

Fisiología de los canales iónicos y farmacología de los anti arrítmicos

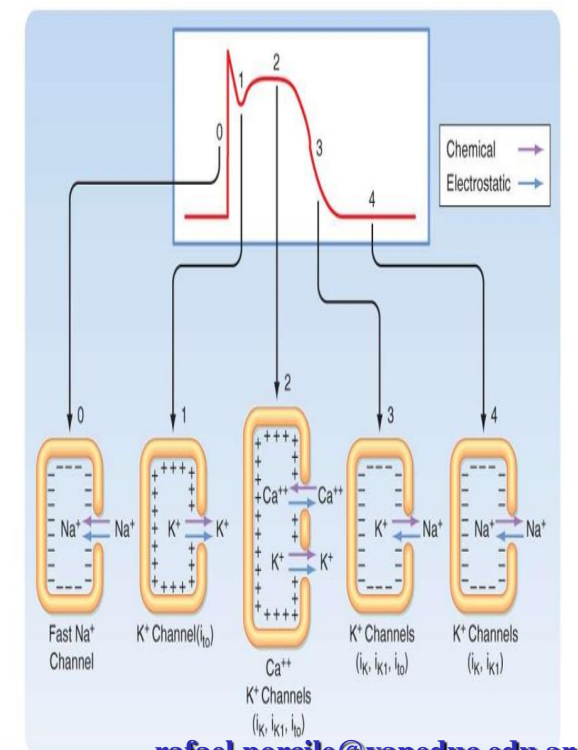
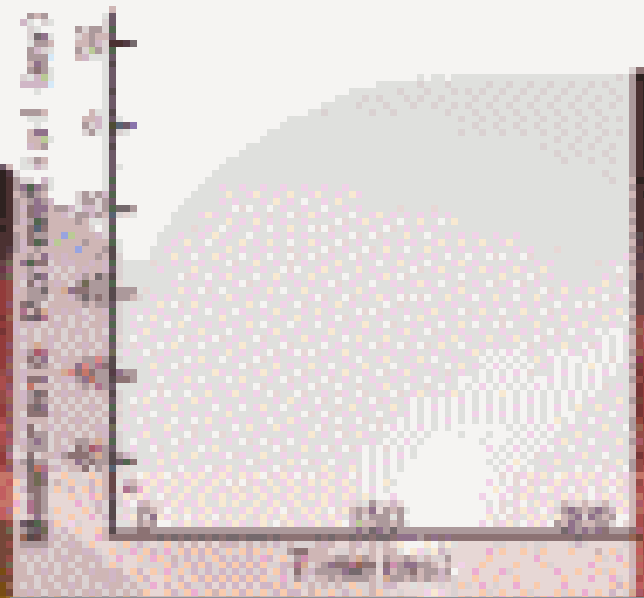
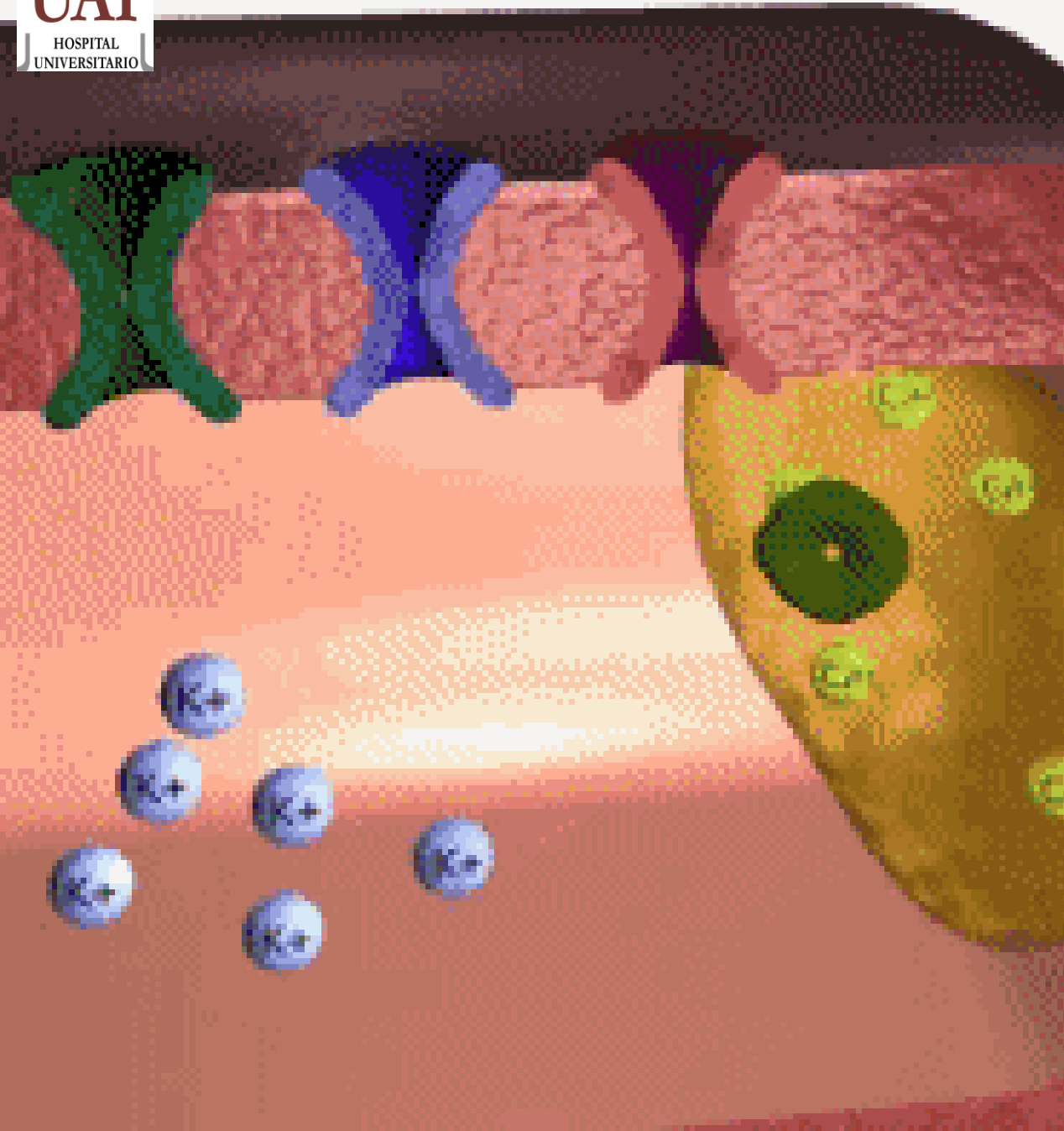
Segunda parte

Rafael Porcile

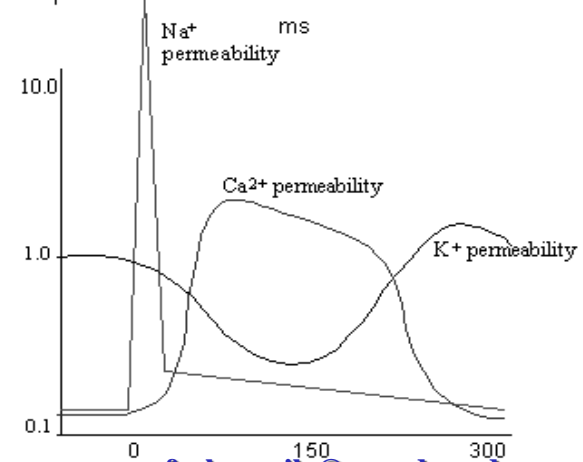
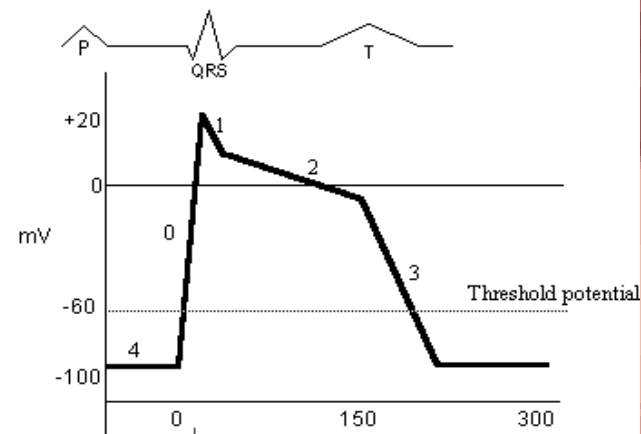
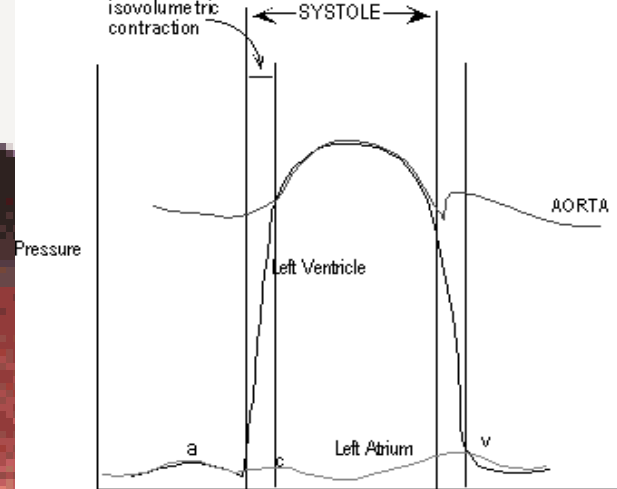
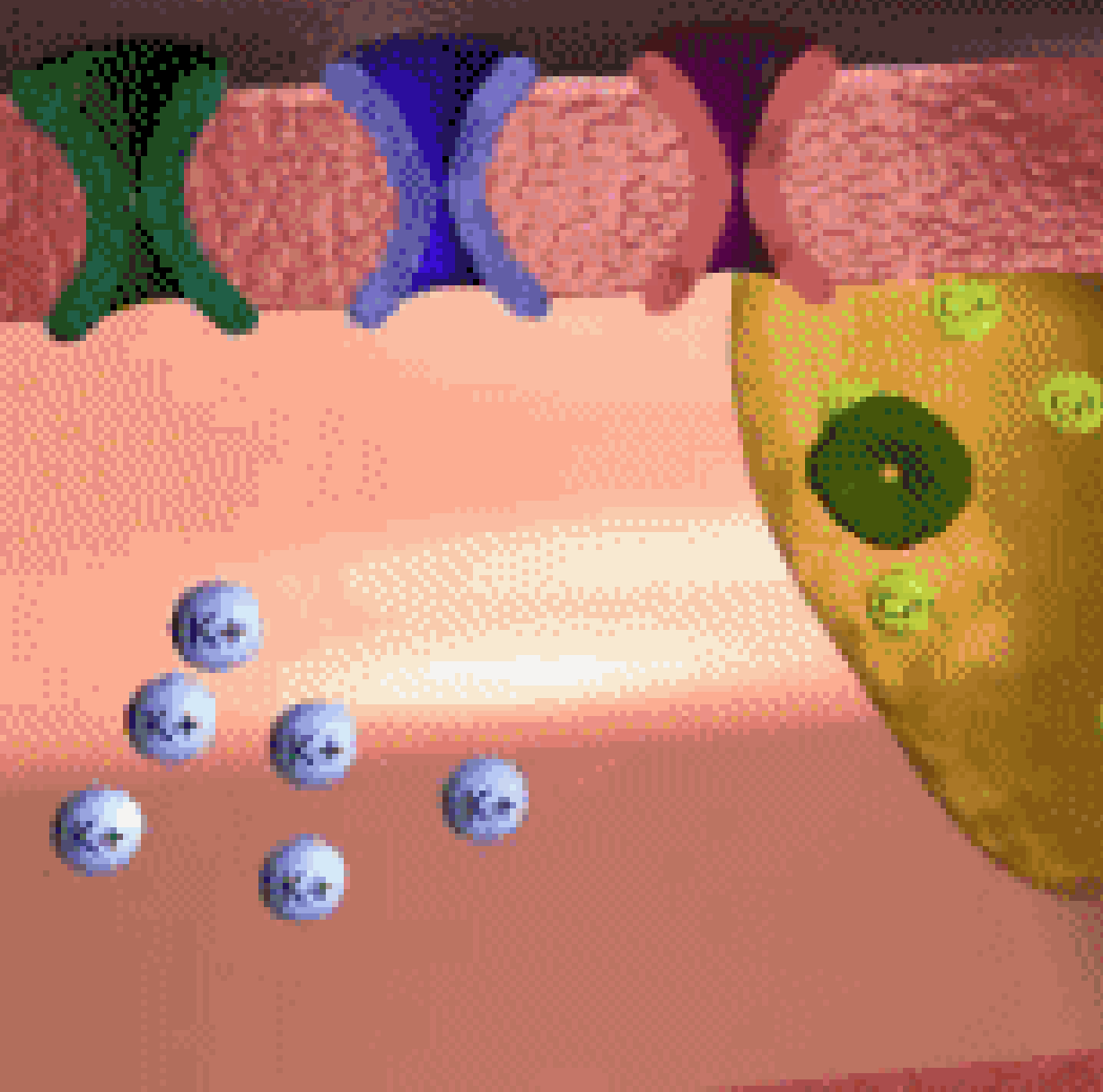
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**DEPARTAMENTO DE CARDIOLOGIA
CATEDRA DE FISILOGÍA**

