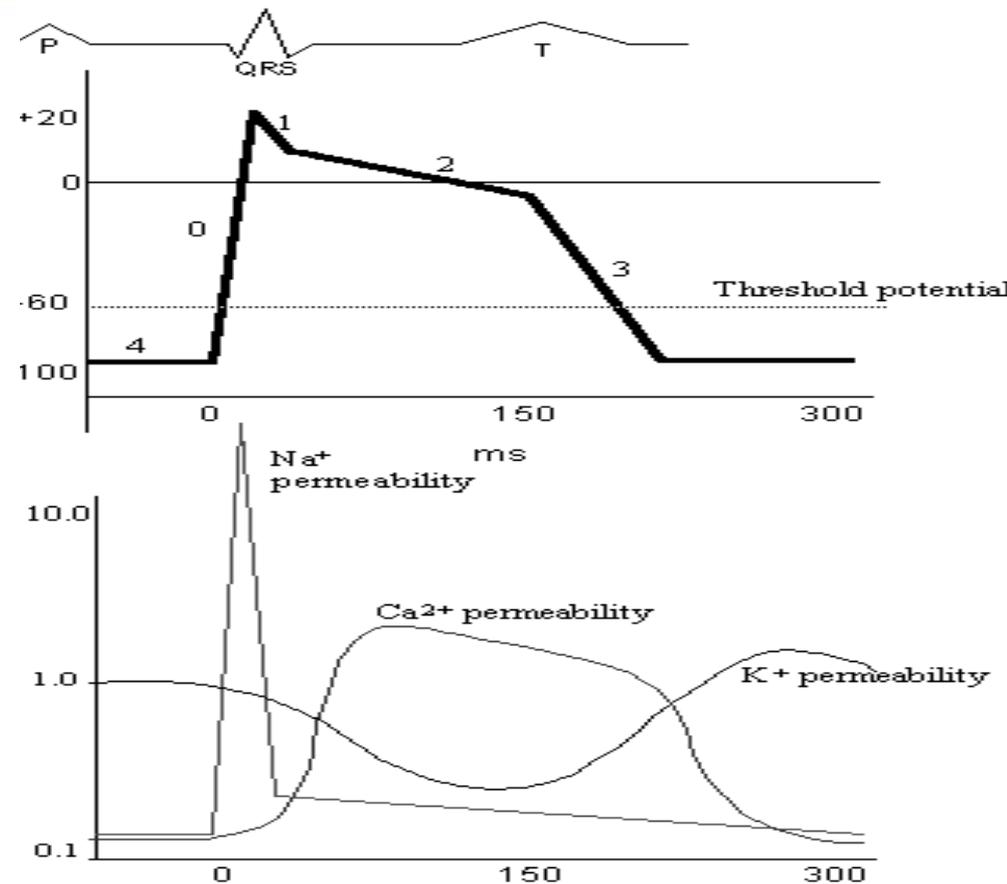
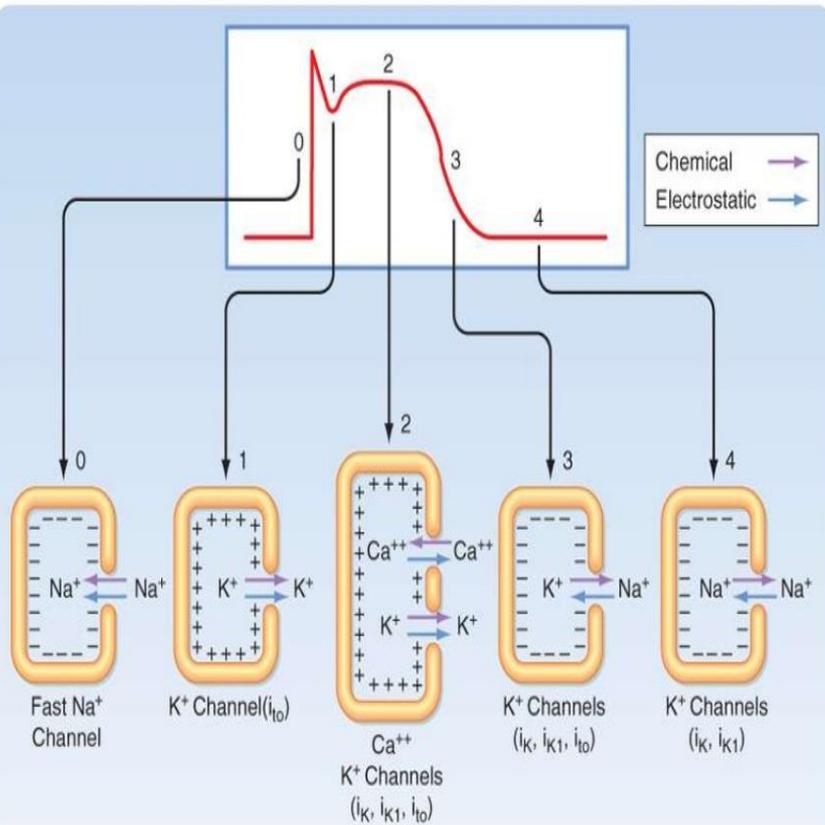


Fase 0: apertura canales de Na activados por voltaje

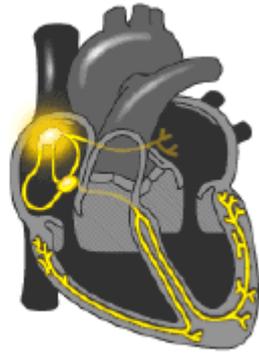
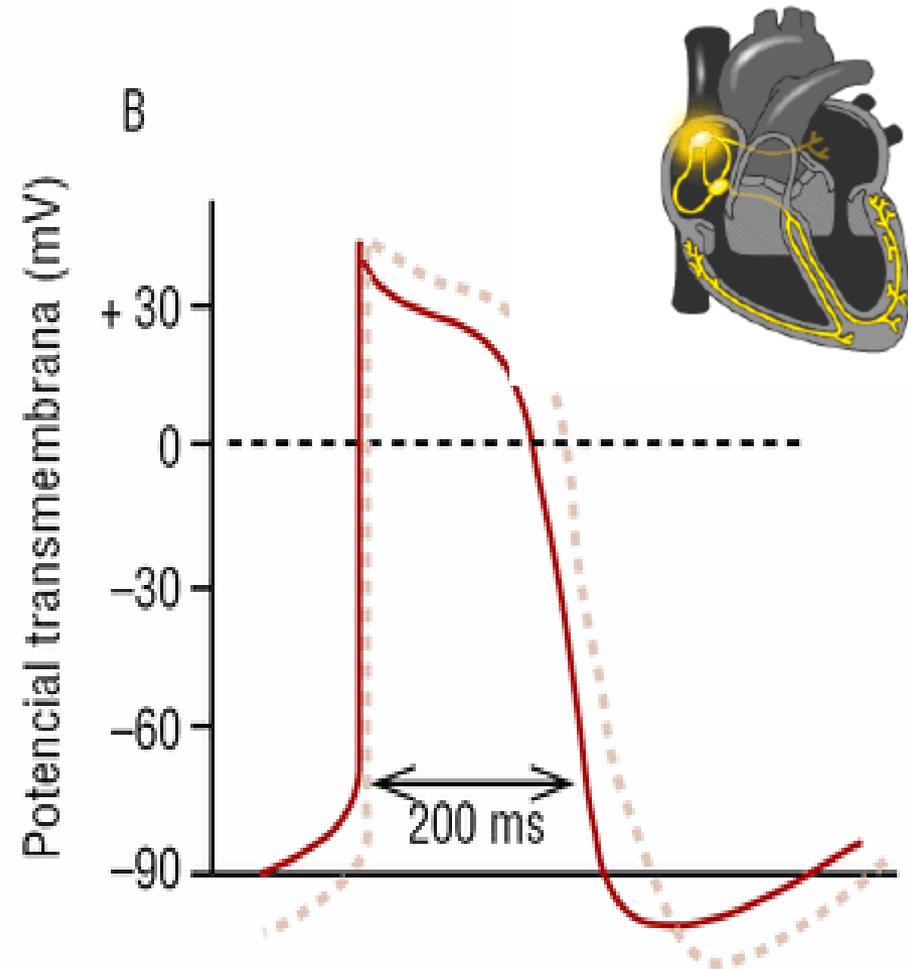
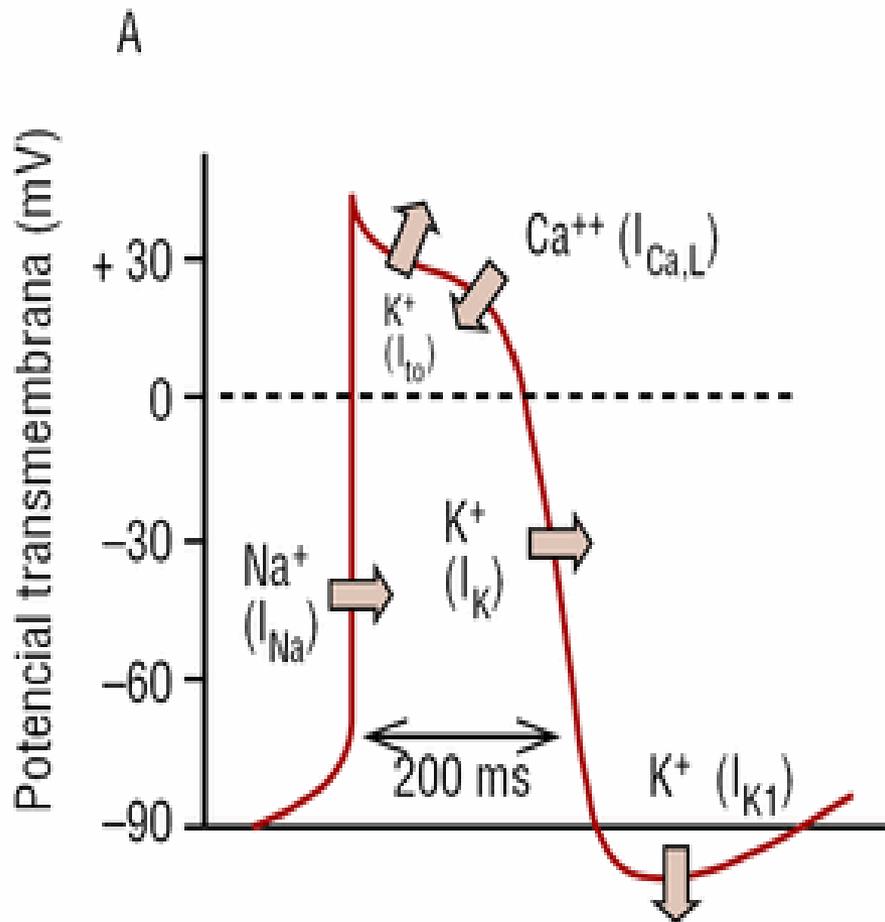
Fase 1: Cierre de canales de Na y Apertura de Cloro

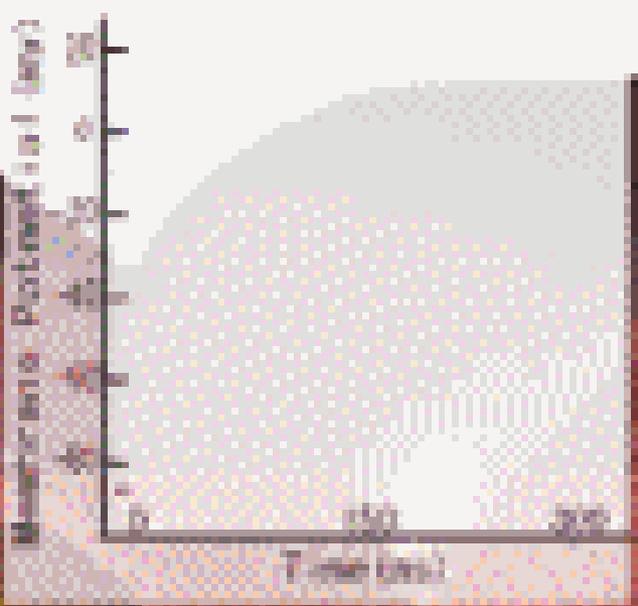
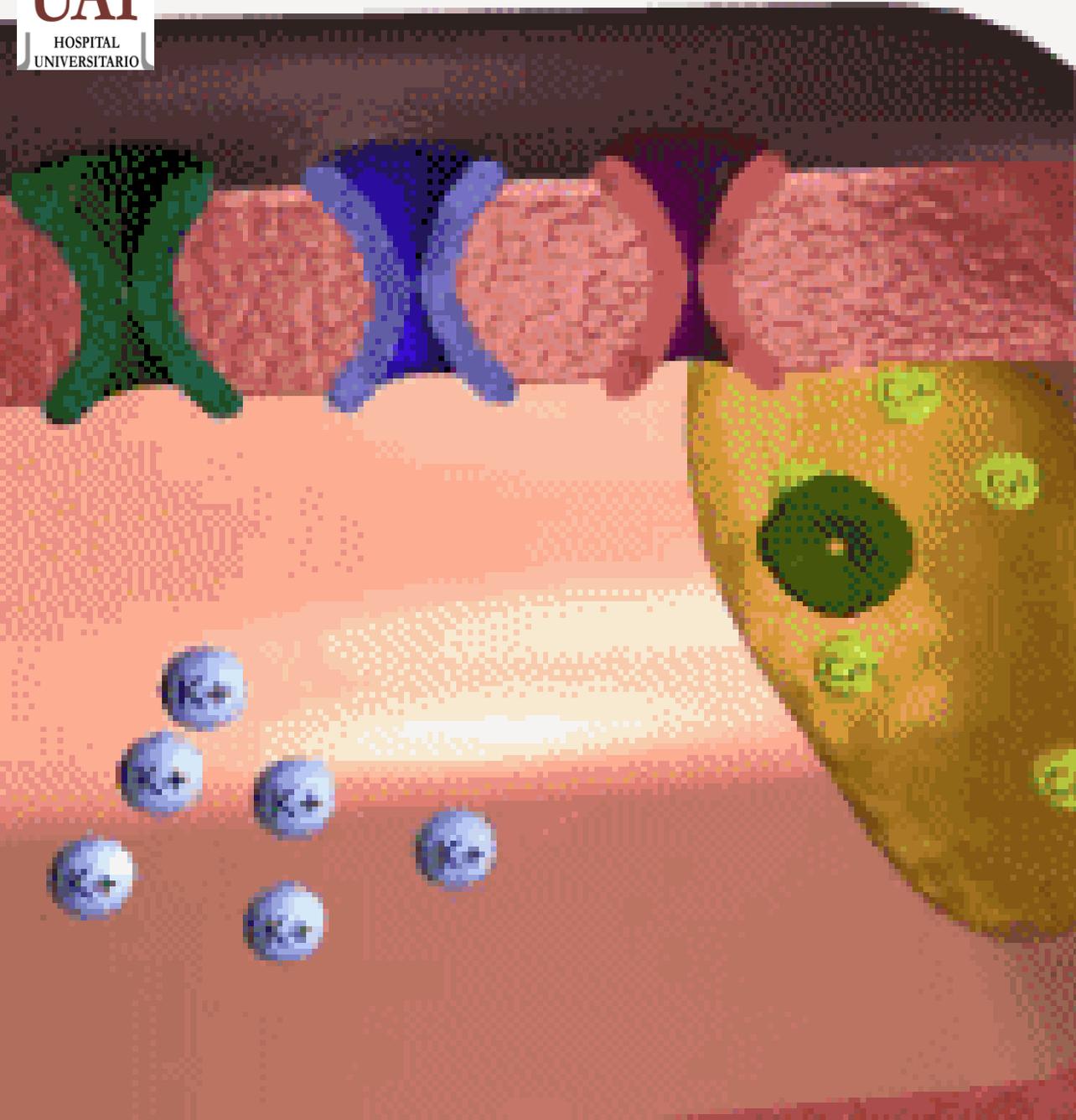
Fase 2: Apertura lenta y prolongada de canales de Calcio

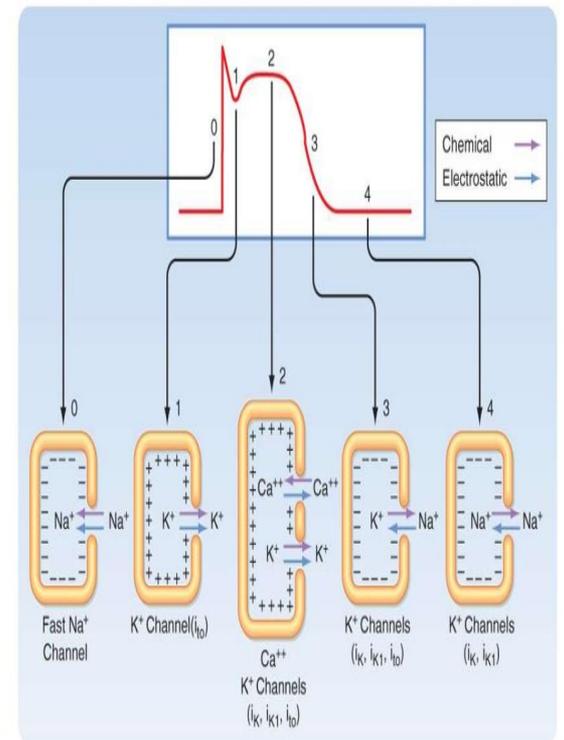
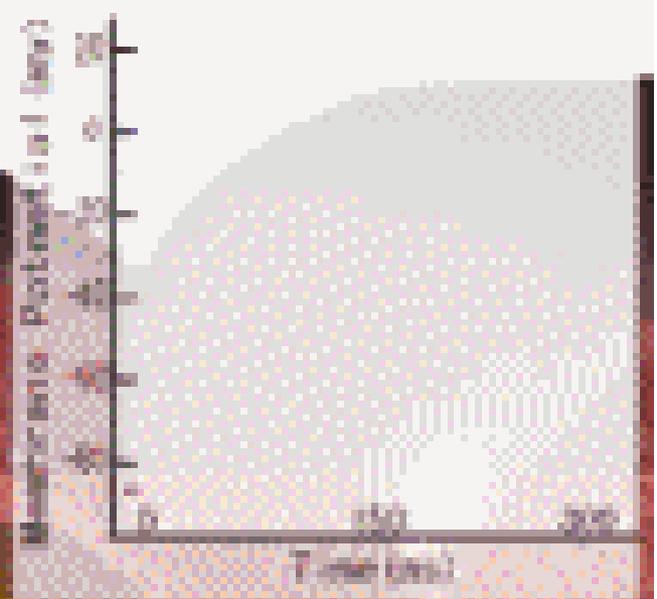
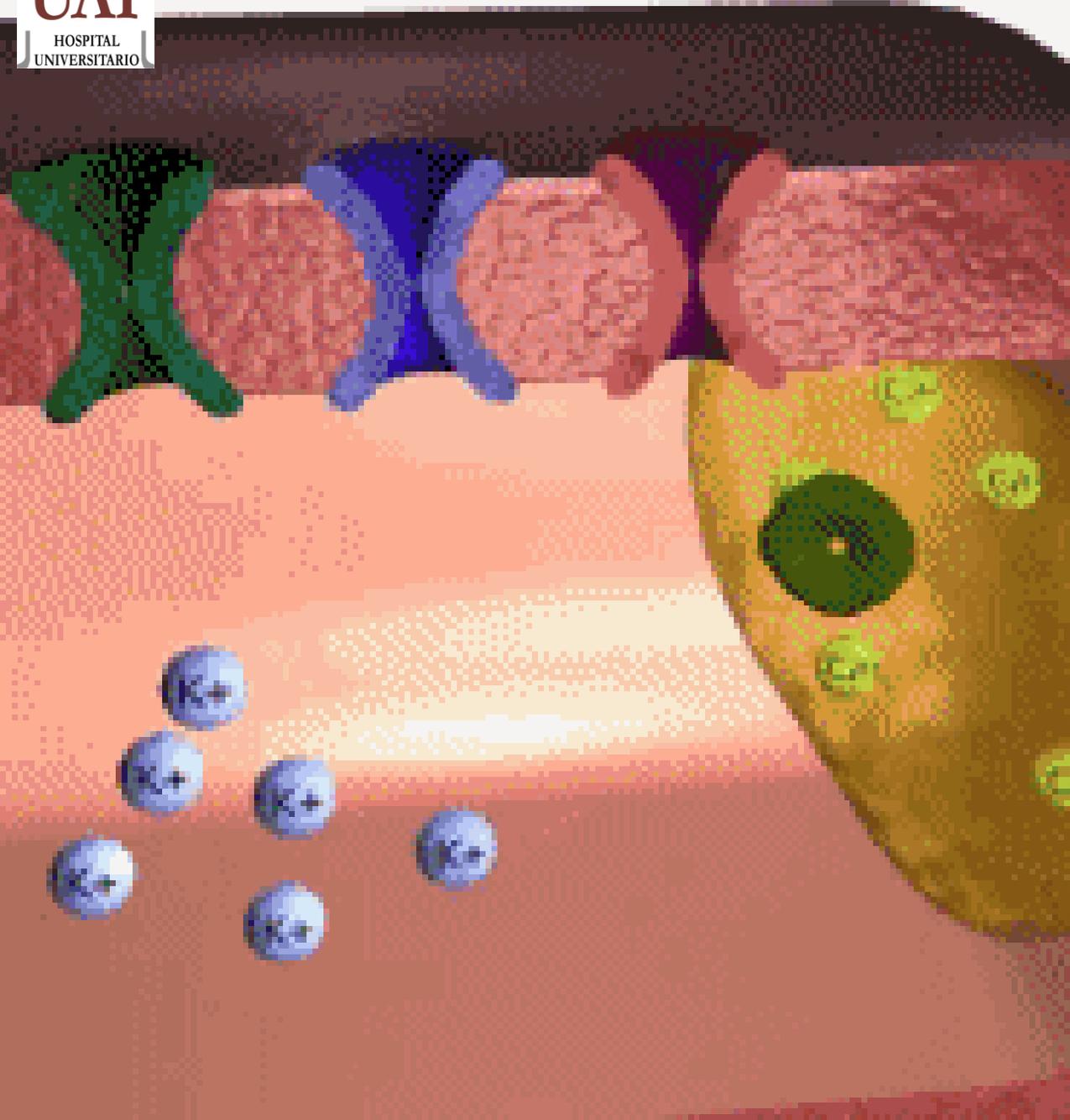
Fase 3: bomba Na /K, cierre canales de Ca



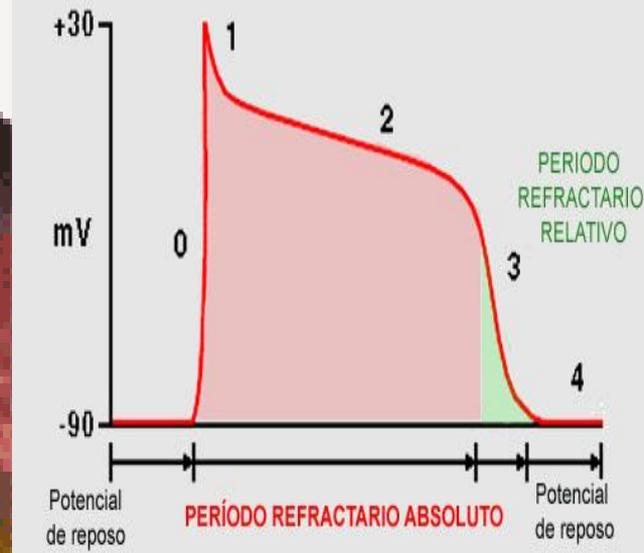
FIBRAS AUTOMATICAS



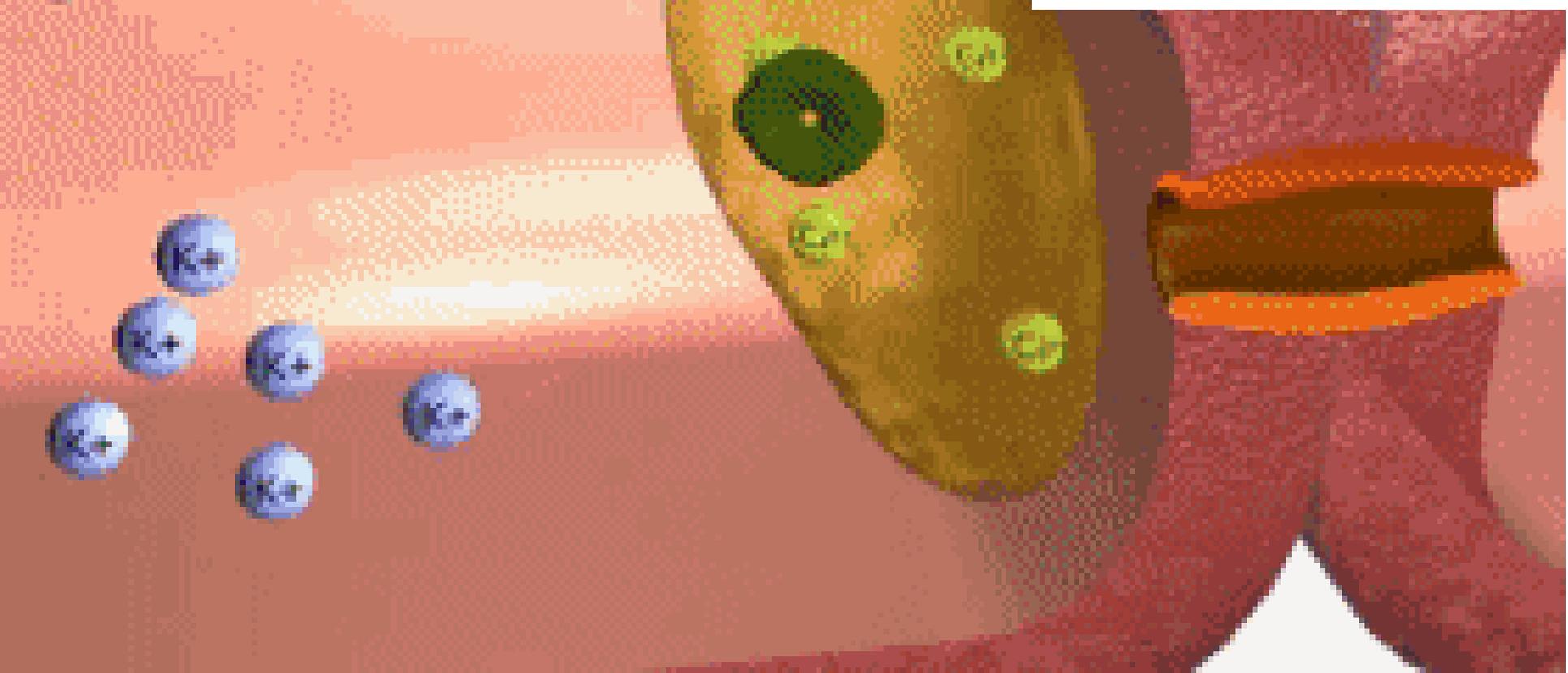
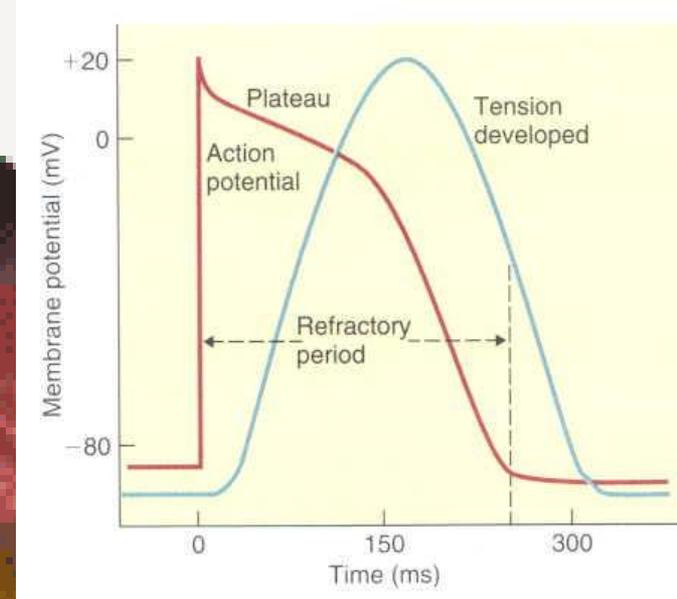
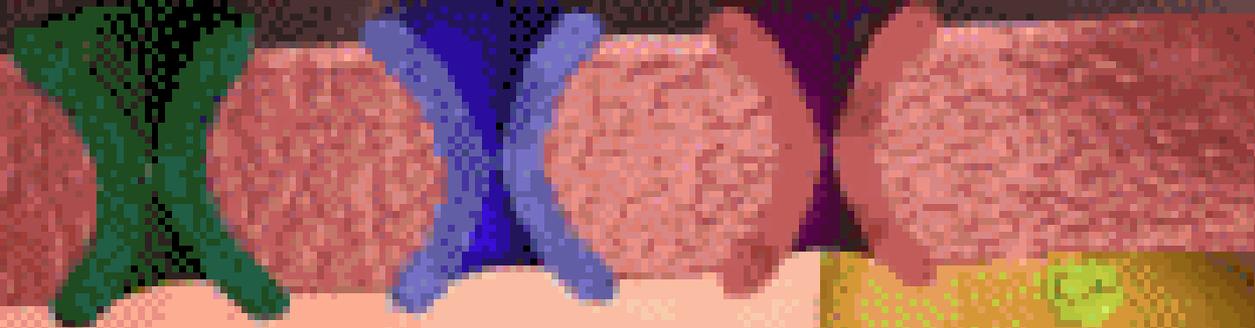


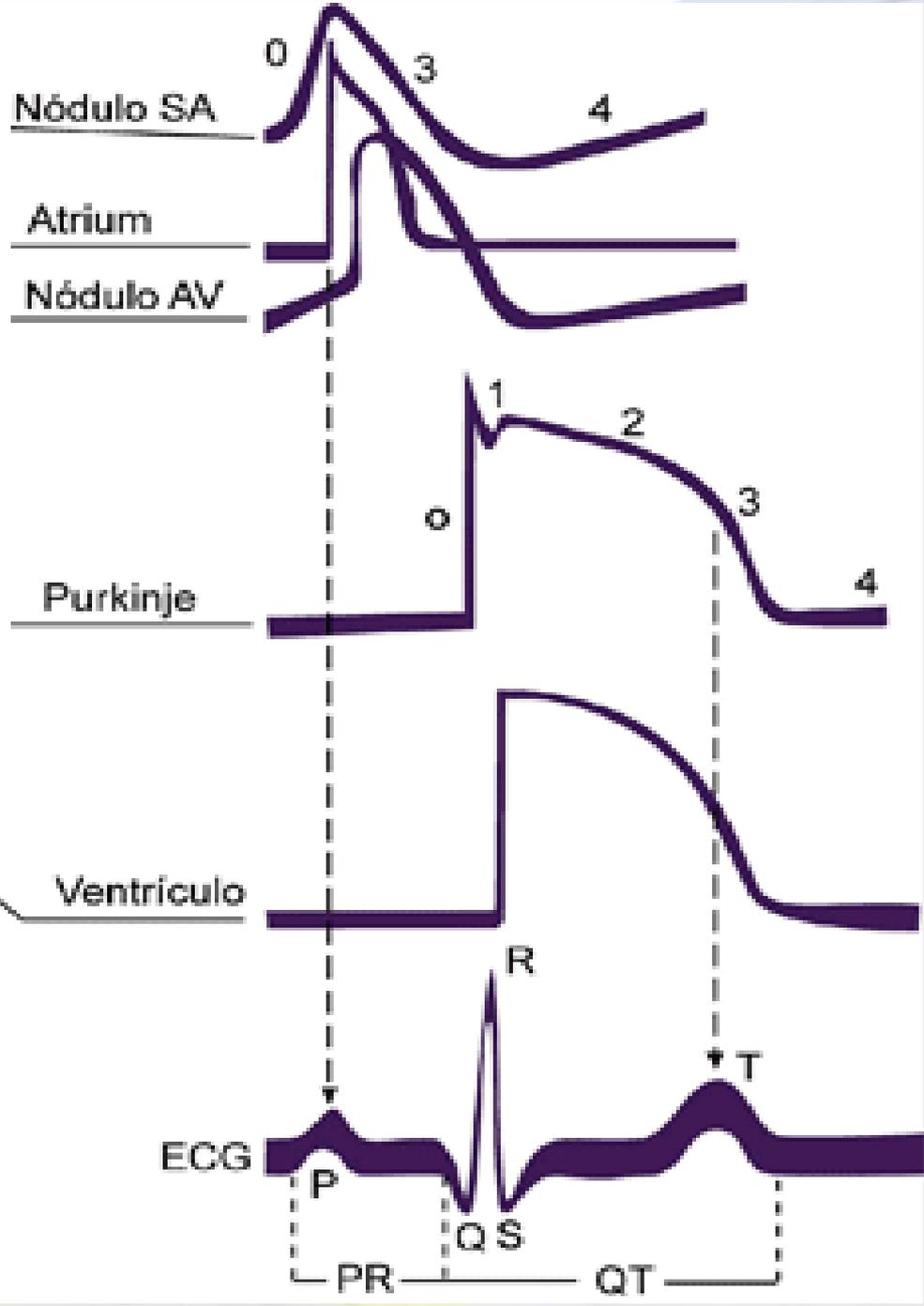
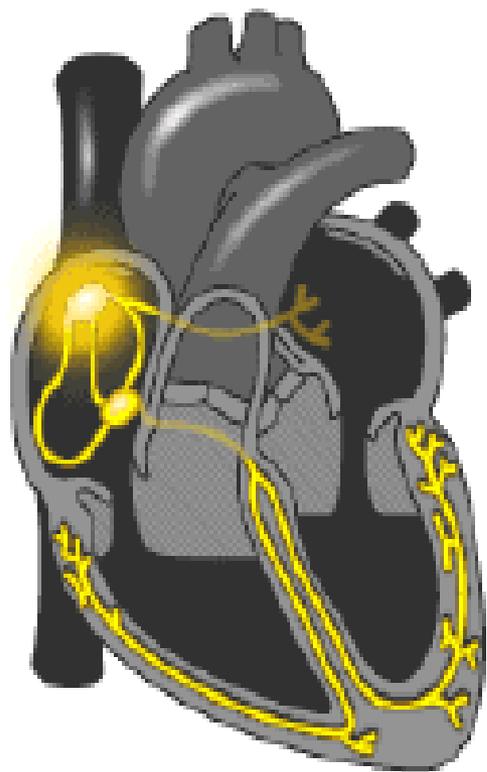


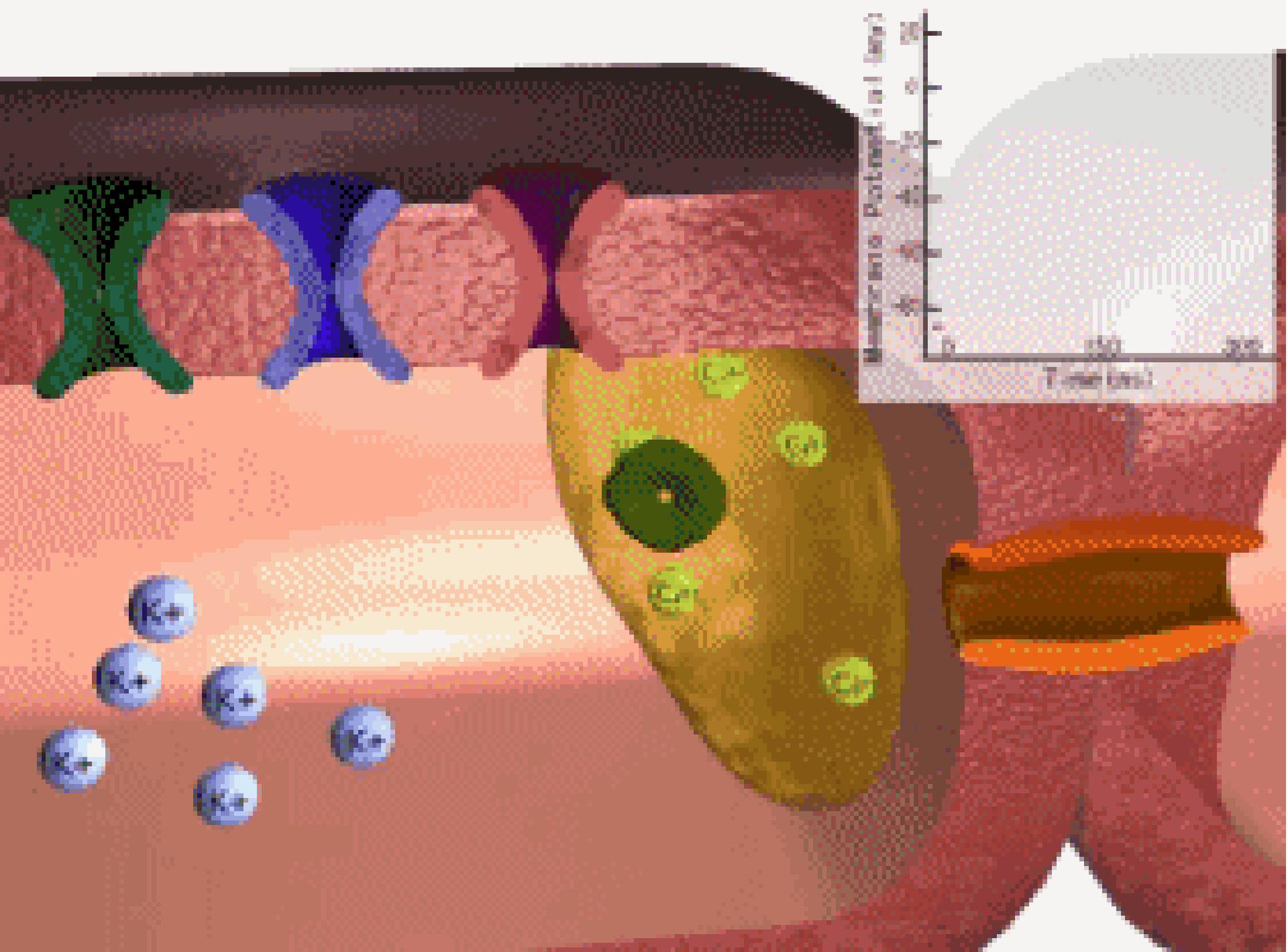
Los Periodos refractarios



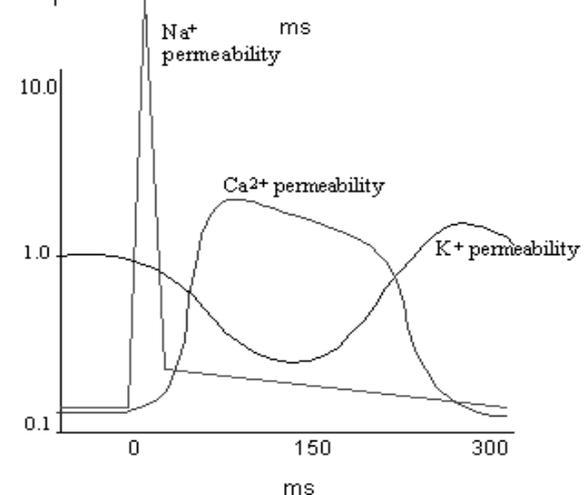
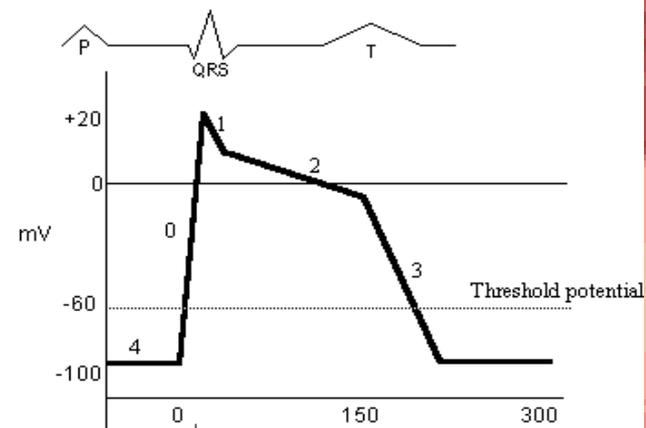
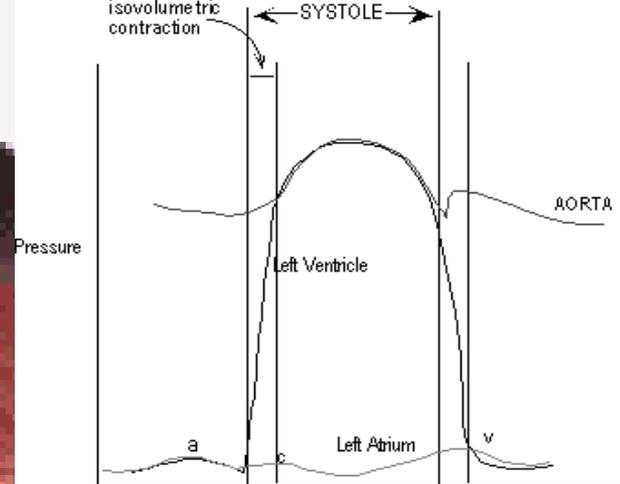
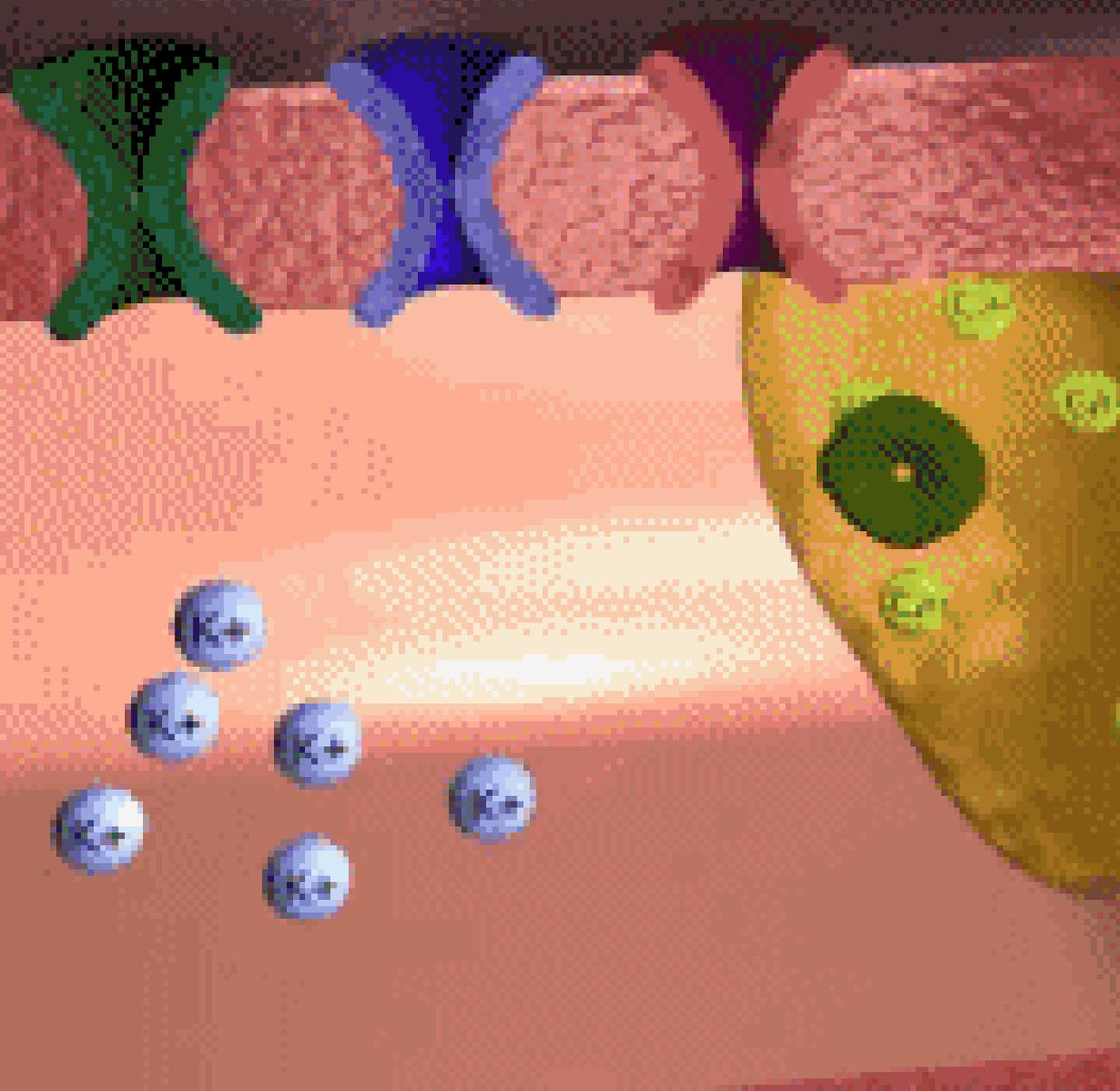
Los Periodos refractarios