Universidad Abierta Interamericana



Correlación con el ciclo cardíaco





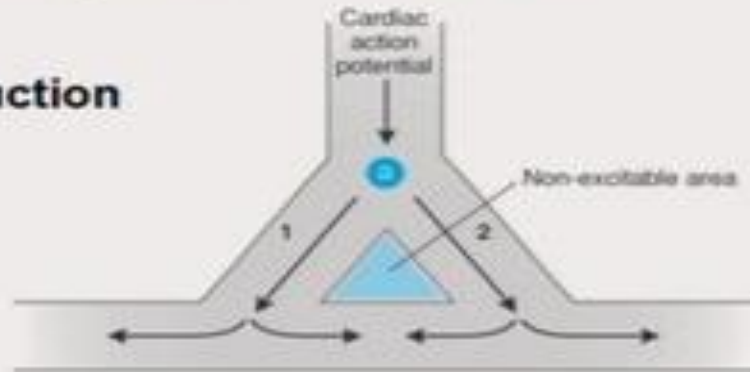
Mecanismos arritmogénicos

- **Depresión de la actividad del nodo SA** (bradicardia sinusal) o **bloqueo de los impulsos** que parten de él (bloqueo AV)
- **Aumento de la frecuencia de disparo de un marcapasos subsidiario** que excede a la del nodo SA por:
 - **Reducción de la frecuencia de descarga del nodo SA**
 - **Aumento de la pendiente de la fase 4 por factores patológicos** (isquemia, hipopotasemia) o **fármacos** (catecolaminas, digitálico)

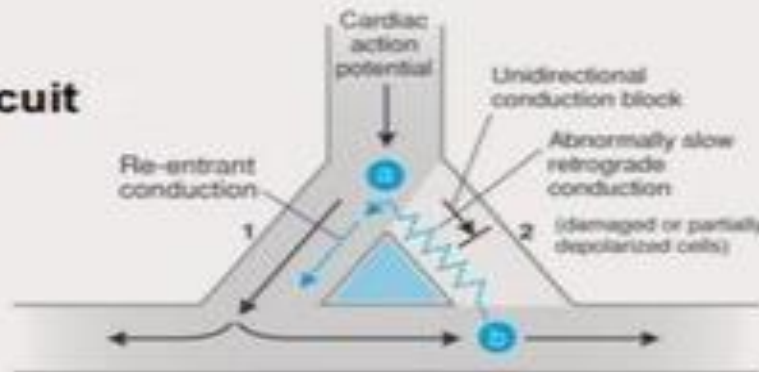
Re-entrant Circuits

Abnormalities in Impulse Conduction

Normal Conduction



Re-entrant Circuit

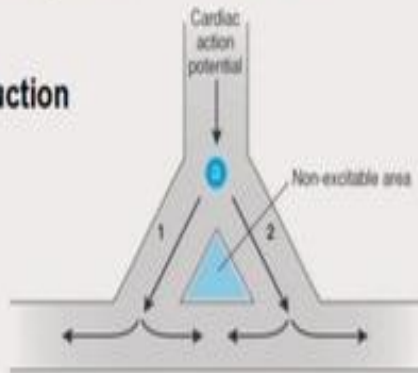


FIBROSIS

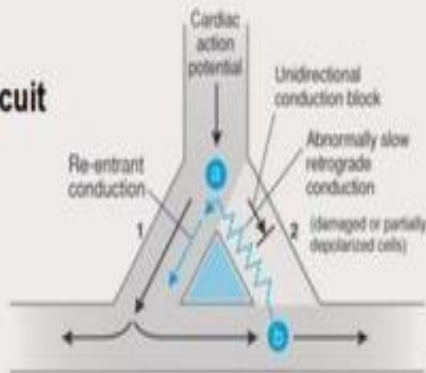
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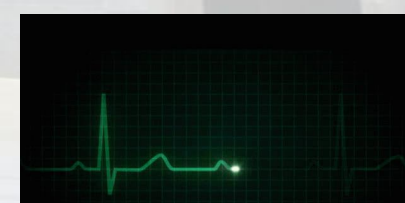
Re-entrant Circuit



quinidina (Ia)
propranolol (II)
amiodarona (III)

Incrementan el periodo refractario
y enlentecen la velocidad de conducción convirtiendo el área de bloqueo unidireccional en bidireccional

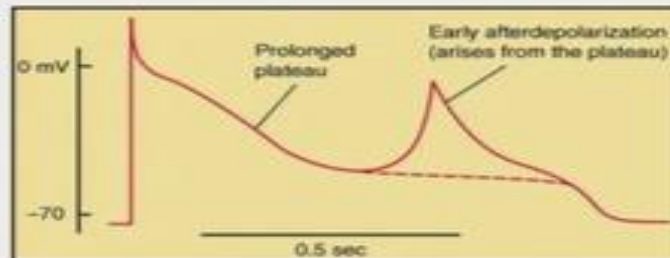
FIBROSIS



Eterogeinización de los periodos refractarios

Early - Afterdepolarizations

- If afterdepolarization occurs during inciting action potential (phase 2 or 3)
- Triggered by conditions that prolong action potential (eg, drugs that prolong QT interval)

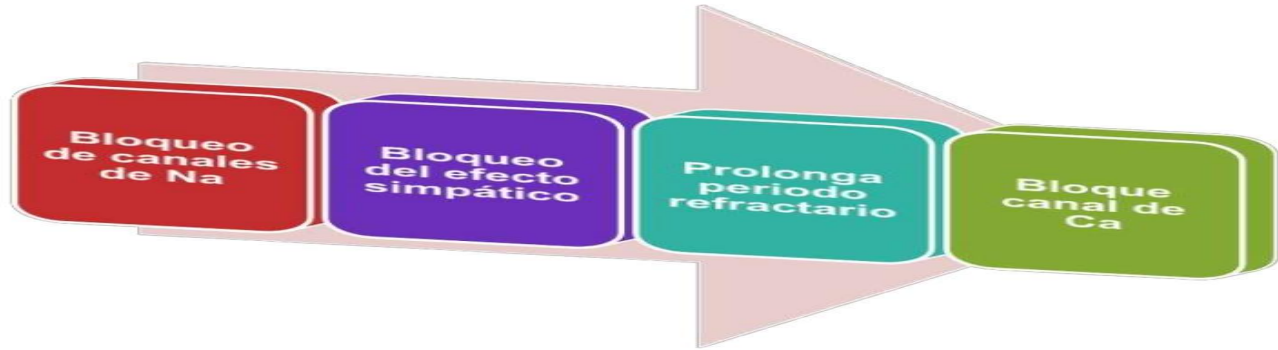


**Sobrecarga adrenérgica-
isquemia**

Drogas anti arrítmicas



MECANISMOS DE ACCIÓN GENERAL



I

Bloqueo de canal de Na → Potencial de acción

II

Bloqueo Simpático (beta)

III

prolongan PA: Bloqueo canal K.

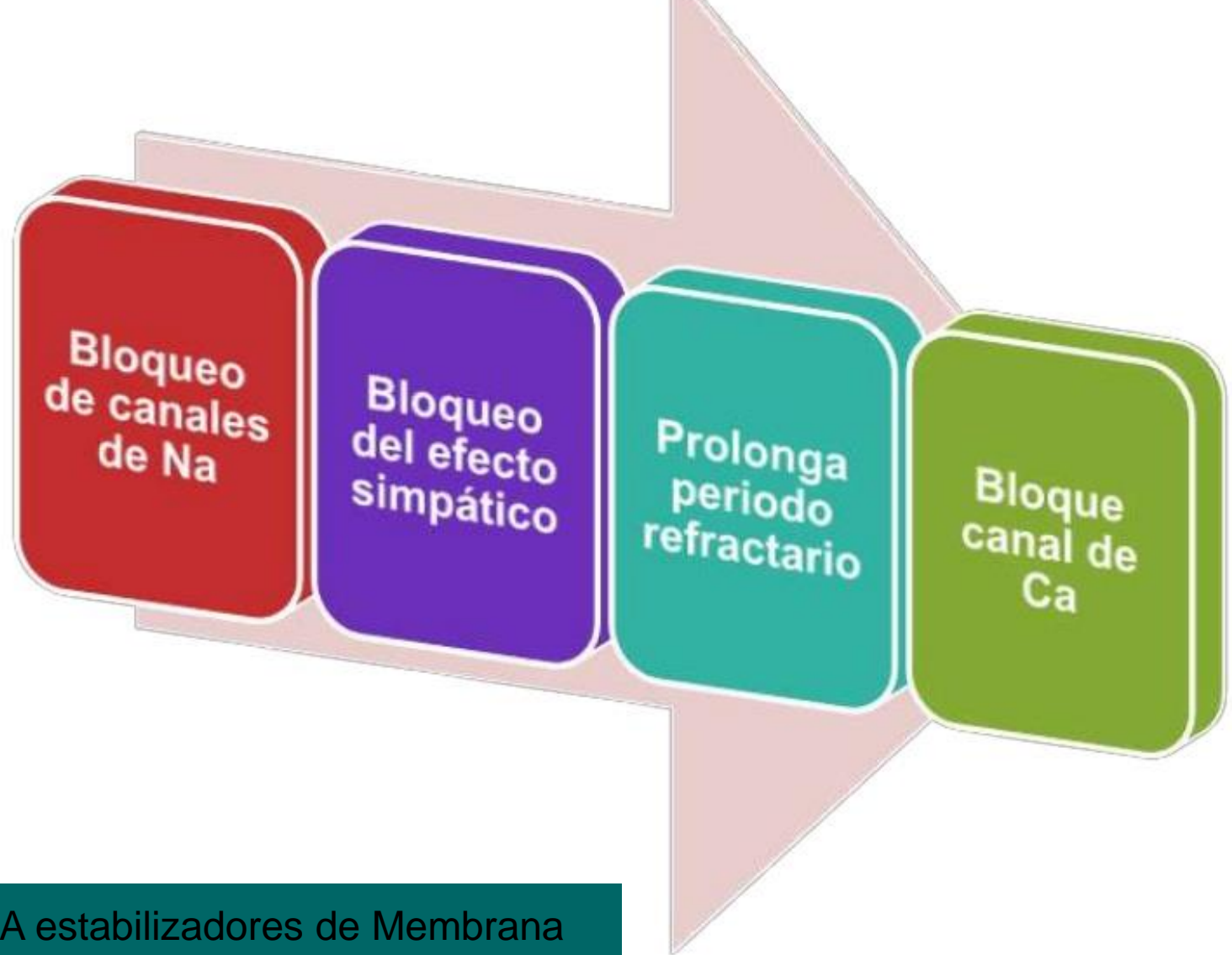
IV

Bloqueo de calcio

Disminuyen conducción (PA)