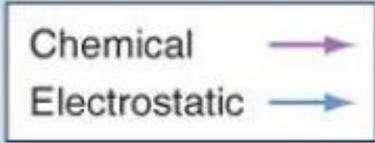
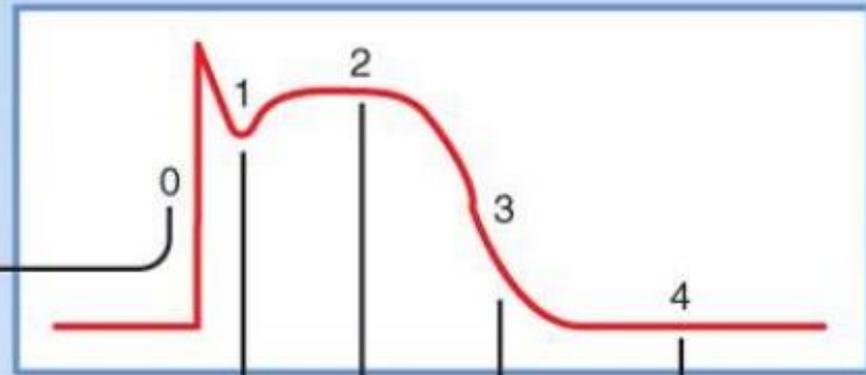


Correlación con el ciclo cardíaco

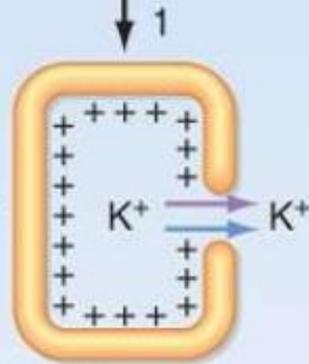


Los canales de Sodio

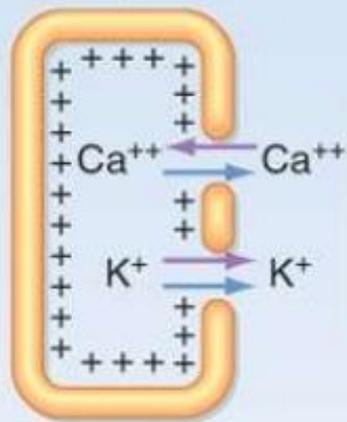




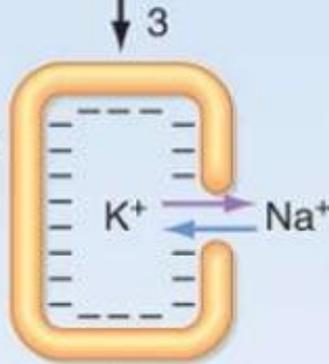
Fast Na⁺ Channel



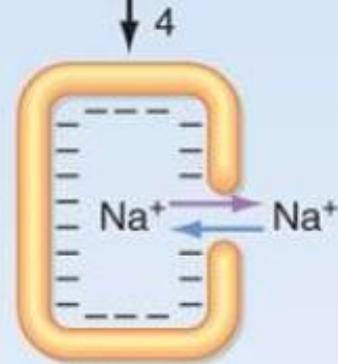
K⁺ Channel (i_{to})



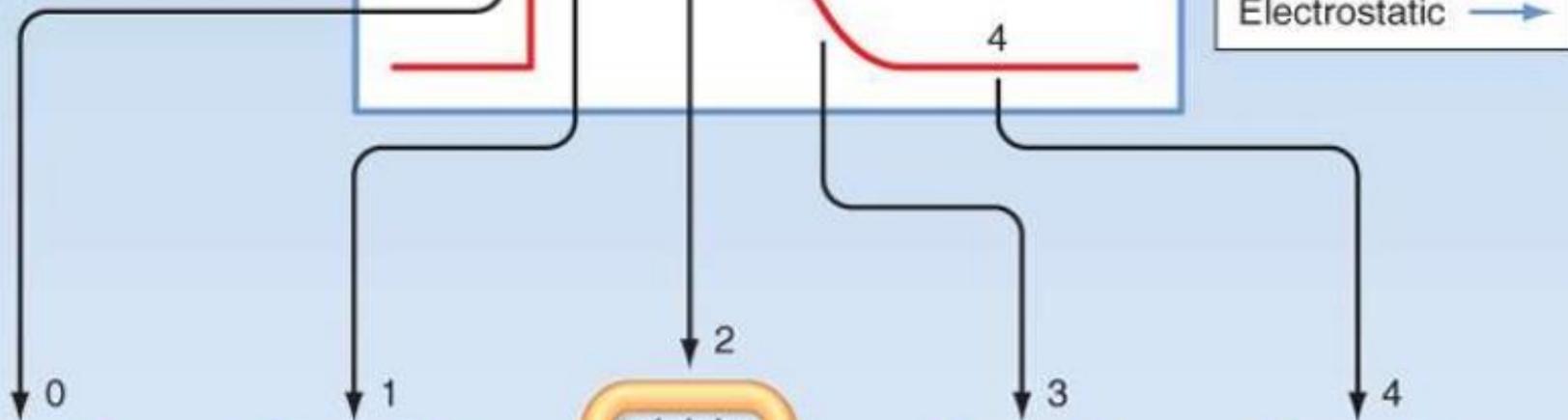
Ca⁺⁺
K⁺ Channels
(i_K, i_{K1}, i_{to})

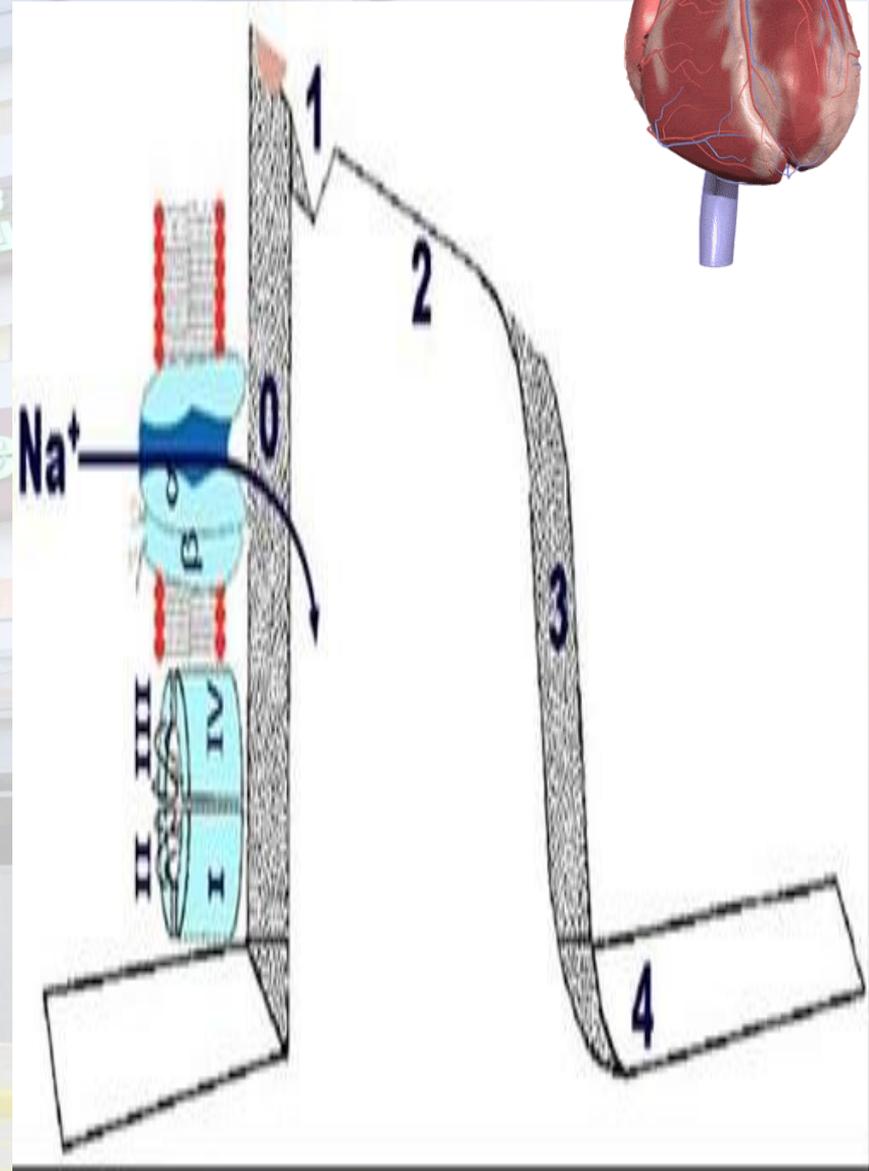
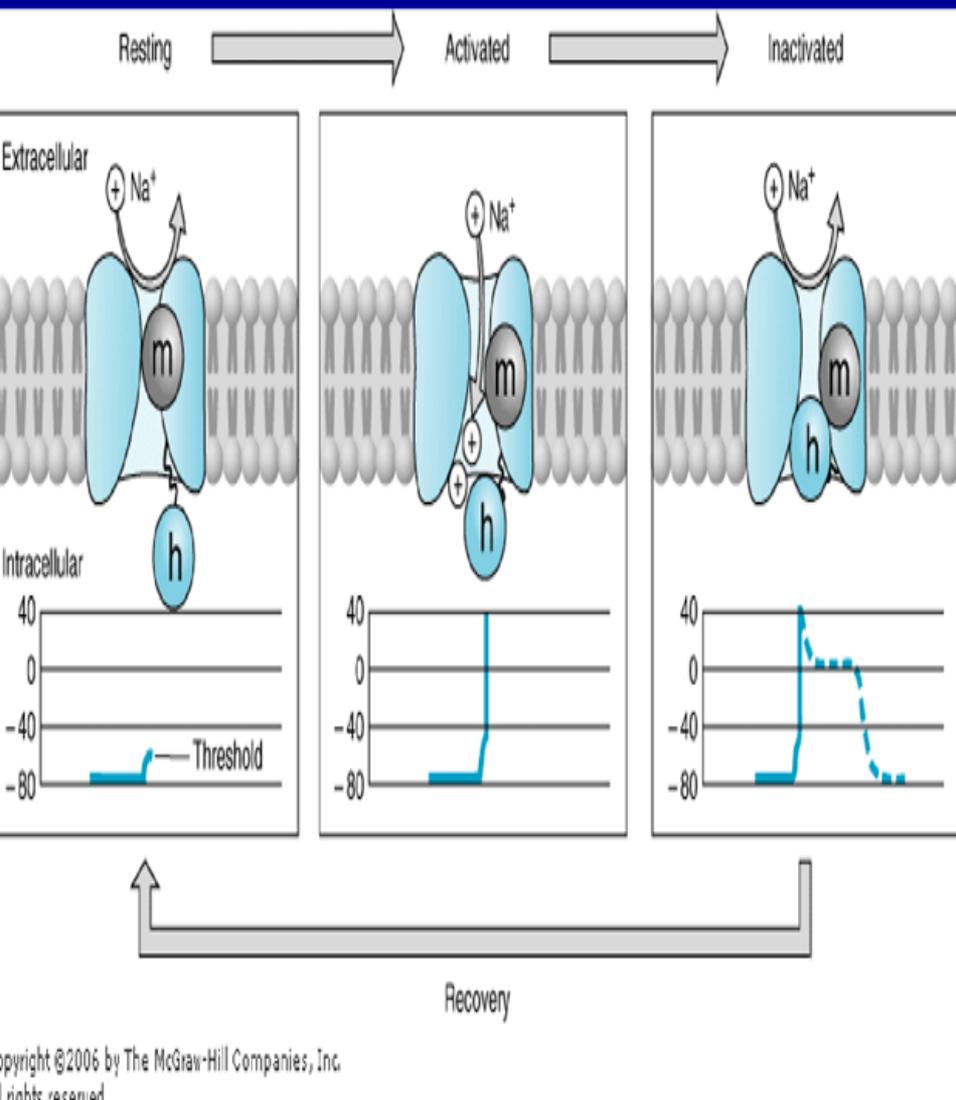
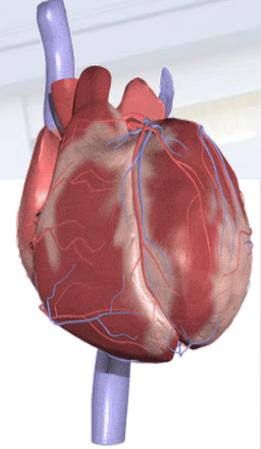


K⁺ Channels
(i_K, i_{K1}, i_{to})

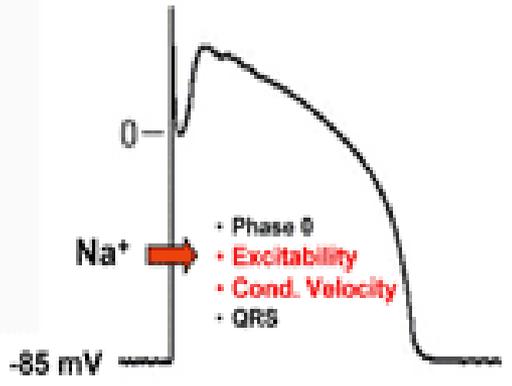
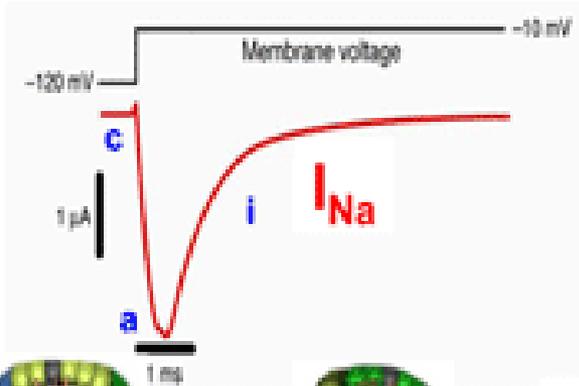
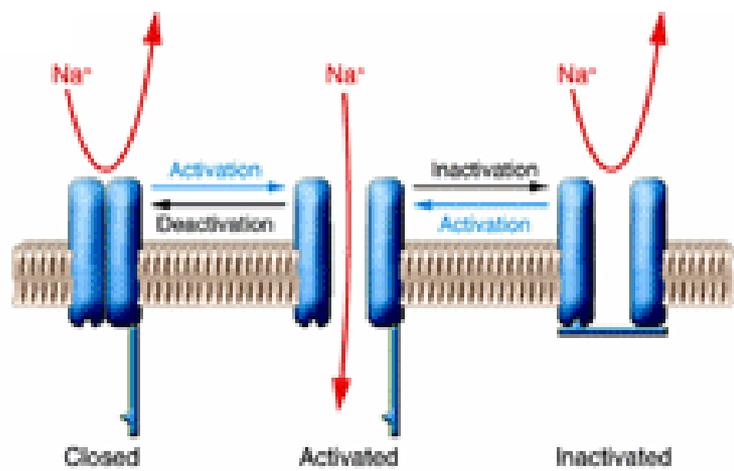
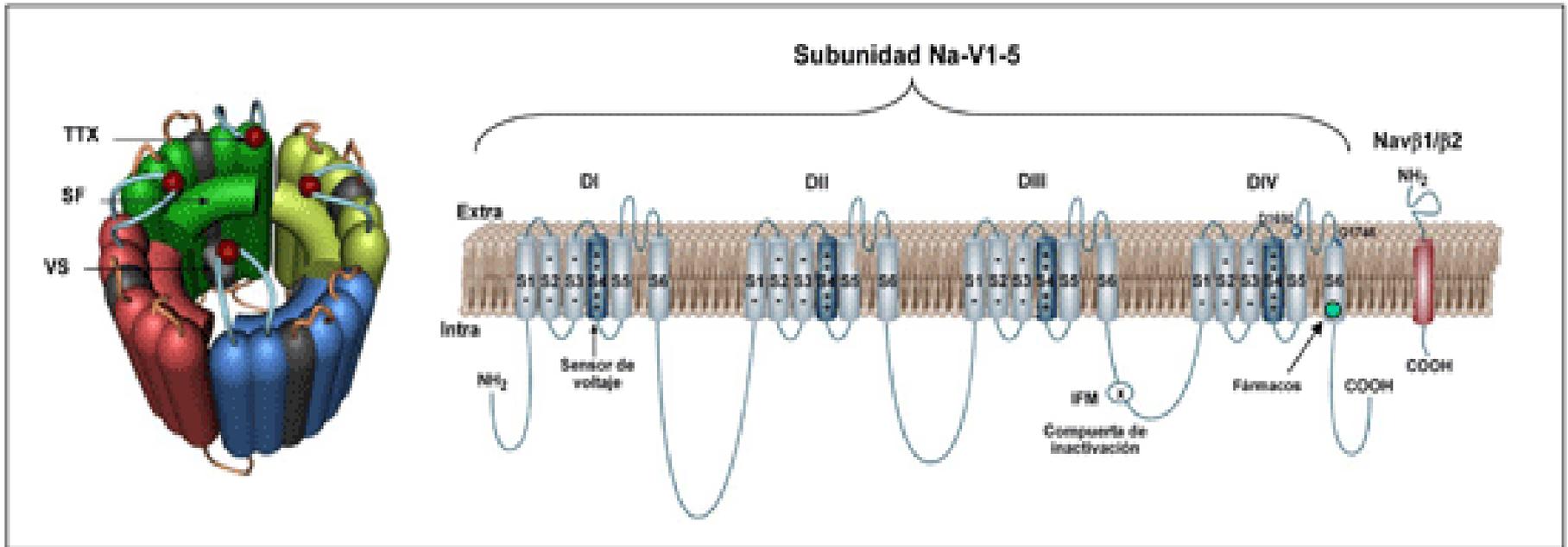


K⁺ Channels
(i_K, i_{K1})



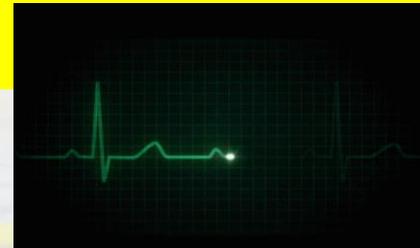


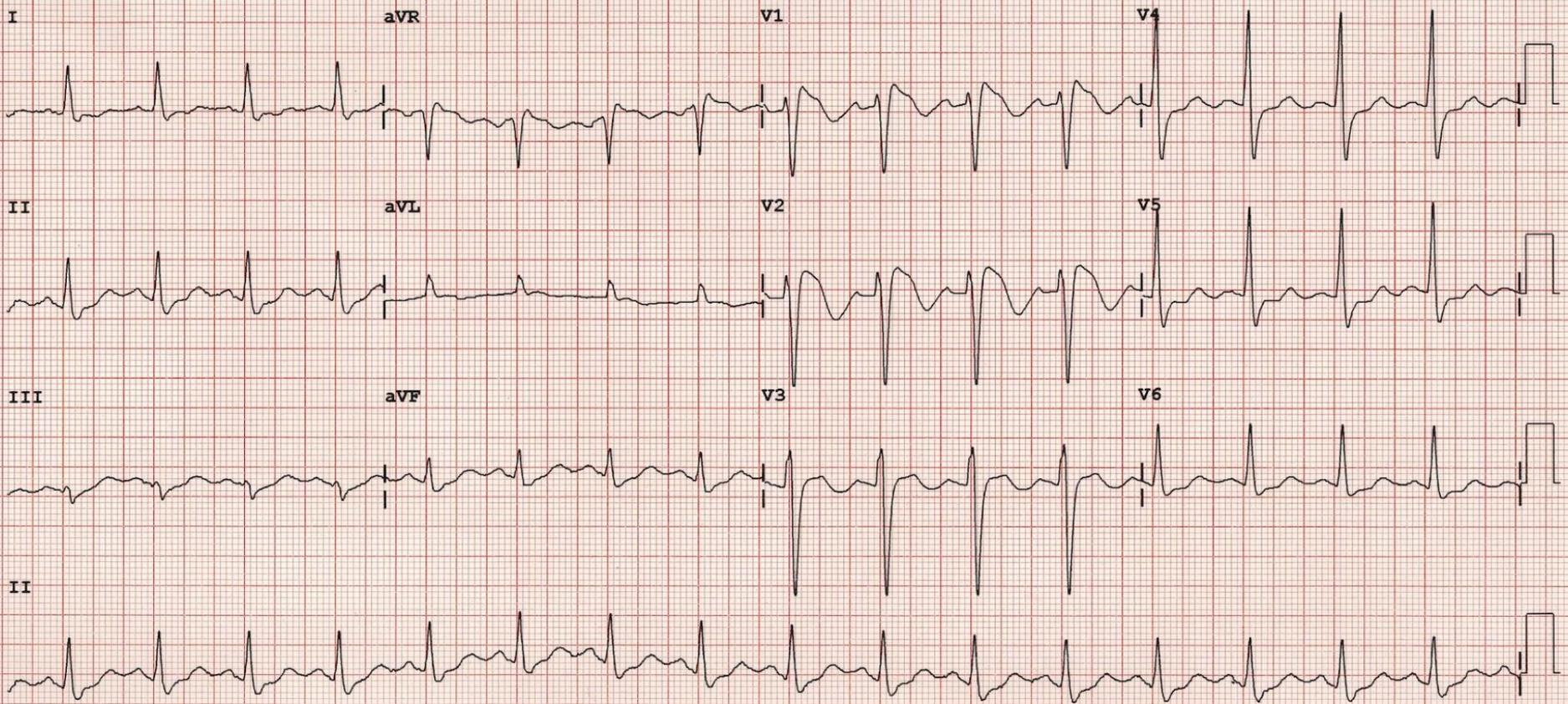
El canal de Na⁺



Propiedades eléctrica del músculo cardíaco

- Canales de Na cardíacos
 - Compuerta externa : se abre pot de membrana -70
 - Compuerta interna : se cierra poco despues limitando la entrada masiva de Sodio
- El canal de Ca se activa cuando el pot. de memb es de -30
- Canales de K
 - ITO: repolarización temprana incompleta
 - IKR: deja entrar pero no salir el K
 - IKS: repolarización activa

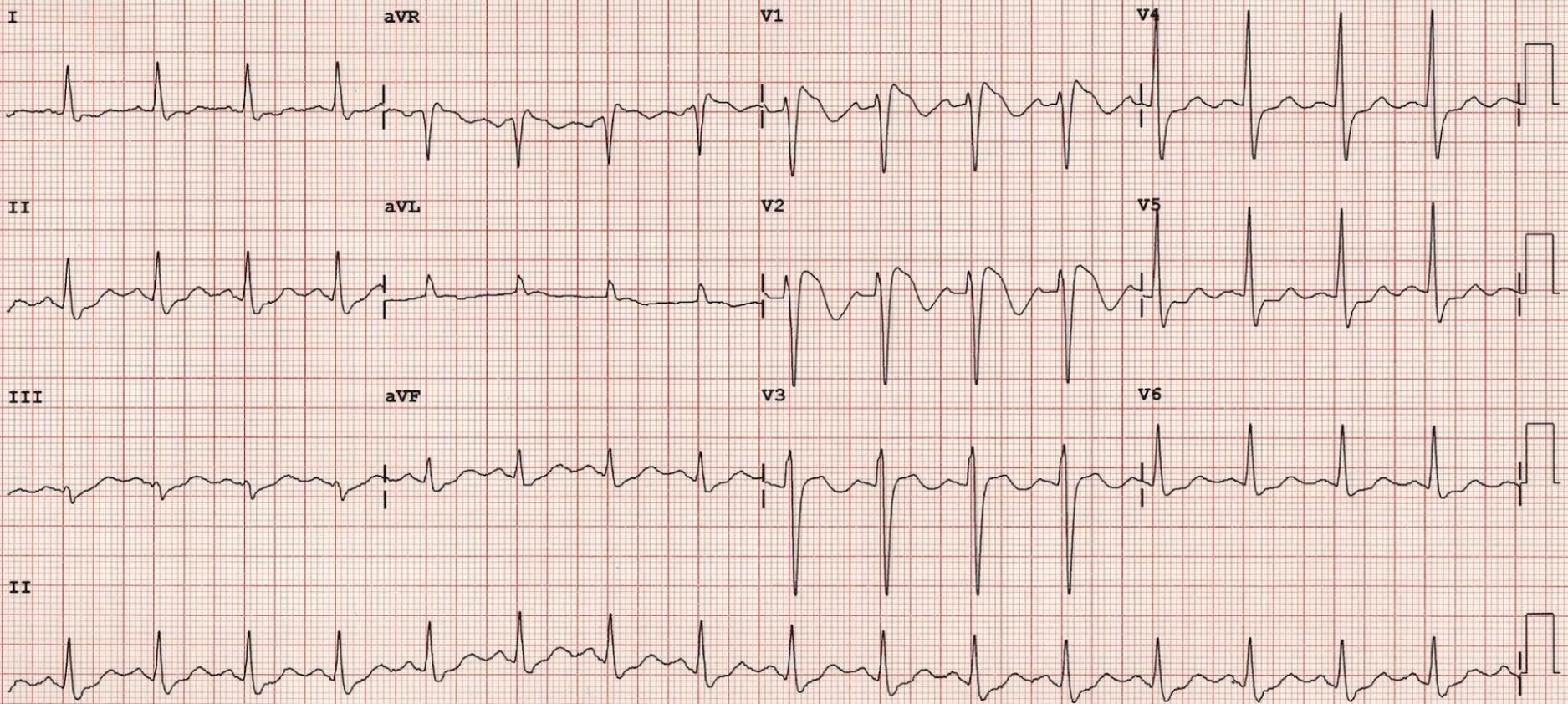




Dev: Speed: 25 mm/sec Limb: 10 μ /mV Chest: 10 mm/mV F 50~ 0.15-150 Hz PH08 P?

¿Que es?





Dev:

Speed: 25 mm/sec

Limb: 10 μ /mV

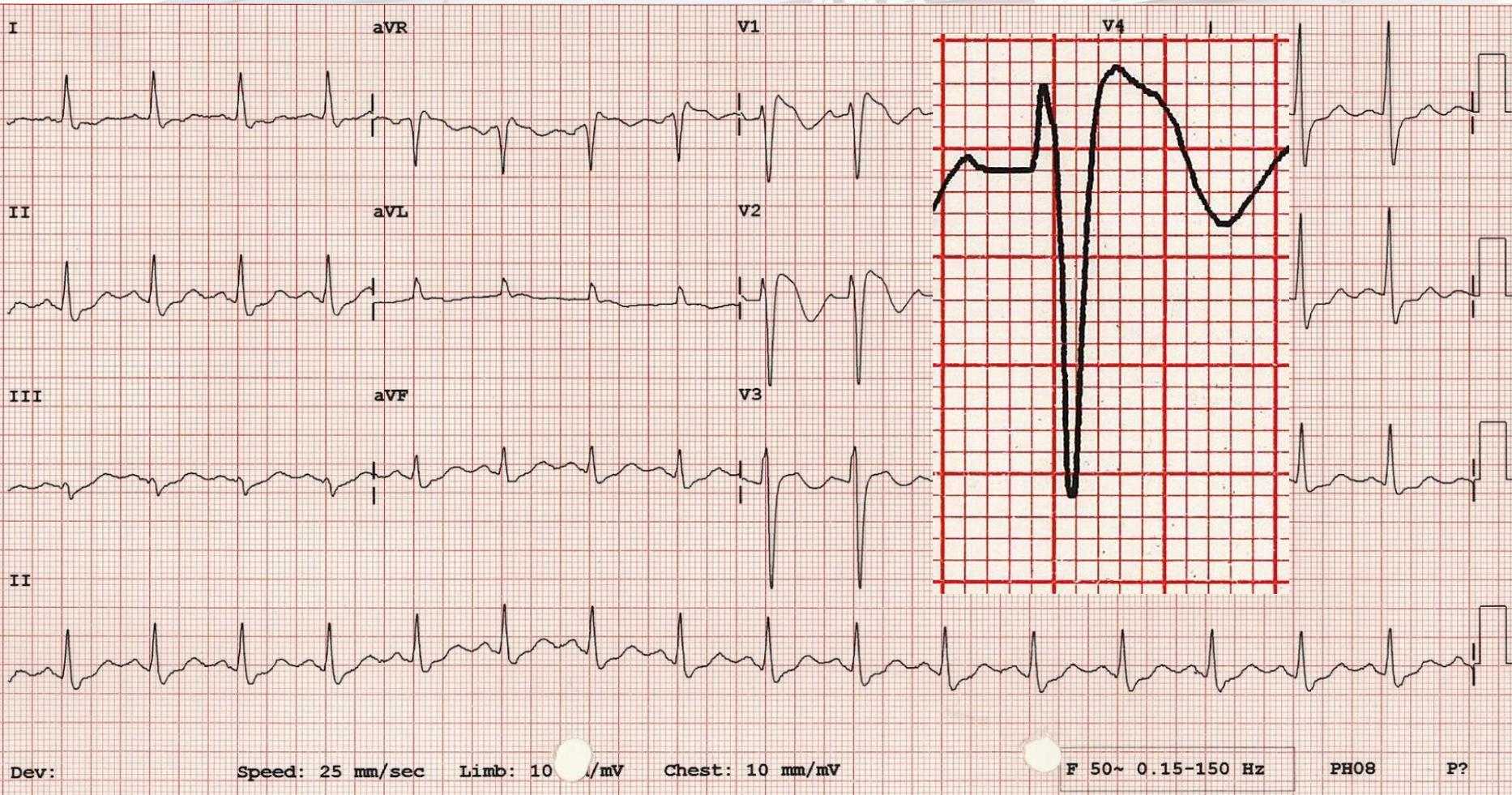
Chest: 10 mm/mV

F 50~ 0.15-150 Hz

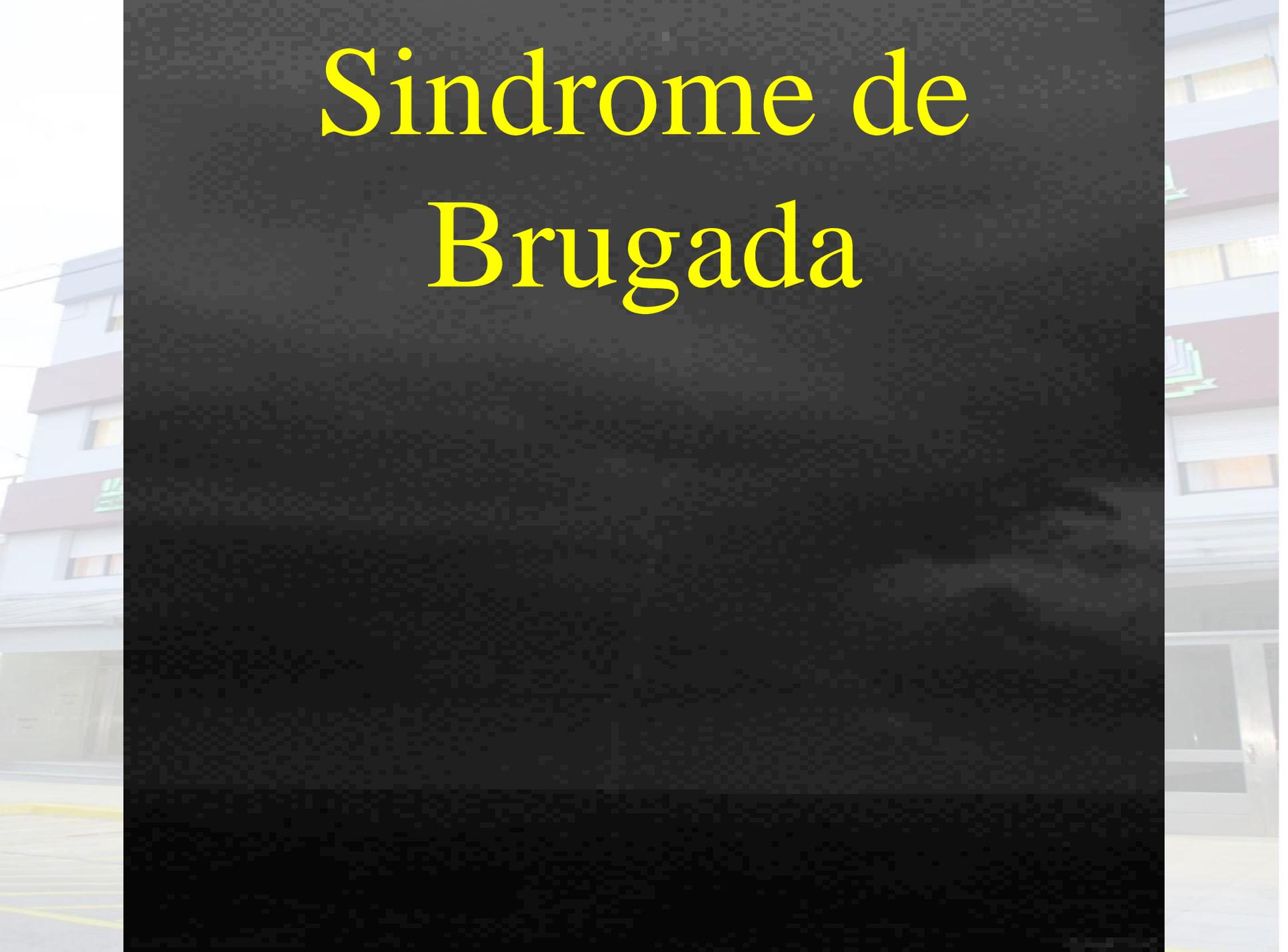
PH08

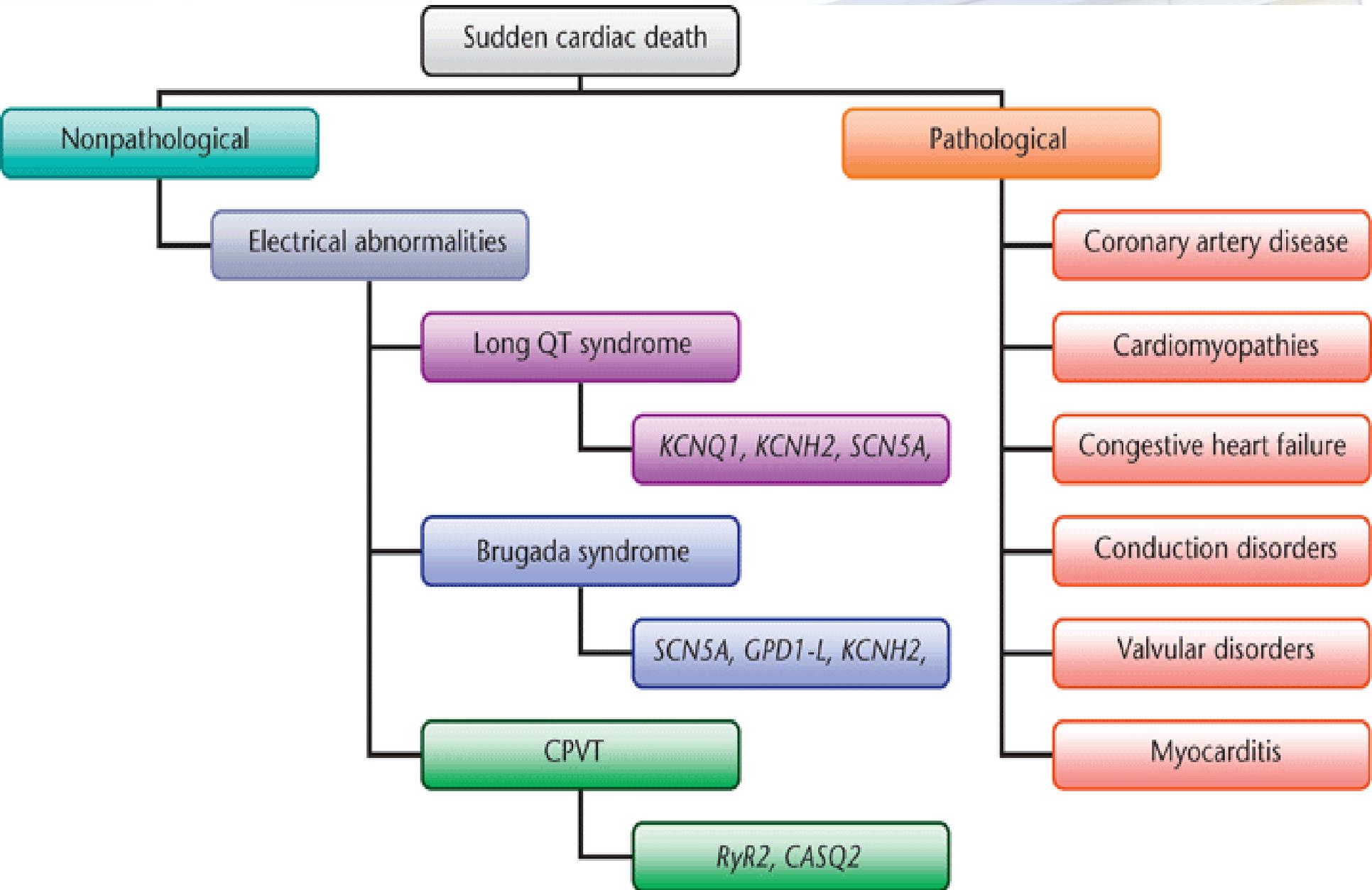
P?