Disminuyen excitabilidad

Disminuyen conducción y p. refractario

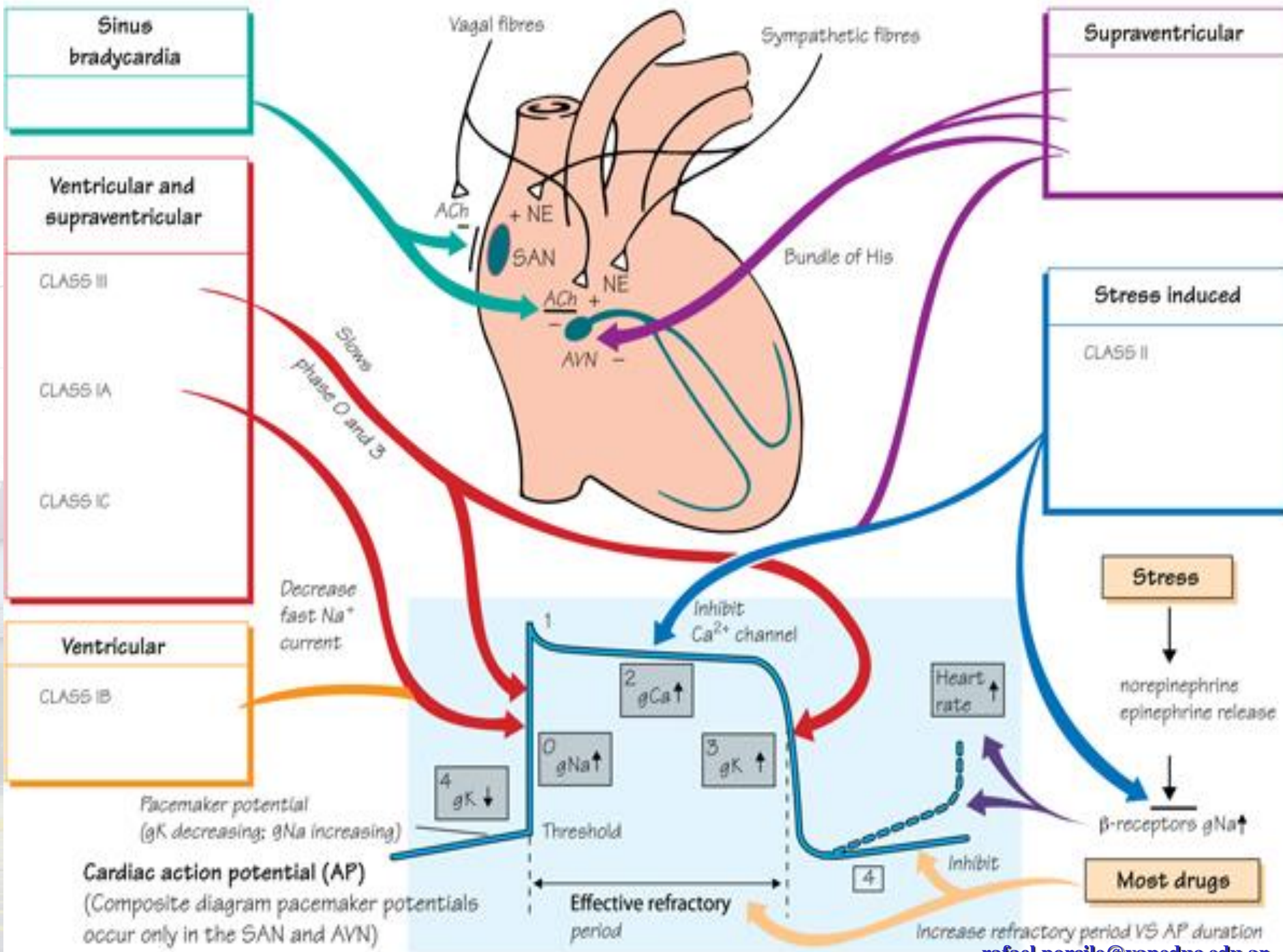


Clase I FAA estabilizadores de Membrana

Clase II Beta-bloqueantes

Clase III FAA que prolongan la duración del PA

Clase IV Calcio antagonistas



Sinus bradycardia

Ventricular and supraventricular

CLASS III

CLASS IA

CLASS IC

Ventricular

CLASS IB

Supraventricular

Stress Induced

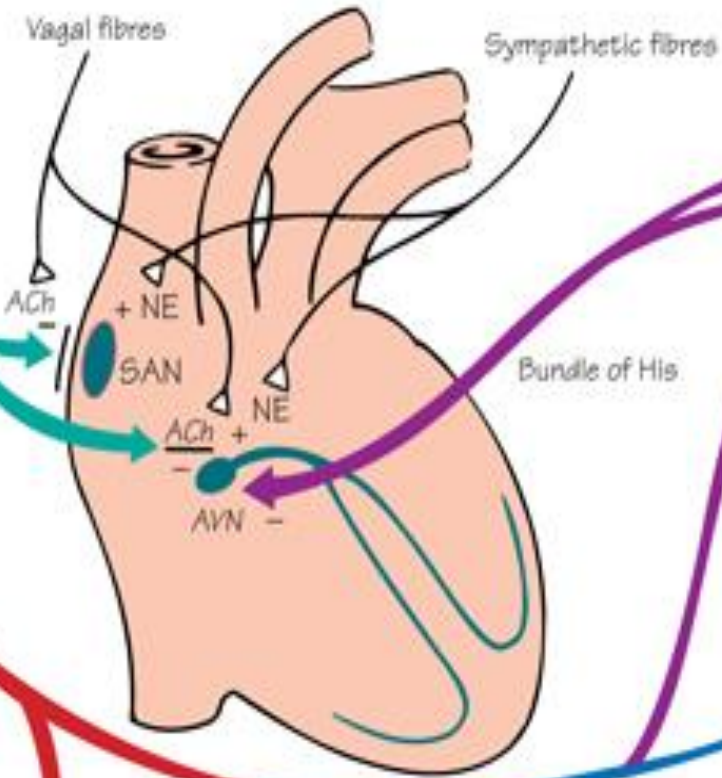
CLASS II

Stress

norepinephrine
epinephrine release

β-receptors gNa↑

Most drugs



Decrease fast Na⁺ current

Slows phase 0 and 3

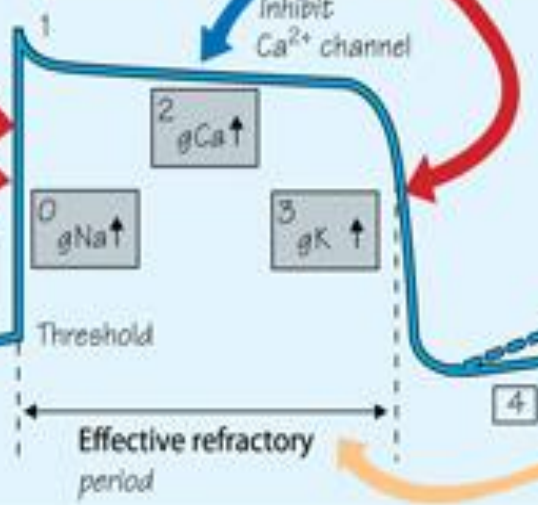
Inhibit Ca²⁺ channel

Heart rate ↑

Inhibit

Increase refractory period VS AP duration

Cardiac action potential (AP)
(Composite diagram pacemaker potentials occur only in the SAN and AVN)



Drogas que impactan sobre la muerte de causa arrítmica .

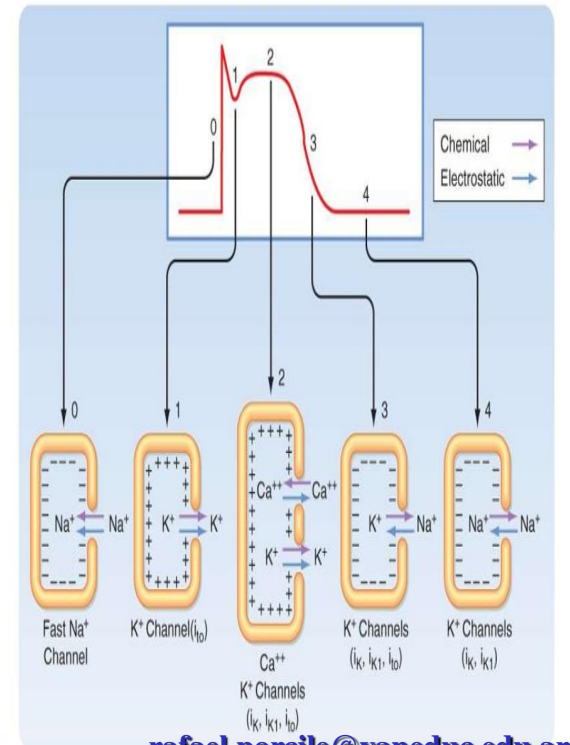
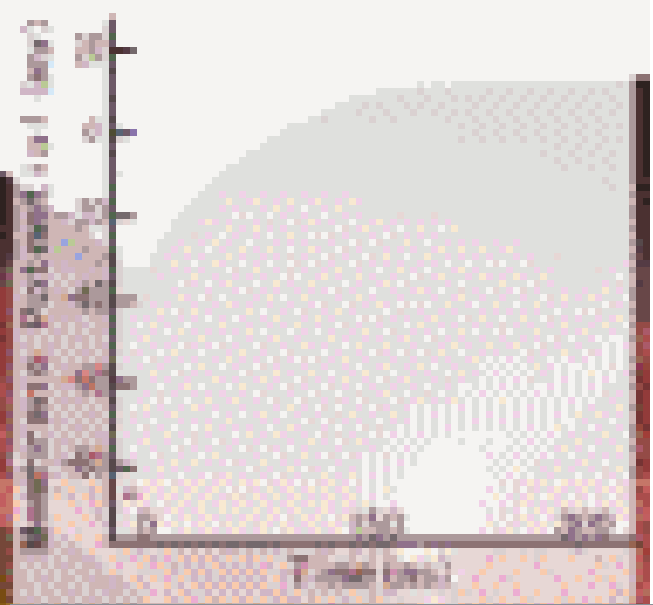
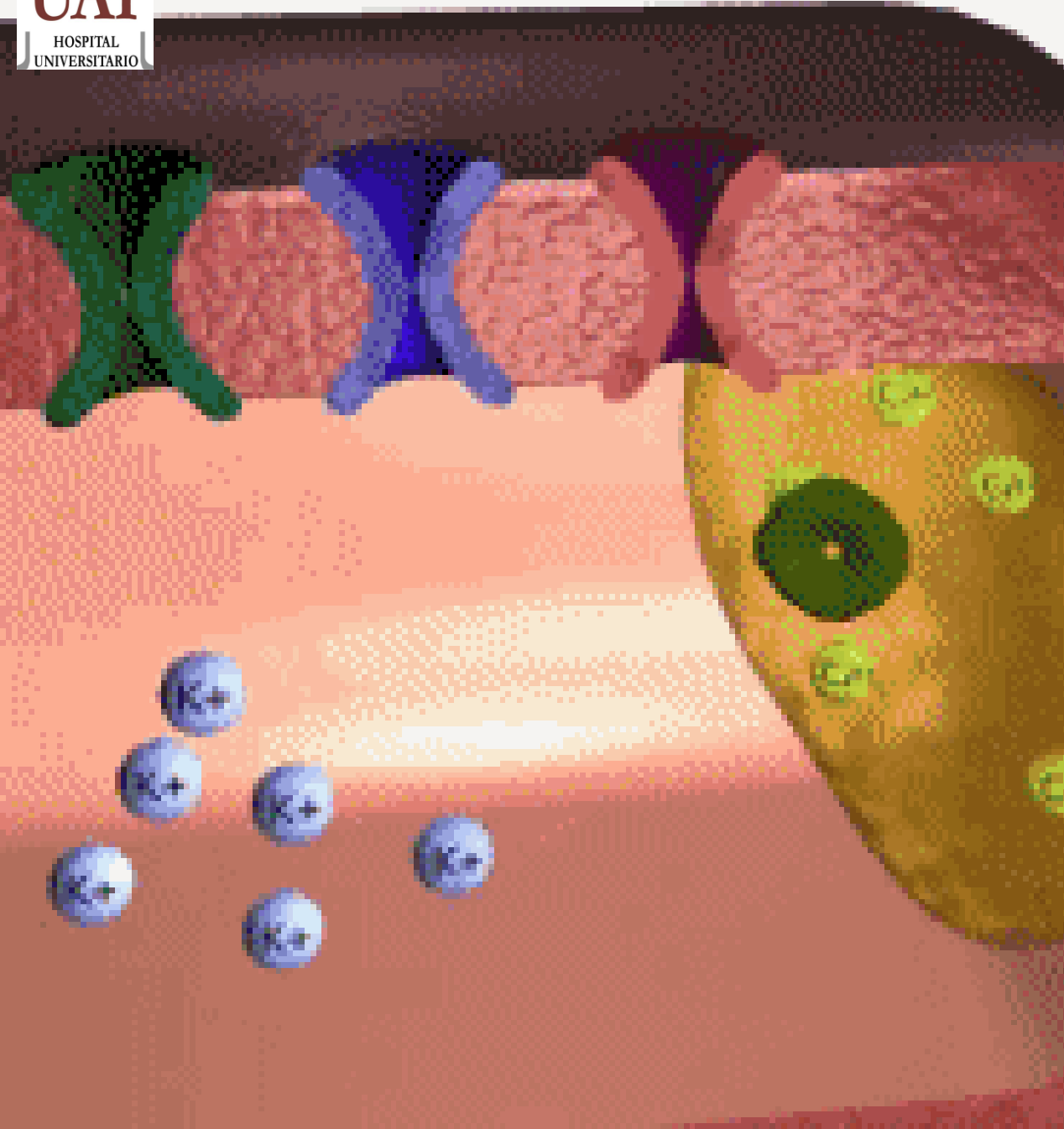
	Clinical condition	Arrhythmic mortality reduction	Cardiovascular mortality reduction	All-cause mortality reduction
Beta-blockers	Post MI, CHF	++	+++	+++
Amiodarone	Post MI	+	Neutral	Neutral
ACE-I/ARB	Post MI, CHF	+	+++	+++
MRB	CHF, post MI	+	++	++
Statins	CAD	+	++	++
Fish oil	CAD, CHF	-	-	-

- **Class I - Sodium-channel blockers**
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- **Class III - Potassium-channel blockers**
- **Class IV - Calcium-channel blockers**
- **Miscellaneous - adenosine**
 - **electrolyte supplement (magnesium and potassium salts)**
 - **digitalis compounds (cardiac glycosides)**
 - **atropine (muscarinic receptor antagonist)**

Clase I	FAA estabilizadores de Membrana
Clase II	Beta-bloqueantes
Clase III	FAA que prolongan la duración del PA
Clase IV	Calcio antagonistas

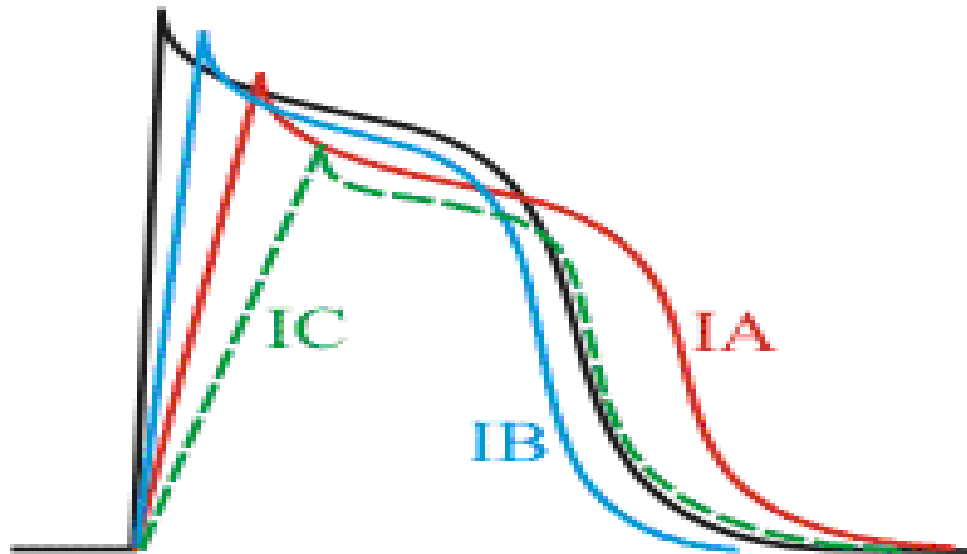
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¿Como modifican
el potencial de
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 - → ERP

CLASIFICACION DE LOS ANTIARRITMICOS

Clase I:

Bloqueadon los canales de Na⁺:

IA:

Quinidina

Disopiramida

Procainamida

r-intermedia

IB

Lidocaina

Fenitoina

Tocainida

r-rápida

IC

Propafenona

Mexiletina

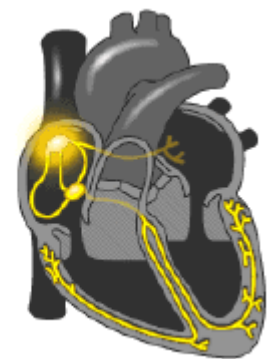
Flecainida

Encainida

r-lenta

Clase II:

Drogas Bloqueadoras de los receptores Beta



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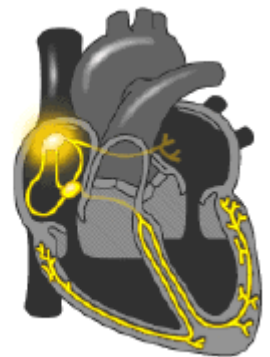
Flecainida

Encainida

r-lenta

Clase II:

Drogas Bloqueadoras de los receptores Beta



Class IA Antiarrhythmics

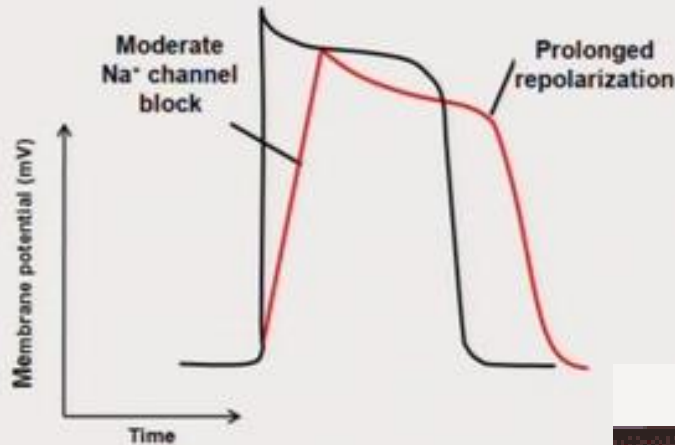
Quinidine, Procainamide, Disopyramide

Enlentecen la velocidad de despolarización de la fase 0 (dV/dt).
Disminuye la excitabilidad y la velocidad de conducción.