Sindrome de Brugada



Síndrome de Brugada



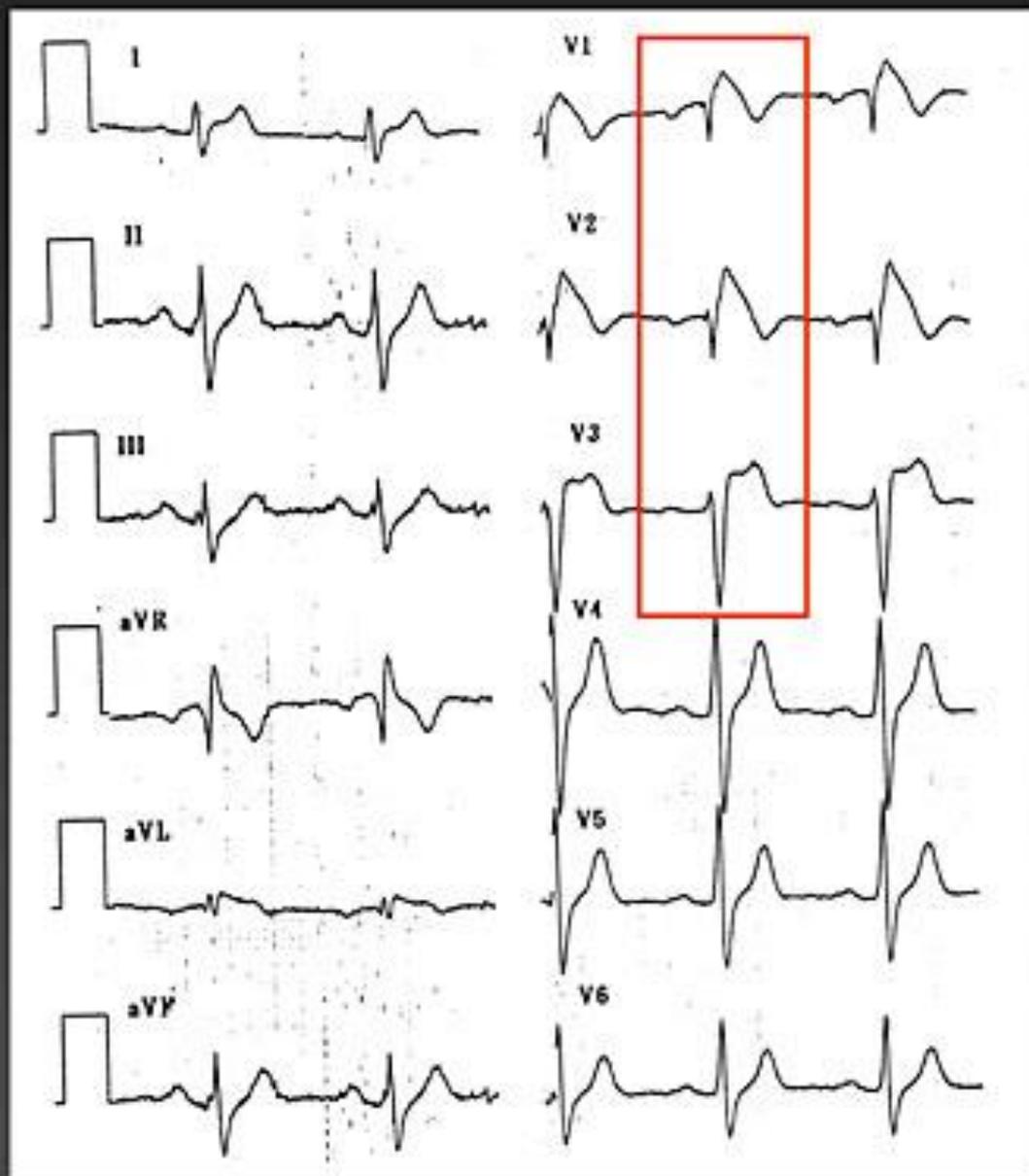


Síndrome de Brugada

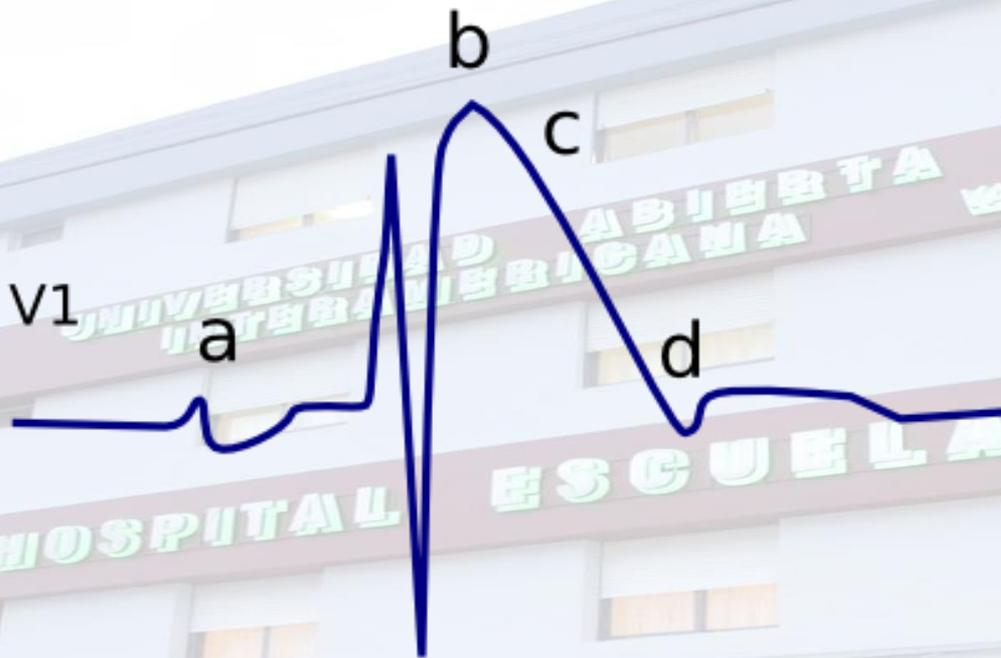
**El síndrome del bloqueo
de rama derecha,
elevación persistente del
segmento ST y muerte
súbita (MS)**

The ECG in Brugada syndrome

- Prolonged PR
- RBBB
- ST segment ↑

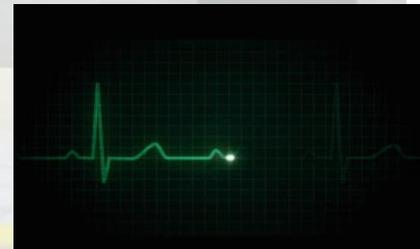


lead V1

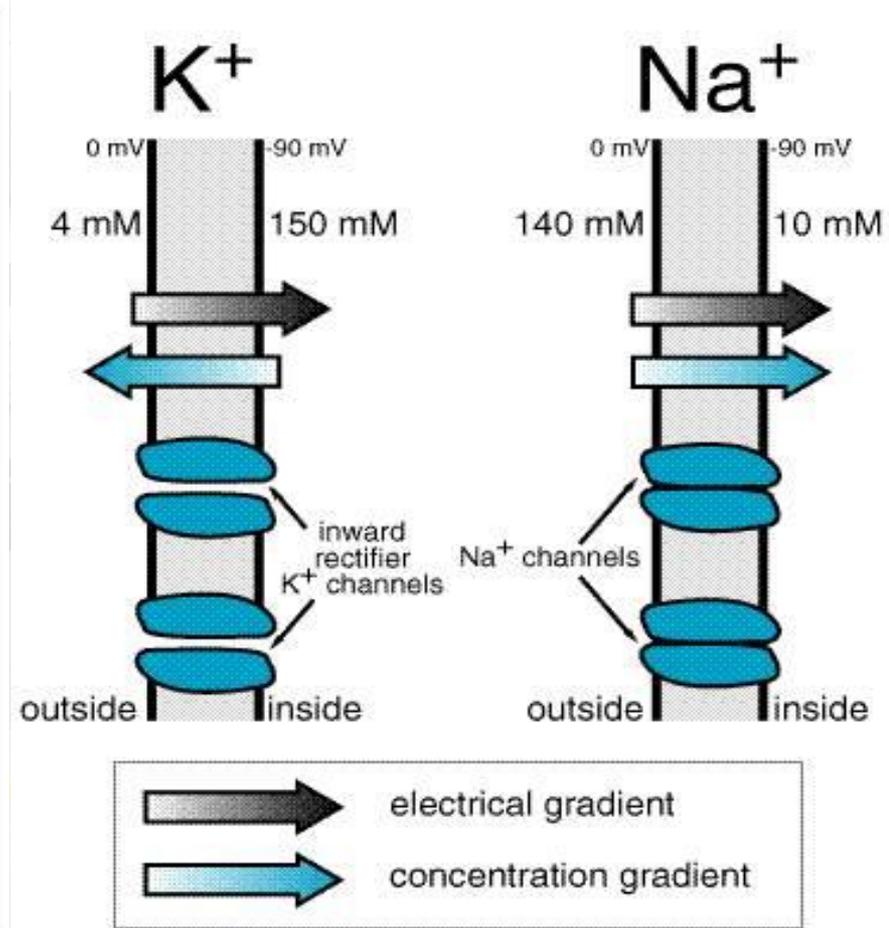
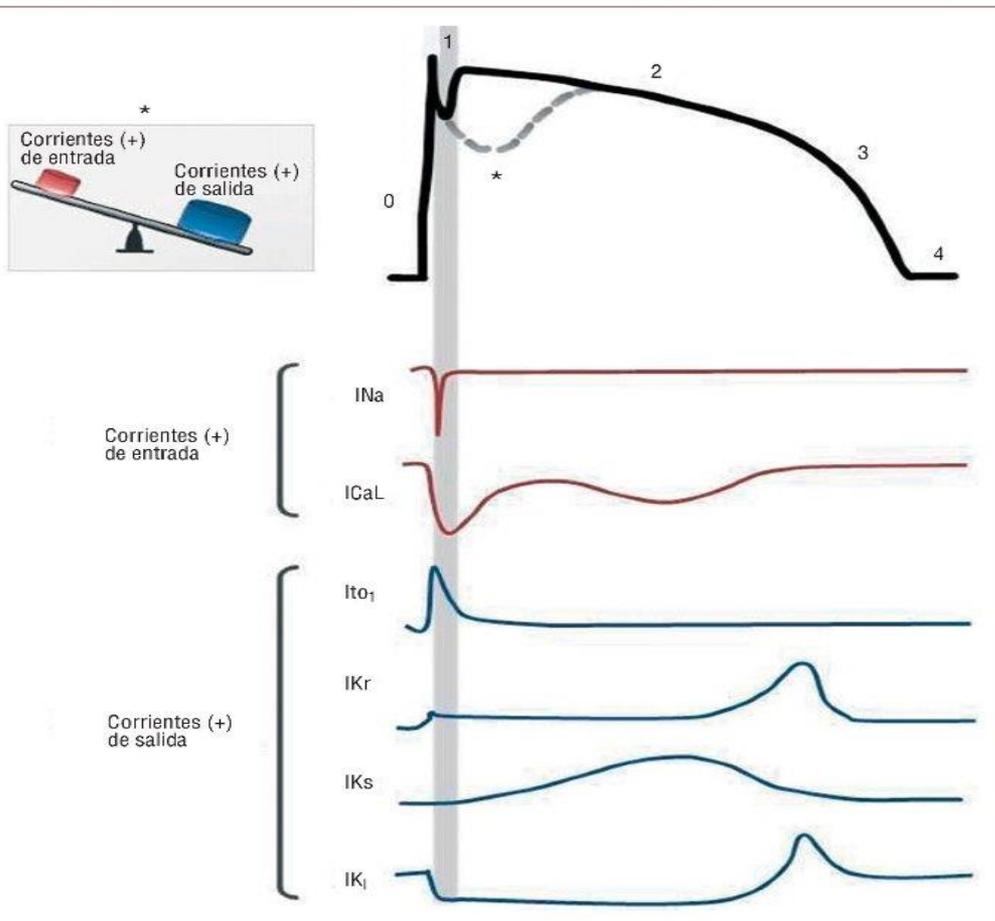


- ECG characteristics in Brugada Syndrome
- a. Broad P wave with some PQ prolongation
 - b. J point elevation
 - c. Coved type ST segment elevation
 - d. Inverted T wave

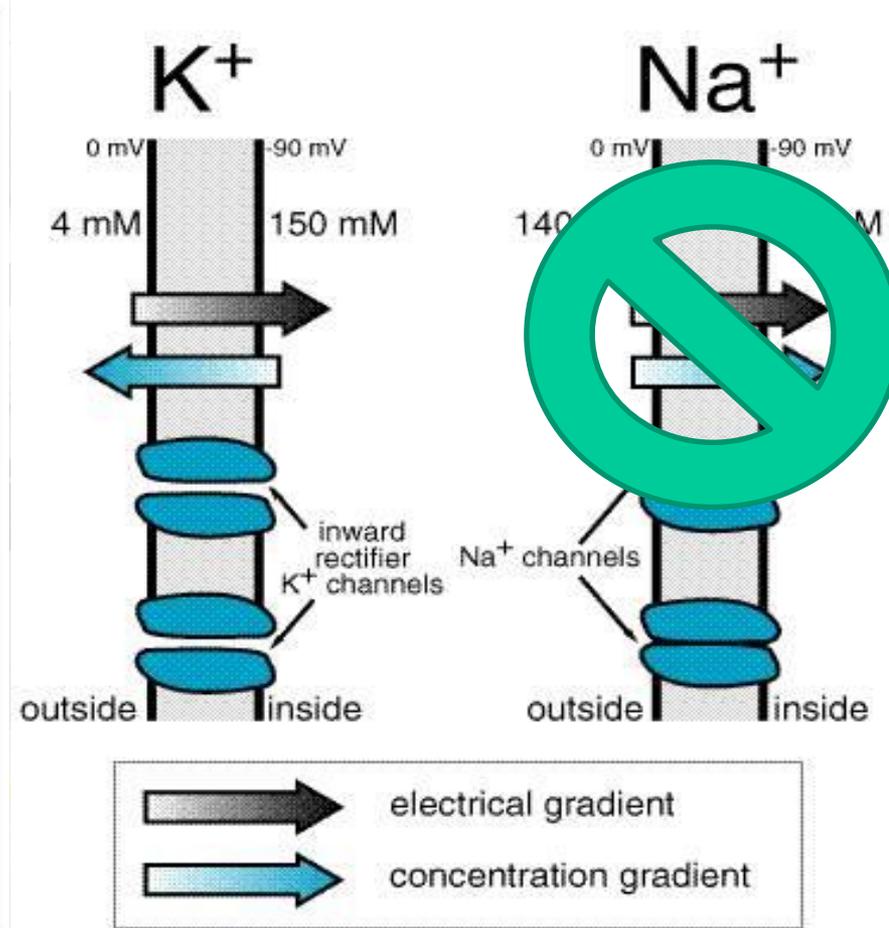
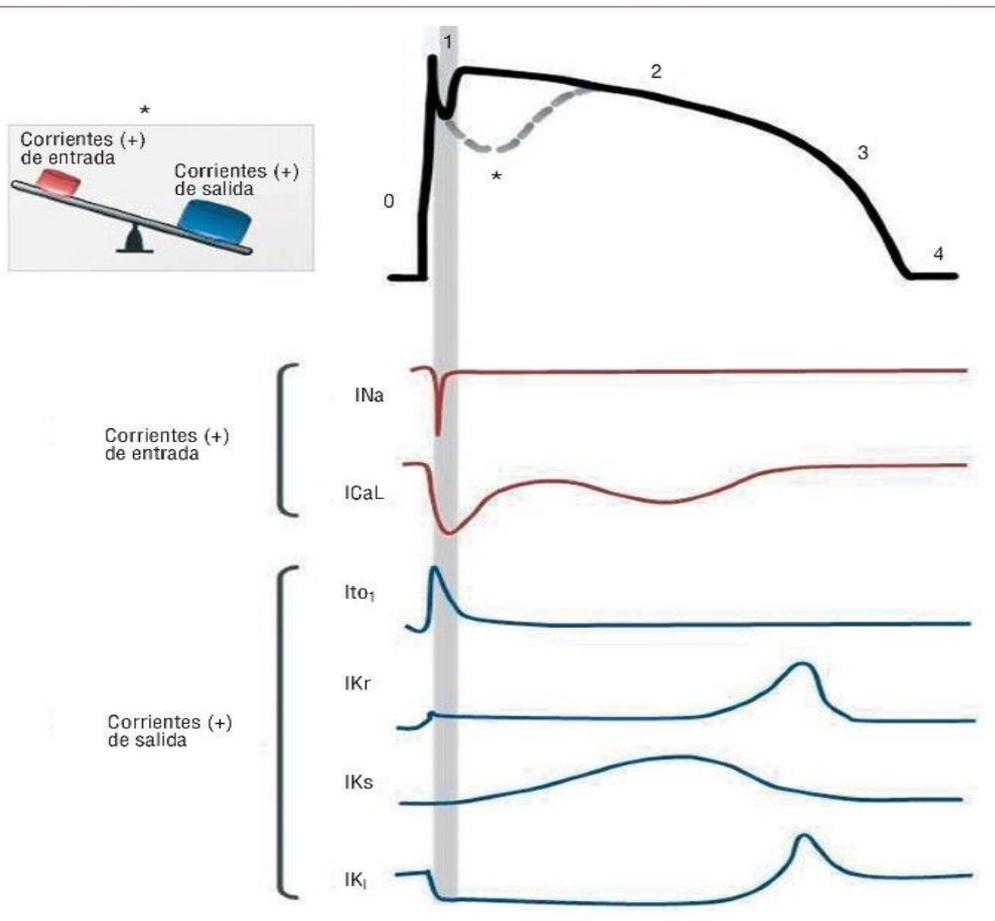
Las Canalopatías son enfermedades determinadas genéticamente, que afectan genes que codifican proteínas de los canales iónicos cardíacos.



Bugada: predominio en las corrientes de salida déficit en la entrada



Bugada: predominio en las corrientes de salida déficit en la entrada



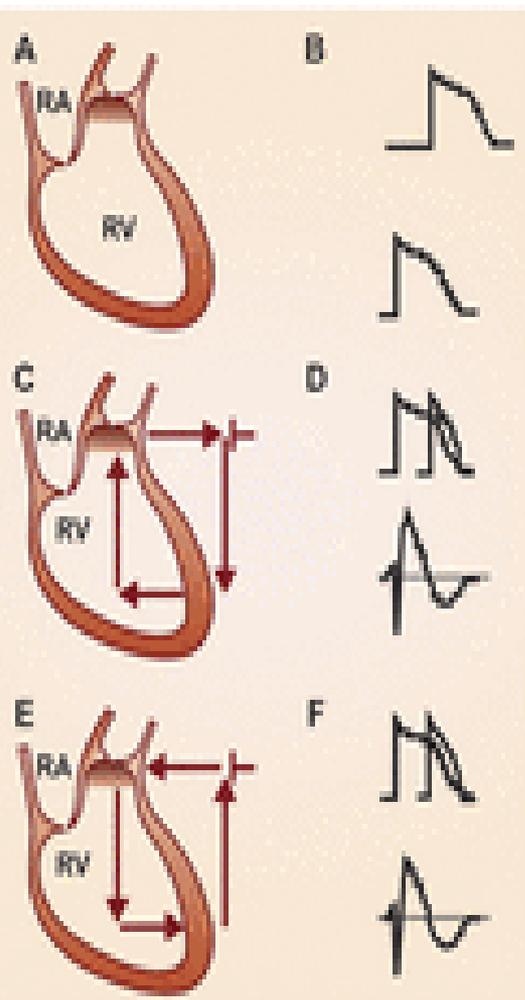
Alrededor del 20 % de los casos de síndrome de Brugada están asociados con la mutación en el gen que codifica los canales de sodio en las membranas de los miocitos

Densidad de Canales es mayor en epicardio que en endocardio

Este fenómeno ocurre de forma heterogénea en la pared ventricular y da lugar a un gradiente transmural de voltaje,

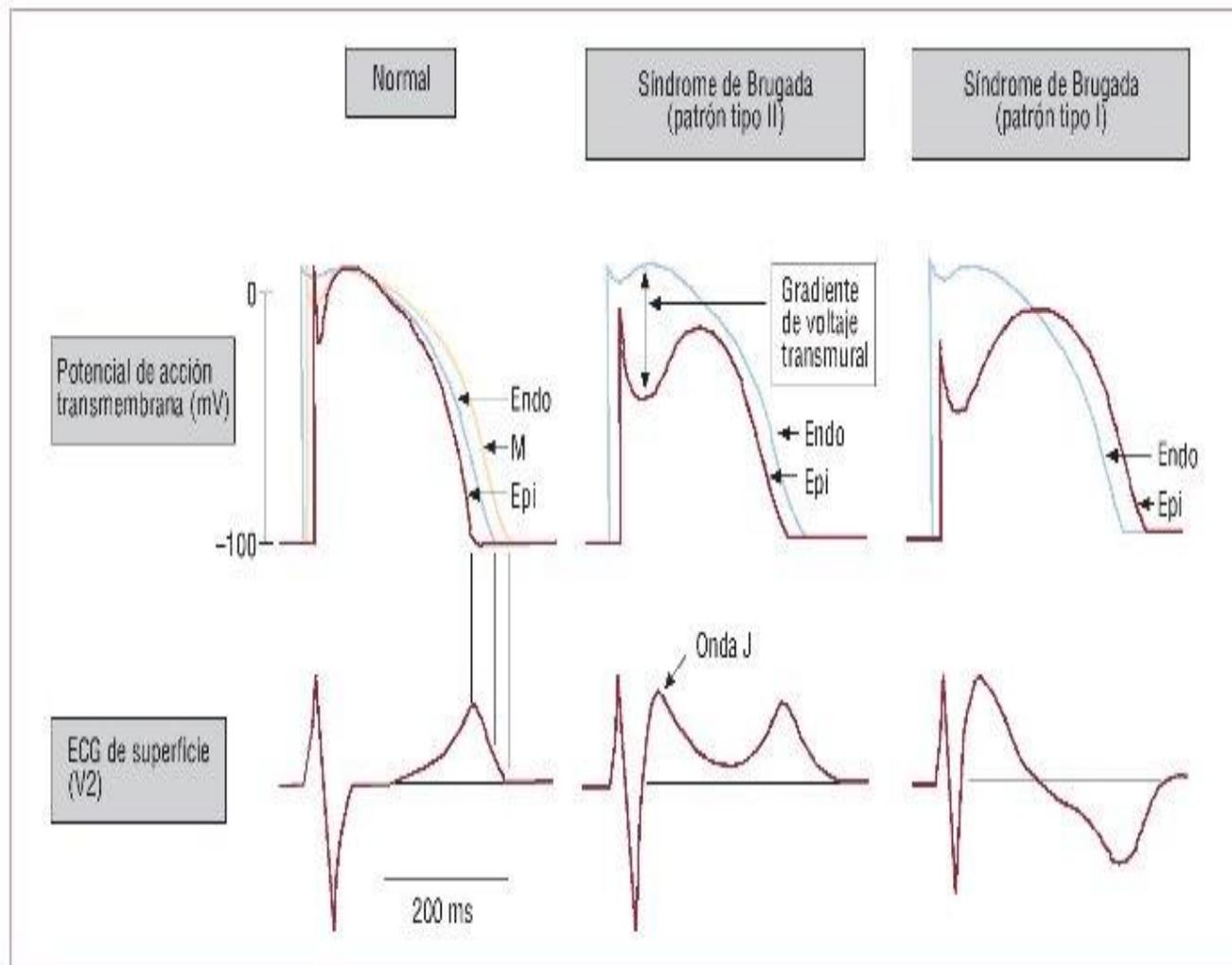
Produce la elevación característica del segmento ST en el electrocardiograma

Slow conduction



Repolarization abnormality

Development abnormality



TIPO III

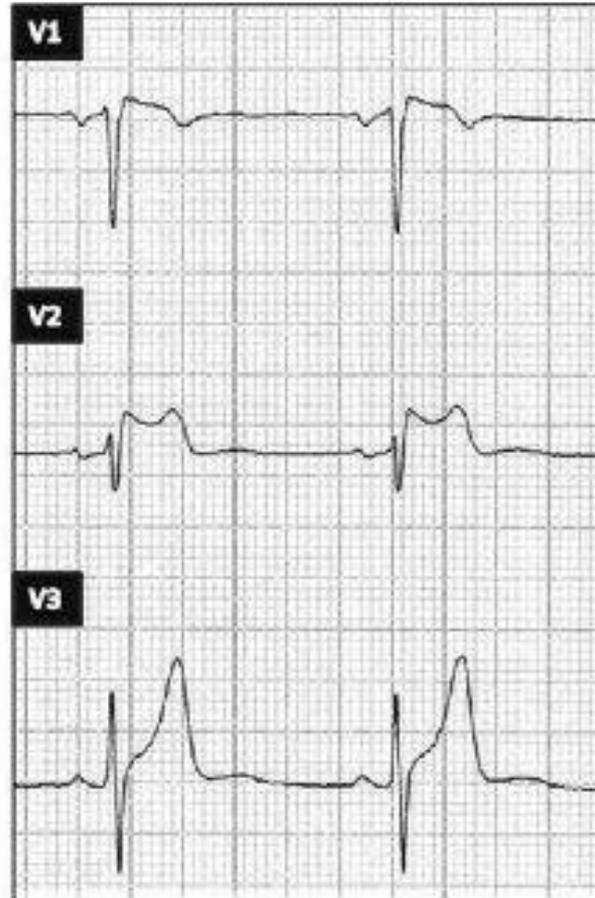


Aunque el paciente puede tener
varios patrones secuenciales solo
el tipo I es diagnóstico

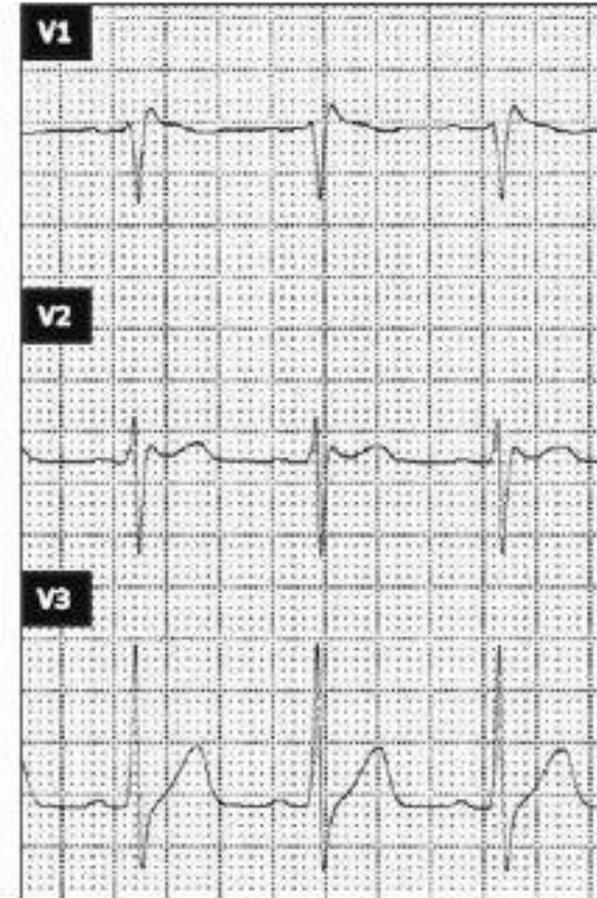
ECG tipo I



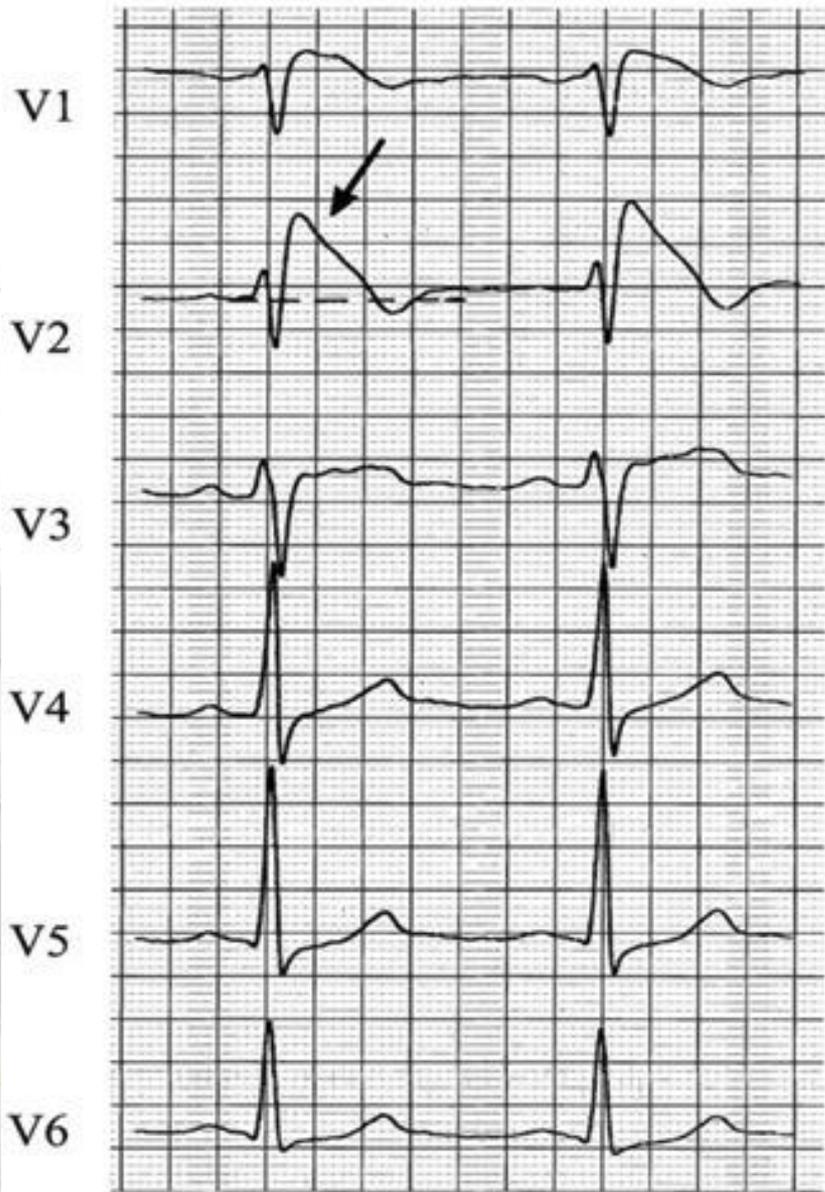
ECG tipo II



ECG tipo III



type 1



type 2



type 3



1 mV

500ms

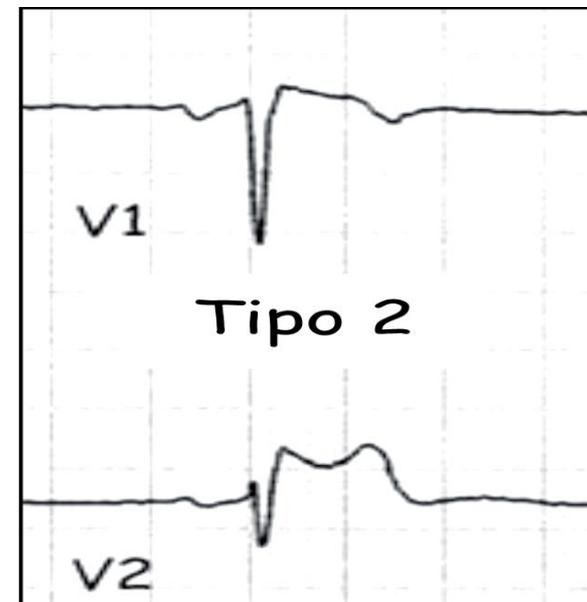
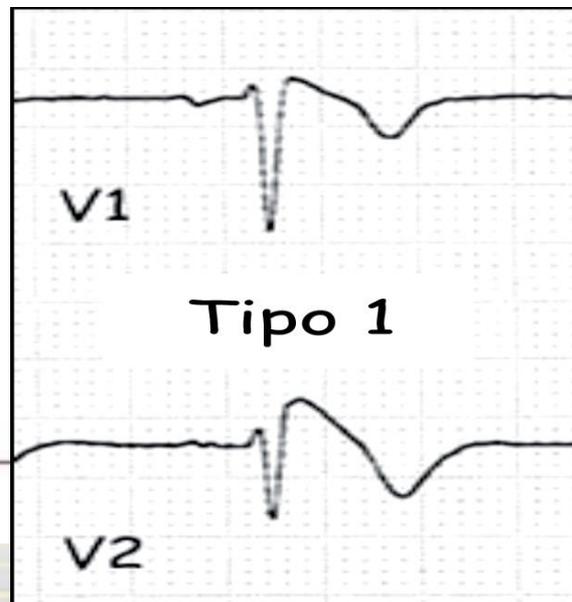
Diagnostico diferencial

TABLA 1. Condiciones que pueden cursar con ECG similar al del síndrome de Brugada

Diagnóstico diferencial	¿Predisposición genética?
Bloqueo de rama derecha atípico	Hiperpotasemia
Infarto agudo de miocardio, especialmente de ventrículo derecho (VD)	Hipercalcemia
Pericarditis/miopericarditis aguda, derrame pericárdico	Intoxicación por cocaína, alcohol
Tromboembolia pulmonar	Tratamiento con:
Aneurisma disecante de aorta	I. Fármacos antiarrítmicos: bloqueadores del canal de Na (clase IC, clase IA), bloqueadores del calcio, bloqueadores beta
	II. Fármacos antianginosos: bloqueadores del calcio, nitratos
	III. Fármacos psicotrópicos: Antidepresivos tricíclicos/tetracíclicos, fenotiacinas, inhibidores selectivos de la recaptación de serotonina, litio
Trastornos de los sistemas nerviosos central y autonómico	
Distrofia muscular de Duchenne	

Ataxia de Friedreich
 Hipertrofia ventricular izquierda
 Displasia arritmogénica de VD
 Compresión mecánica del tracto de salida de VD
 Tumor mediastínico
Pectus excavatum
 Tras cardioversión eléctrica
 Repolarización precoz, especialmente en atletas
 Hipotermia

Reproducido con autorización de Benito et al².





17-42% de ellos presentan síncope o MS como consecuencia de una arritmia ventricular en algún momento de su vida. Esta cifra probablemente sobrestima la incidencia real de eventos, dado que no se diagnostica a una gran parte de los pacientes asintomáticos.



Risk Factors of Brugada Syndrome

Risk factors for Brugada syndrome include:

Being male: Adult men are diagnosed more frequently than women.

Race: Brugada Syndrome occurs more frequently in Asians than in any other races.

Fever: Having a fever does not bring on Brugada Syndrome itself, but it can increase the risk of fainting or other complications of Brugada Syndrome.



PATRON ECG BRUGADA

- MUERTE CARDIACA SUBITA REANIMADA
- SINCOPE
- FAMILIARES CON CUADRO SINCOPALES O MSC
- RAZA SUDESTE ASIATICO

SI

DUDA

NO

D.A.I

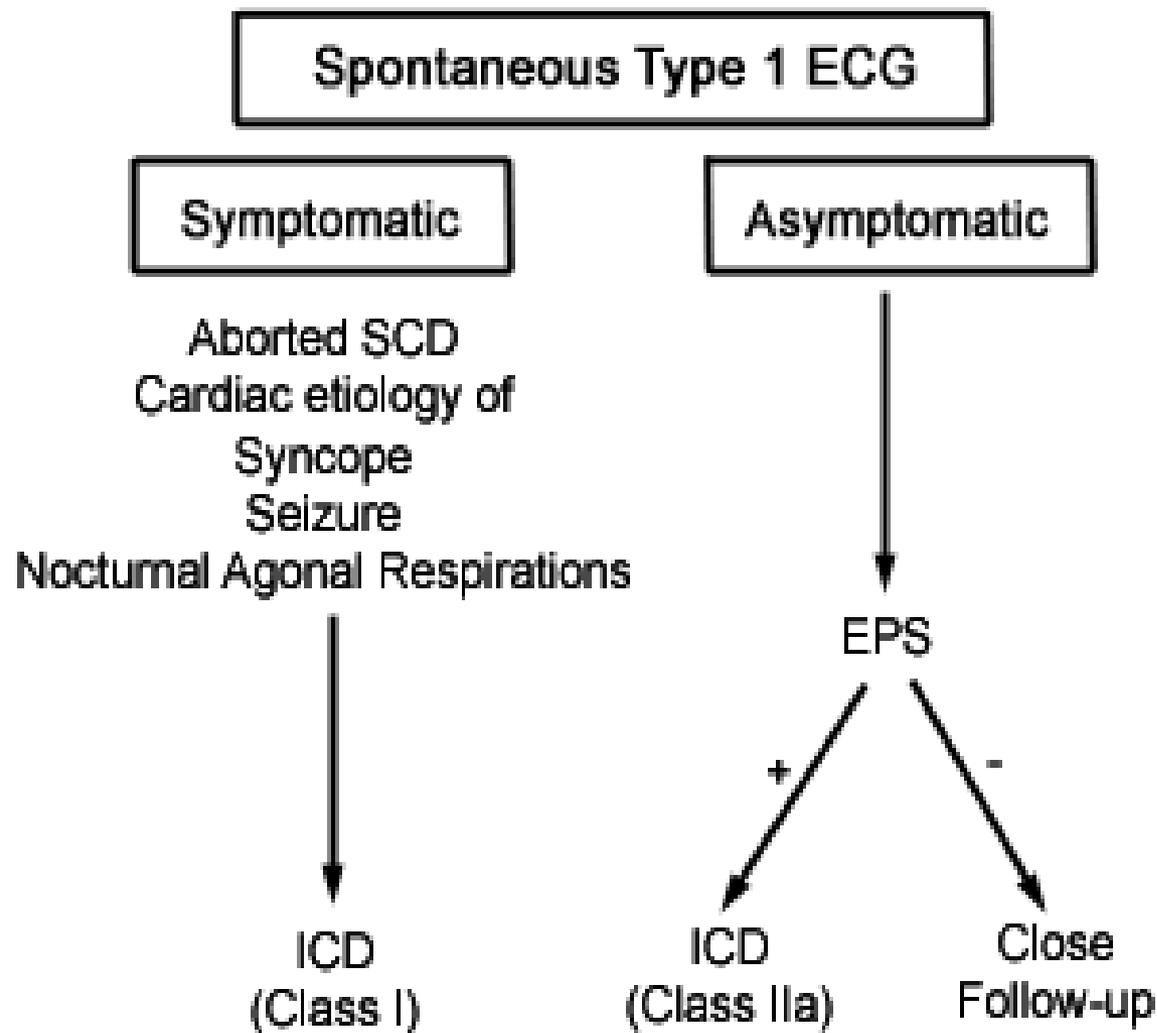
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- ELECTROFISIOLOGICO
- TEST FARMACOLOGICO
- ESTUDIO FAMILIAR

-

SEGUIMIENTO
CLÍNICO

Indications for ICD Implantation in Brugada Syndrome



Bloqueantes de canales de Sodio utilizados para desenmascarar electrocardiograma de síndrome de Brugada¹⁰

Compuesto	Dosis	Vía
Ajmalina	1 mg/kg en 5 min	Intravenosa
Flecainida	2 mg/kg en 10 min	Intravenosa
	400 mg	Oral
Procainamida	10 mg/kg en 10 min	Intravenosa
Pilsicainida	1 mg/kg en 10 min	Intravenosa

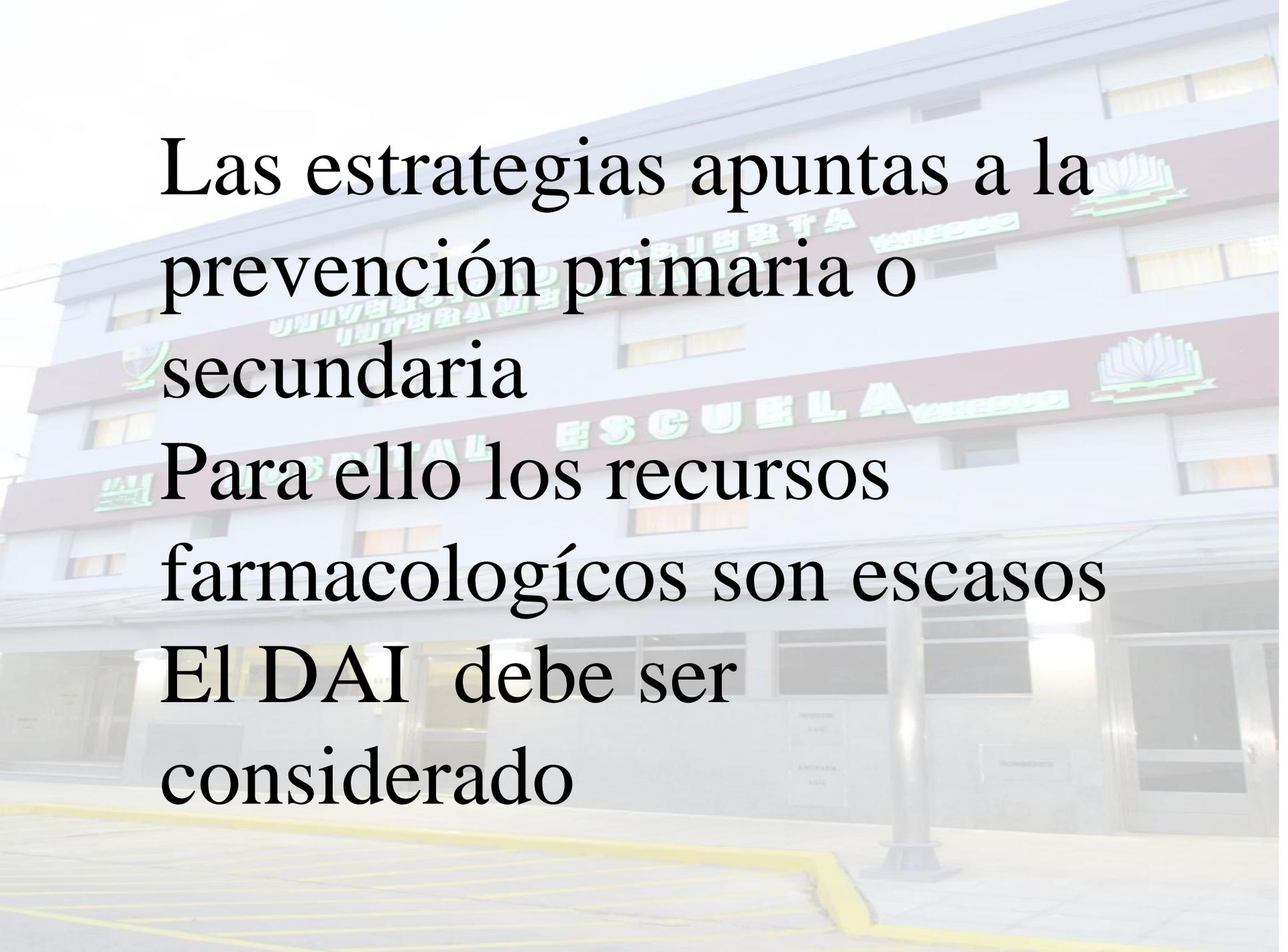
Tratamiento farmacológico en síndrome de Brugada

Fármacos que inhiben la corriente Ito o incrementan las corrientes de Na⁺ y Ca⁺²

El isoproterenol (que incrementa la corriente I_{CaL}) ha probado ser útil para el tratamiento de las tormentas eléctricas

La quinidina, un antiarrítmico clase IA que posee efecto bloqueante de las corrientes Ito e I_{Kr} ha

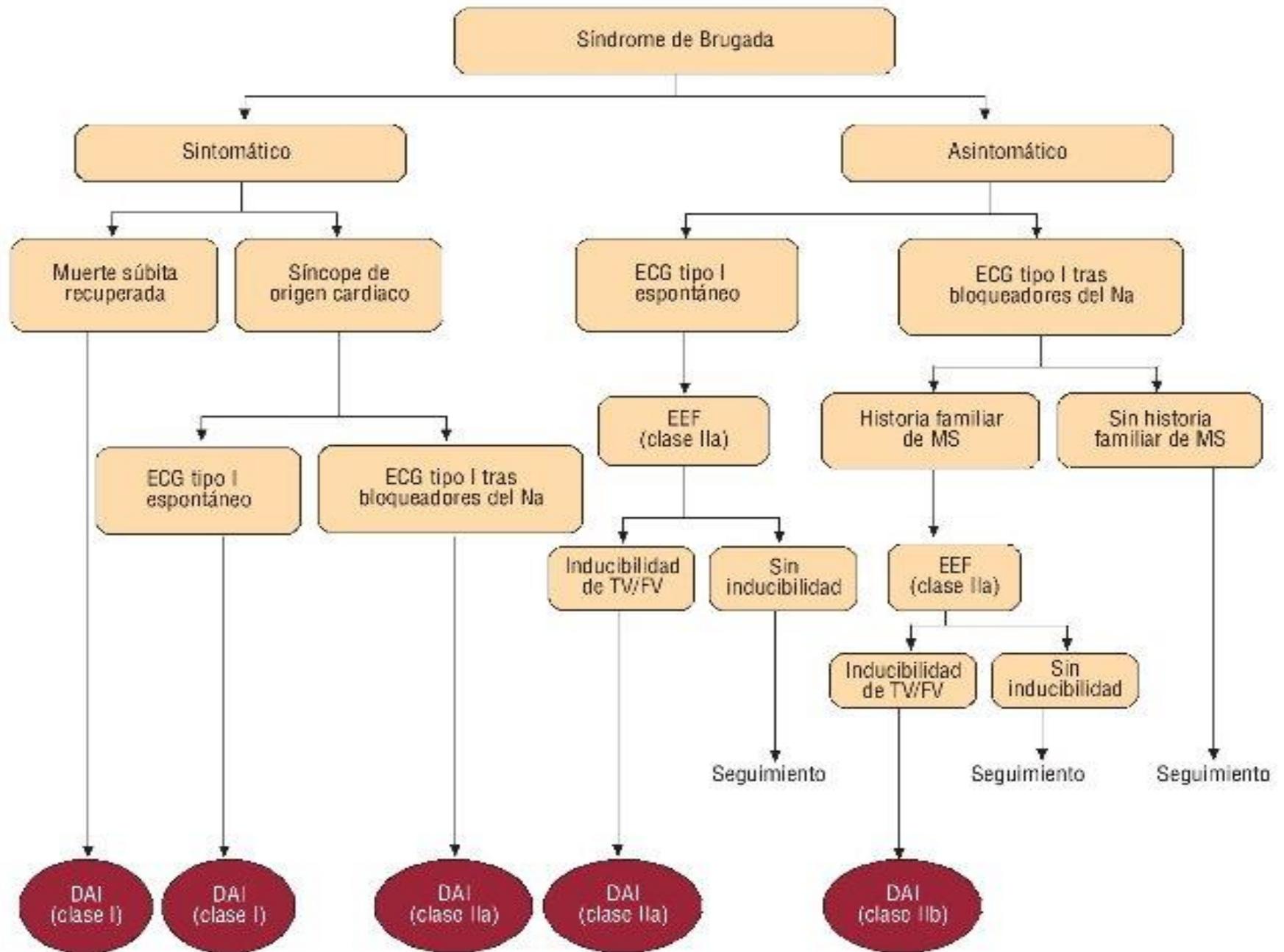
La disopiramida ha demostrado también su utilidad en caso de tormenta eléctrica en algunos pacientes reportes.



Las estrategias apuntan a la
prevención primaria o
secundaria

Para ello los recursos
farmacológicos son escasos

El DAI debe ser
considerado

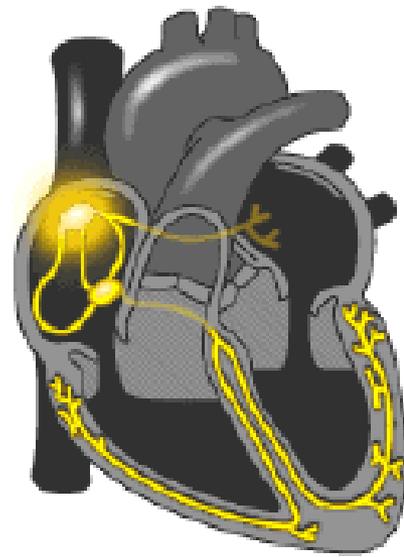


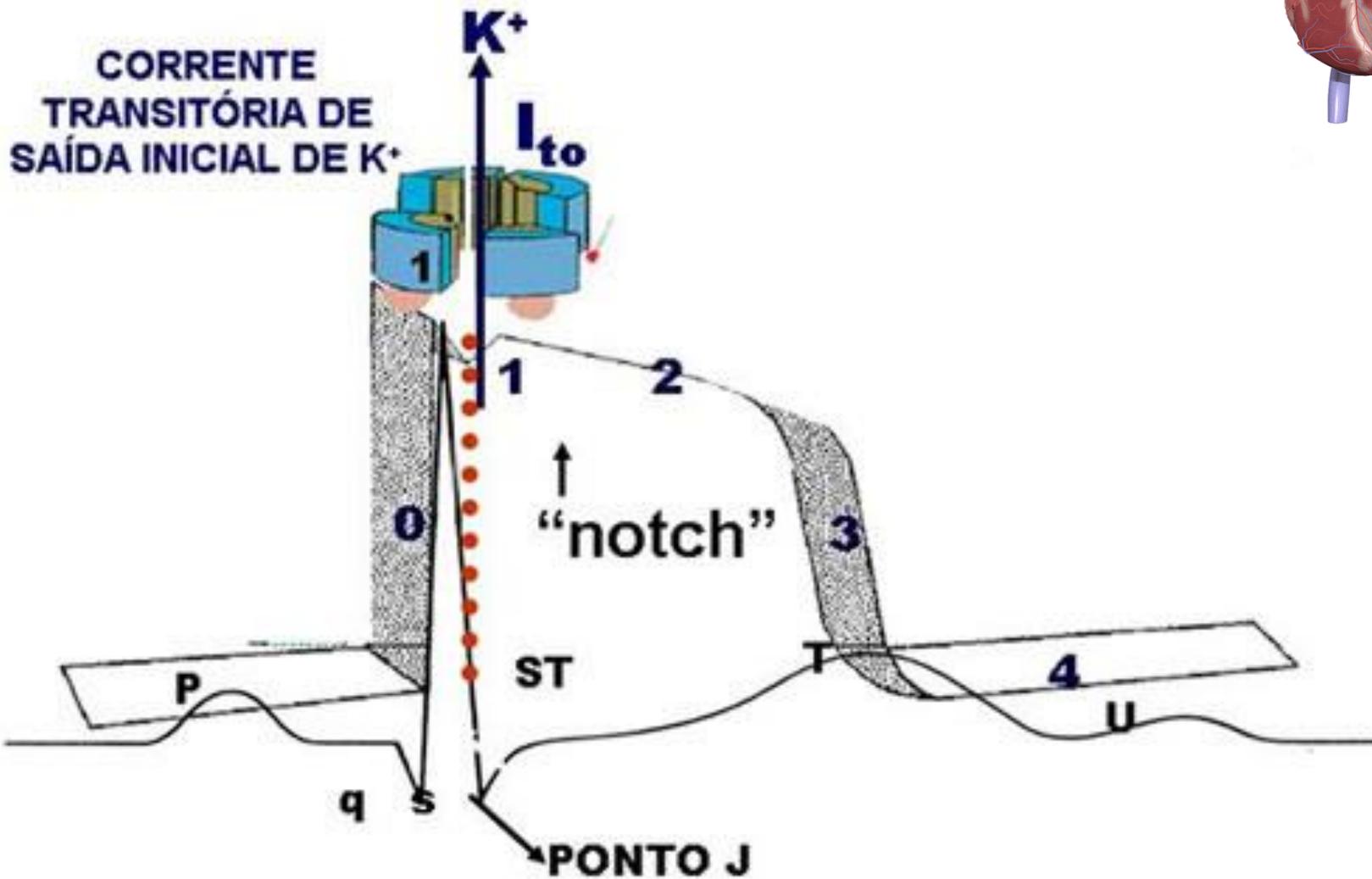
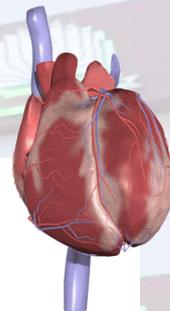


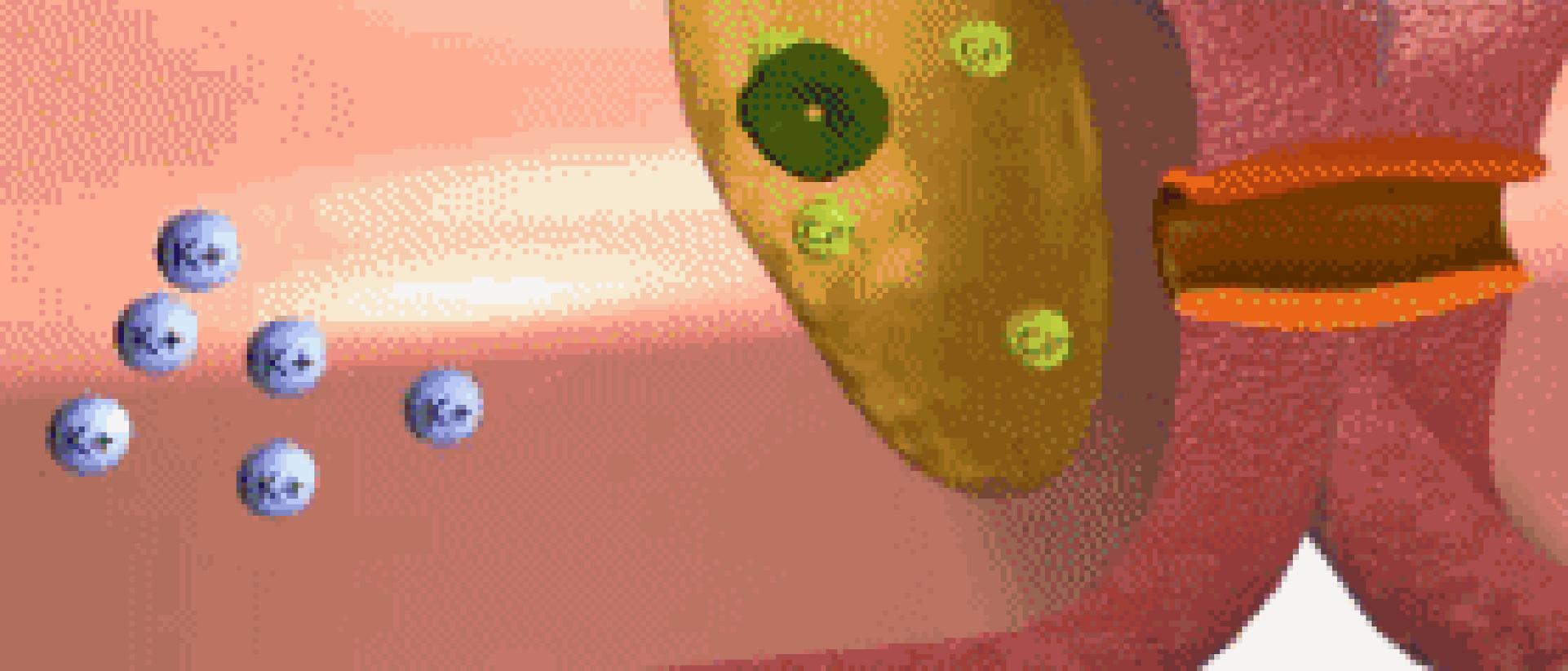
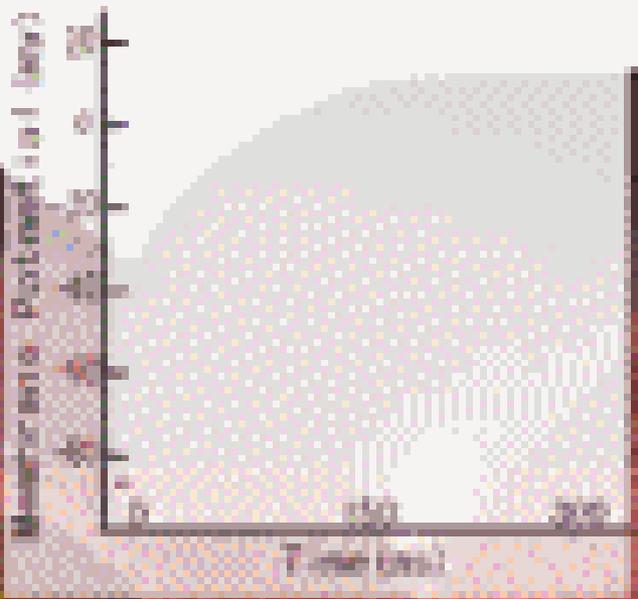
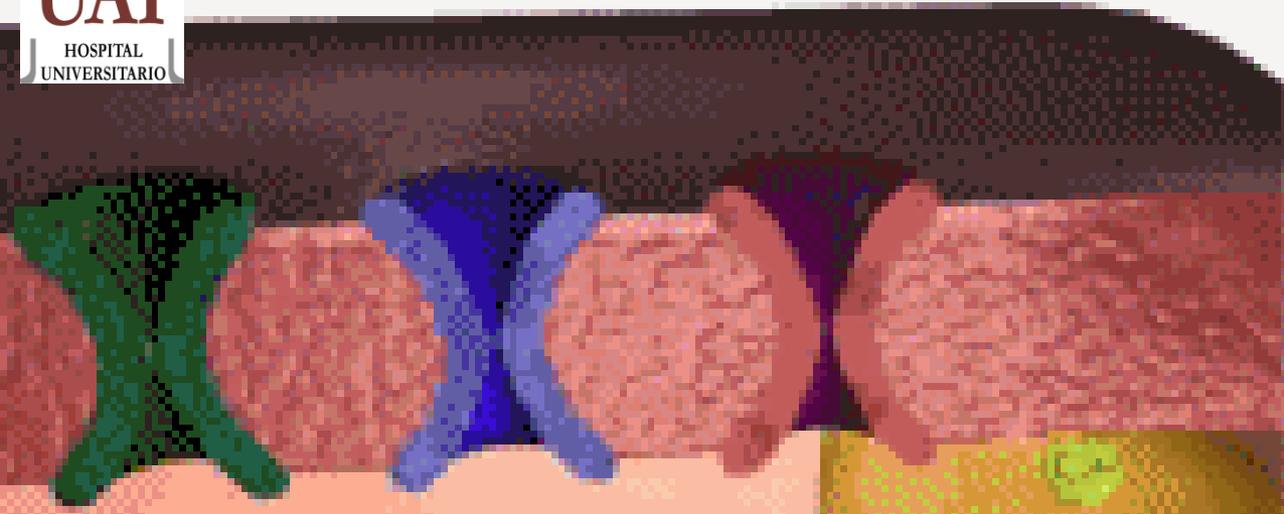
Los

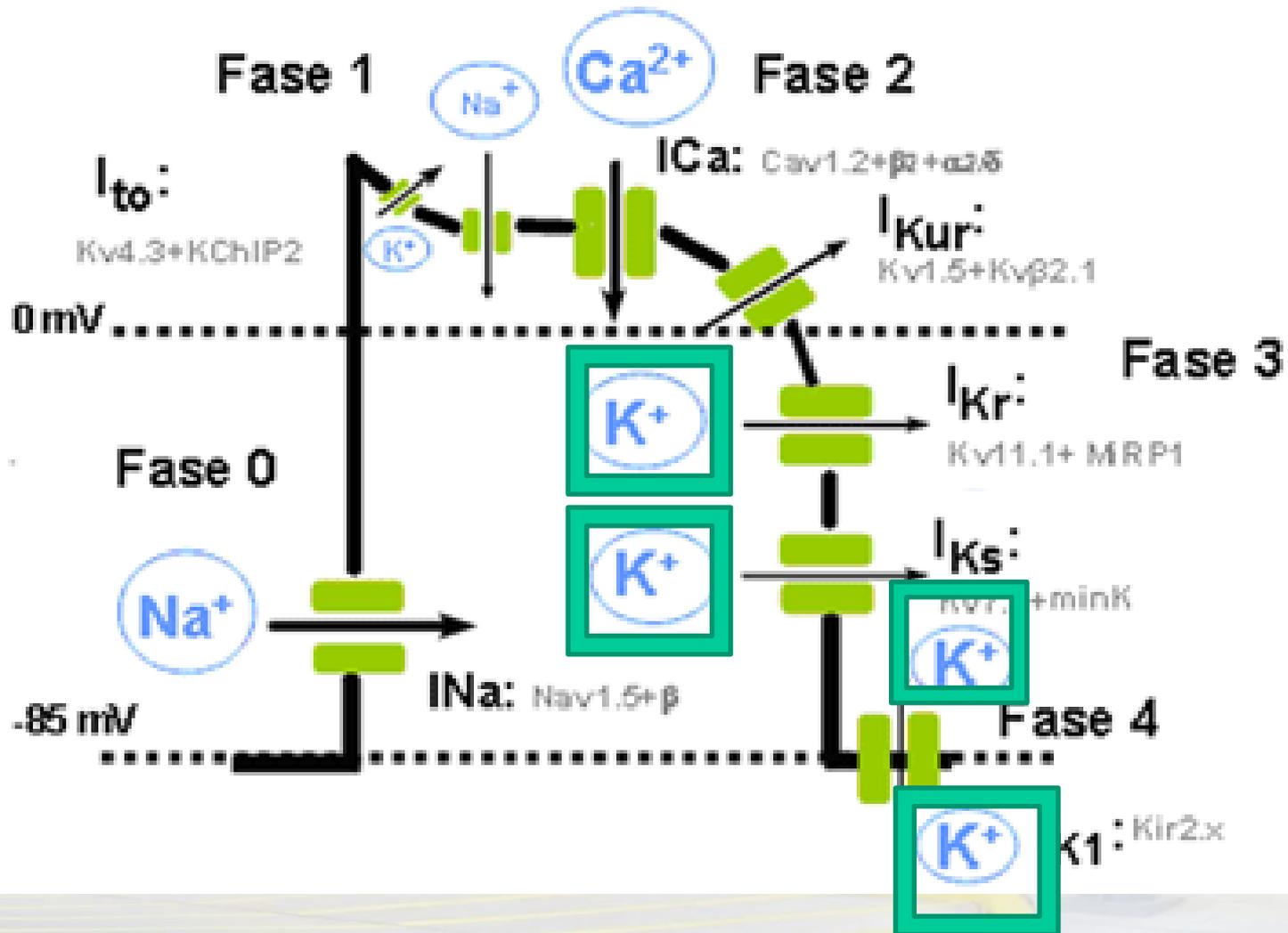
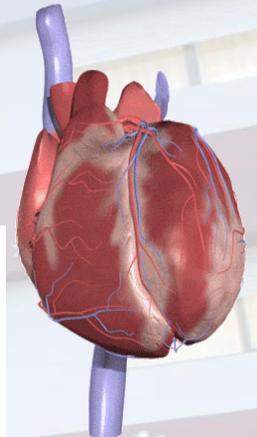
canales

de potasio

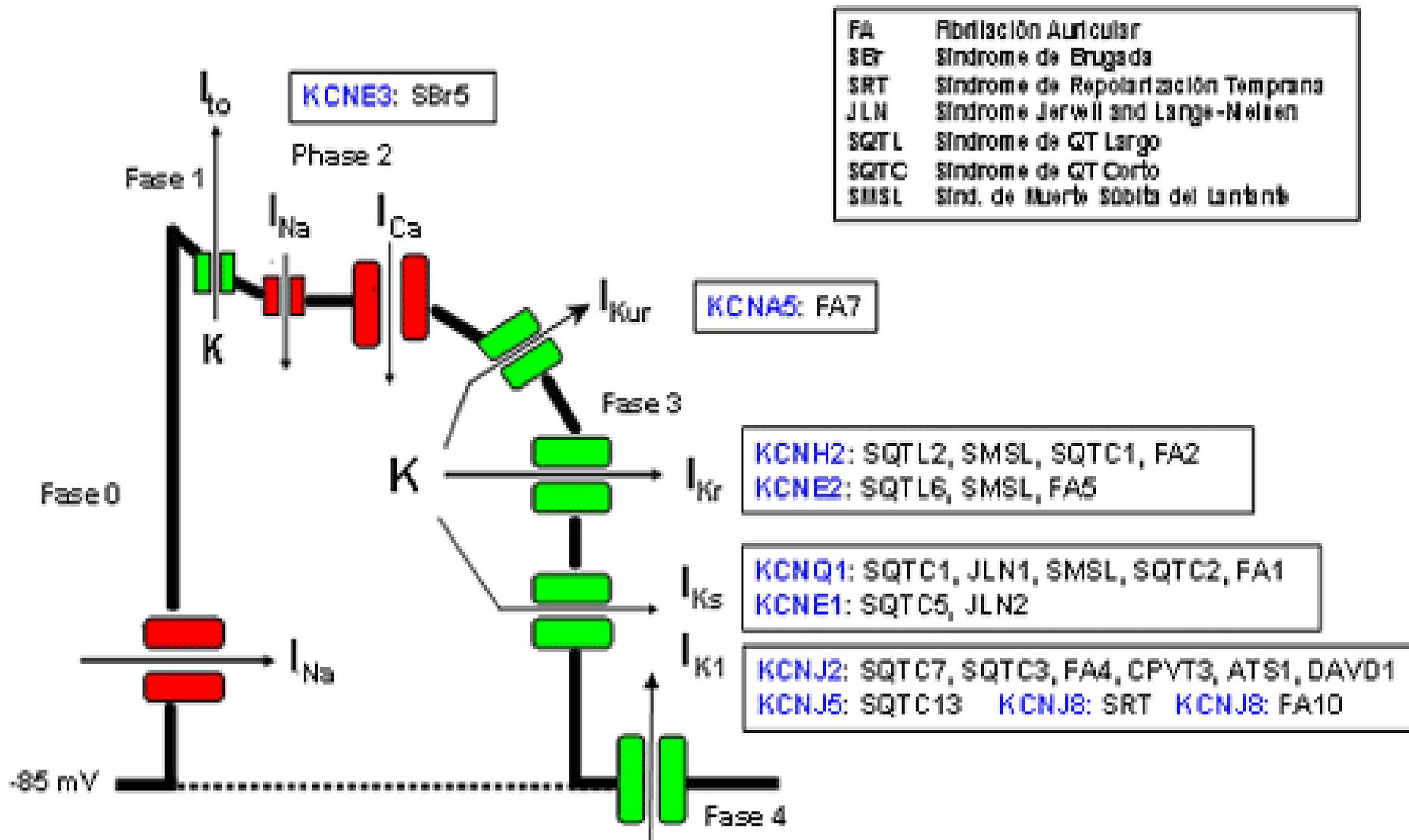




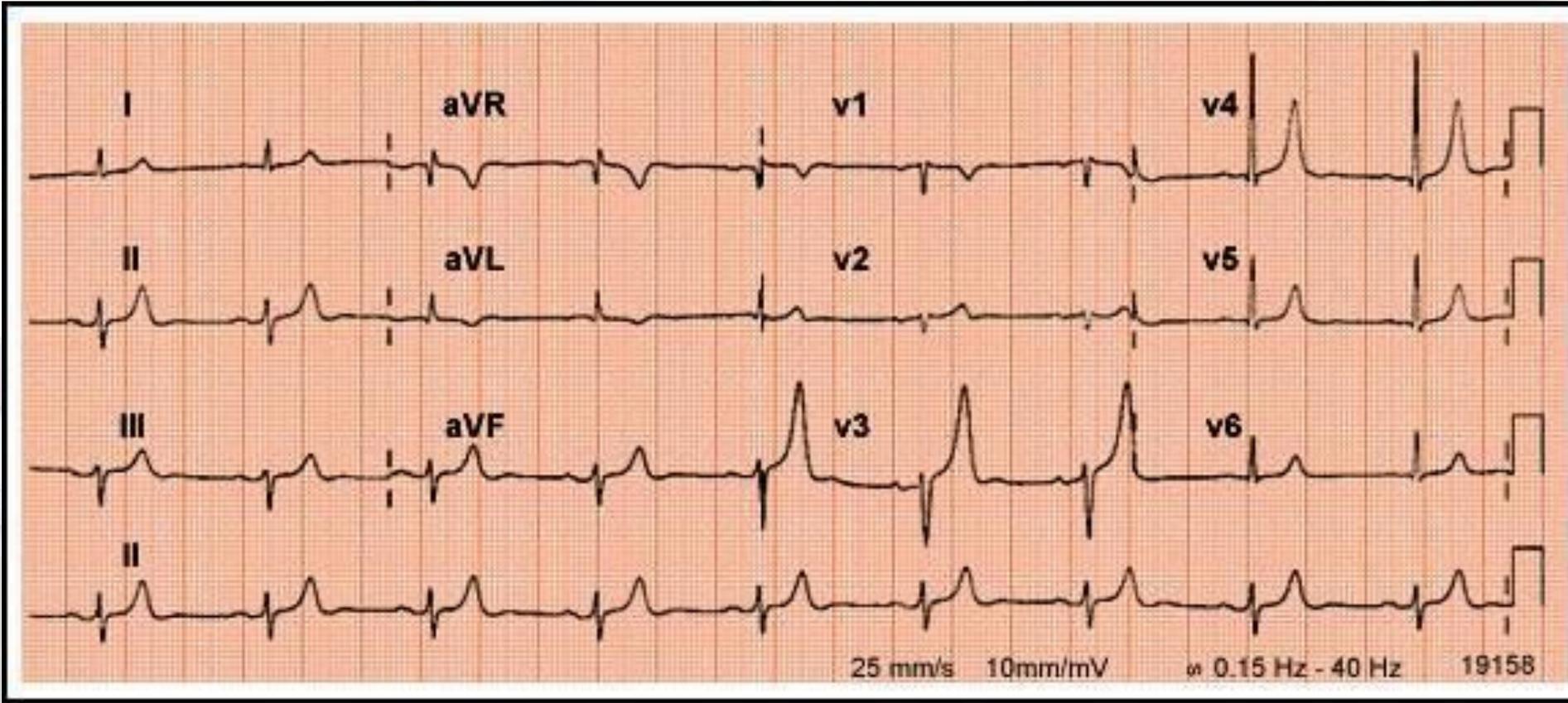




Canalopatías a asociadas a mutaciones en los canales de K⁺ cardiacos

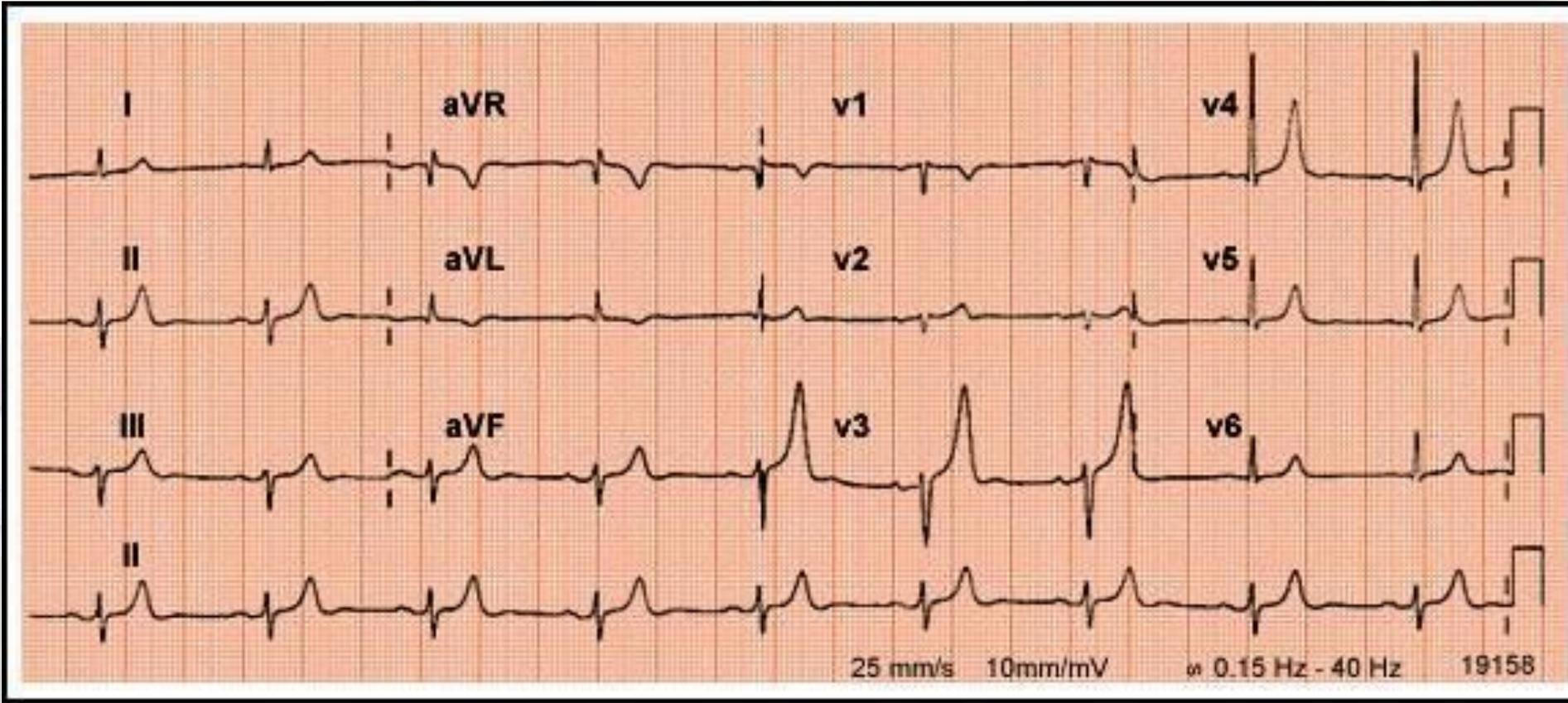




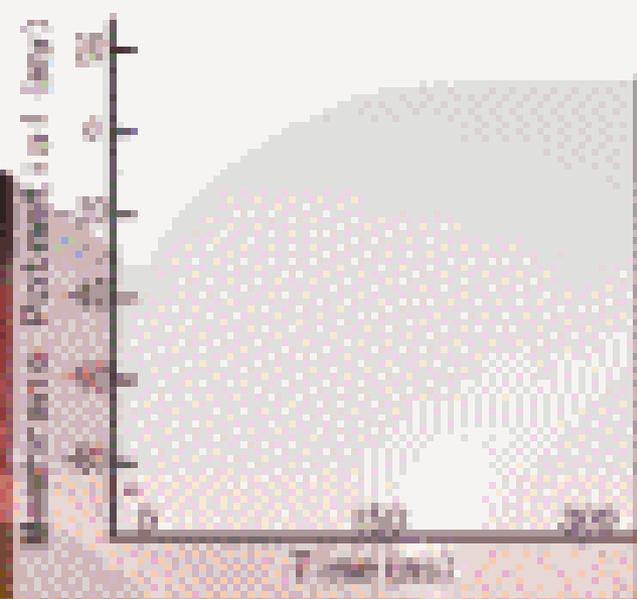


¿Que es esto?