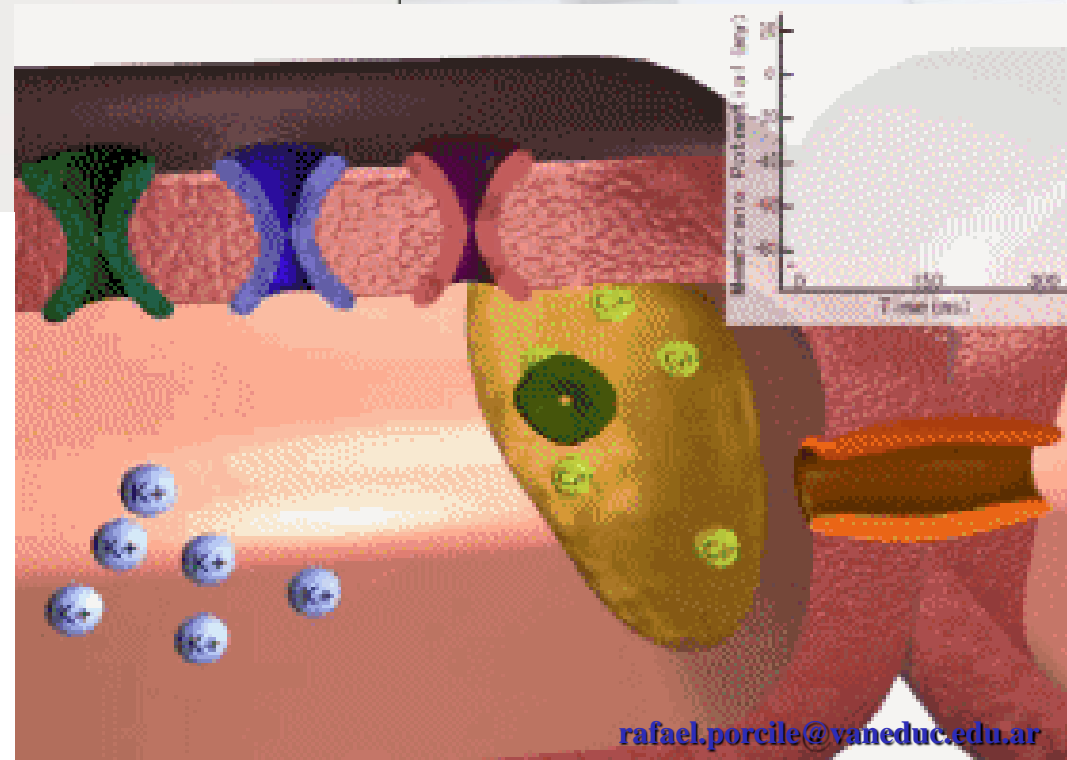
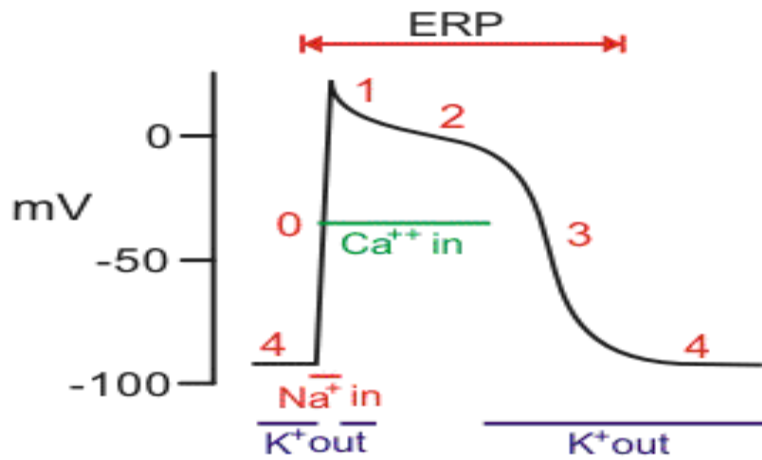
•Prolongan la fase de repolarización y aumentan la DPA y el PR auricular y ventricular.

reposito activo inactivo

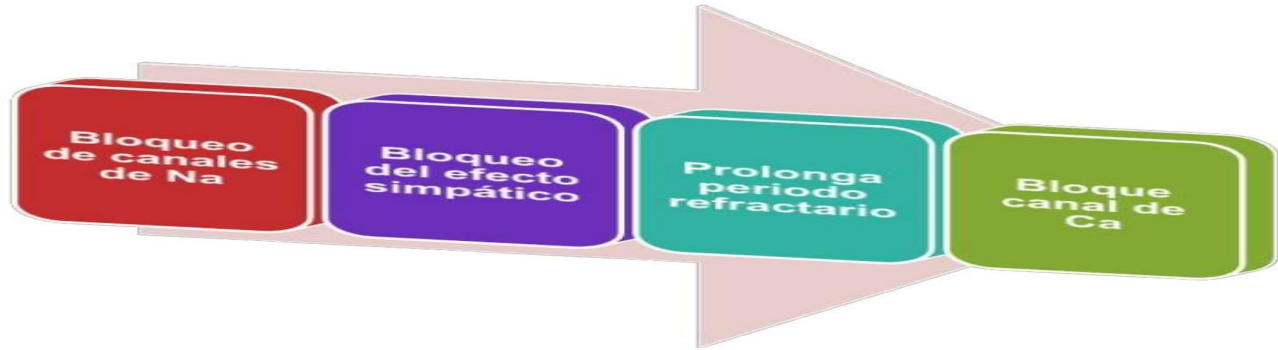
•Disminuye pendiente la fase 4 y PU (disminuye el automatismo)



Fast-Response Action Potential (e.g., ventricular myocyte)



MECANISMOS DE ACCIÓN GENERAL



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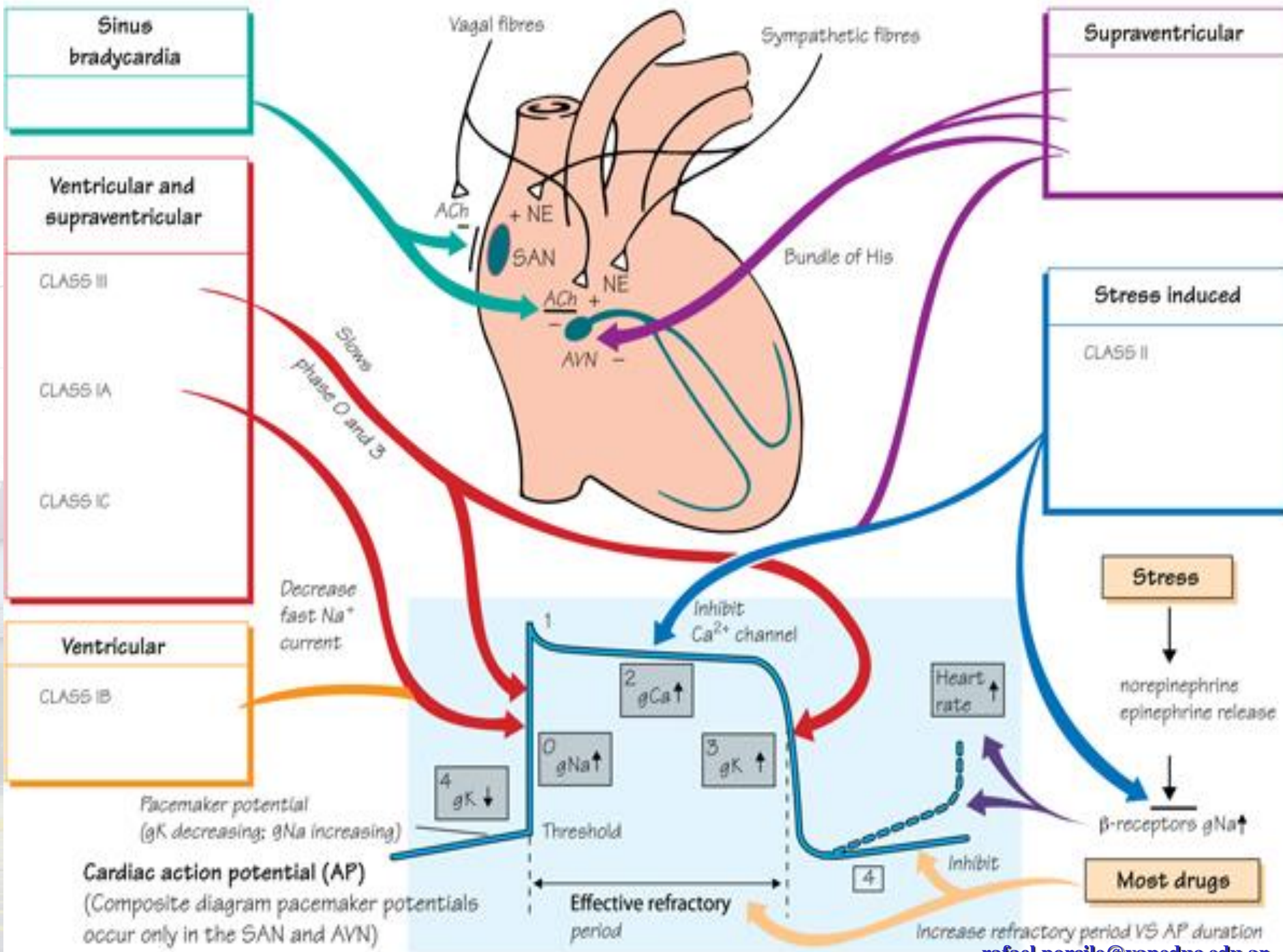
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Disminuyen excitabilidad

Disminuyen conducción y p. refractario



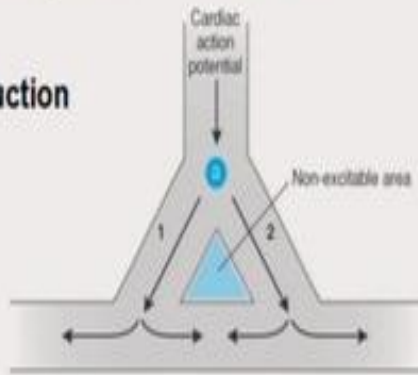
Indicaciones terapéuticas Quinidina

- • **Taquicardias supraventriculares**
- (paroxísticas, fluter y fibrilación auricular).
- Asociada a digoxina
- • **Extrasistoles auriculares y ventriculares**
- • **Taquicardia por reentrada**
- • **Arritmias ventriculares**

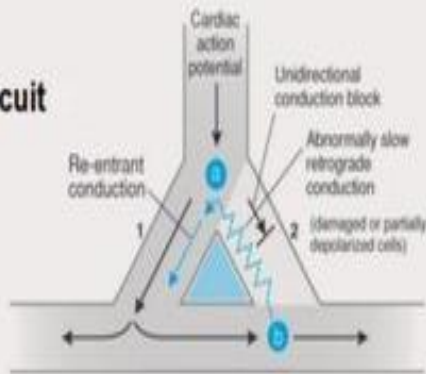
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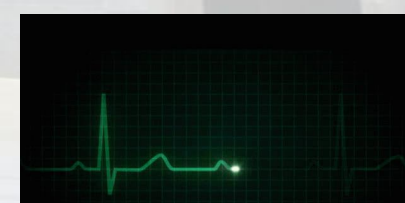
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Incrementan el periodo refractario
y enlentecen la velocidad de conducción convirtiendo el área de bloqueo unidireccional en bidireccional

FIBROSIS



Quinine & Quinidine



Reacciones adversas

Frecuentes:

Digestivas: diarrea, anorexia, náuseas, vómitos

Anticolinérgicas: sequedad de boca, estreñimiento, ...