QUE PASA EN LA HIPOPOTASEMIA

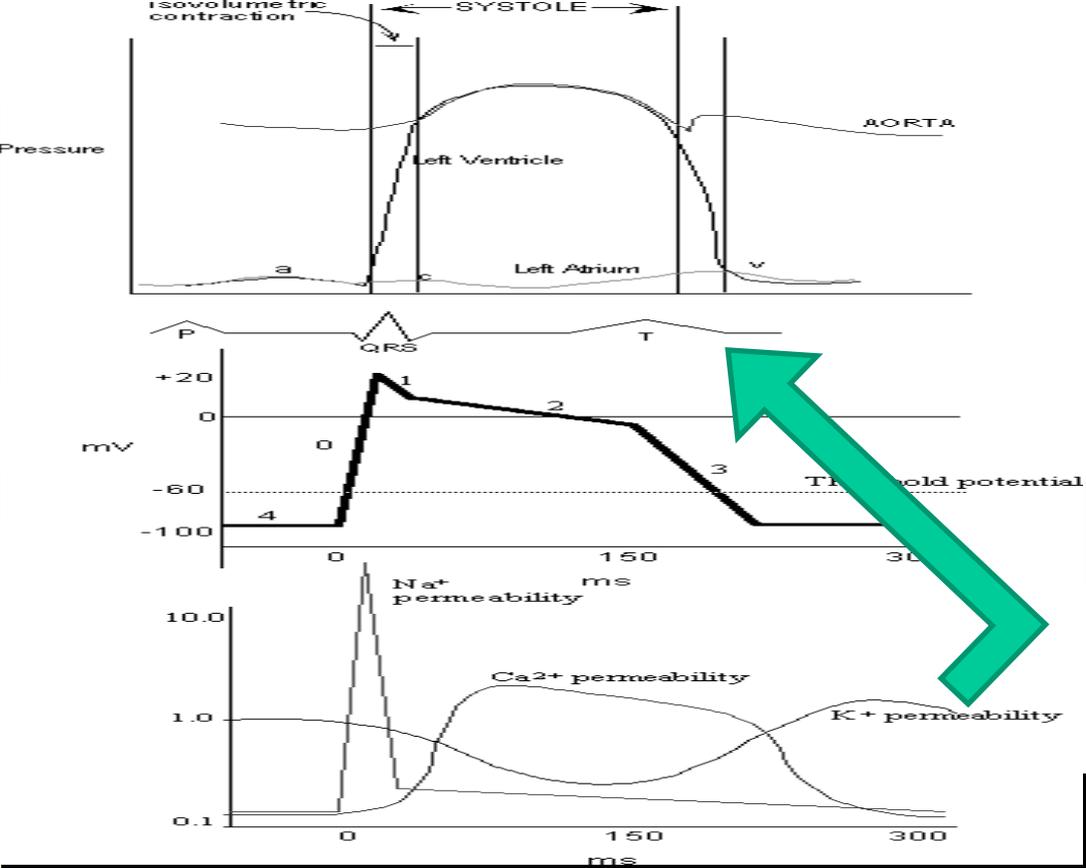


LOS CANALES NO ESTAN OBSTRUIDOS



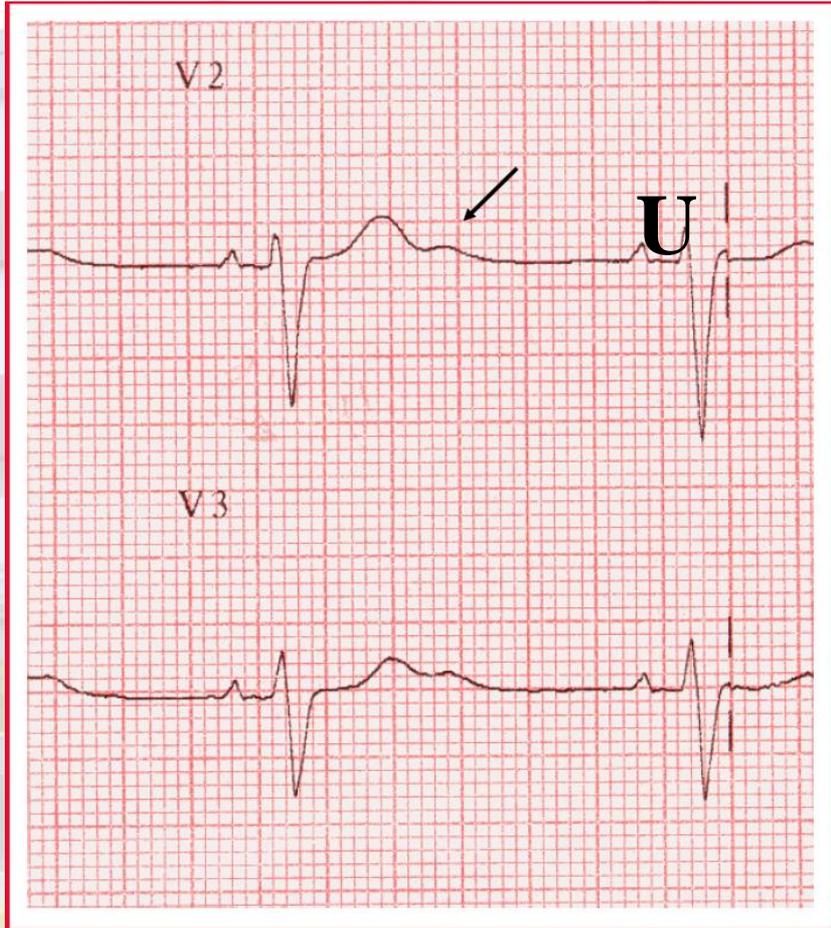
En la hipokalemia todo es lento hasta llegar al paro en diastole





**Menos K extracelular AL
AUMENTAR EL GRADIENTE
DE K SE
Se libera y facilita SU SALIDA
T APLANADAS
CON ONDA U**

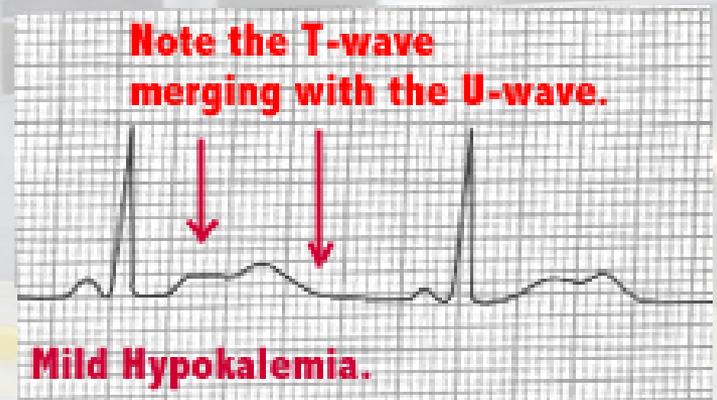
Hipopotasemia



HIPOKALEMIA

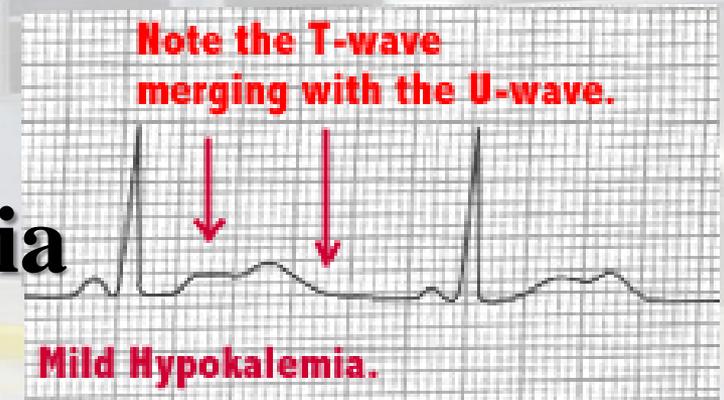
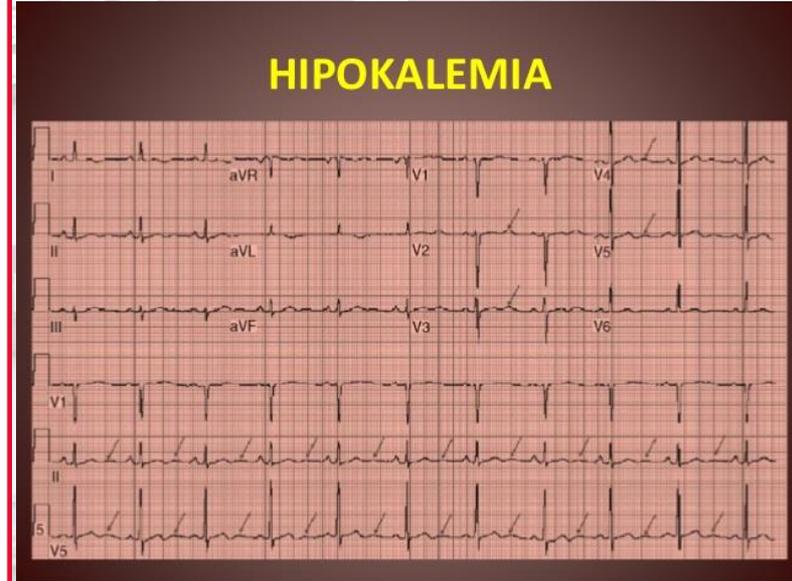
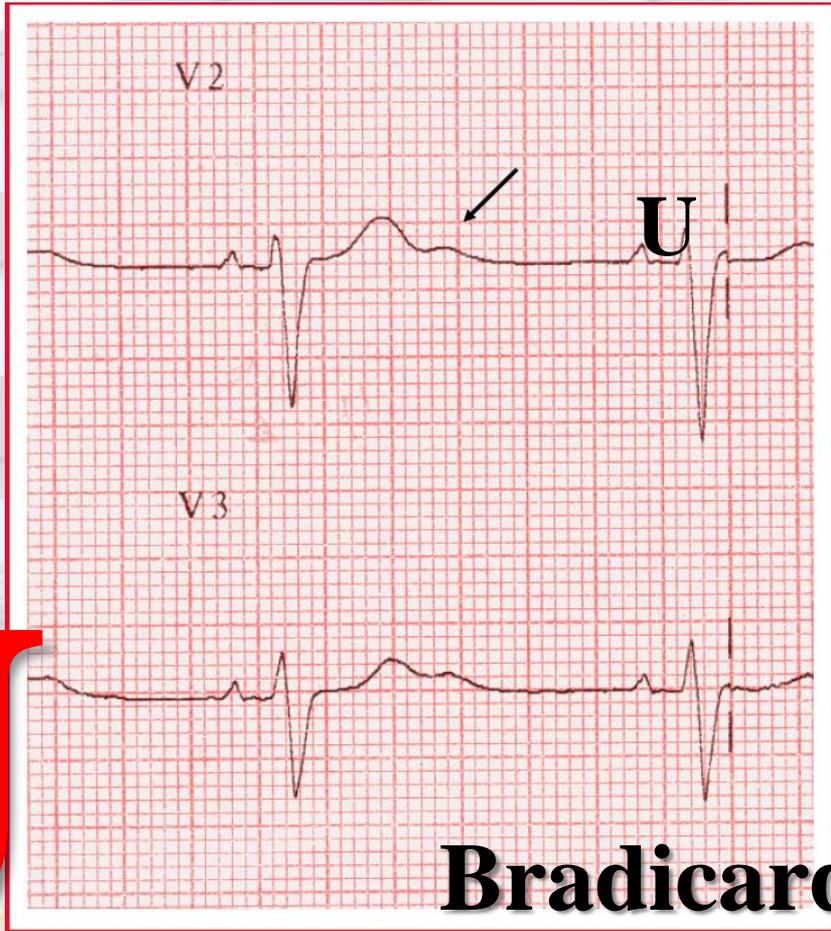
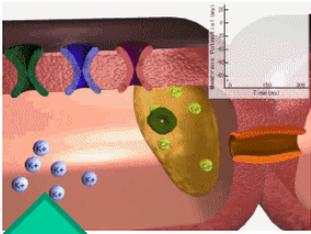


Note the T-wave merging with the U-wave.



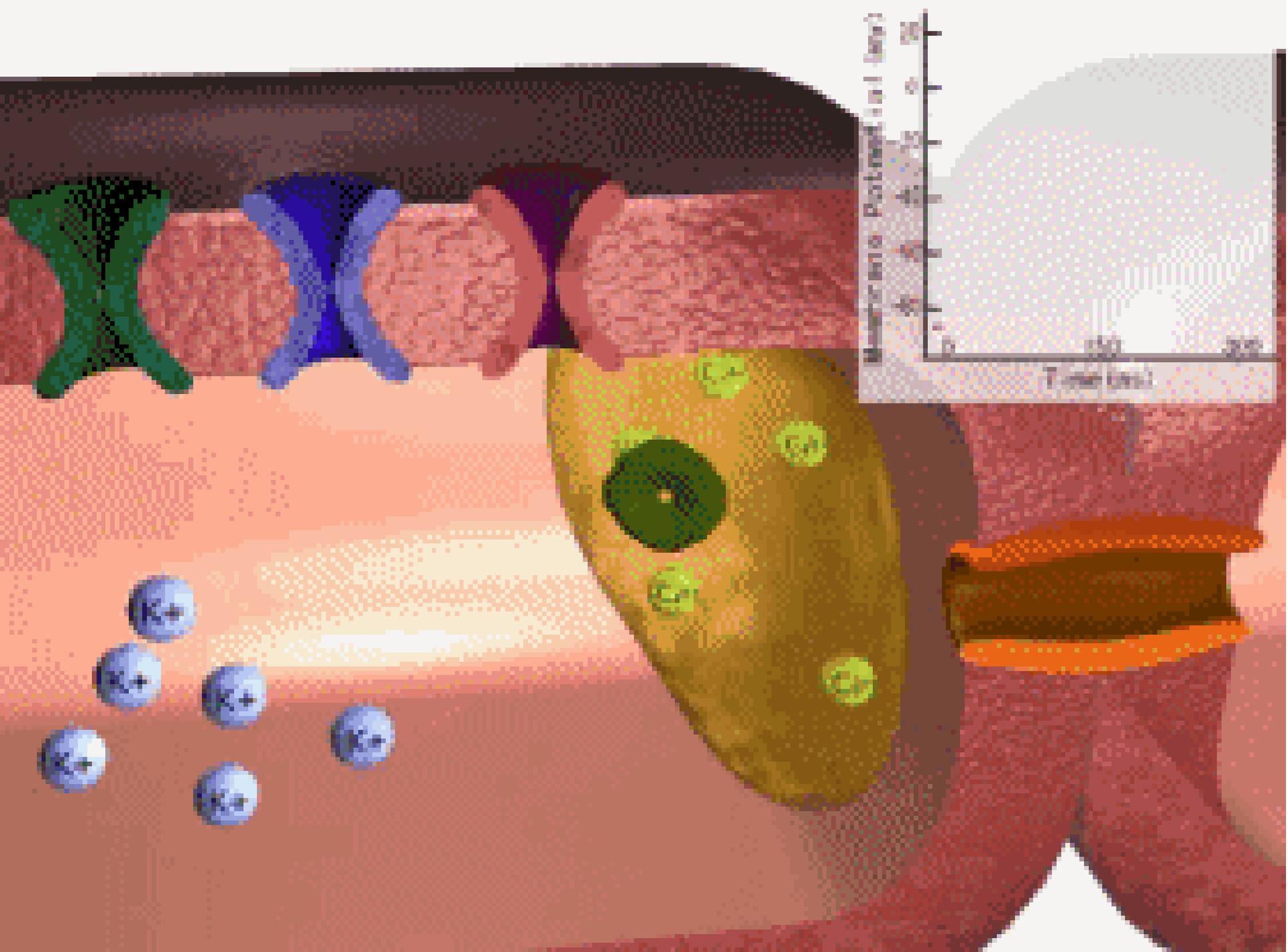
Mild Hypokalemia.

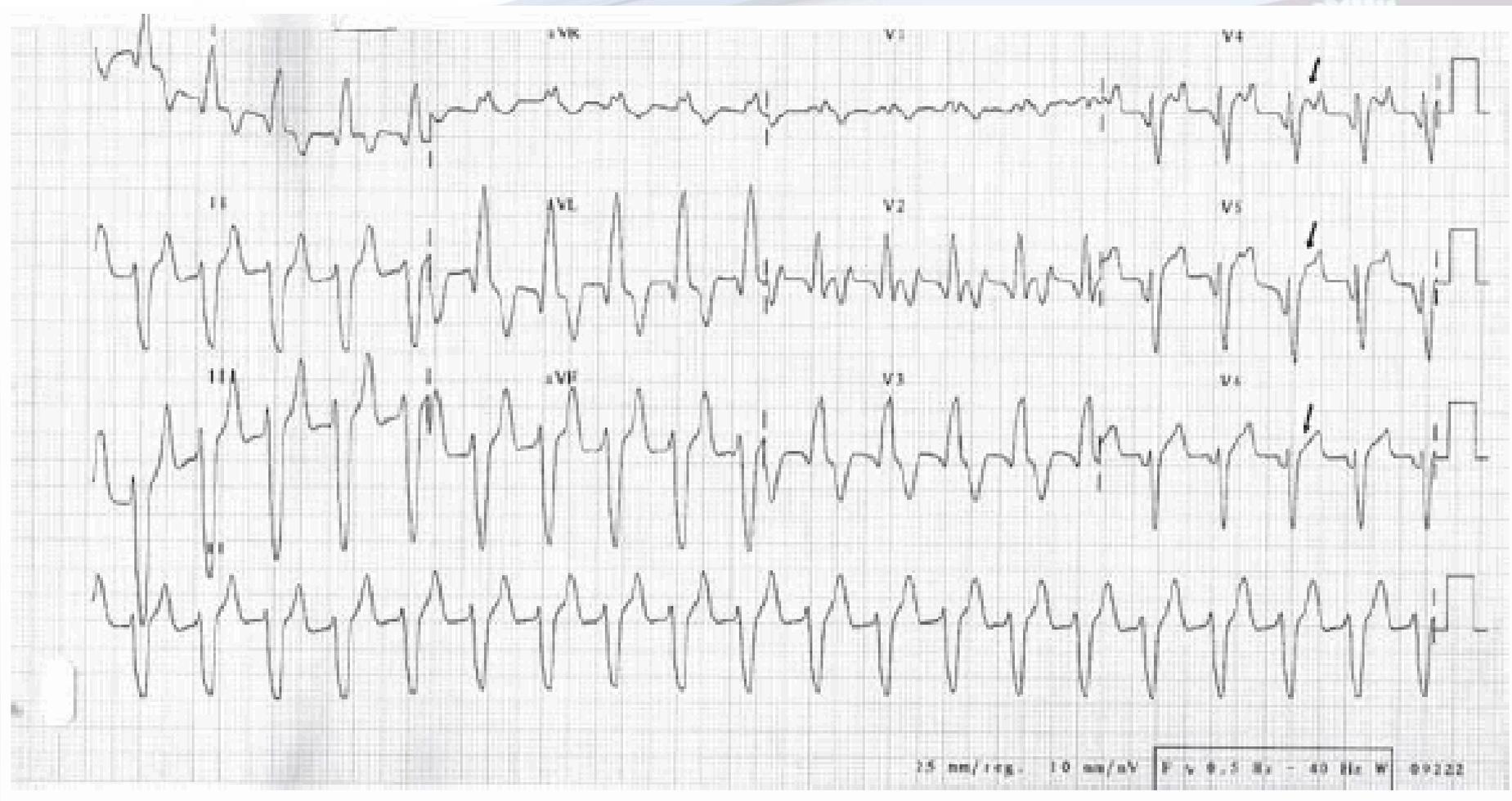
Hipopotasemia



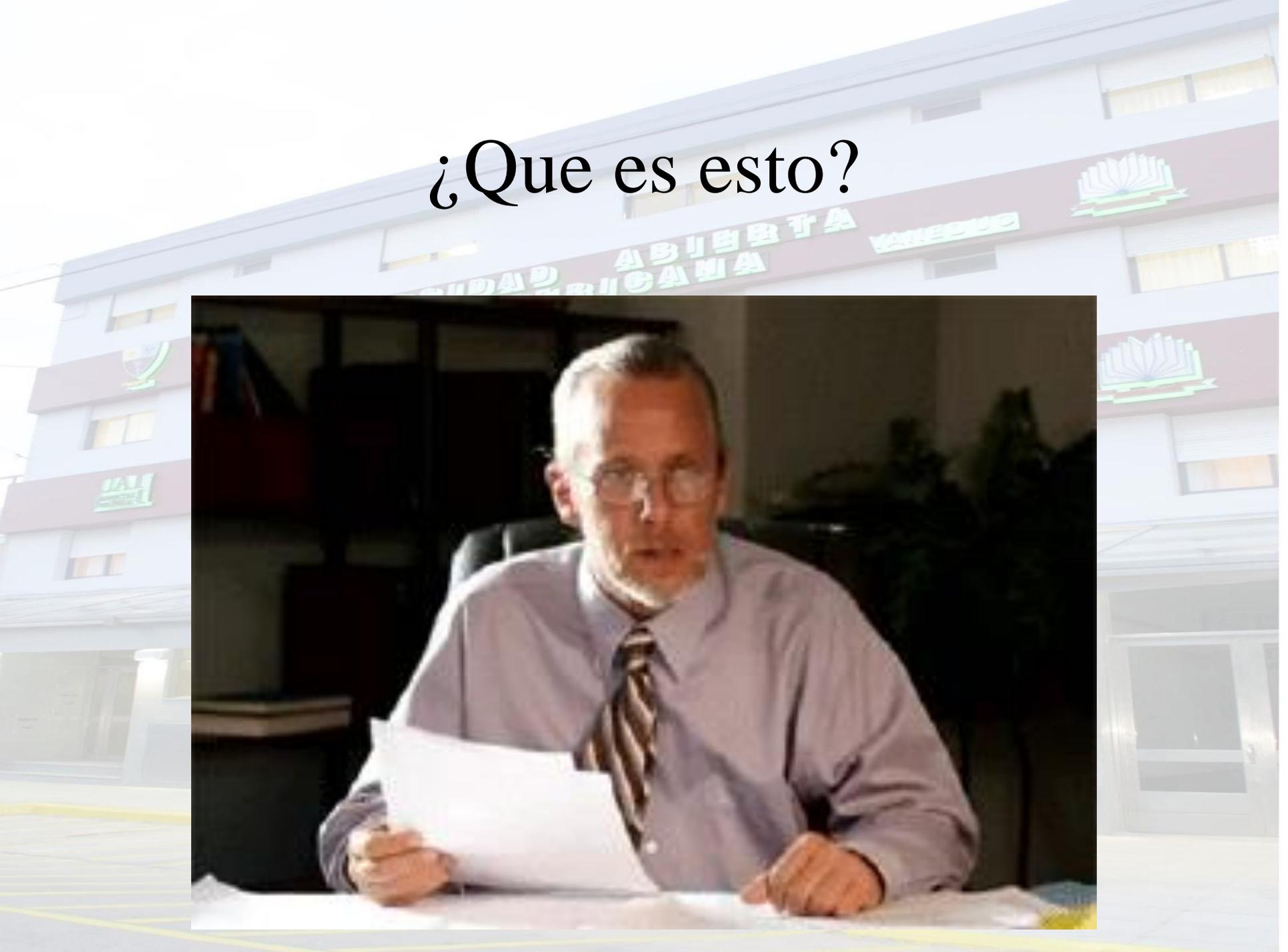
Bradycardia

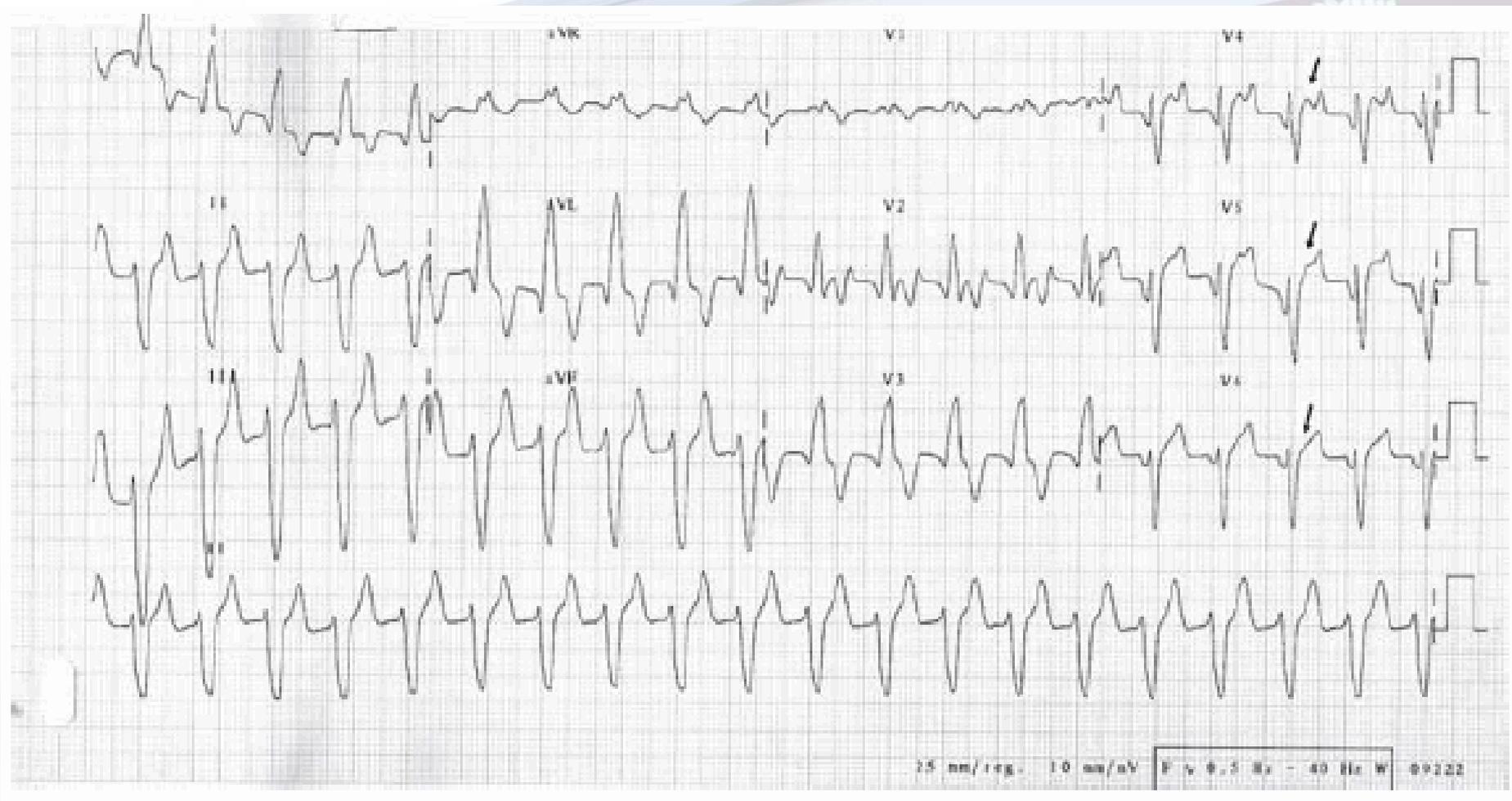
U



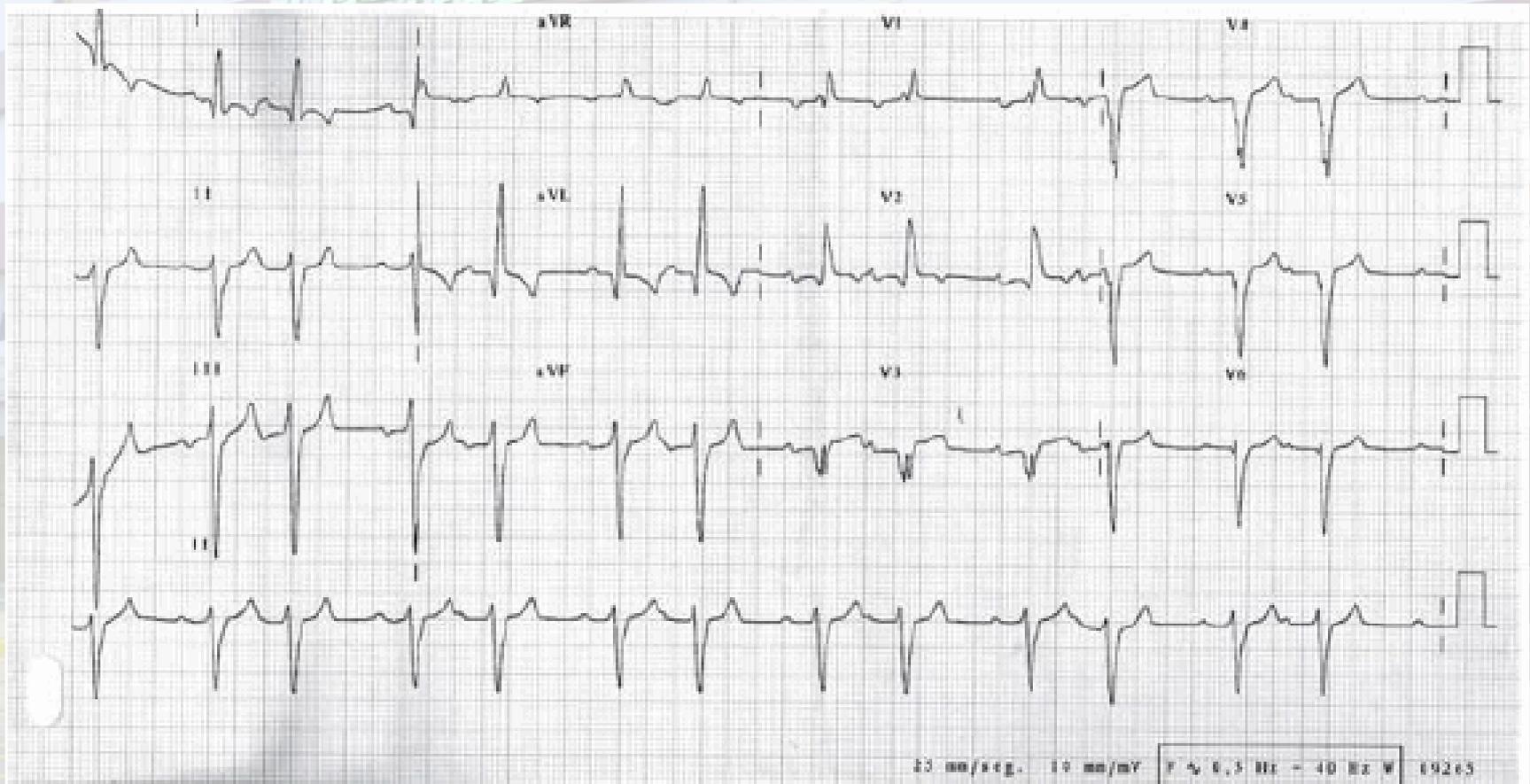


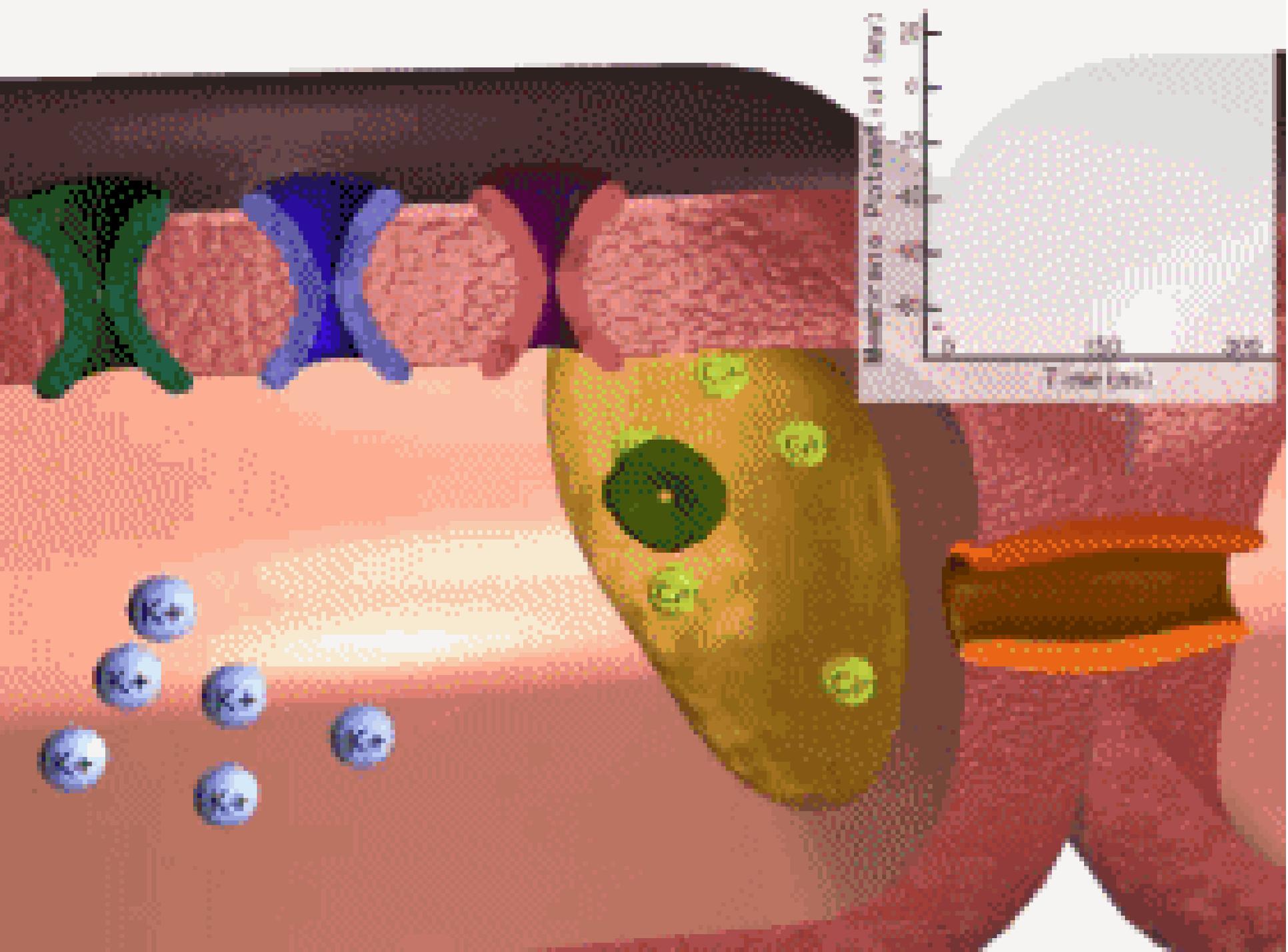
¿Que es esto?





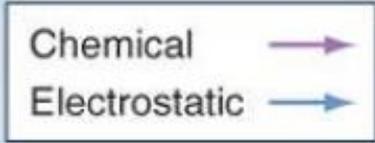
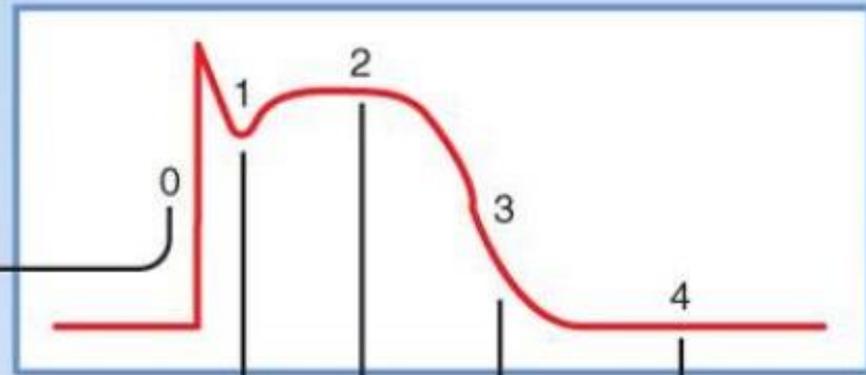
Corregida la Hiperkalemia



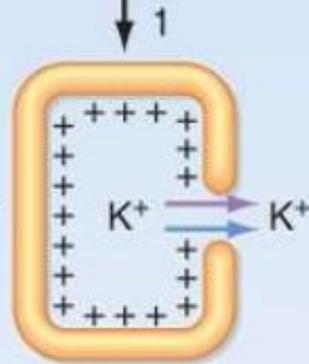




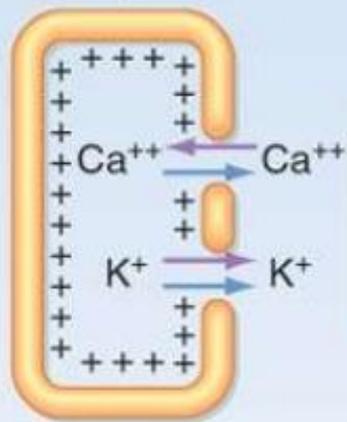
QUE PASA EN LA HIPERKALEMIA



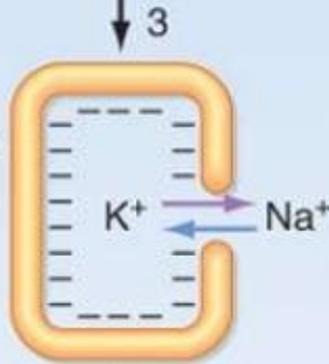
Fast Na⁺ Channel



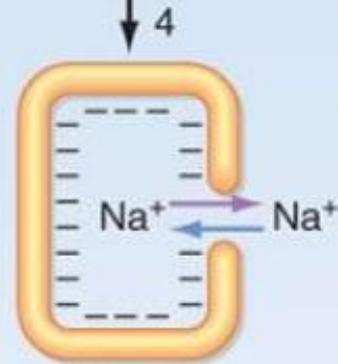
K⁺ Channel (i_{to})



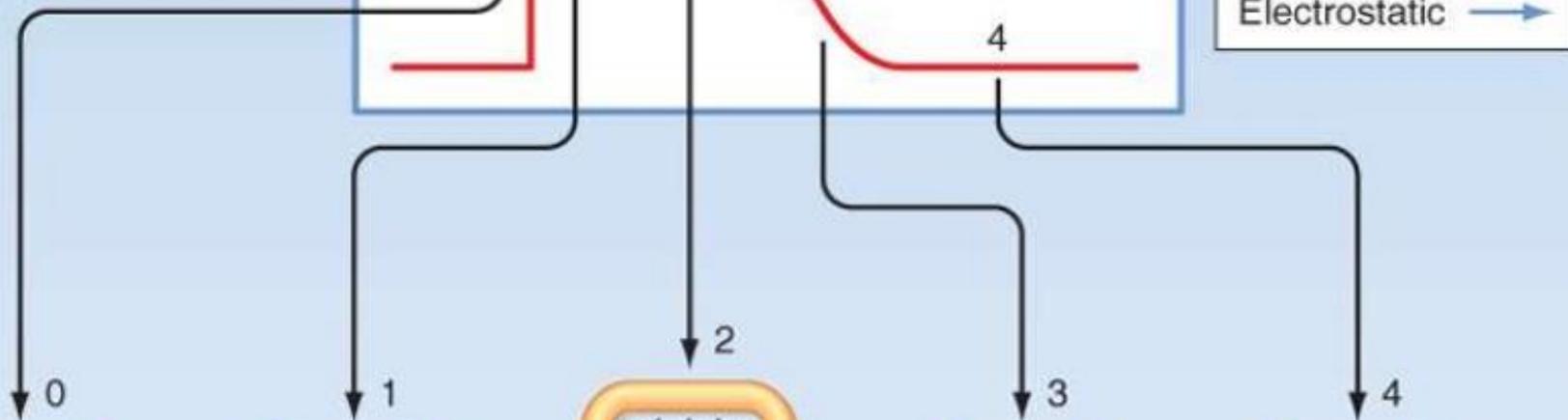
Ca⁺⁺
K⁺ Channels
(i_K, i_{K1}, i_{to})

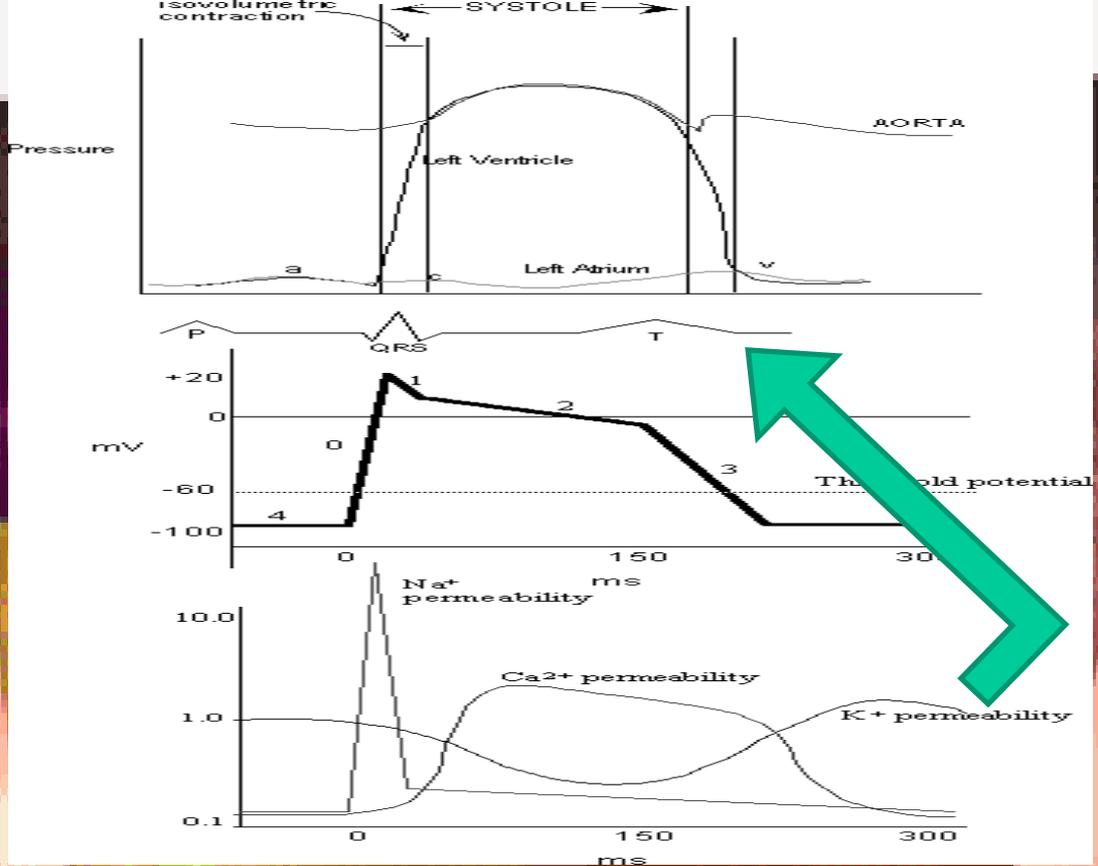


K⁺ Channels
(i_K, i_{K1}, i_{to})



K⁺ Channels
(i_K, i_{K1})





AL REDUCIRSE EL GRADIENTE DE EL K SE SE DIFICULTA SU SALIDA

SE PROLONGAN Y POTENCIAS PR LARGO T PICUDAS

Obstaculización a la salida del K por alta concentración extracelular

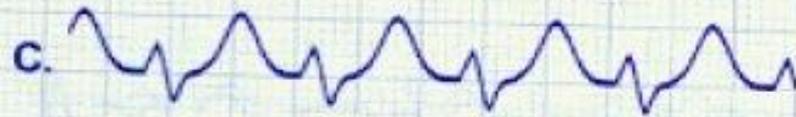
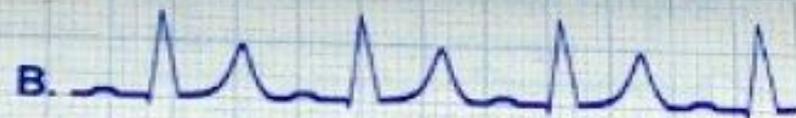


Se tiende a la hiperpolarización
porque al k le cuesta salir

bossgifz.tumblr

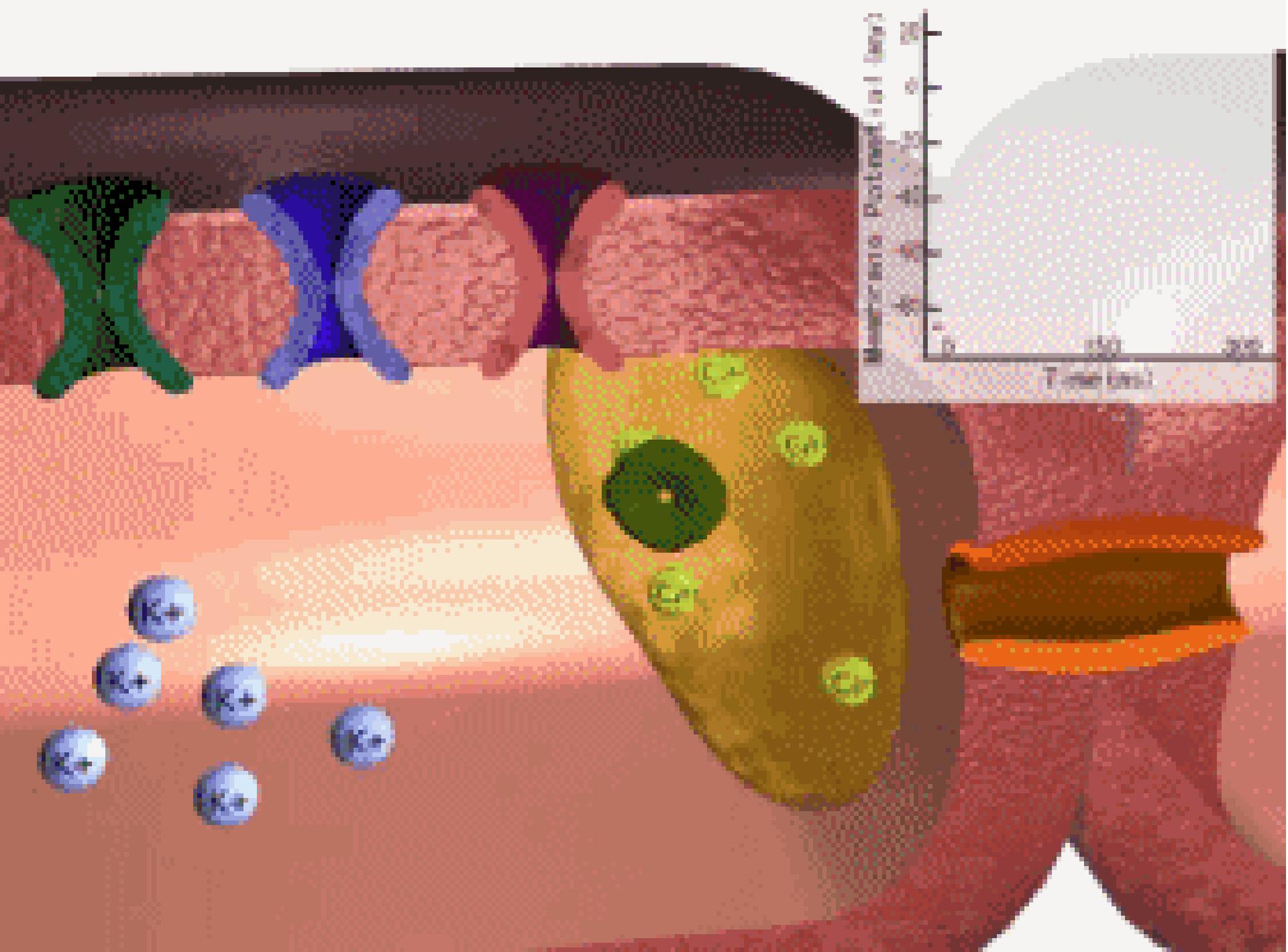


- ± 6.5 mEq/l \rightarrow ondas T picudas
- > 7 mEq/l $\rightarrow \uparrow$ PR, se pierde la onda P y \uparrow QRS.
- > 8 mEq/l \rightarrow arritmias ventriculares (taquicardia o fibrilación ventricular) \rightarrow paro cardíaco.

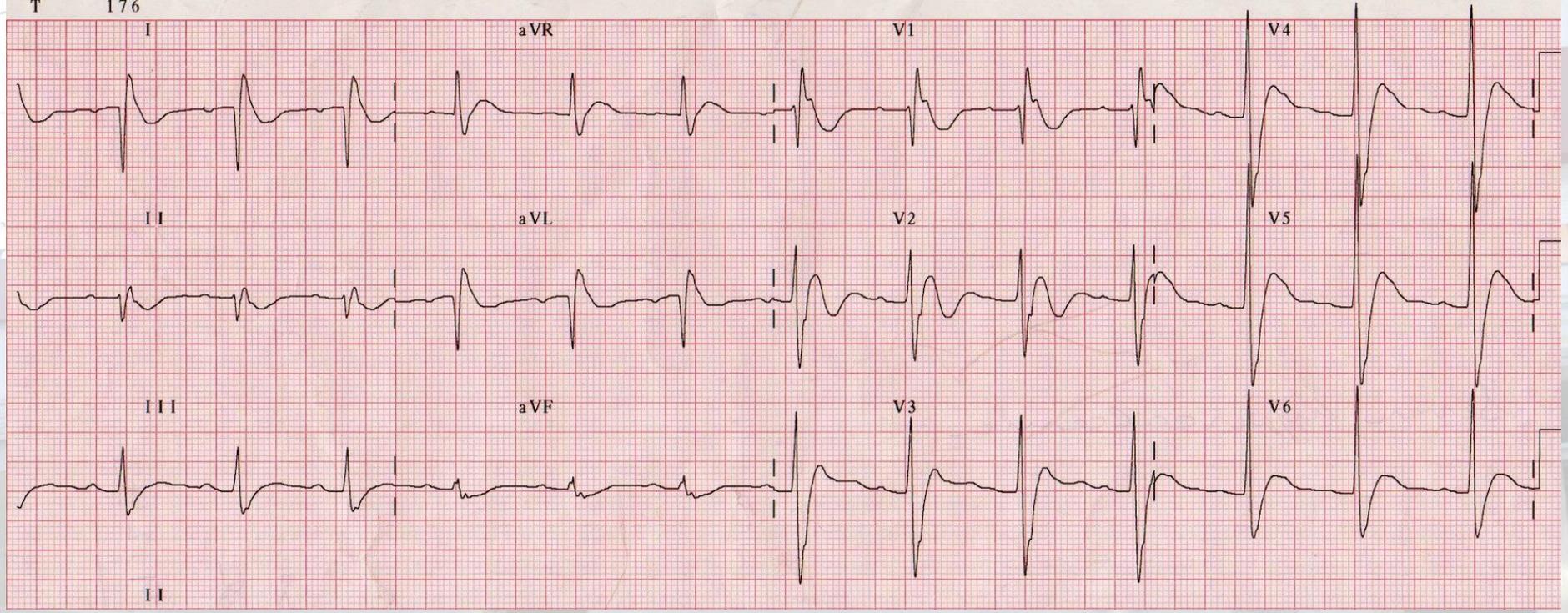


Concentración de potasio

- A. normal (3,5-5,0 mEq/l)
- B. próxima a 7,0 mEq/l
- C. 8,0-9,0 mEq/l
- D. $>10,0$ mEq/l



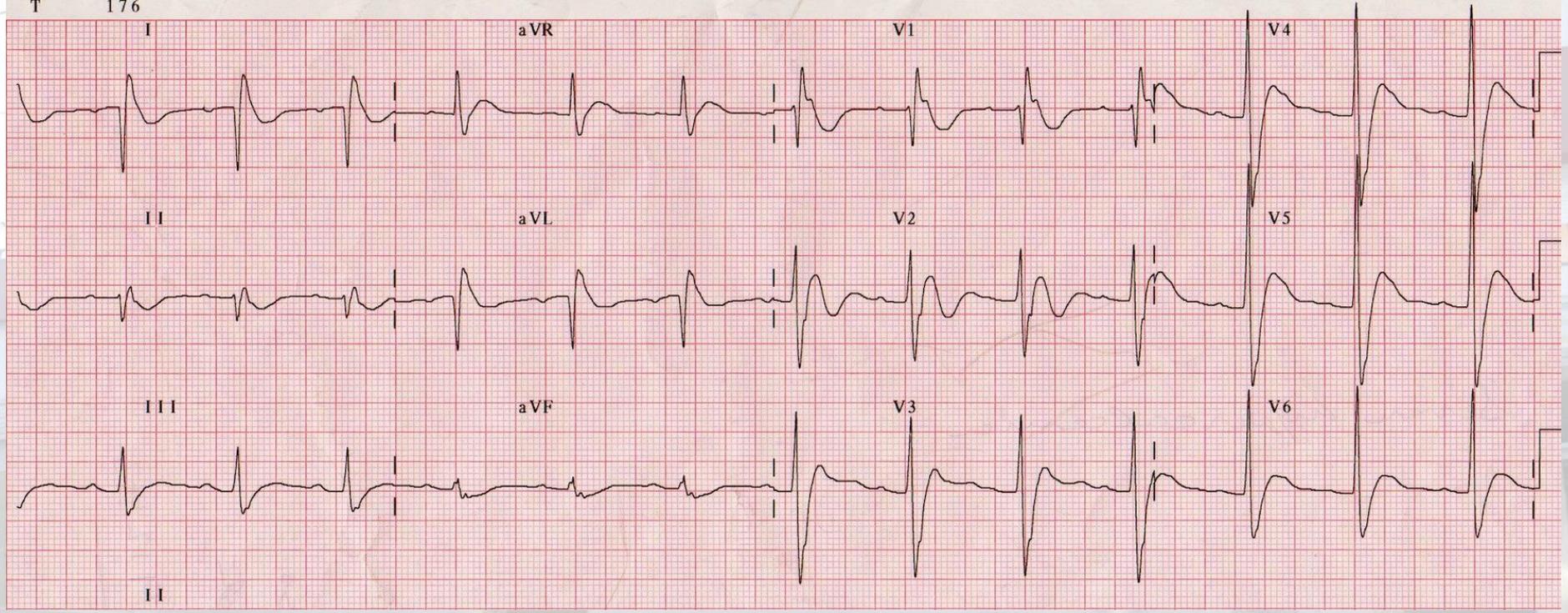
T 176



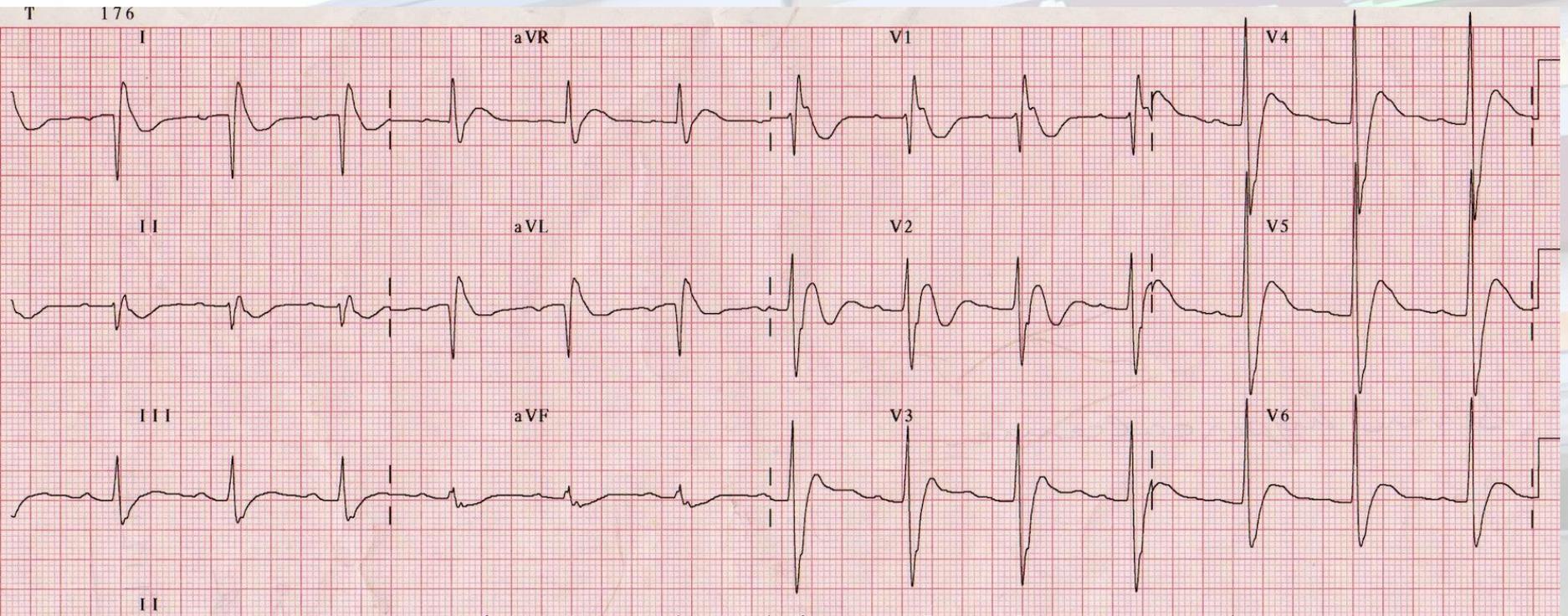
¿Que es esto?



T 176



Hipercalcemia

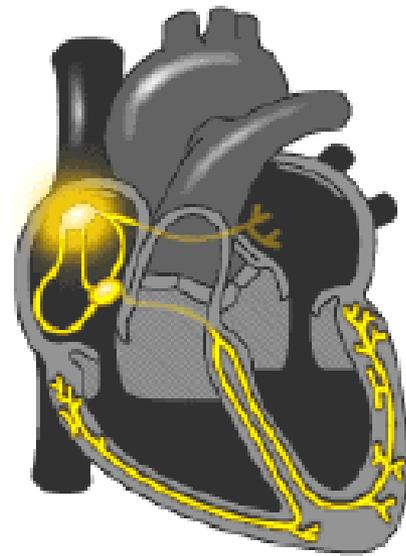


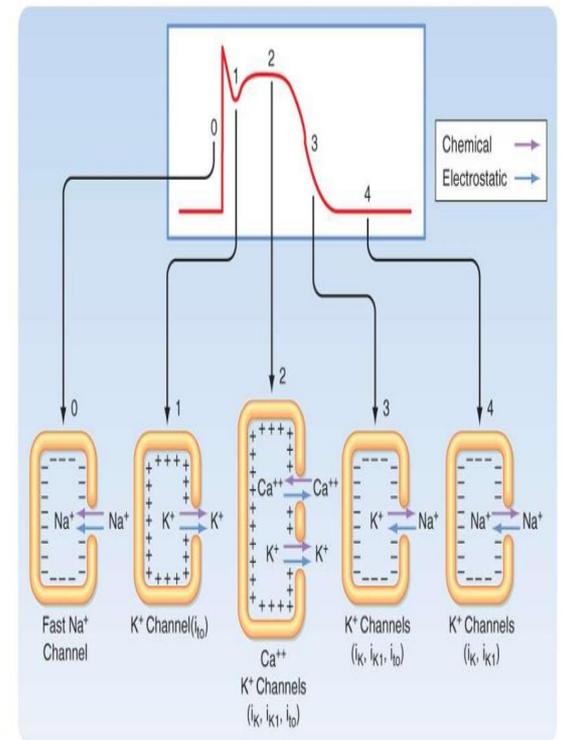
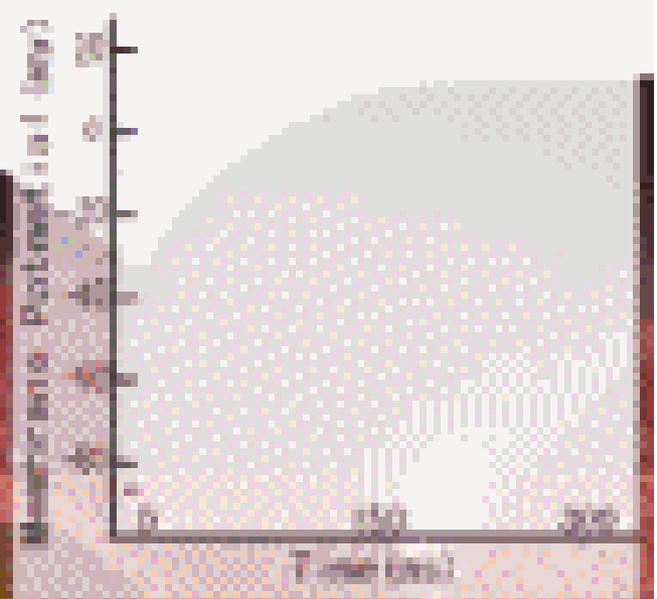
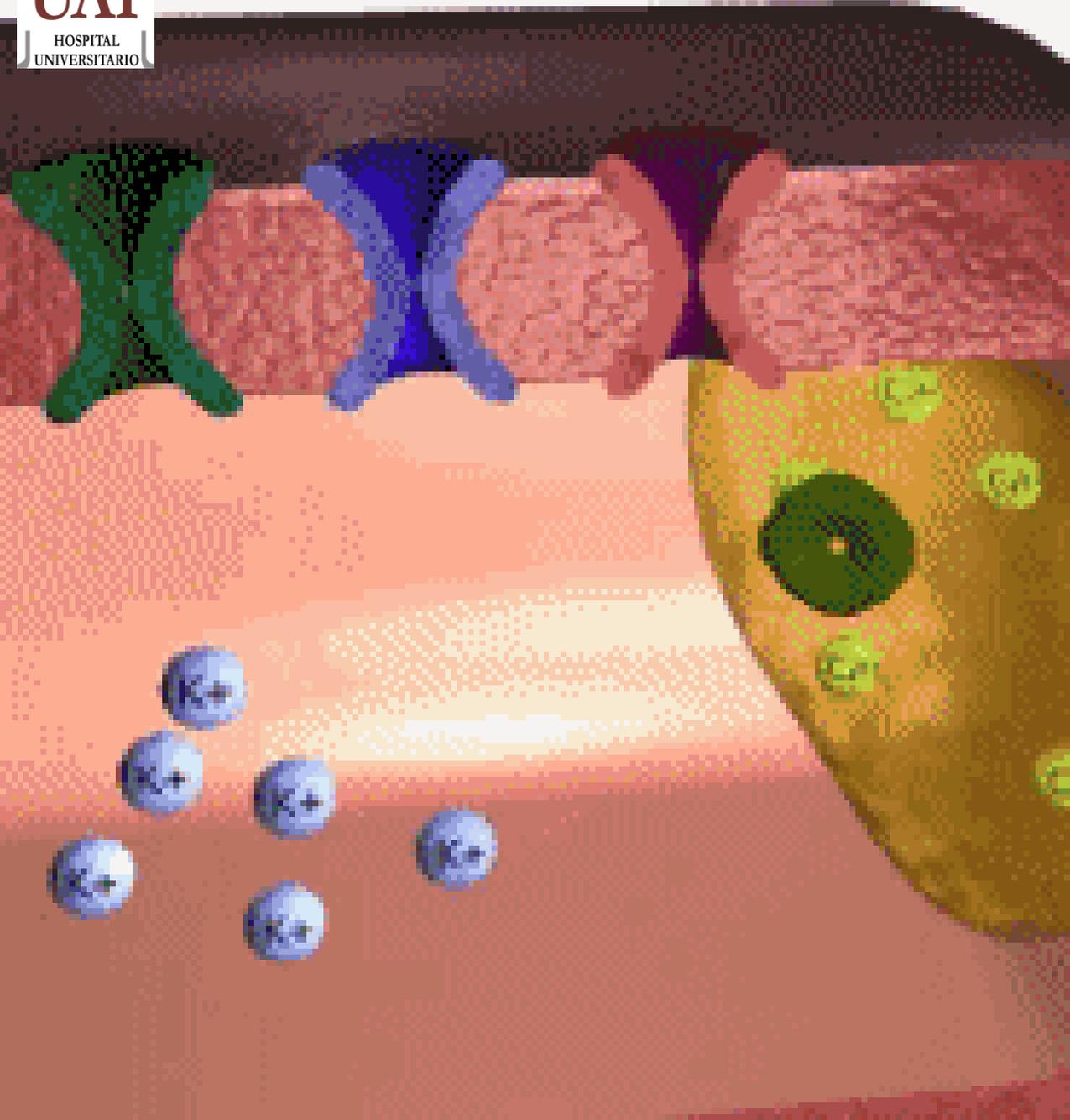
- Bizarre-looking QRS complexes
- Very short QT interval
- J waves = notching of the terminal QRS, best seen in lead V1

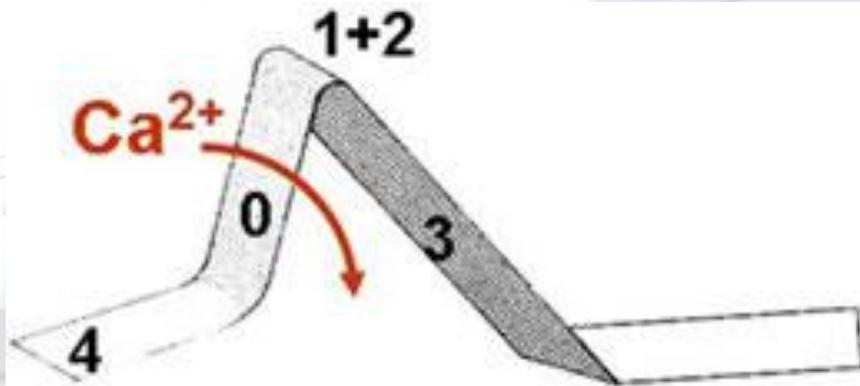
Los

canales

de Calcio

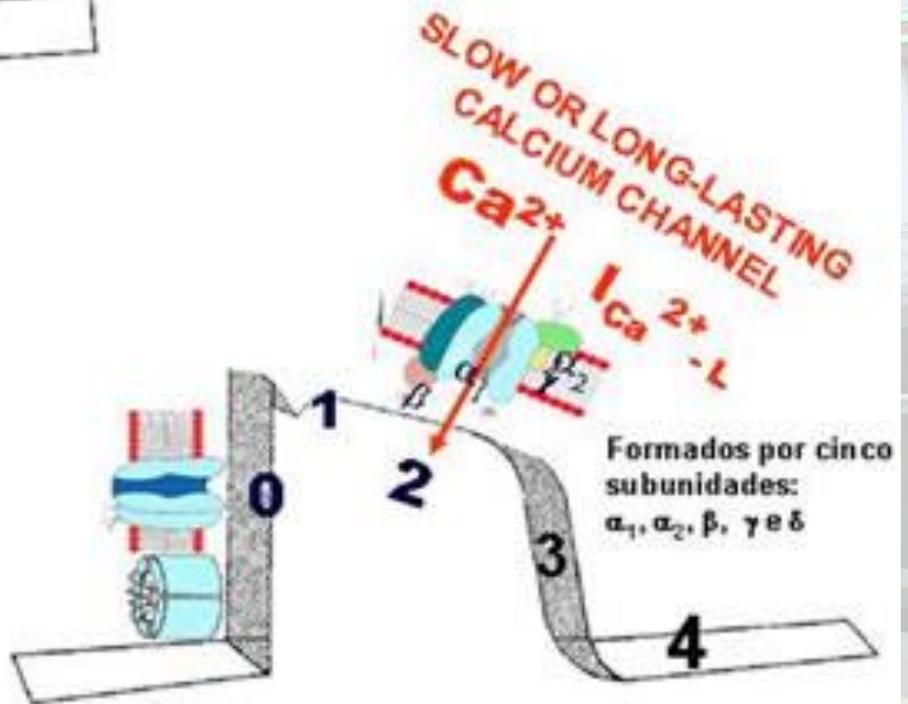




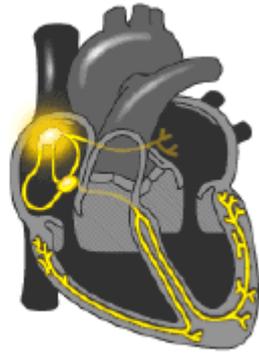
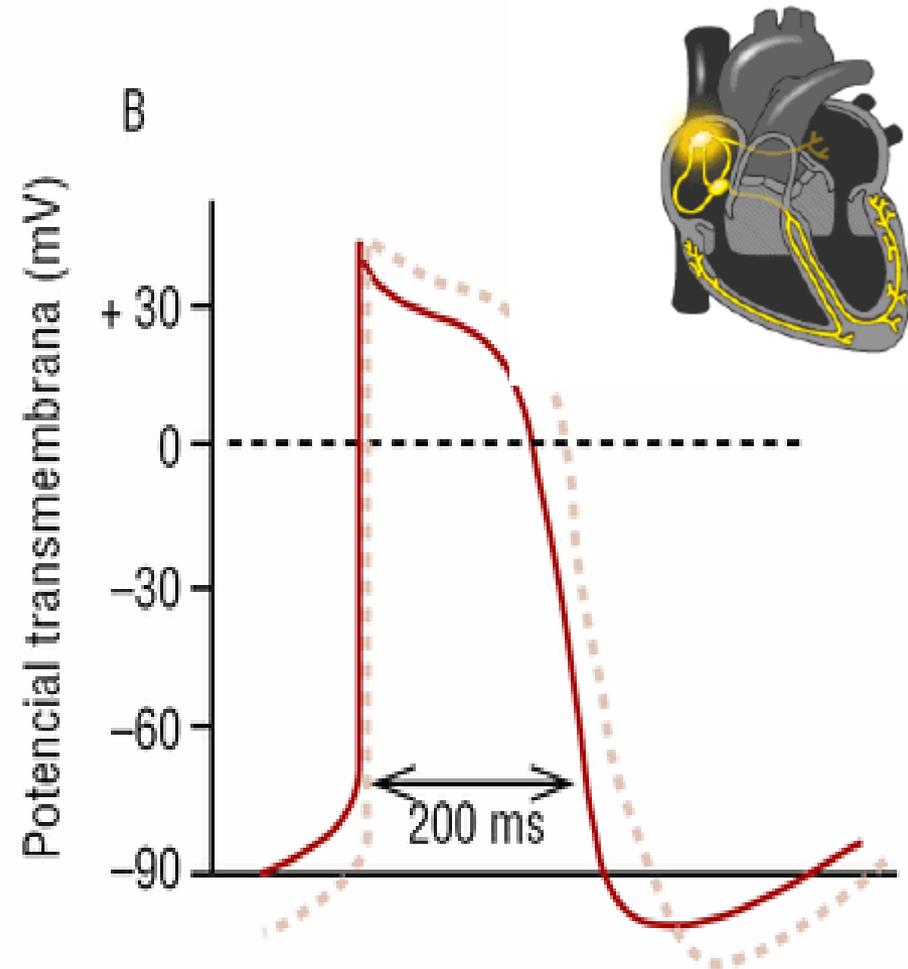
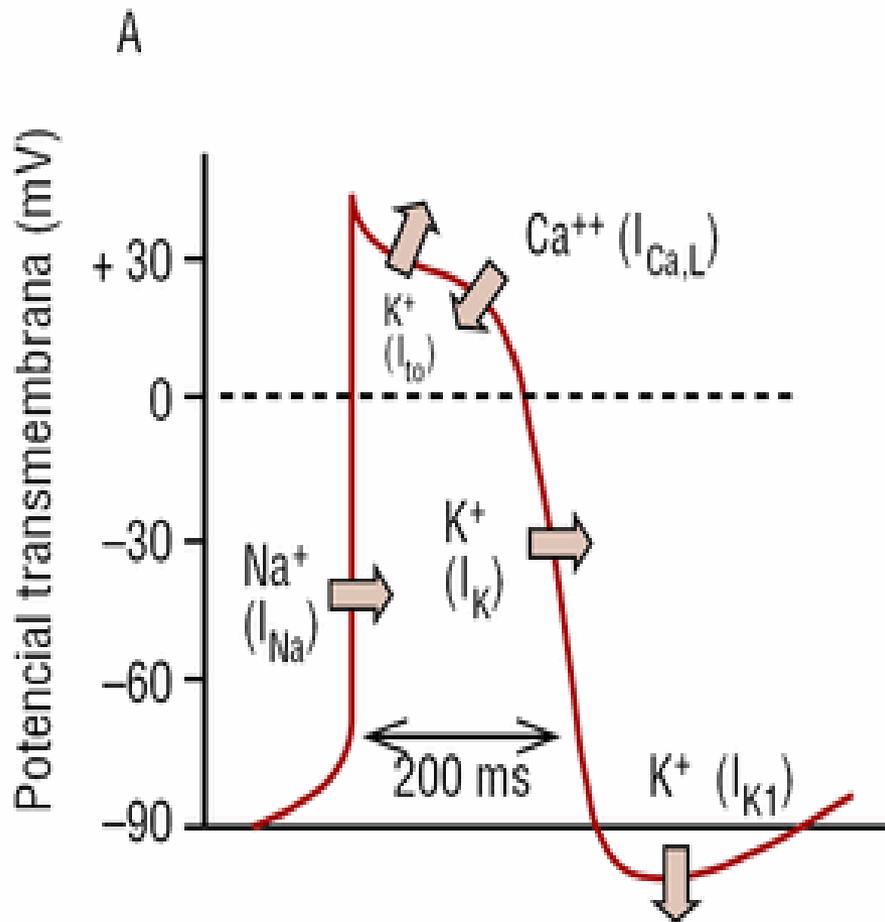


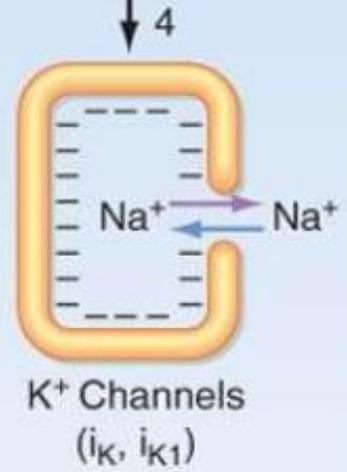
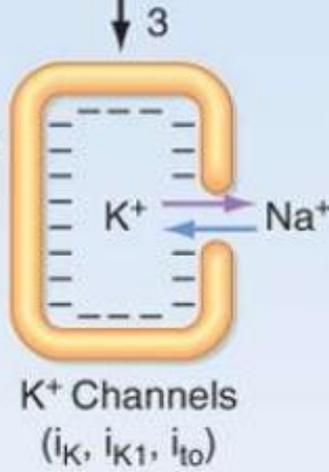
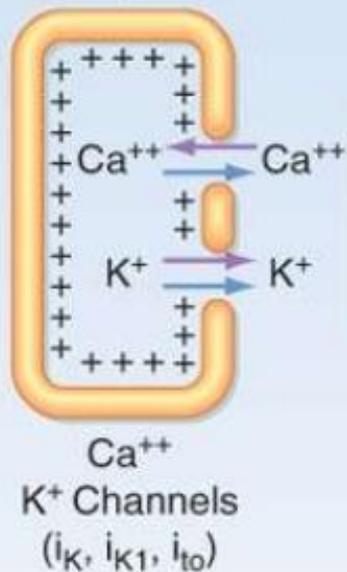
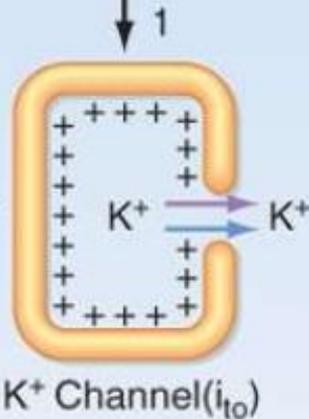
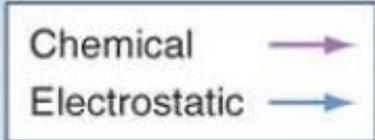
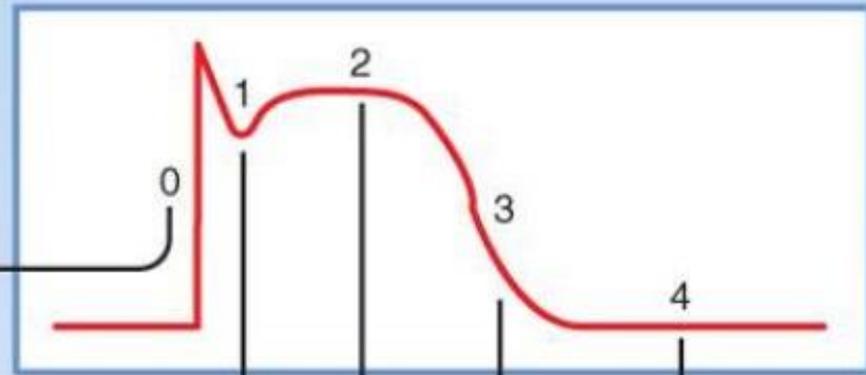
FIBRA RÁPIDA