Dosis altas:

Cardiovasculares:

hipotensión y colapso

bloqueo AV, bradicardia,

depresión de la contractilidad

taquicardias ventriculares (> administración IV, y en hipopotasemia)

Cinchonismo: cefaleas, acúfenos, alteraciones visuales,

Grupo IB



- **Class I - Sodium-channel blockers**
- **Class II - Beta-blockers**
- **Class III - Potassium-channel blockers**
- **Class IV - Calcium-channel blockers**
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FAA estabilizadores de Membrana

Clase II

Beta-bloqueantes

Clase III

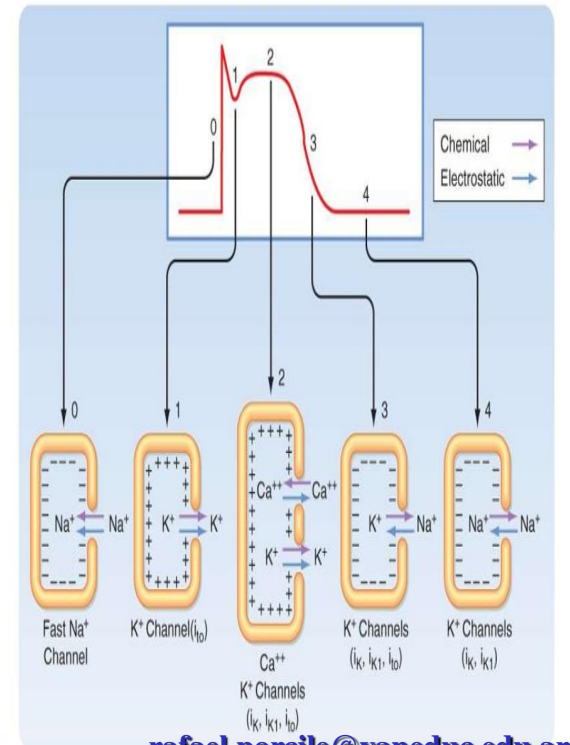
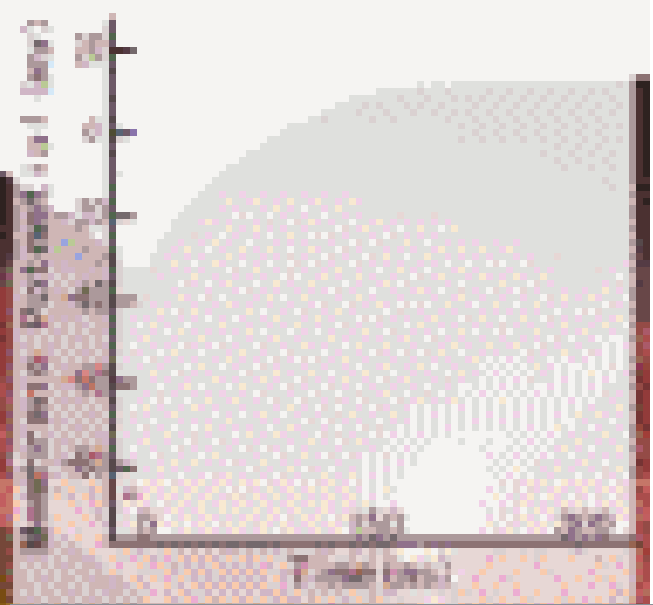
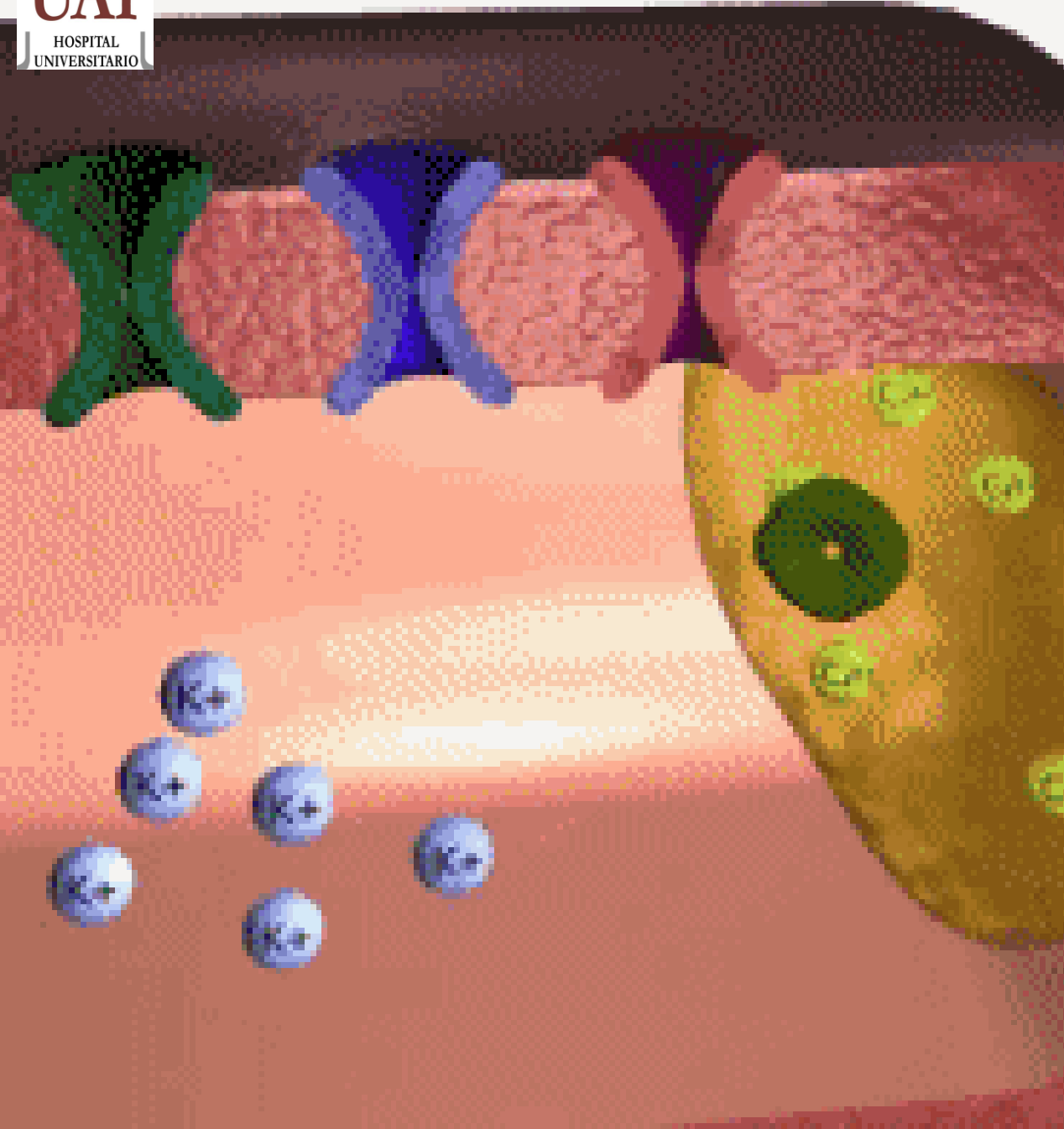
FAA que prolongan la duración del PA

Clase IV

Calcio antagonistas

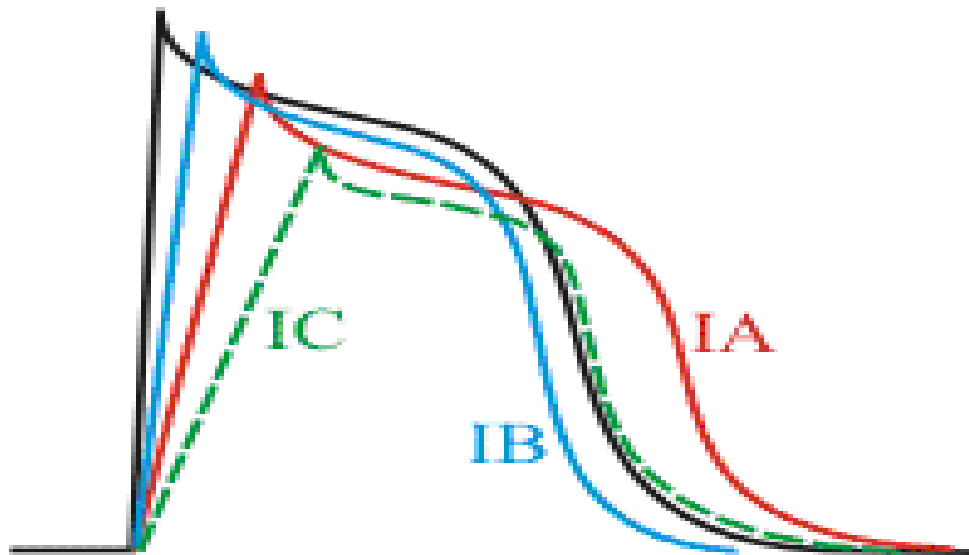
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Bloquean los canales de Na^+

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Quinidina

Disopiramida

Procainamida

r-intermedia

IB

Lidocaina

Fenitoina

Tocainida

r-rápida

IC

Propafenona

Mexiletina Flecainida

Encainida

r-lenta

Clase II:

Drogas Bloqueadoras de los receptores Beta



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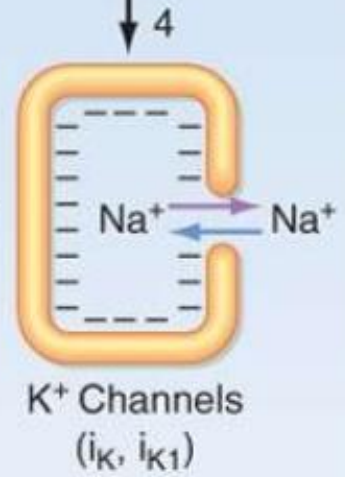
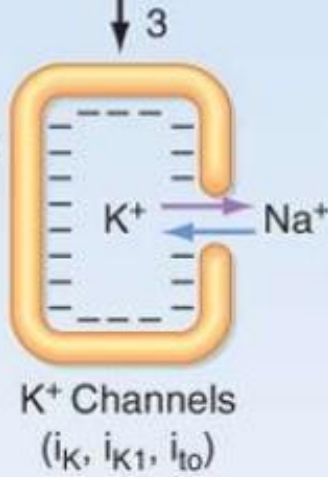
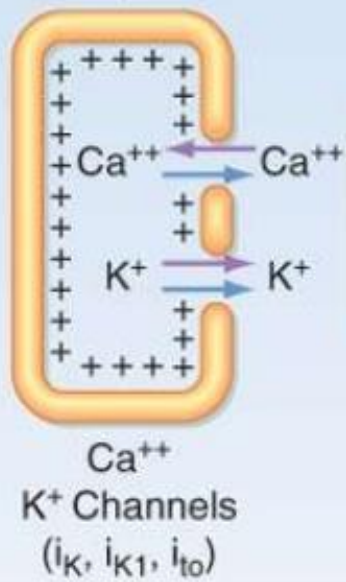
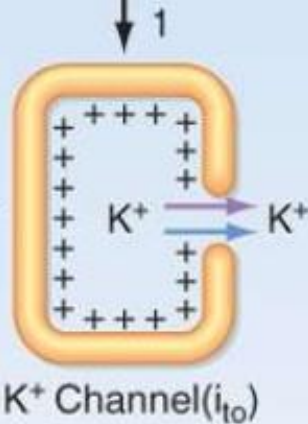
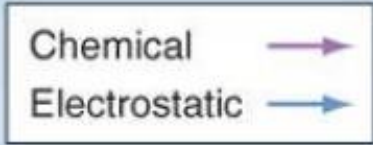
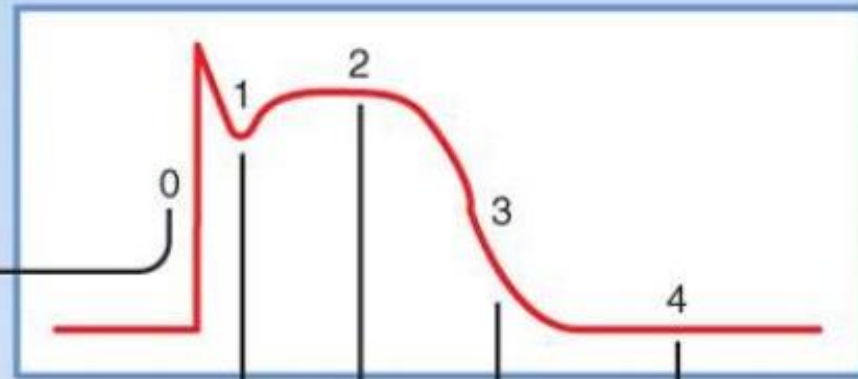
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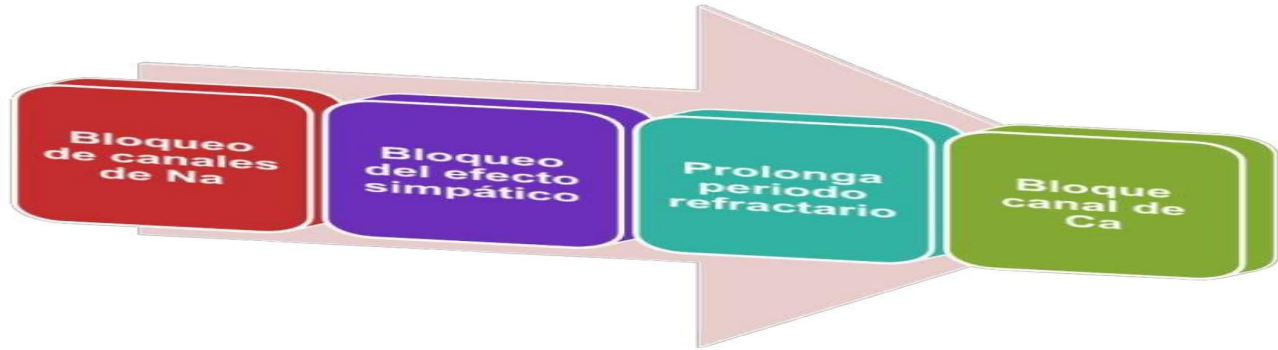
r-lenta

Clase II:

Drogas Bloqueadoras de los receptores Beta



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III

prolongan PA: Bloqueo canal K.

IV

Bloqueo de calcio

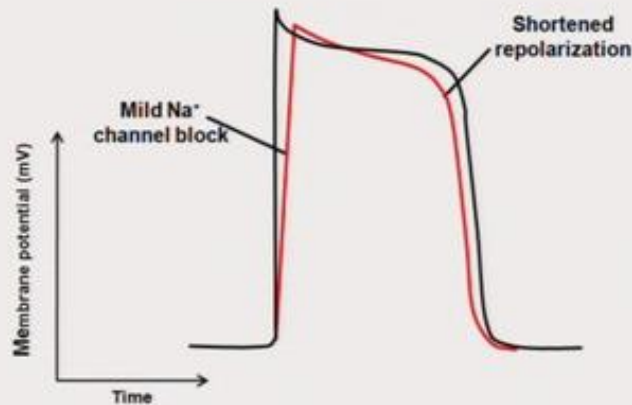
Disminuyen conducción (PA)

Disminuyen excitabilidad

Disminuyen conducción y p. refractario

Class IB Antiarrhythmics

Lidocaine, Mexiletine



No deprime fase 0. No altera excitabilidad y conducción auricular, nodo AV, o ventricular (sano).