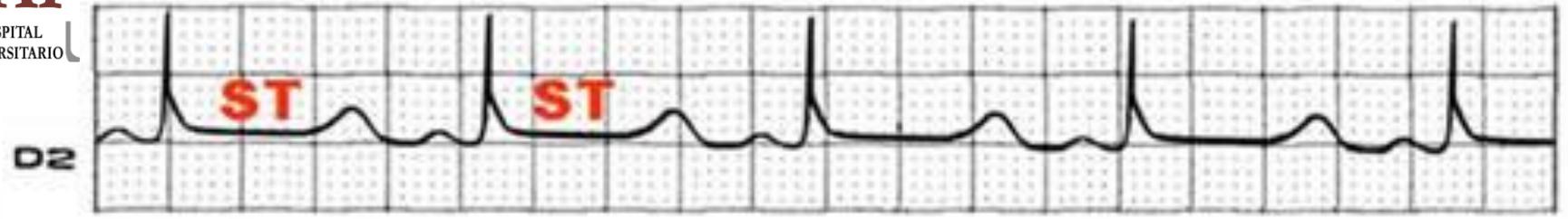
FIBRA LENTA



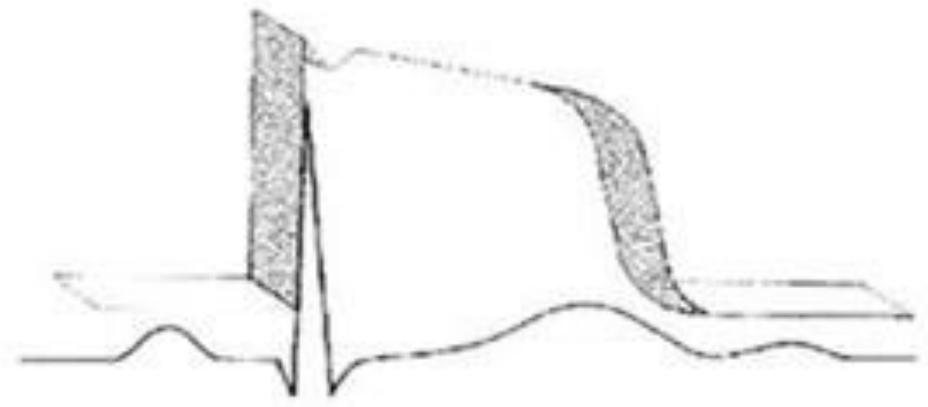
FIBRAS AUTOMATICAS



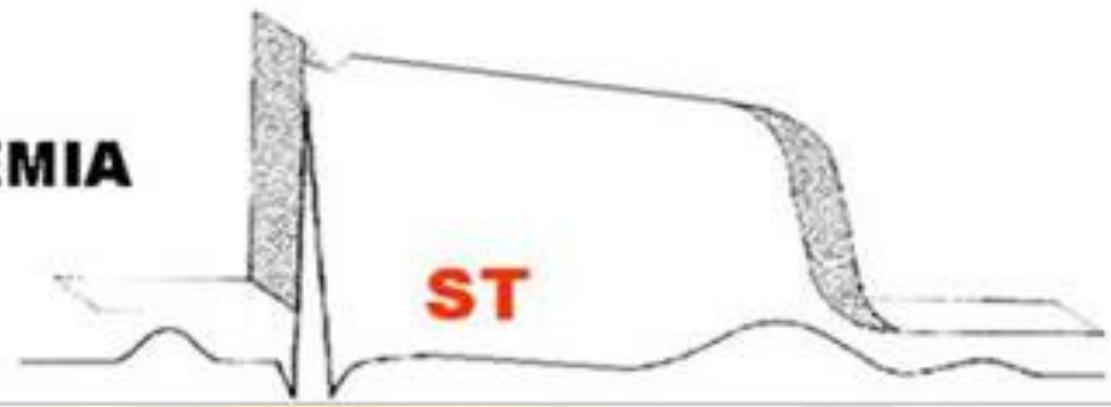




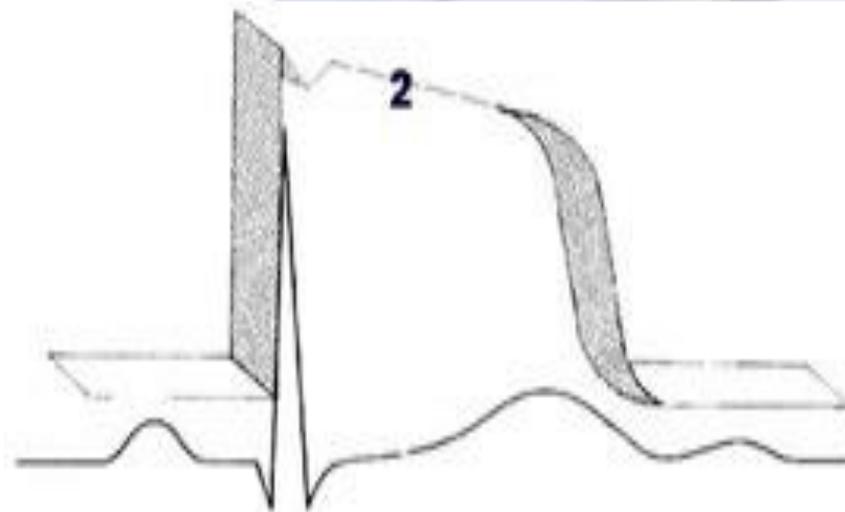
NORMAL



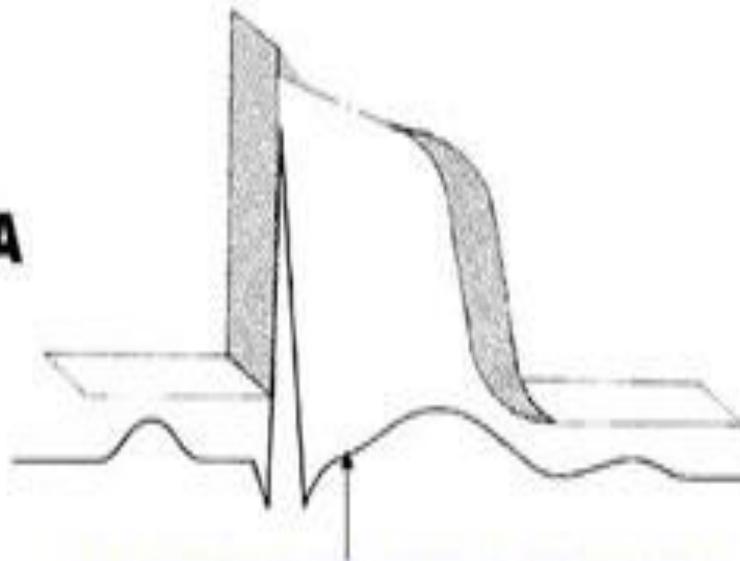
HIPOCALCEMIA



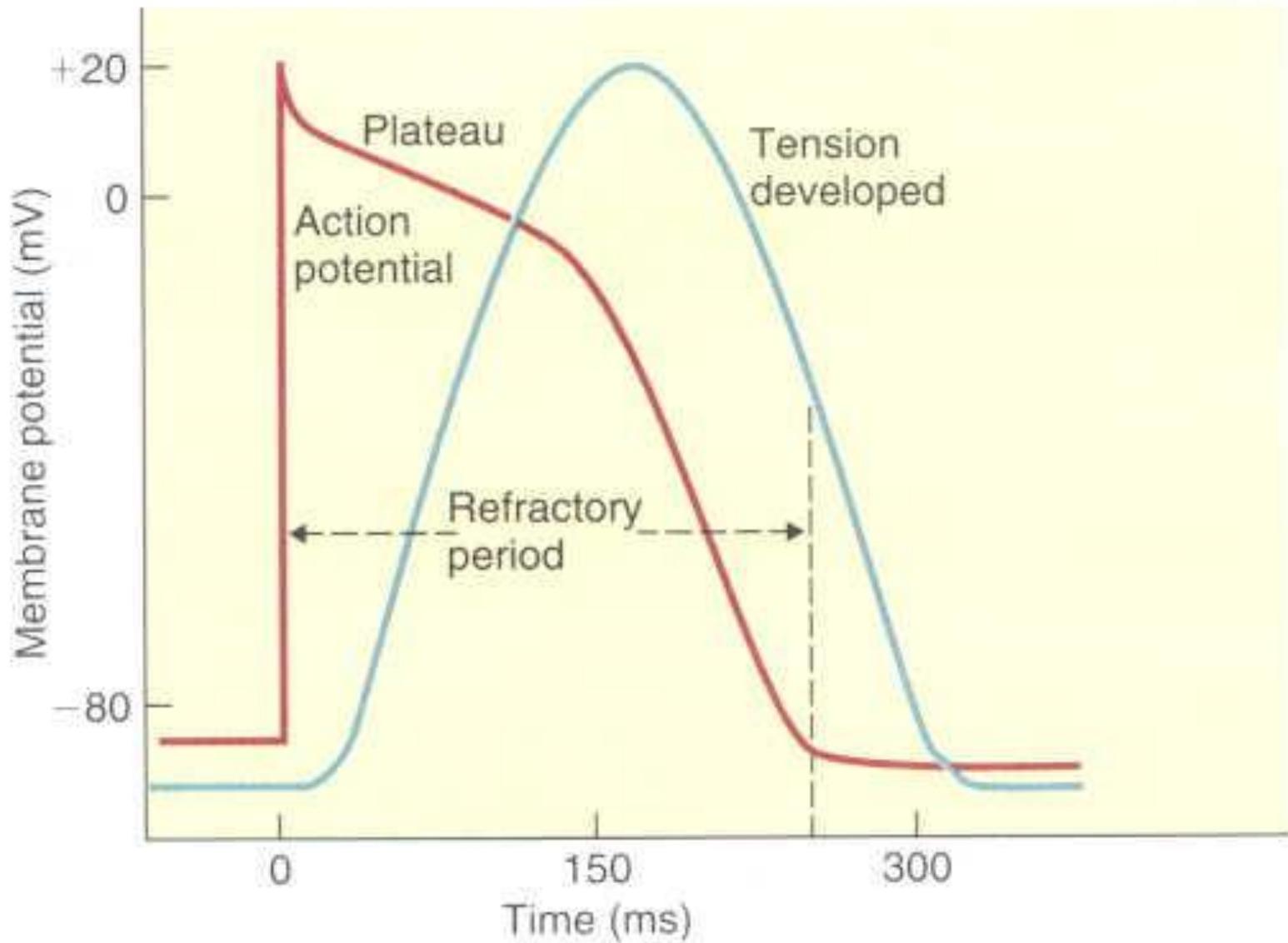
NORMAL

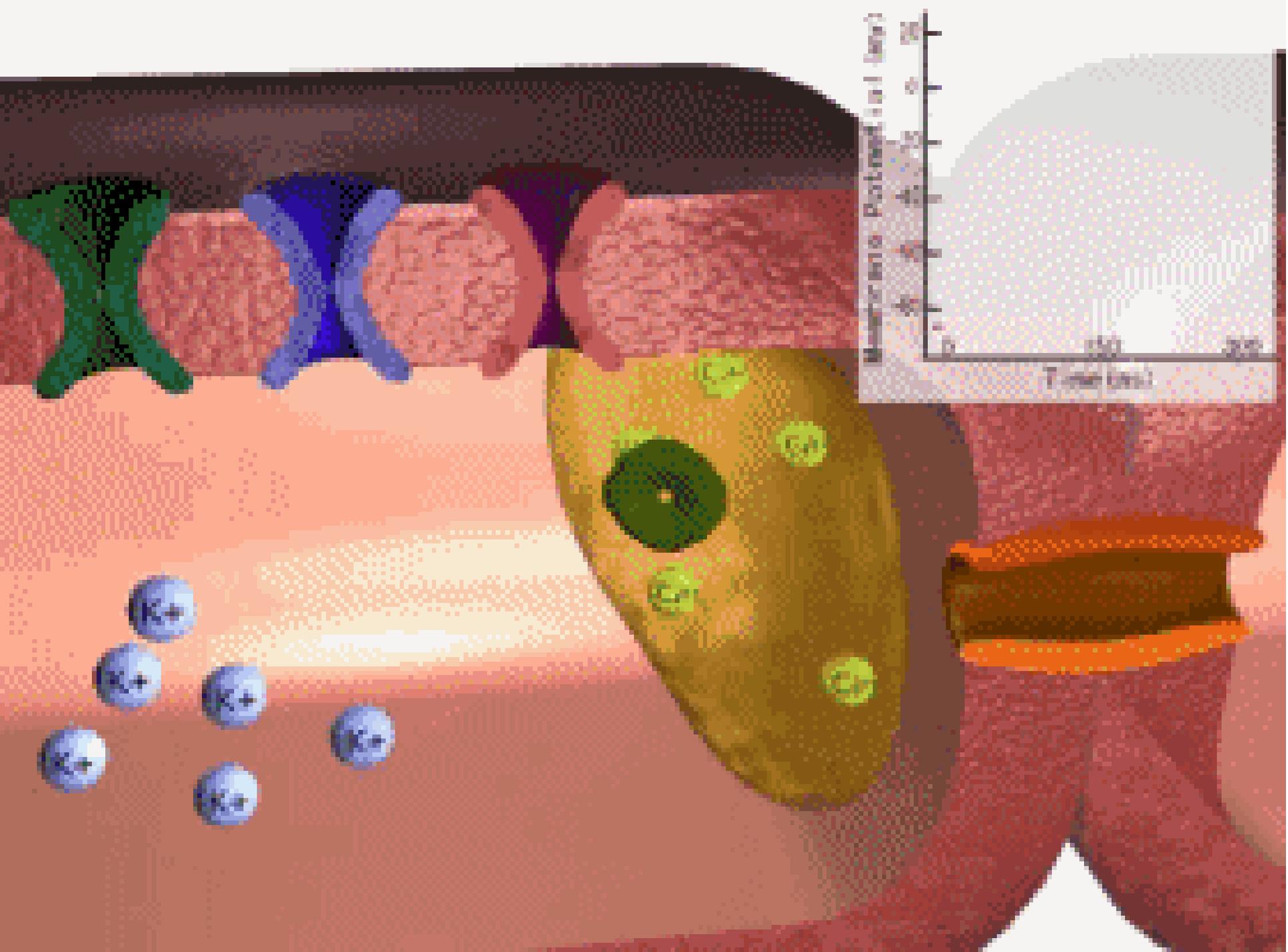


HIPERCALCEMIA

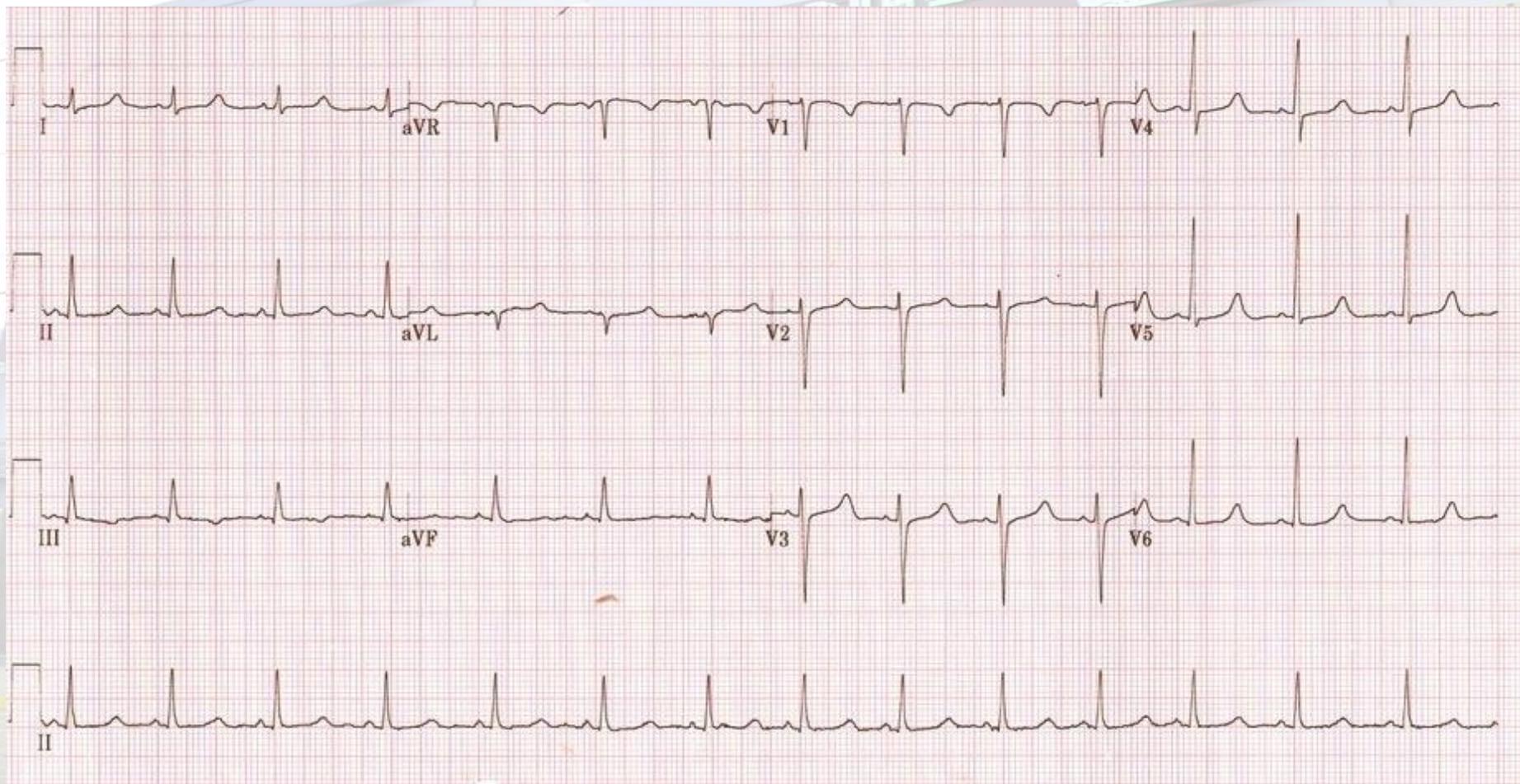


SEGMENTO ST QUASE AUSENTE

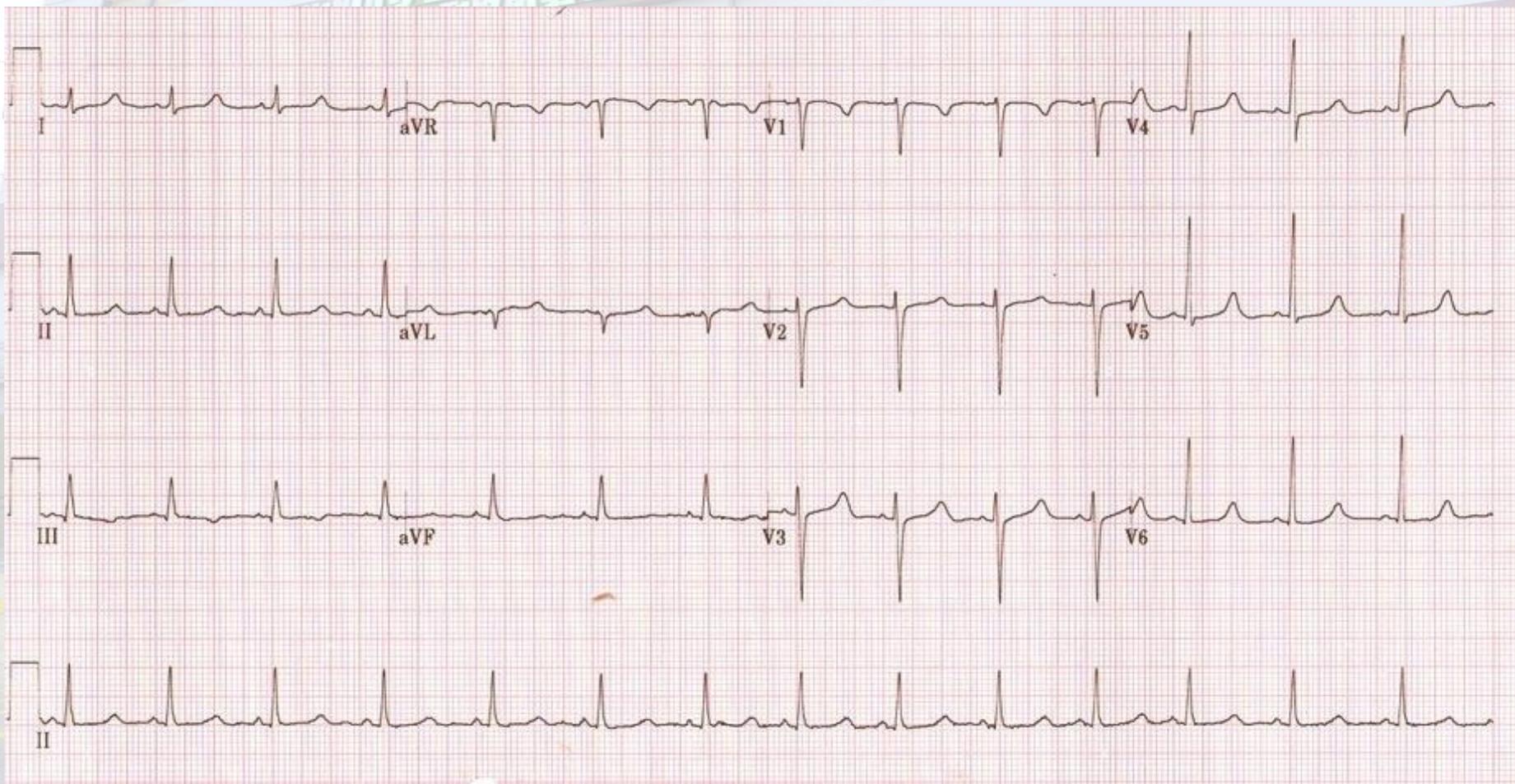




Y esto...?



QTc 500ms in a patient with hypoparathyroidism (post thyroidectomy) and serum corrected calcium of 1.40 mmol/L



Electrocardiograma en la hipercalcemia e hipocalcemia

A. Normal

Intervalo QT normal: 0,36 seg
(dentro del rango QT_C de 0,32-0,39 seg para una frecuencia cardíaca de 80)



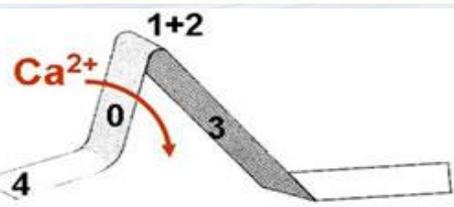
B. Hipercalcemia

Intervalo QT anómalo: 0,30 seg
(inferior al rango QT_C de 0,32-0,39 seg para una frecuencia cardíaca de 80)

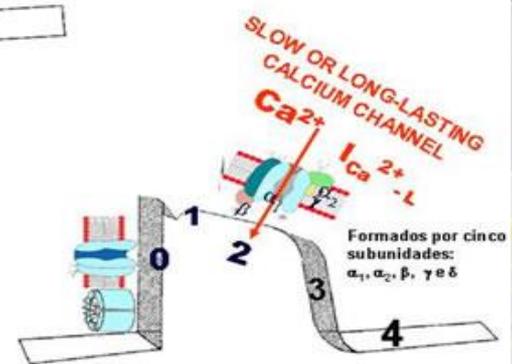


C. Hipocalcemia

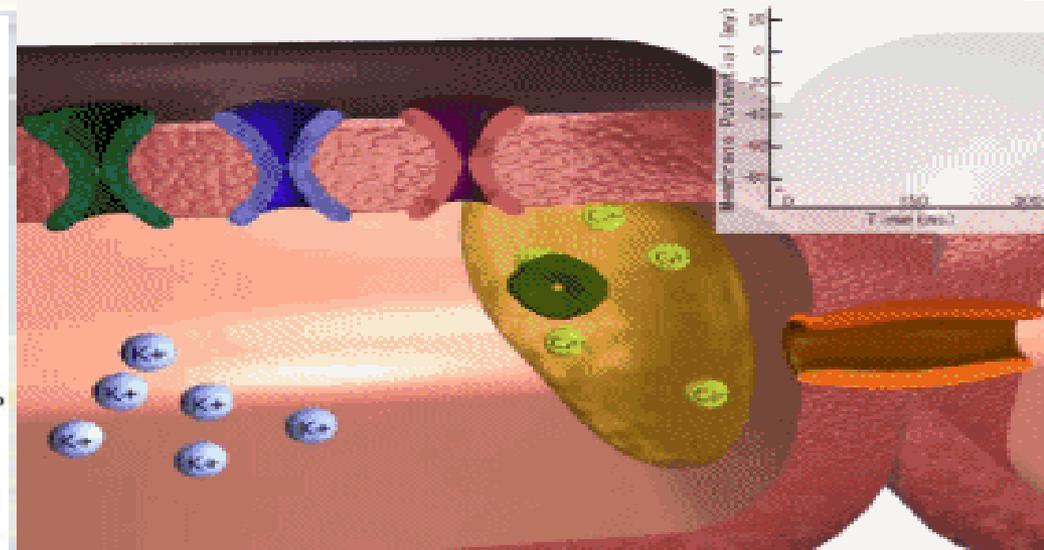
Intervalo QT anómalo: 0,44 seg
(superior al rango QT_C de 0,32-0,39 seg para una frecuencia cardíaca de 80)

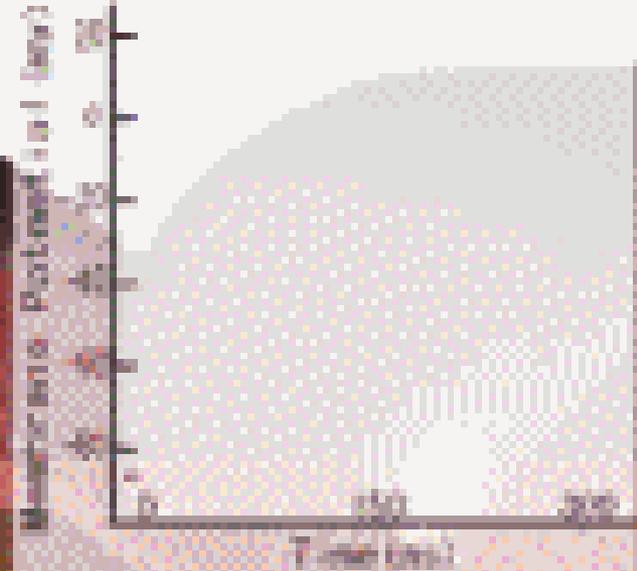
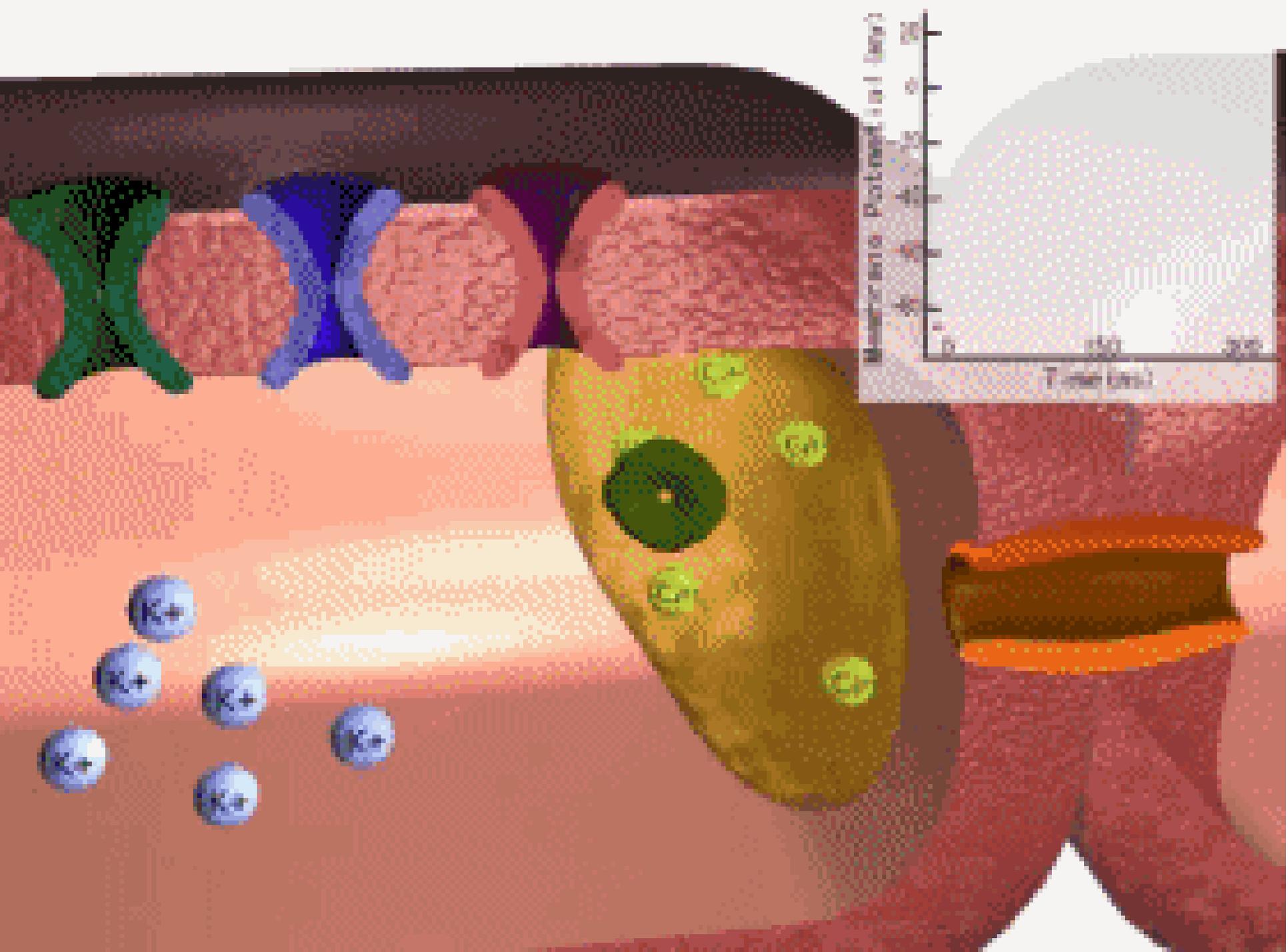


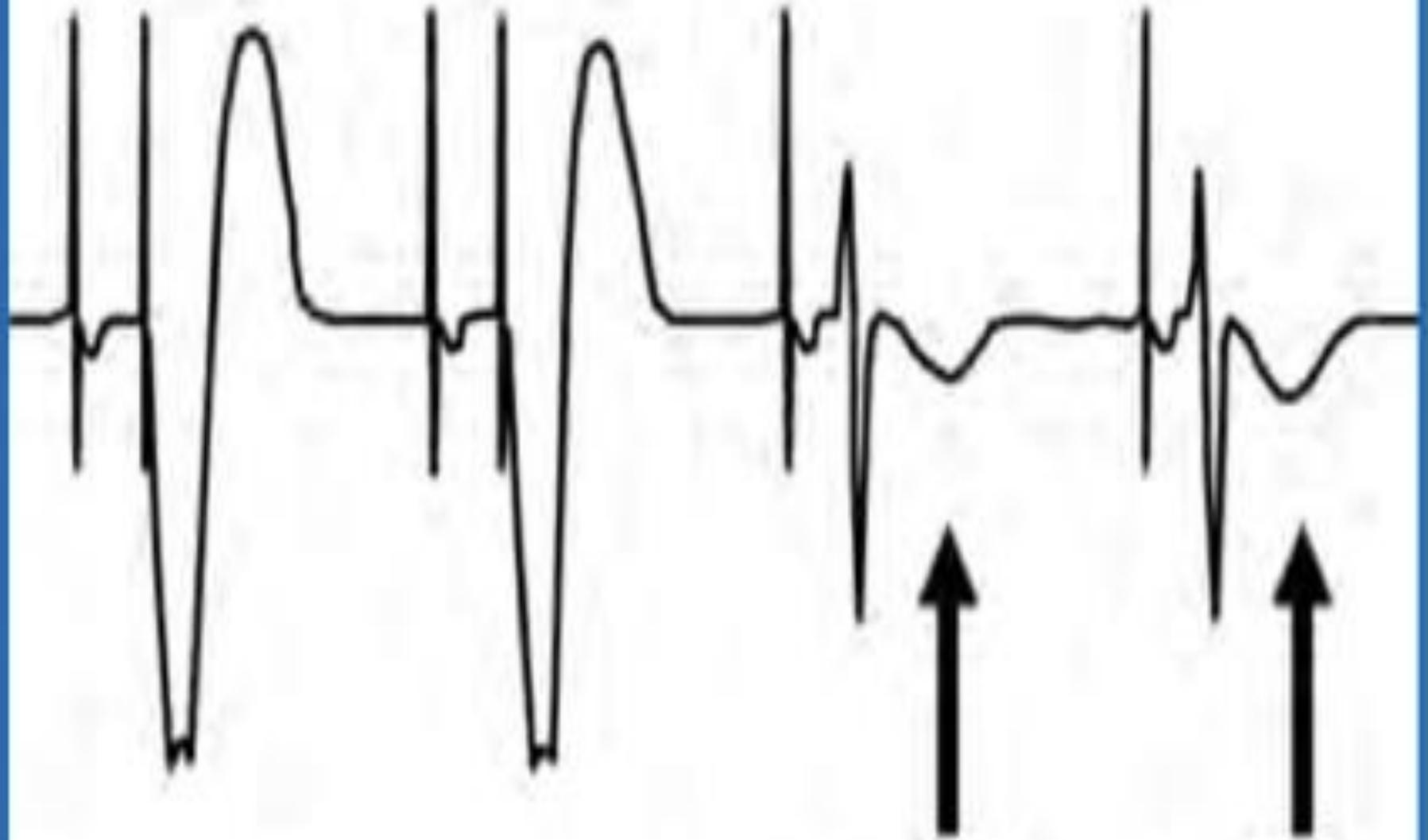
FIBRA LENTA



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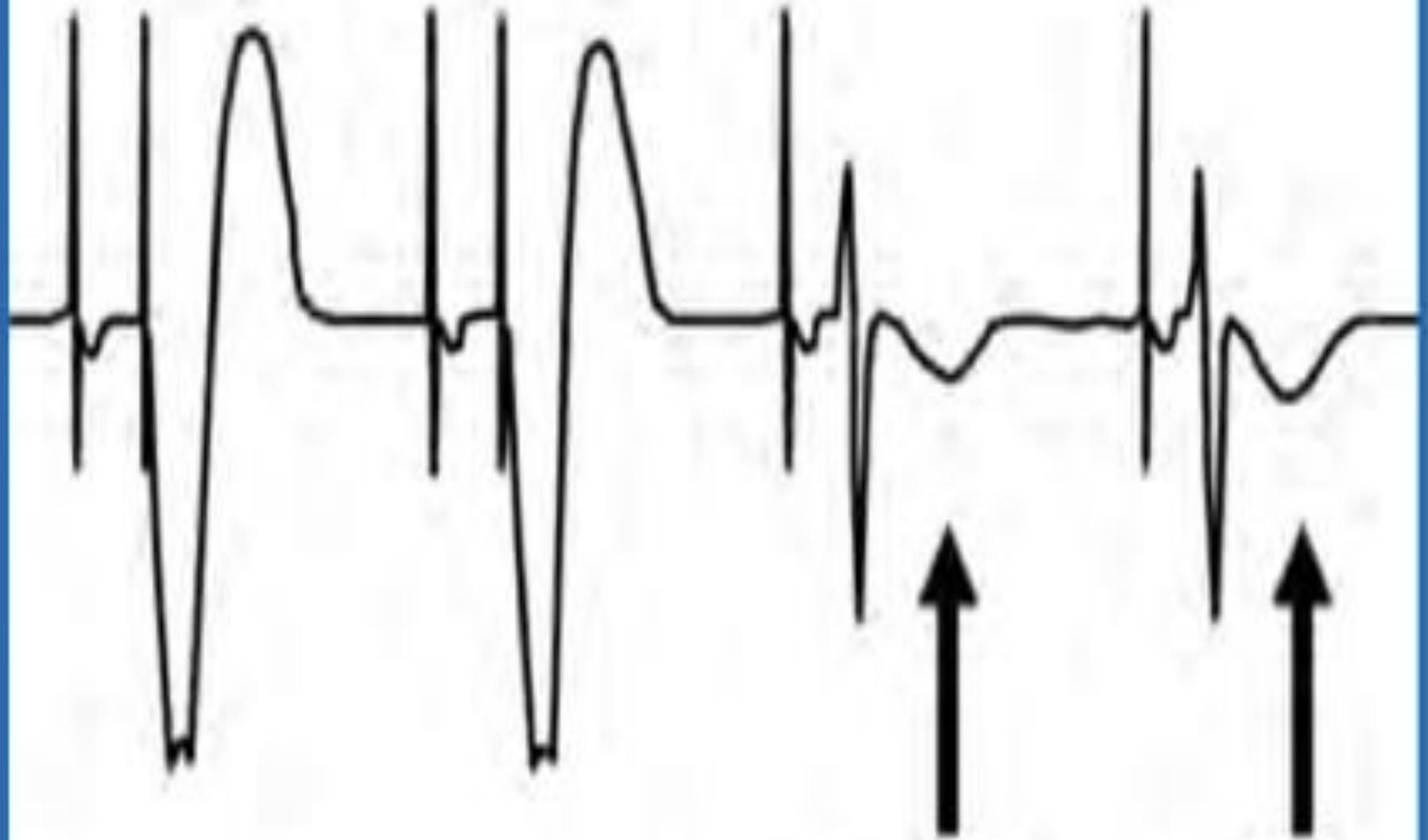






¿Que es?





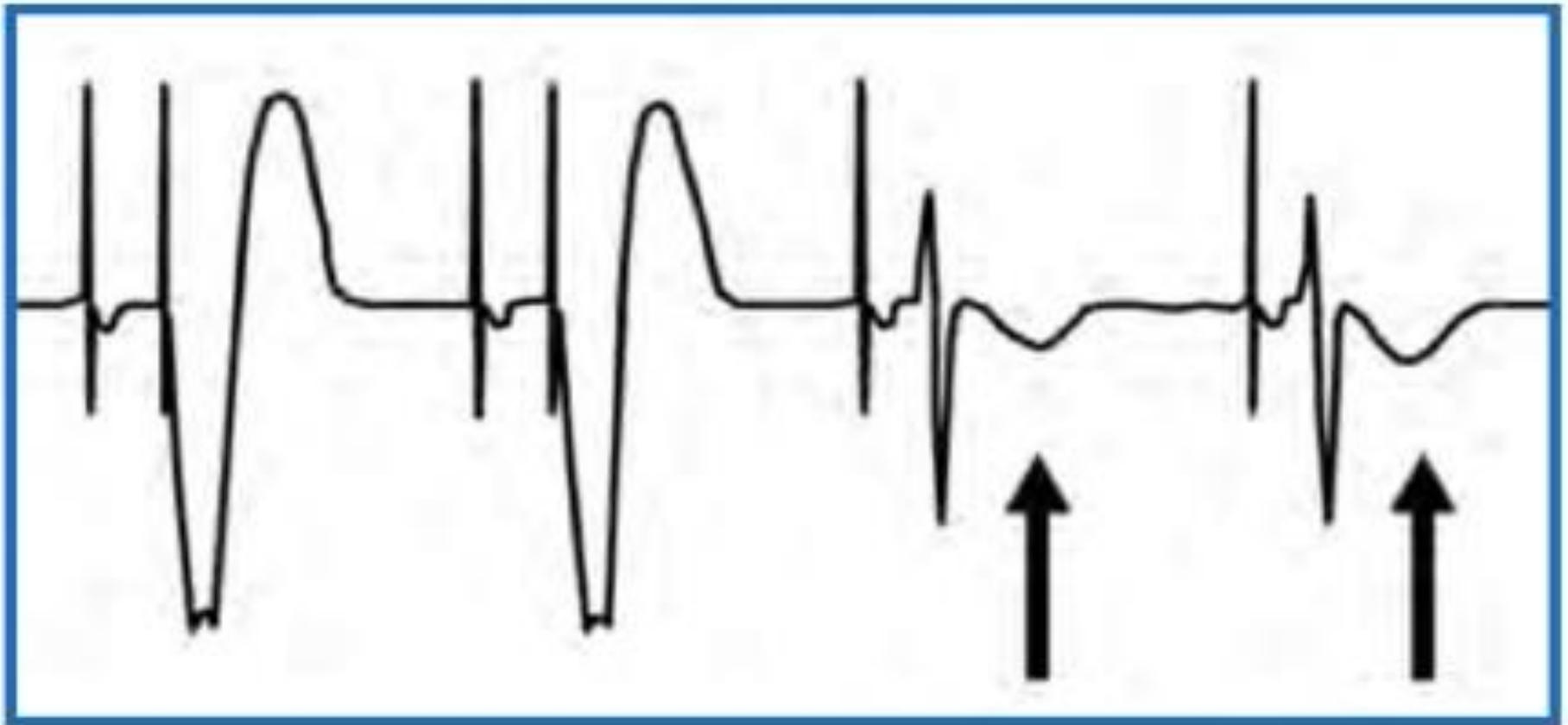


Fig. 2. Los 2 primeros latidos son estimulados, tanto en atrios como en ventrículos; los siguientes, solo en el atrio. Obsérvese que a pesar que la despolarización ventricular es intrínseca (es decir, ritmo propio sinusal), la morfología de la onda T es anormal (flechas) producto de la despolarización ectópica de los complejos precedentes.



**RETRASO
ADAPTATIVO DE LOS
CANALES IONICOS**

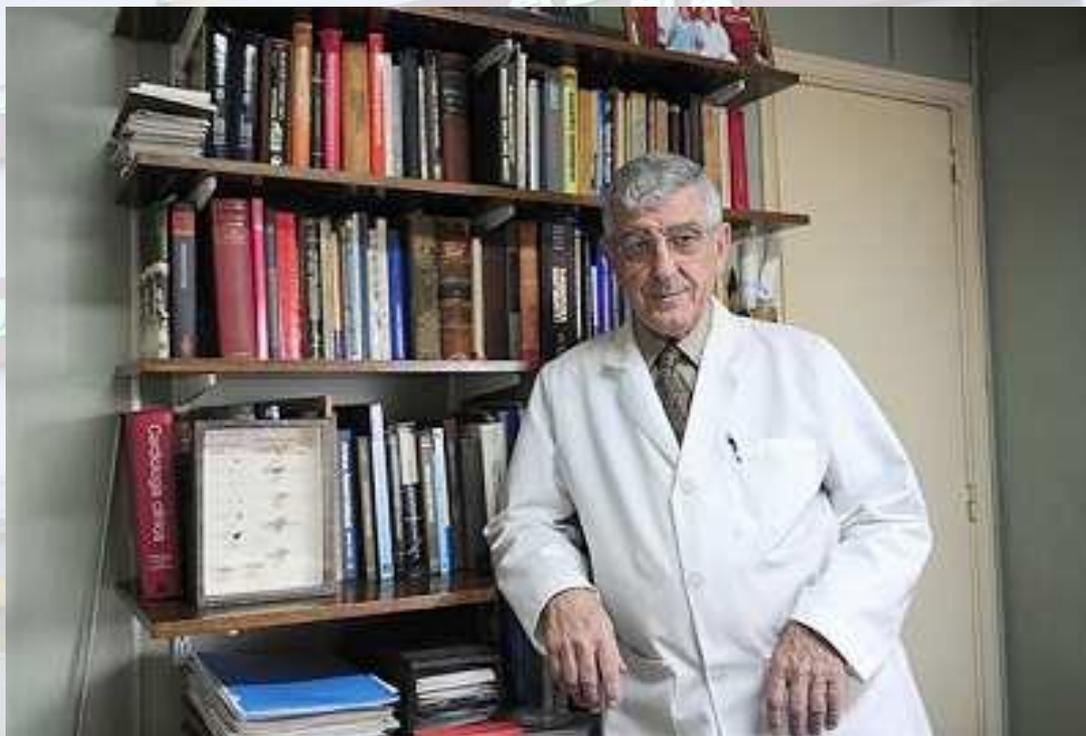
MEMORIA
ELECTROTONICA



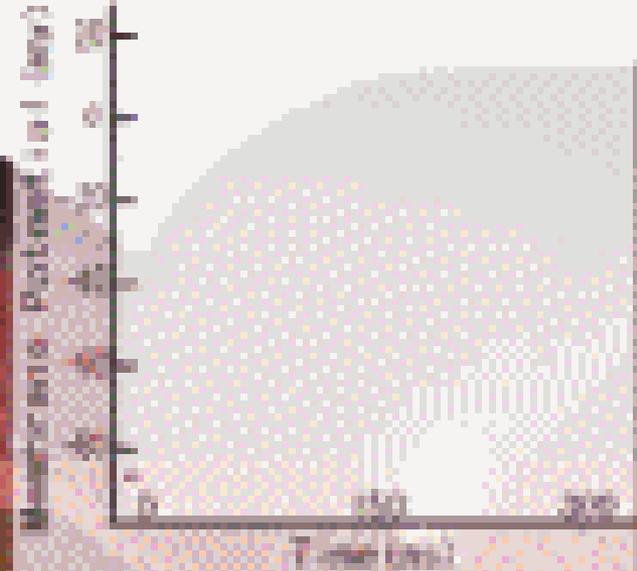
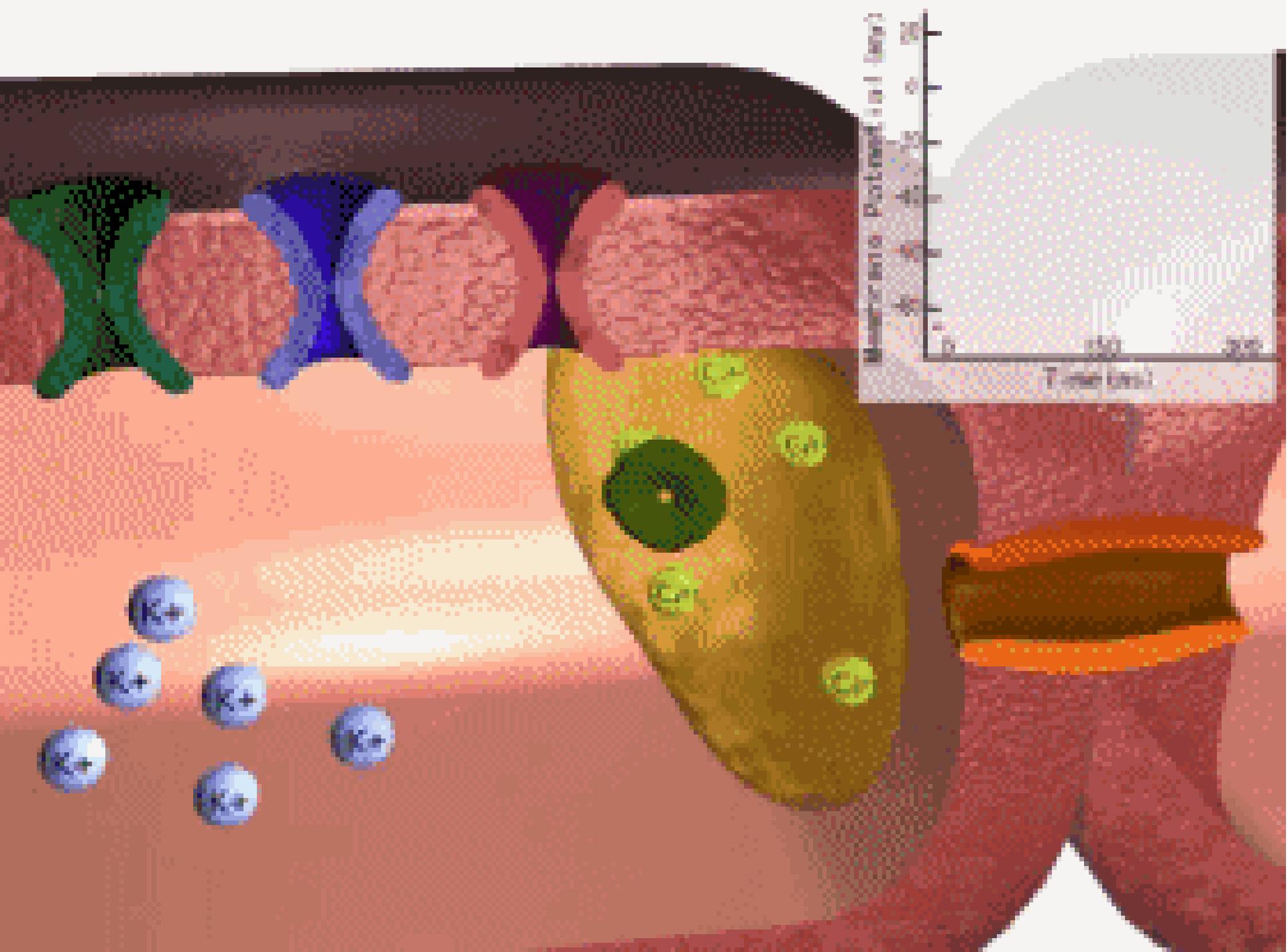
RECONOCIMIENTO A NUESTROS MAYORES