En ventrículo isquémicos (parcialmente despolarizado) deprime la excitabilidad y la velocidad de conducción

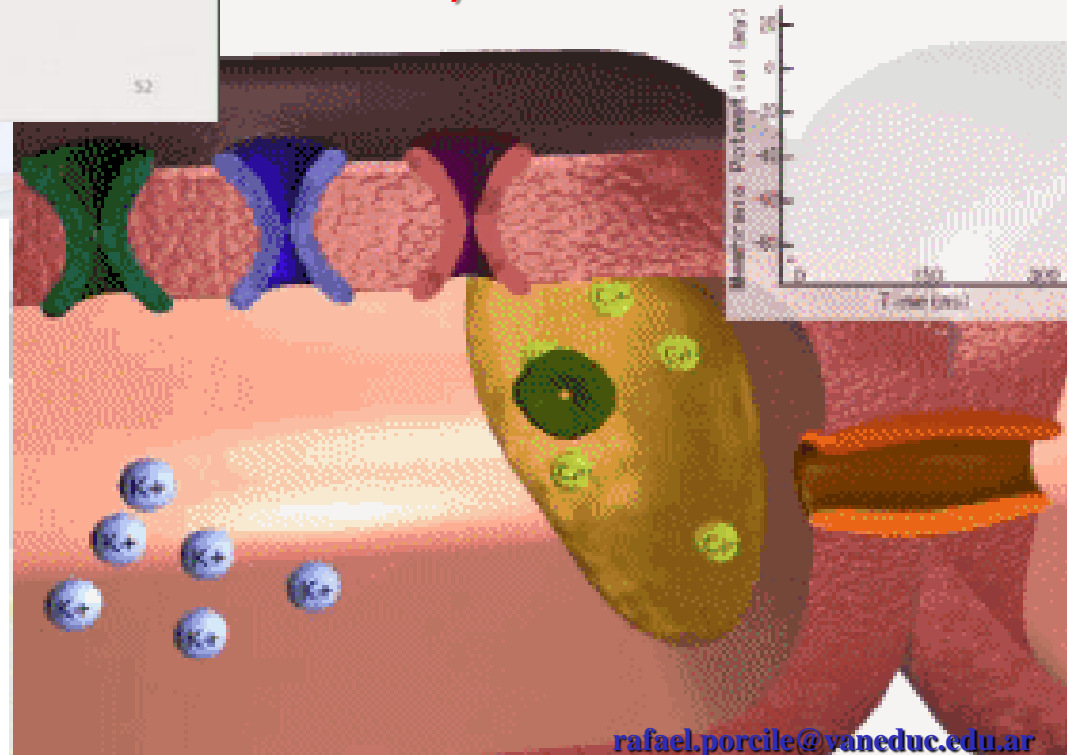
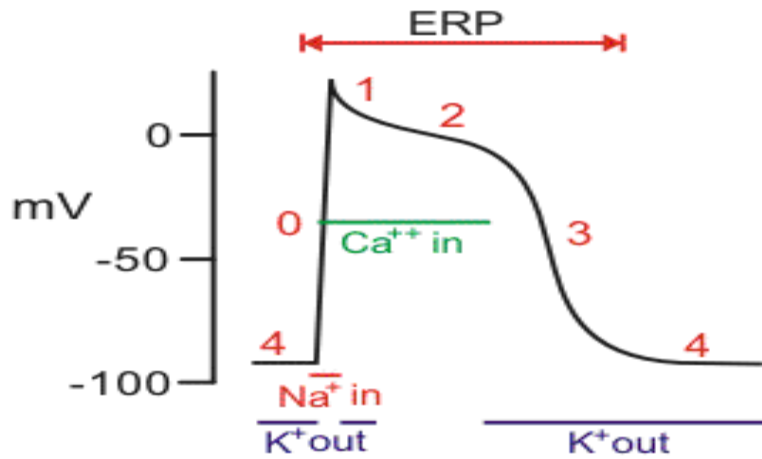
•Acortan la repolarización y disminuyen la DPA y el PR ventricular.

•Disminuyen la pendiente de la fase 4

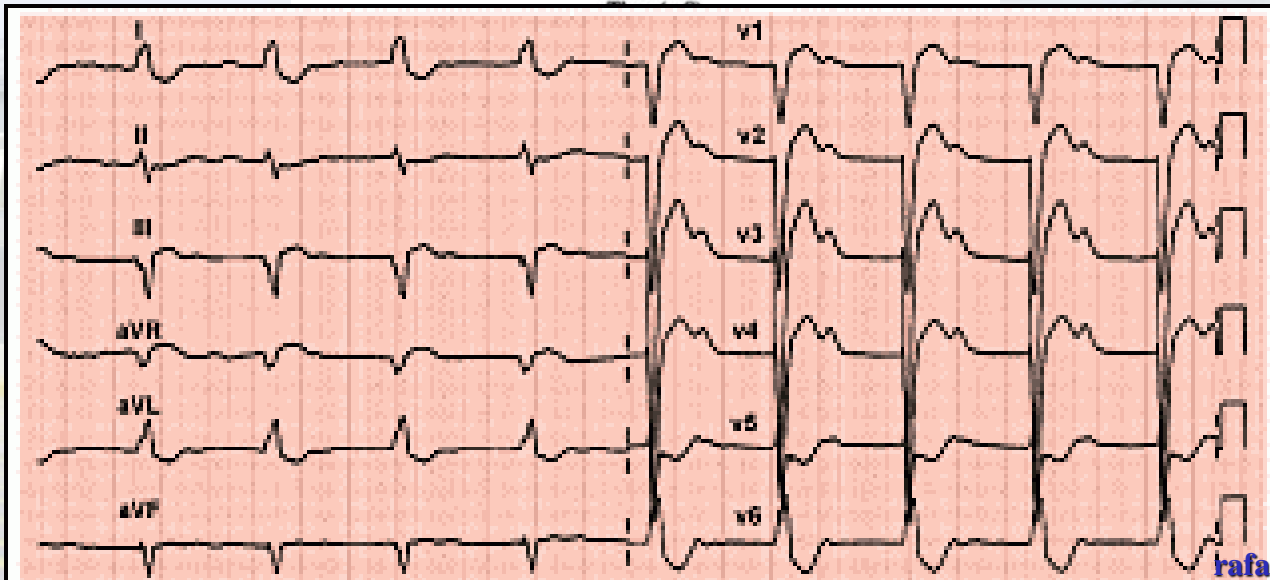
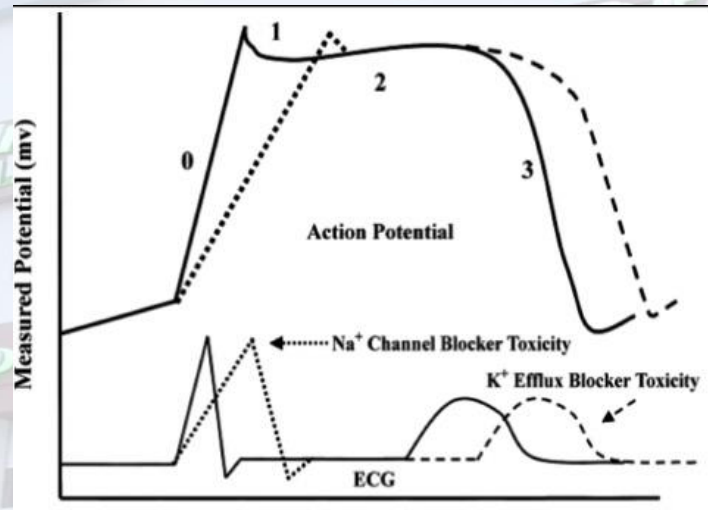
•No modifican PA, volumen minuto o contractilidad cardiaca (de elección en insuficiencia cardiaca)

52

Fast-Response Action Potential (e.g., ventricular myocyte)



Toxicidad por lidocaina



Lidocaína IB.

- ▶ Es un anestésico local del tipo amida que presenta afinidad por el canal de Na^+ .
- ▶ Suprime el automatismo del sistema de His-Purkinje, el automatismo anormal y la actividad por pospotenciales tempranos y tardíos.
- ▶ A nivel ventricular, acorta la duración del potencial de acción y del período refractario ventricular.

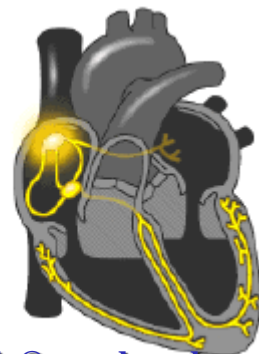
Indicaciones terapéuticas

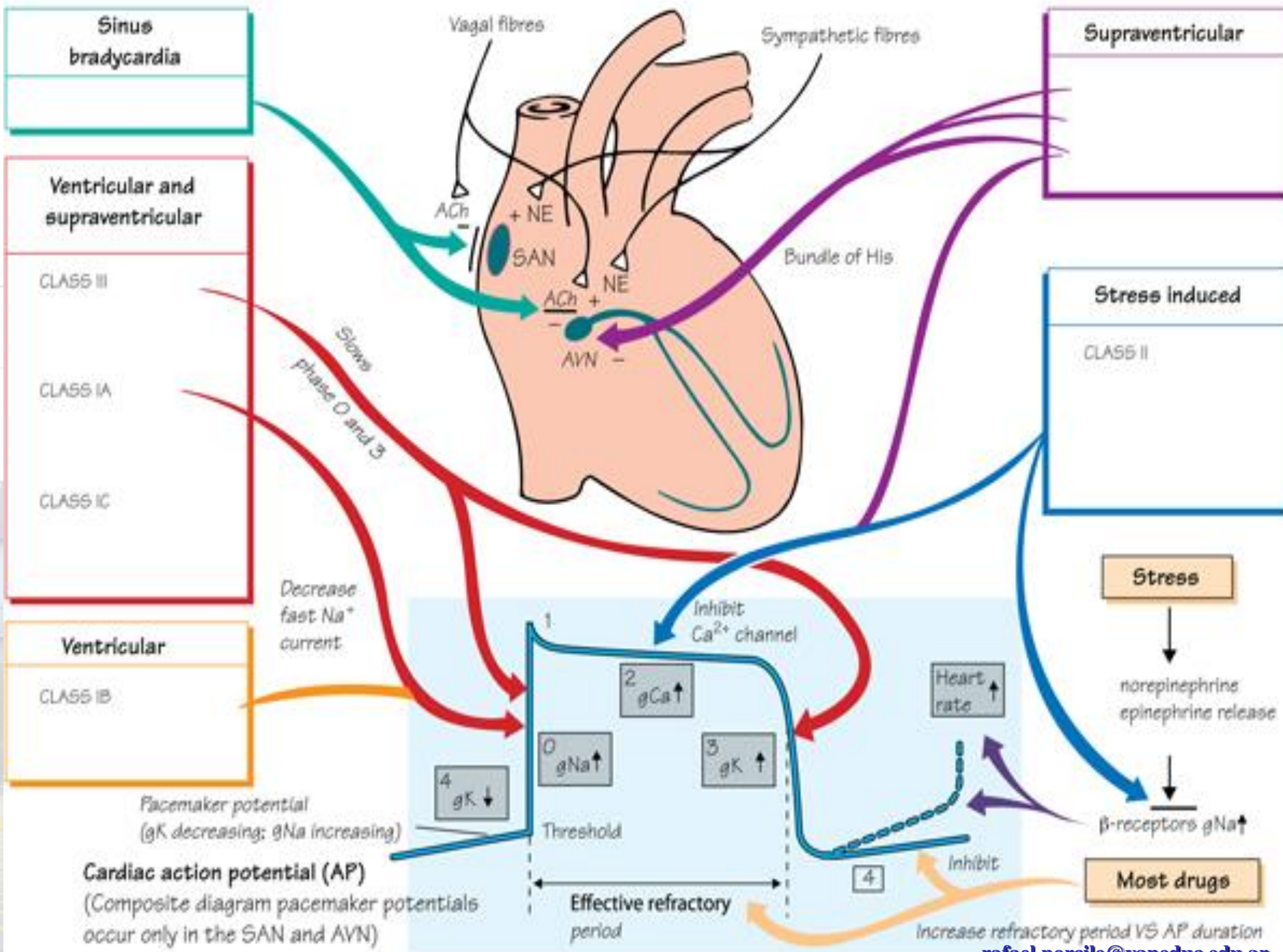
Antiarrítmicos Ib

- Taquicardia y fibrilación ventricular asociadas a infarto.

No se recomienda el uso profiláctico de lidocaína porque aumenta la mortalidad en pacientes con IM

- Arritmias en intoxicación digitálica
- Arritmias ventriculares tras la cirugía cardiaca





• Lidocaina

Alto metabolismo hepático. Administración IV

Efectos adversos:

Neurológicas (vértigo, euforia, parestesias, temblor, depresión respiratoria, convulsiones..)

Digestivas (náuseas y vómitos).

Cardiovasculares (depresión contractilidad, bradicardia, bloqueo AV, hipotensión)

• Tocainidina y Mexiletina

Análogos de lidocaina. Administración oral o IV.

Efectos adversos : similares a lidocaina



EFFECTOS SECUNDARIOS

▶ **Neurológico:**

vértigo, euforia, disartria, nerviosismo, parestesias, temblor, visión borrosa, diplopía, nistagmo, ataxia, confusión mental, depresión respiratoria y, a grandes dosis, convulsiones.

▶ **Digestivo:** náuseas y vómitos.

▶ **Cardiovascular:** depresión de la contractilidad, bradicardia, bloqueo AV, hipotensión y ensanchamiento del QRS.

Lidocaína 1B

Clase 1

Bloqueo canal Na.

+ efectivo

- toxico

Efecto

Cardiaco: bloqueo de canal de Na, disminuye PA, no efecto en la conducción

Toxicidad:

Cardiaca:
Poco
Hipotensión

Extracardiaca:
Parestesia, temblor, náusea de origen central, mareo, vómito.