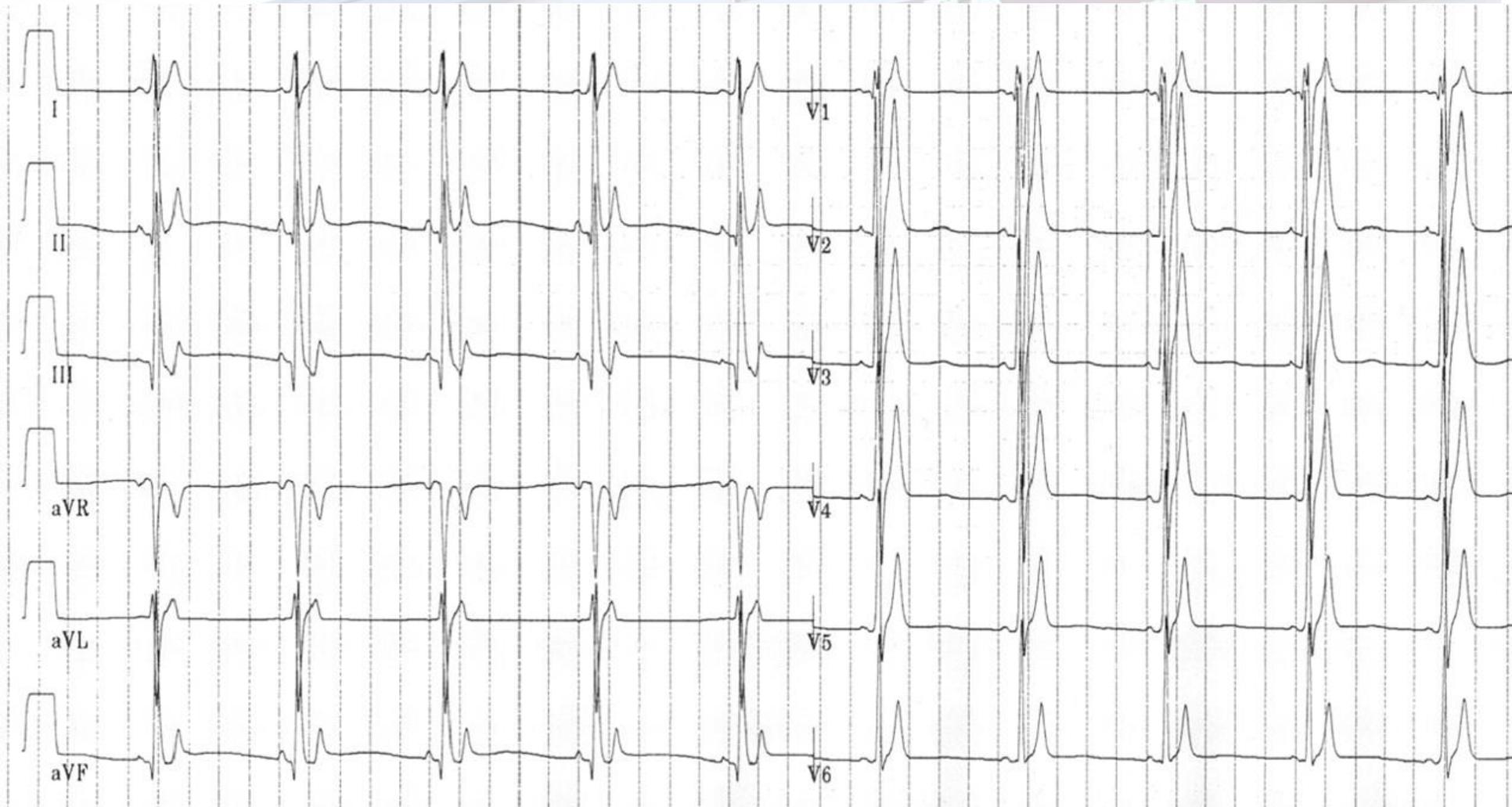


Dr Marcel Elizari



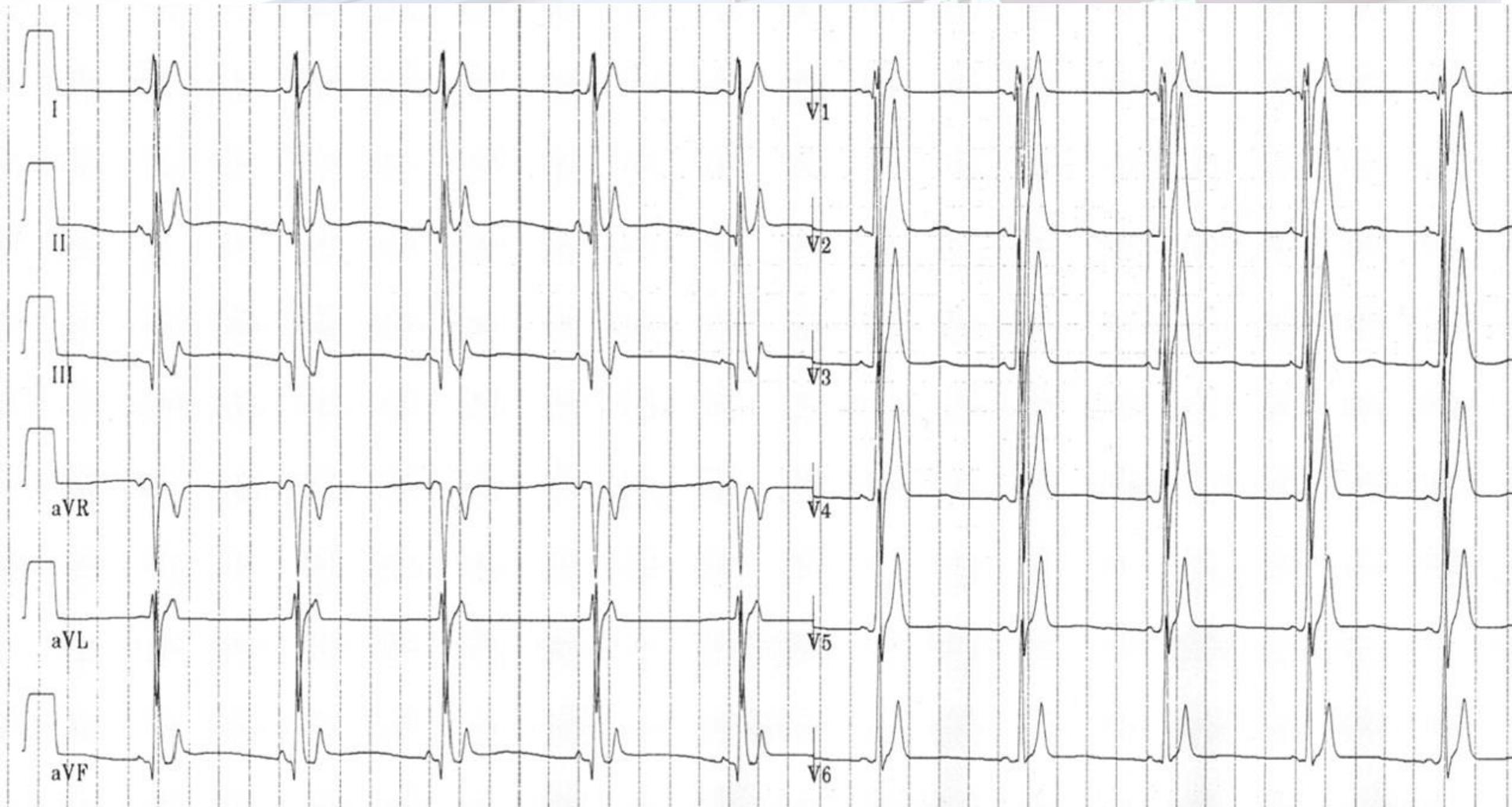
Ex presidente de la Sociedad Argentina de Cardiología
Miembro de la Academia nacional de Medicina





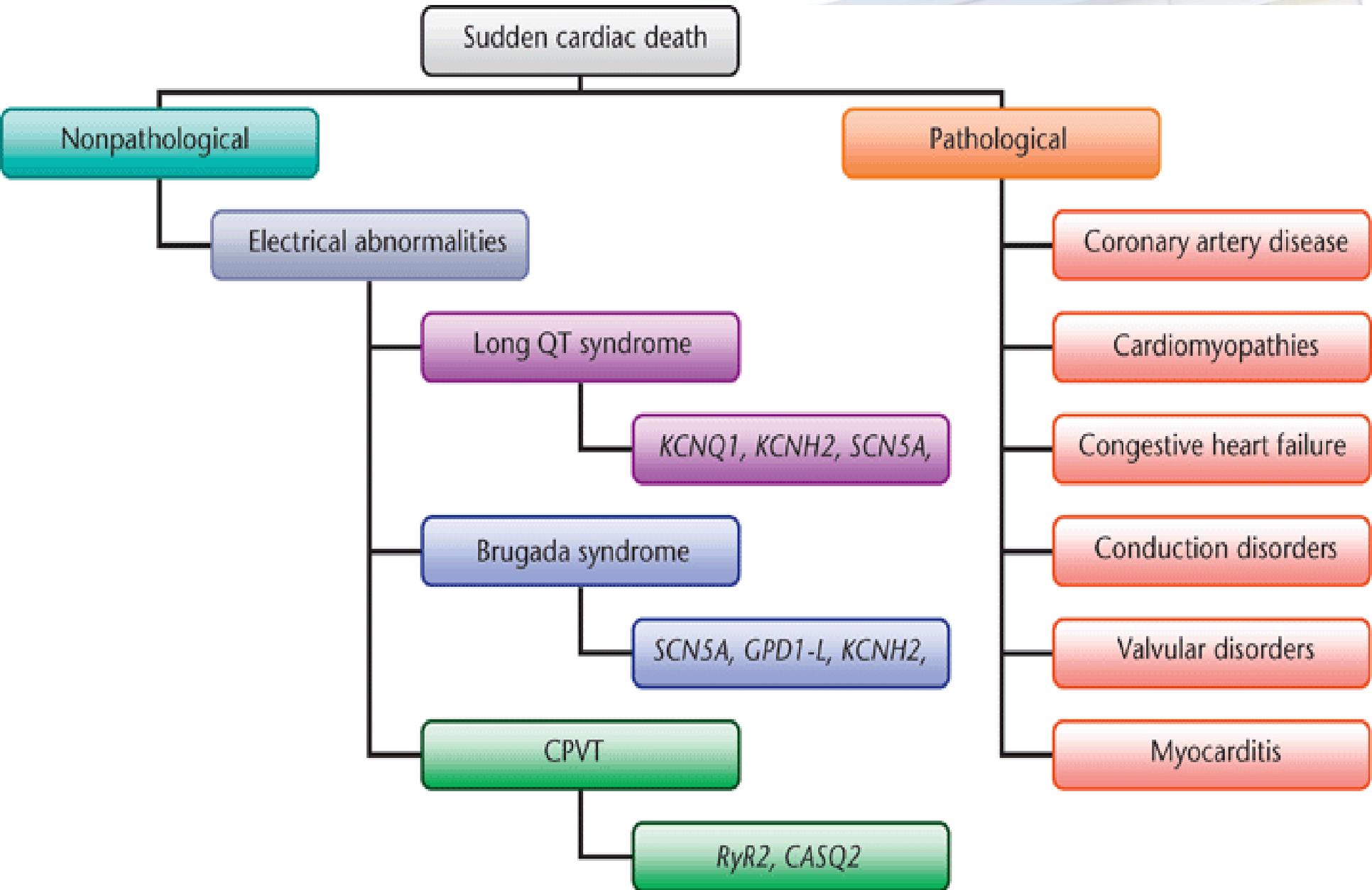
¿Que es esto?

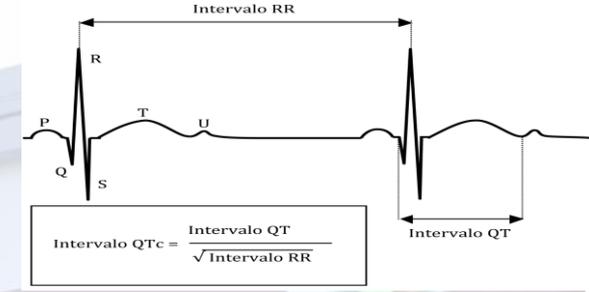




Síndrome de QT largo







QT Largo

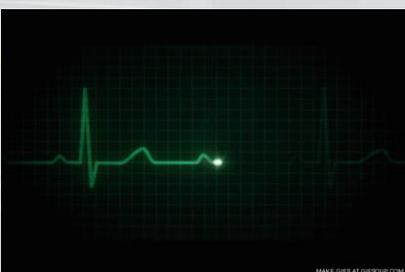
Estas mutaciones causan un aumento en la duración de la repolarización del potencial de acción cardíaco que se manifiesta con un aumento de la duración del intervalo QT y predisposición a arritmias ventriculares malignas (Torsión de Puntas) y muerte súbita.

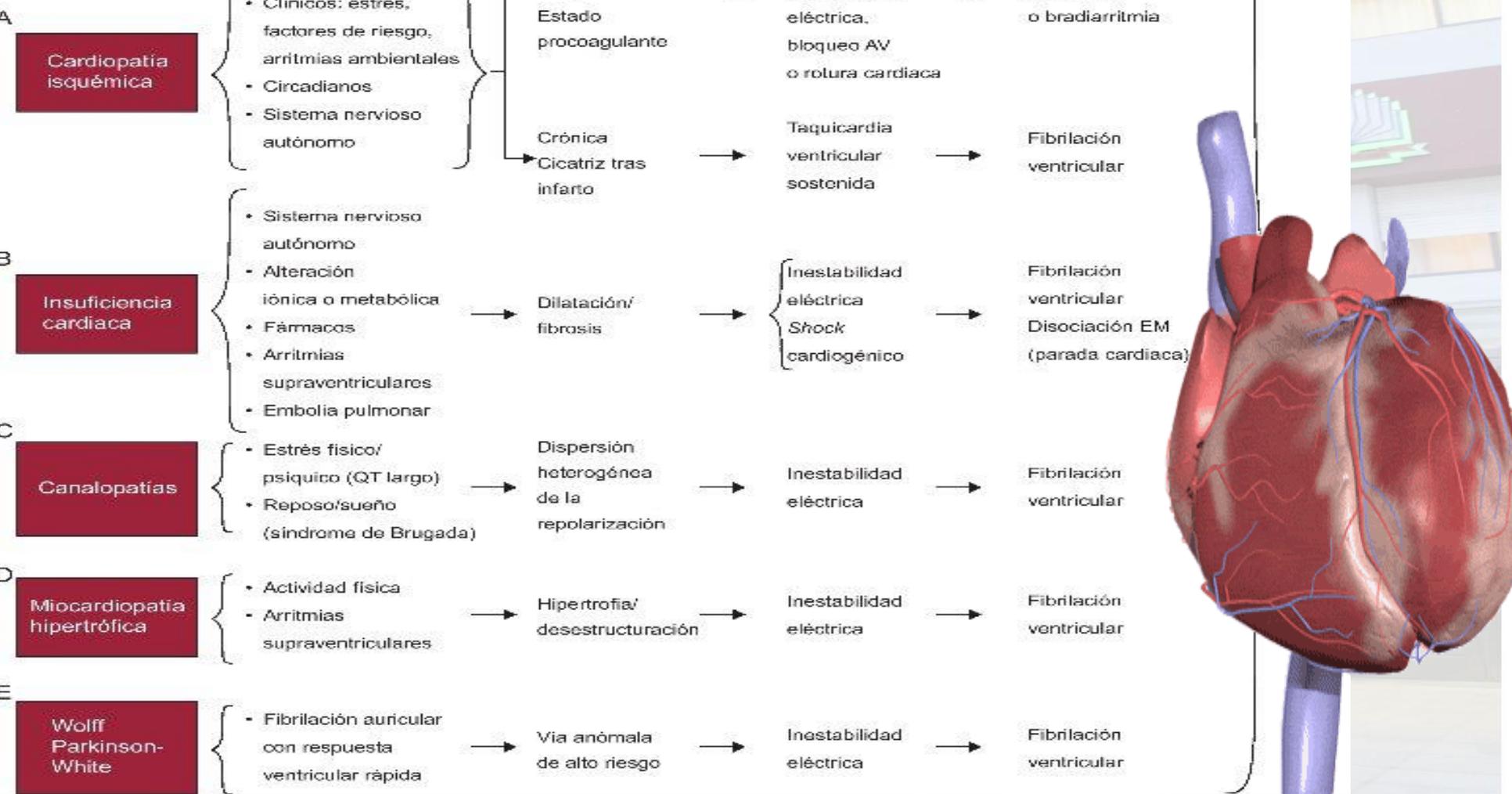
TABLA 1
PUNTUACIÓN DE SCHWARTZ
PARA EL DIAGNOSTICO DE
SQTL

a- QTc calculado según fórmula de Bazett.
b- FC en reposo por debajo del segundo percentil para la edad.
c- El mismo familiar no debe considerarse en ambos.

ELECTROCARDIOGRAMA	
QTc ms (a) ≥ 480	3
QTc ms 460 - 470	2
QTc ms 450 (varones)	1
Torsion de puntas	2
Alternancia onda T	1
Muecas onda T en 3 derivaciones	1
Bradycardia (b)	0,5
HISTORIA CLINICA	
Sincope con Stress	2
Sincope sin stress	1
Sordera congénita	0,5
HISTORIA FAMILIAR (c)	
Familiares con SQTL confirmado	1
MS inexplicada en familiares de primera linea menores a 30 años	0,5

Schwartz P et al. Circulation 1993; 88 (2): 782-4





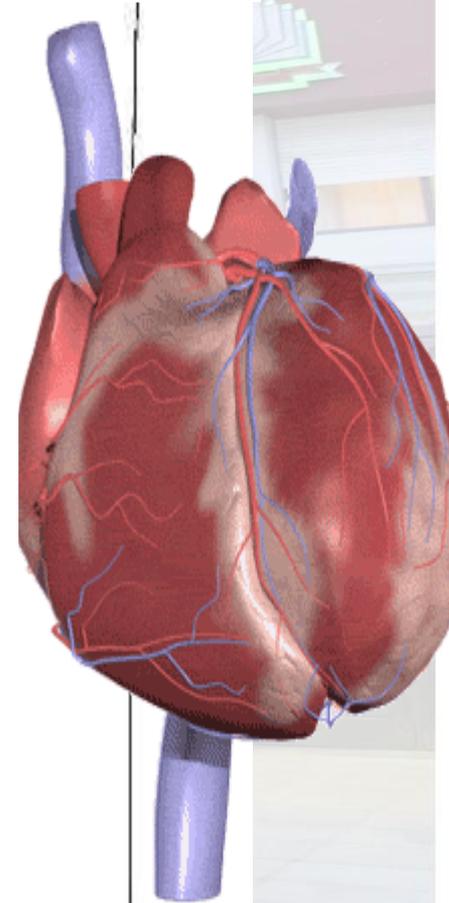
Canalopatías

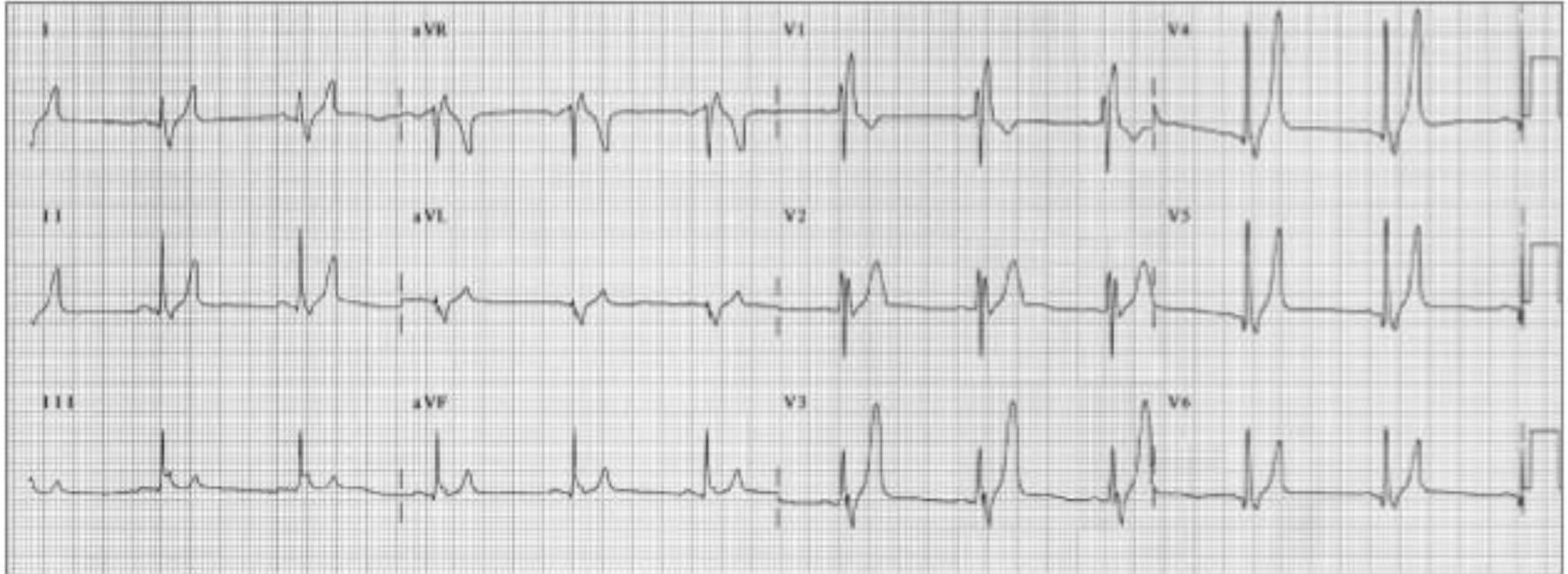
- Estrés físico/
psíquico (QT largo)
- Reposo/sueño
(síndrome de Brugada)

Dispersión
heterogénea
de la
repolarización

Inestabilidad
eléctrica

Fibrilación
ventricular



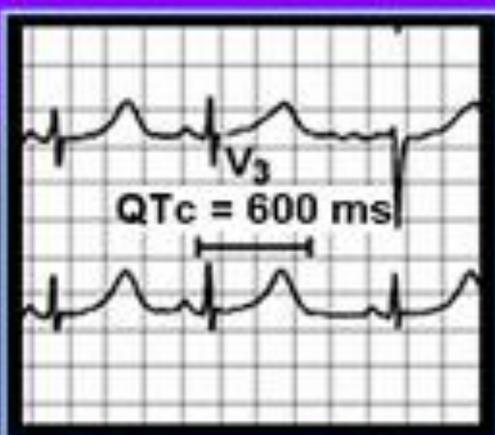


Pérez Riera y cols., publican el primer caso en América Latina de Síndrome de QT Corto Congénito

1. **Pérez Riera AR, Ferreira C, Dubner SJ, Schapachnik E, Soares JD, Francis J. Brief review of the recently described short QT syndrome and other cardiac channelopathies. Ann Noninvasive Electrocardiol. 2005 Jul;10:371-377.**

Long QT Syndrome

Clinical

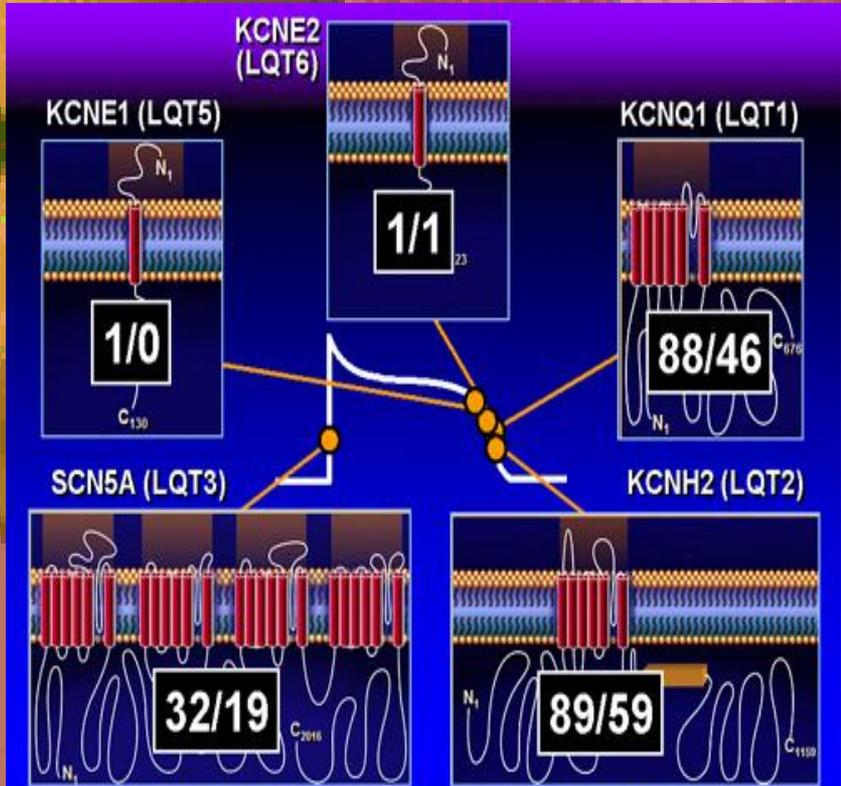
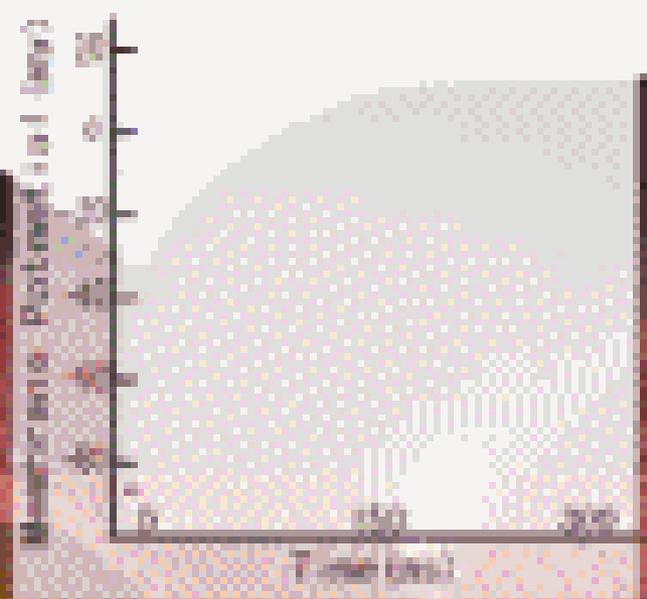
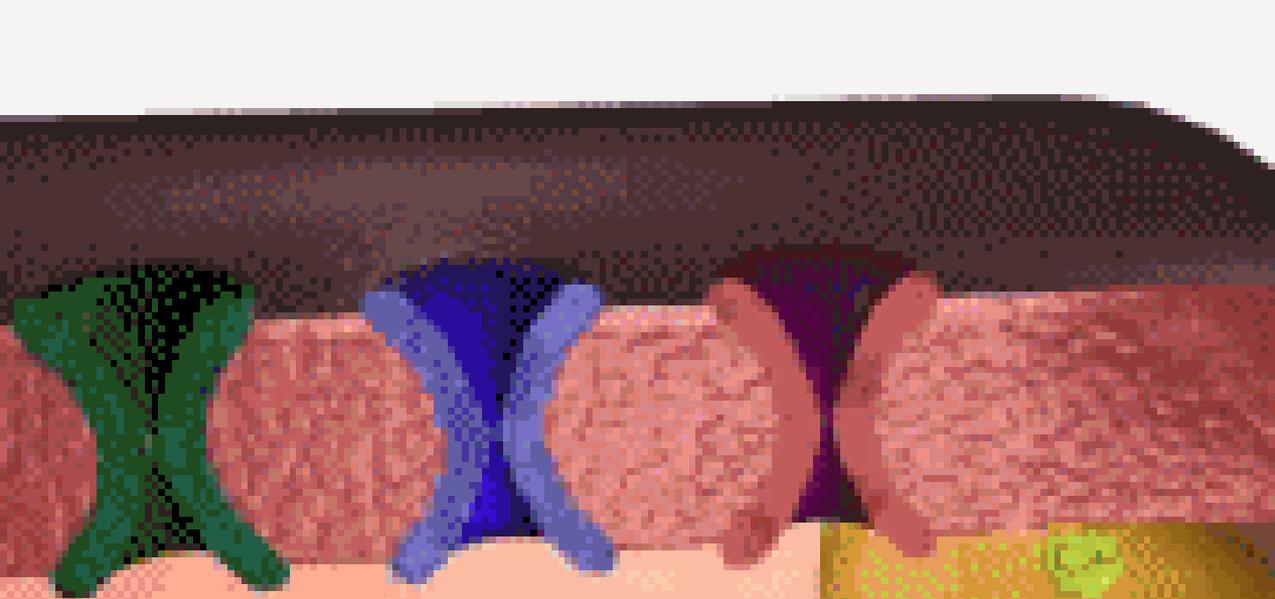


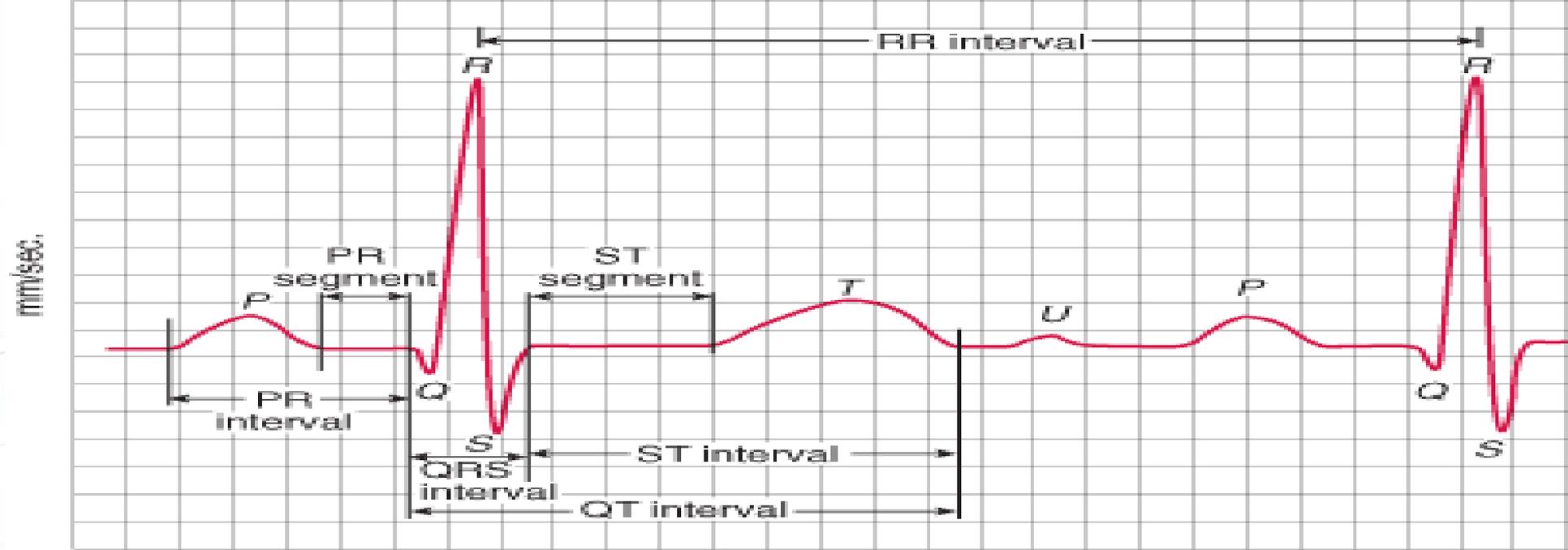
1. Syncope
2. Seizures
3. Sudden death



Torsade de pointes







mm/mV 1 square = 0.04 sec/0.1mV

- **Bazett's formula:** $QT_C = QT / \sqrt{RR}$
- **Fredericia's formula:** $QT_C = QT / RR^{1/3}$
- **Framingham formula:** $QT_C = QT + 0.154 (1 - RR)$
- **Hodges formula:** $QT_C = QT + 1.75 (\text{heart rate} - 60)$

QT scale.

Males

Females

QTc (msec)

QTc (msec)

470

480

450

460

390

400

360

370

330

340

Very long QT.

LQTS even if asymptomatic. Exclude II^o causes

Long QT.

LQTS when supported by symptoms, family history or additional tests.*

Long QT possible.

Additional tests when indicated:* Repeated ECG, Holter, T-wave morphology, exercise, epinephrine-challenge, adenosine-challenge.

Normal QT.

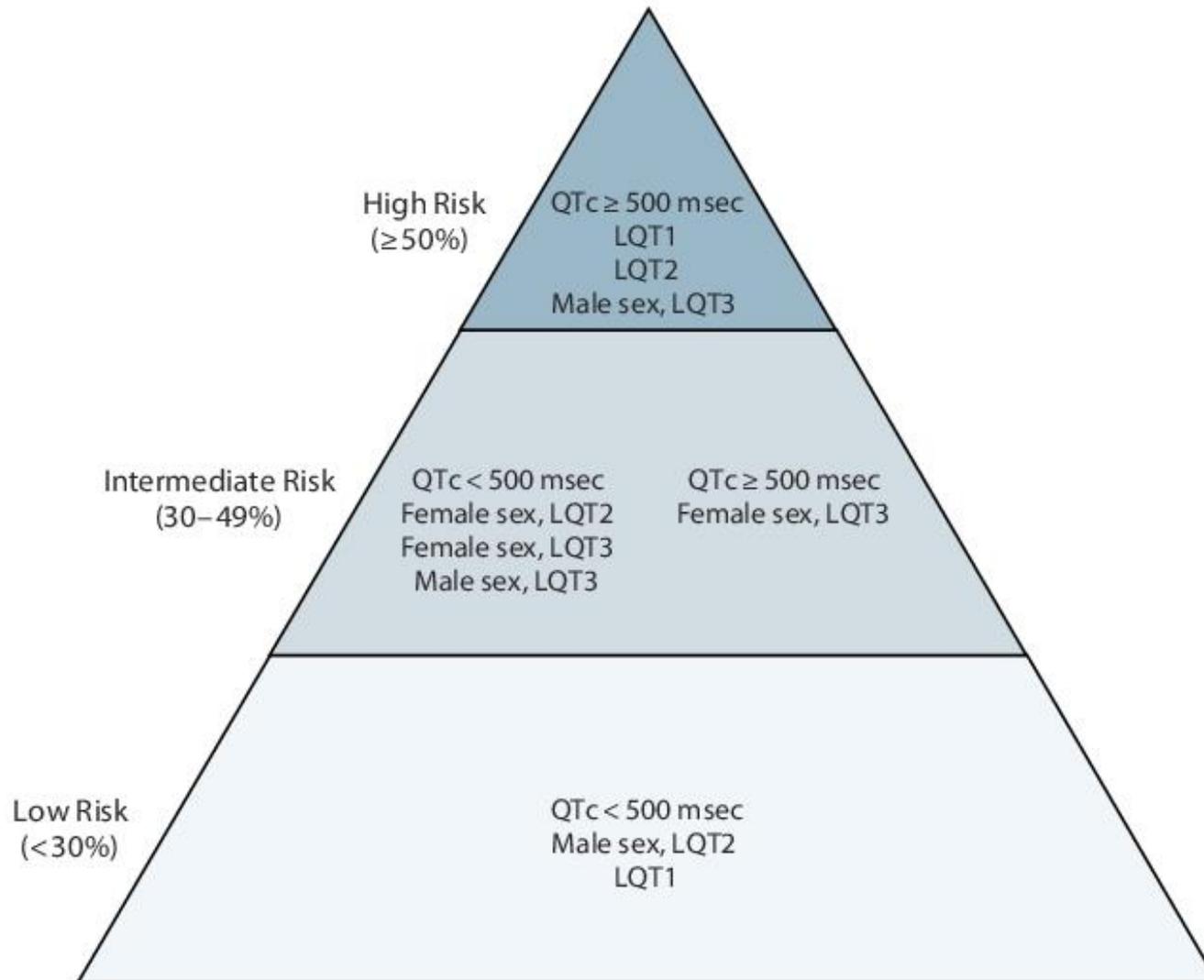
Short QT.

SQTS when supported by symptoms or family history.
Additional tests: Repeated ECG, Holter, T-wave morphology (?), electrophysiologic studies (?)

Very short QT.

SQTS even if asymptomatic. Exclude II^o causes

Proposed Scheme for Risk Stratification Among Patients With LQTS According to Genotype and Gender



**TABLA 1
PUNTUACIÓN DE SCHWARTZ
PARA EL DIAGNOSTICO DE
SQTL**

a- QTc calculado según fórmula de Bazett.

b- FC en reposo por debajo del segundo percentil para la edad.

c- El mismo familiar no debe considerarse en ambos.

Schwartz P et al. Circulation 1993;
88 (2): 782-4

ELECTROCARDIOGRAMA	
QTc ms (a) ≥ 480	3
QTc ms 460 - 470	2
QTc ms 450 (varones)	1
Torsion de puntas	2
Alternancia onda T	1
Muecas onda T en 3 derivaciones	1
Bradycardia (b)	0,5
HISTORIA CLINICA	
Síncope con Stress	2
Síncope sin stress	1
Sordera congénita	0,5
HISTORIA FAMILIAR (c)	
Familiares con SQTL confirmado	1
MS inexplicada en familiares de primera linea menores a 30 años	0,5

QT largo adquirido

Hypomagnesemia

Hypocalcemia

Hypokalemia.

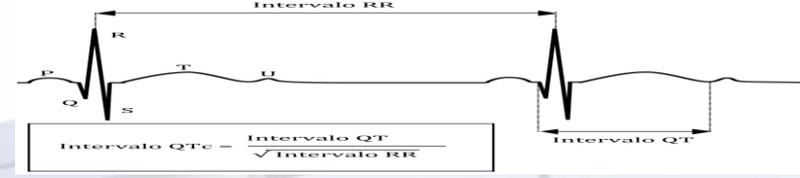
In addition to certain drugs

cardiac ischemia

cocaine abuse

HIV

Subarachnoid hemorrhage



TRATAMIENTO DEL QT Largo

El tratamiento está orientado a evitar los gatillos, así como las drogas que prolonguen el intervalo QT.

Indicar betabloqueantes (indicación clase I) y deben titularse con prueba ergométrica (la FC máxima alcanzada debe ser menor al 85% de la FC máxima teórica).

En pacientes que hayan presentado muerte súbita recuperada está indicado el implante de un **cardiodesfibrilador** automático, así como en pacientes que persistan con síncope pese al tratamiento con betabloqueantes. En estos pacientes también debería evaluarse la realización de una simpatectomía izquierda