Farmacocinética: Vía oral, metabolismo de 1er paso

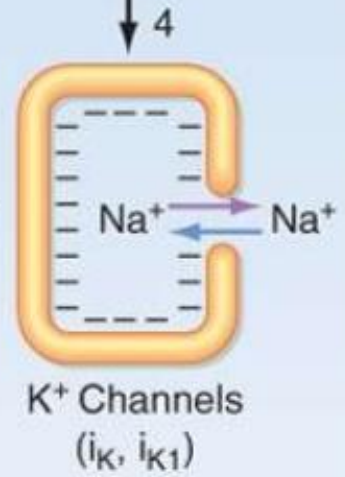
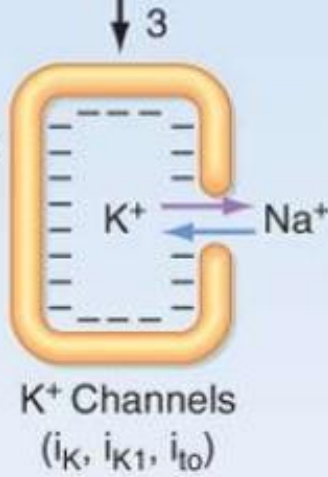
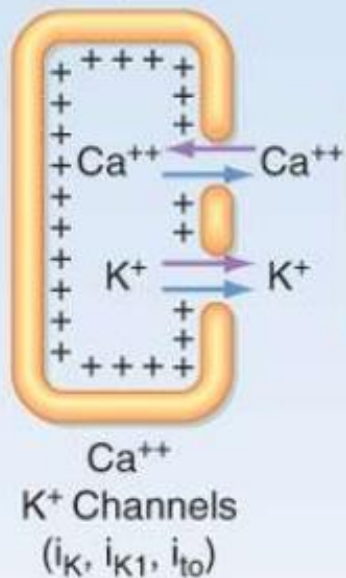
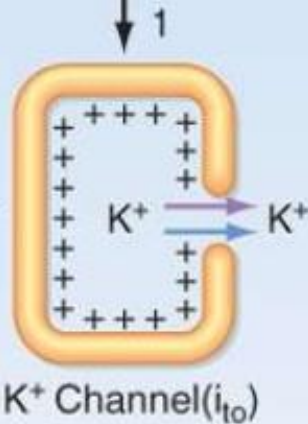
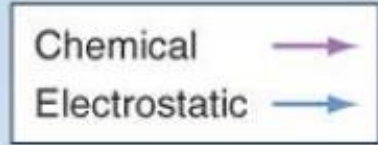
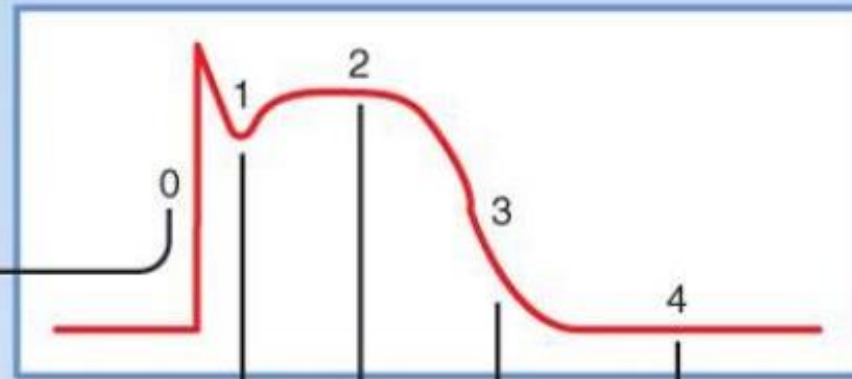
Biodisponibilidad 3 %.

Dosis parenteral:
120 a 200 mg (lenta 15 min.)
2 a 4 mg (mantenimiento)

Uso terapéutico:
taquicardia ventricular, prevención de fibrilación.

Grupo IC





- **Class I - Sodium-channel blockers**
- **Class II - Beta-blockers**
- **Class III - Potassium-channel blockers**
- **Class IV - Calcium-channel blockers**
- **Miscellaneous - adenosine**
 - **electrolyte supplement (magnesium and potassium salts)**
 - **digitalis compounds (cardiac glycosides)**
 - **atropine (muscarinic receptor antagonist)**

Clase I

FAA estabilizadores de Membrana

Clase II

Beta-bloqueantes

Clase III

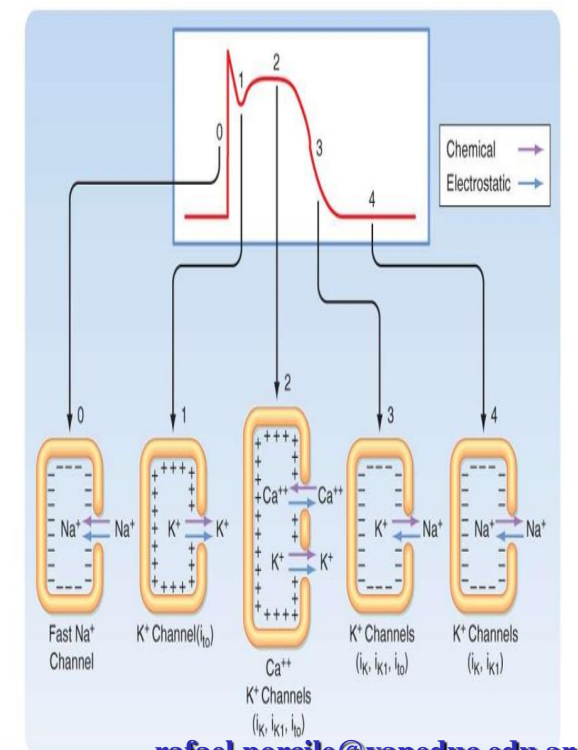
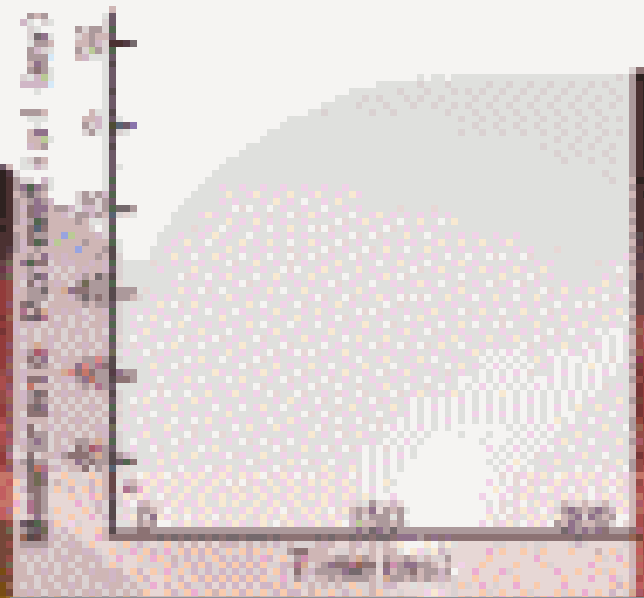
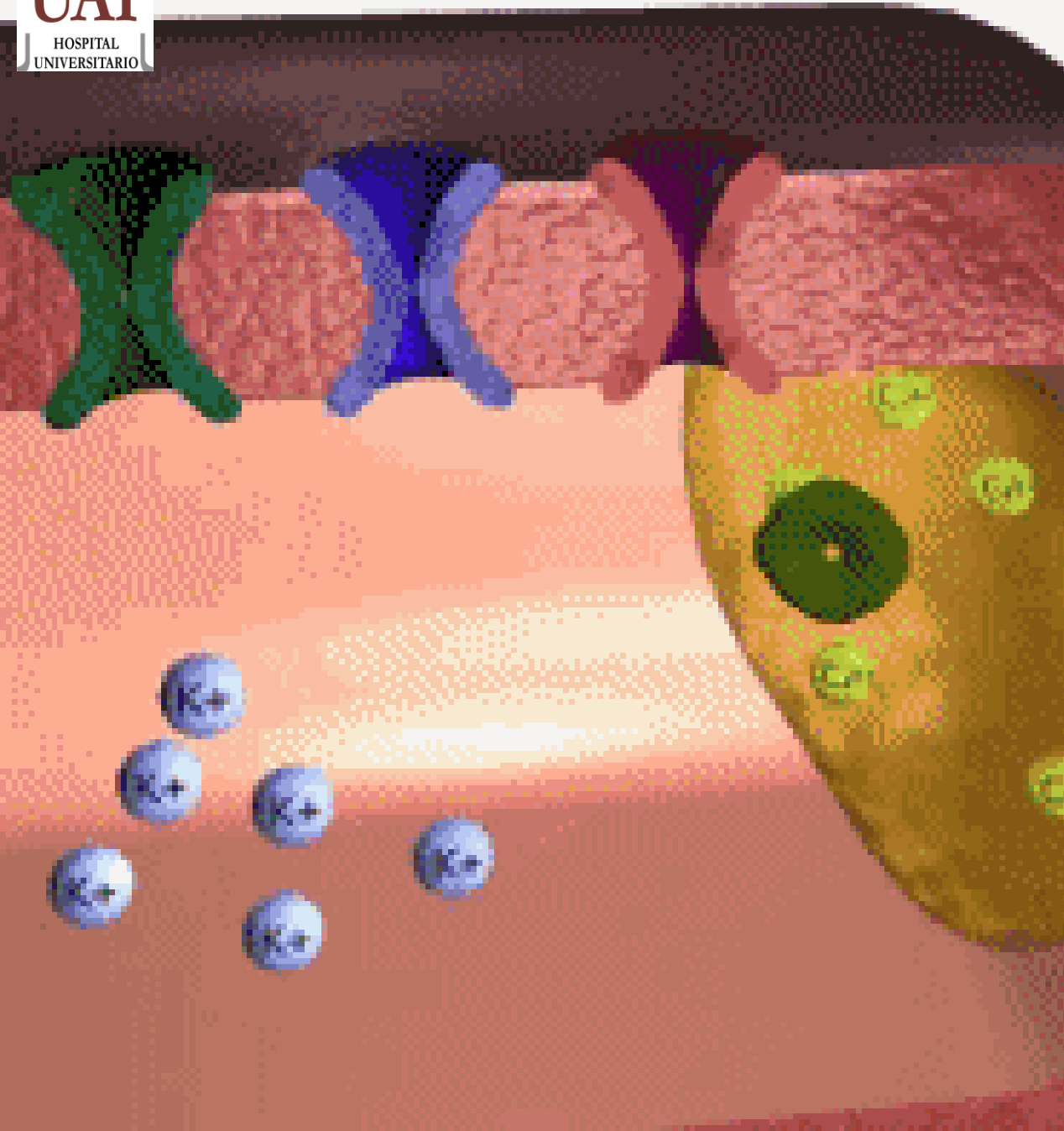
FAA que prolongan la duración del PA

Clase IV

Calcio antagonistas

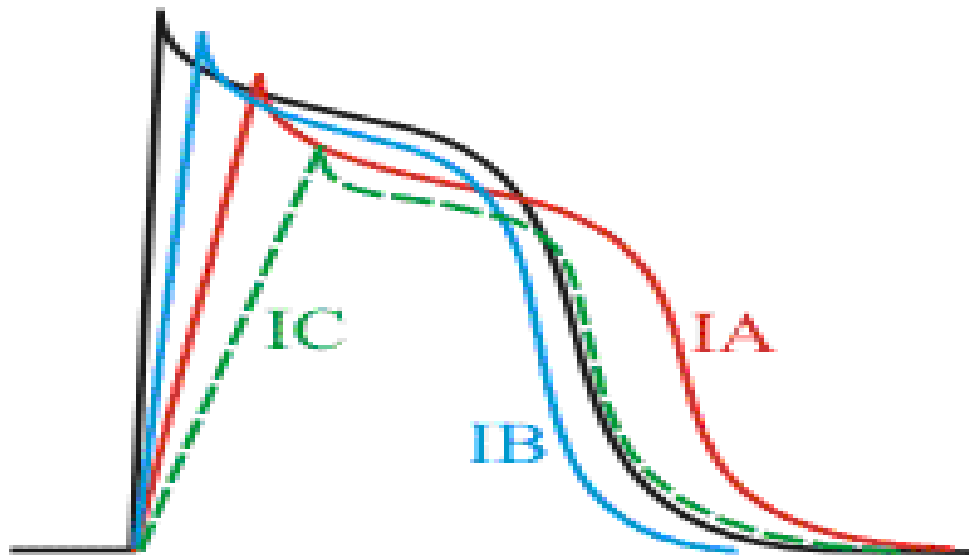
Ventricular Action Potential

- Class IA: e.g., quinidine
 - Moderate Na⁺-channel blockade
 - ↑ ERP
- Class IB: e.g., lidocaine
 - Weak Na⁺-channel blockade
 - ↓ ERP
- Class IC: e.g., flecainide
 - Strong Na⁺-channel blockade
 - → ERP



¿Como modifican
el potencial de
acción?





Ventricular Action Potential

- Class IA: e.g., quinidine
 - Moderate Na^+ -channel blockade
 - \uparrow ERP
- Class IB: e.g., lidocaine
 - Weak Na^+ -channel blockade
 - \downarrow ERP
- Class IC: e.g., flecainide
 - Strong Na^+ -channel blockade
 - \rightarrow ERP

CLASIFICACION DE LOS ANTIARRITMICOS

Clase I:

Bloqueadon los canales de Na⁺:

IA:

Quinidina

Disopiramida

Procainamida

r-intermedia

IB

Lidocaina

Fenitoina

Tocainida

r-rápida

IC

Propafenona

Mexiletina

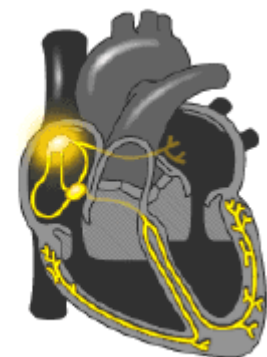
Flecainida

Encainida

r-lenta

Clase II:

Drogas Bloqueadoras de los receptores Beta



CLASIFICACION DE LOS ANTIARRITMICOS

Clase I:

Bloquean los canales de Na⁺:

IA:

Quinidina

Disopiramida

Procainamida

r-intermedia

IB

Lidocaina

Fenitoina

Tocainida

r-rápida

IC

Propafenona

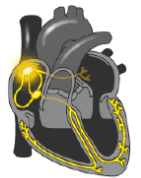
Mexiletina Flecainida

Encainida

r-lenta

Clase II:

Drogas Bloqueadoras de los receptores Beta



CLASIFICACION DE LOS ANTIARRITMICOS

Clase I:

Bloqueadon los canales de Na⁺:

IA:

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Procainamida

r-intermedia

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Lidocaina

Fenitoina

Tocainida

r-rápida

IC

Propafenona

Mexiletina

Flecainida

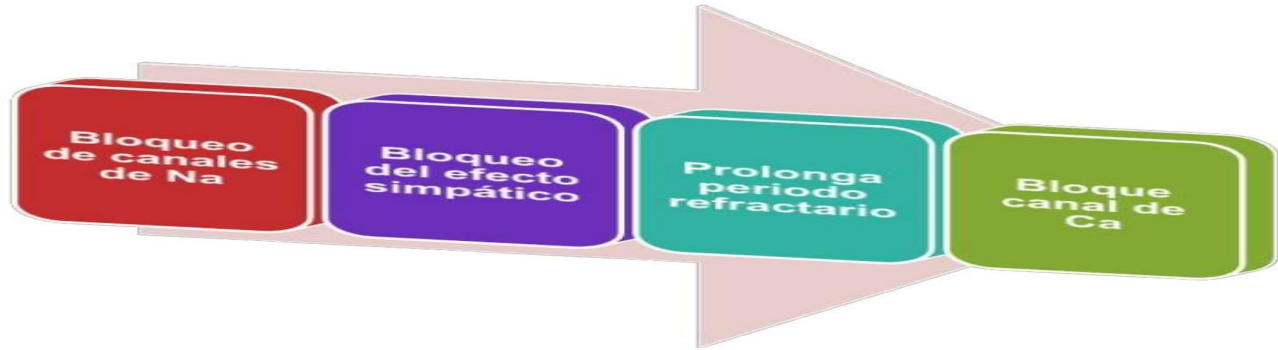
Encainida

r-lenta

Clase II:

Drogas Bloqueadoras de los receptores Beta

MECANISMOS DE ACCIÓN GENERAL



I

Bloqueo de canal de Na → Potencial de acción

II

Bloqueo Simpático (beta)

III

prolongan PA: Bloqueo canal K.

IV

Bloqueo de calcio

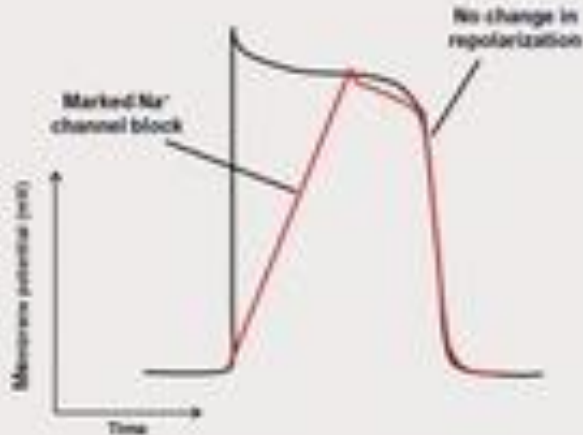
Disminuyen conducción (PA)

Disminuyen excitabilidad

Disminuyen conducción y p. refractario

Class IC Antiarrhythmics

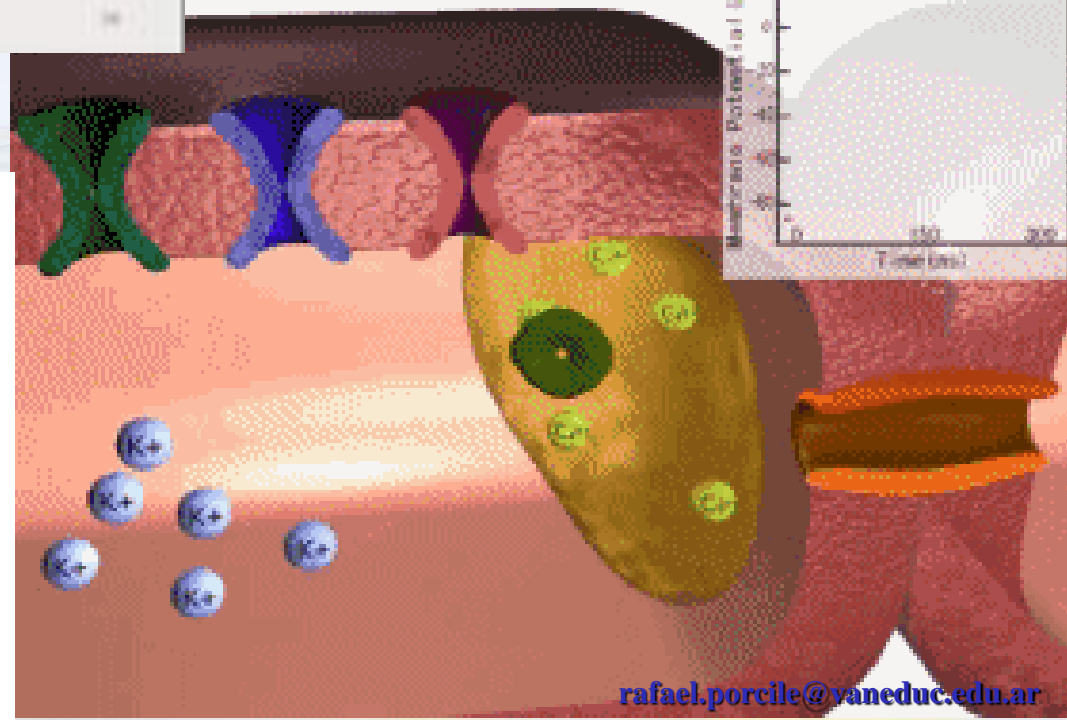
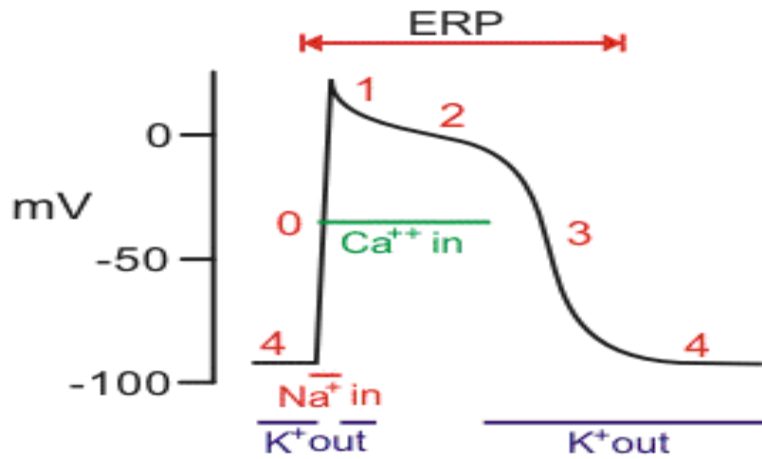
Flecainide, Propafenone



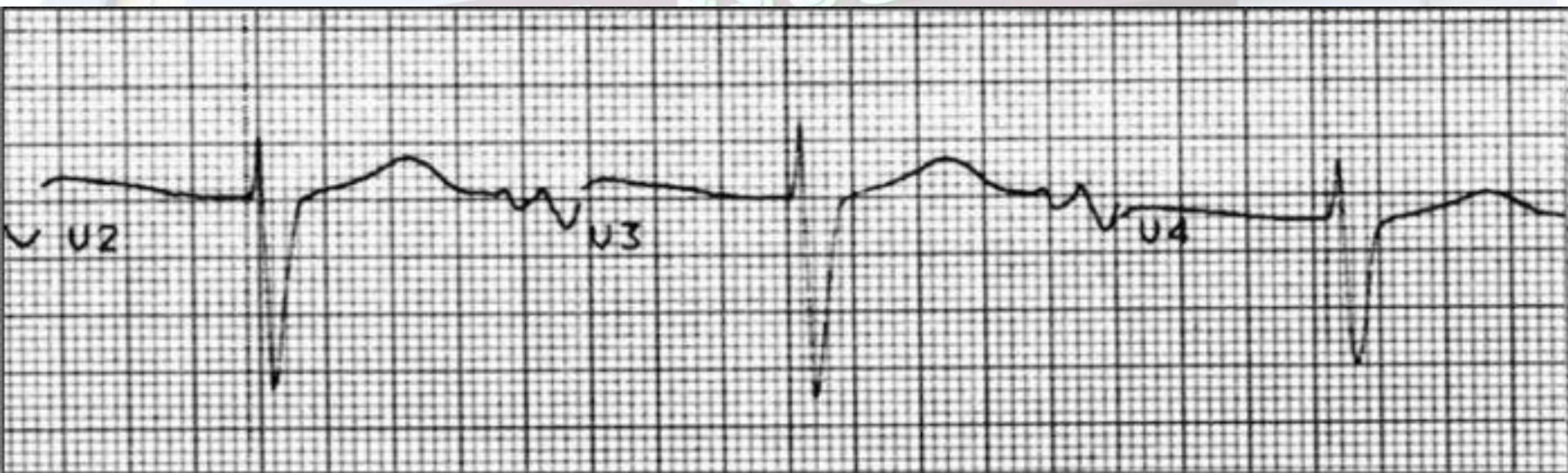
Se asocian y disocian mas lentamente del estado activo del canal de Na que los del Grupo Ia.

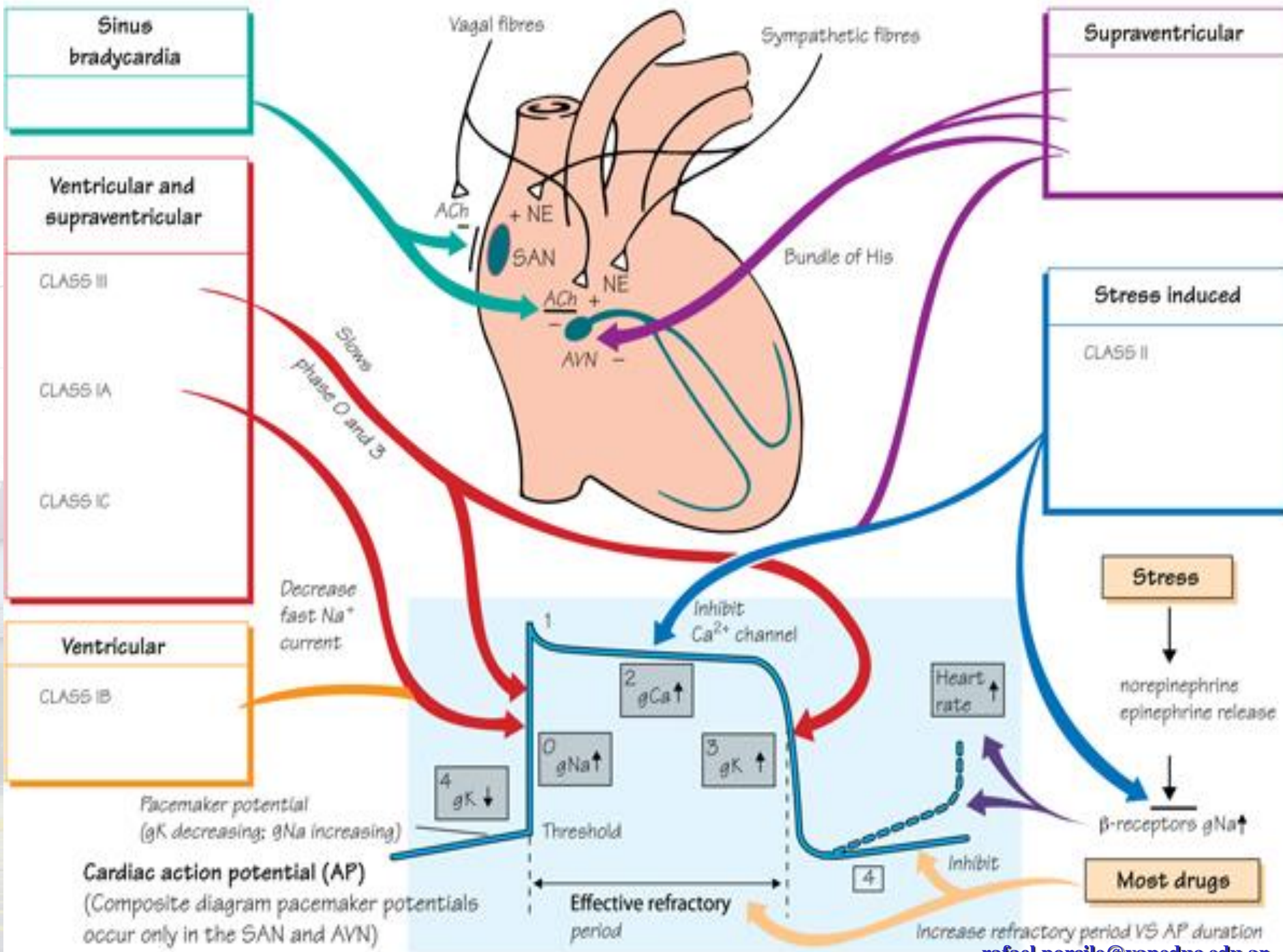
- Propafenona bloquea también IK (grupo III), Ica (grupo IV) y los receptores
- Son los fármacos que más deprimen la I_{Na} y por ello son los que mas reducen la excitabilidad y la conducción intracardiaca. Prolongan el QRS y suprimen los ritmos e reentrada.
- Son los fármacos con mayor incidencia de efectos arritmogénicos

Fast-Response Action Potential (e.g., ventricular myocyte)



Intoxicación por flecainide

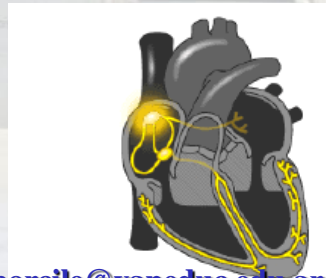




Flecainida

Tratamiento preventivo de los pacientes que, **sin alteración de la función ventricular**, presentan episodios de **taquicardia supraventricular, fibrilación o aleteo auricular paroxísticos** documentados, asociados a síntomas incapacitantes.

Asimismo, está indicado en la **prevención de taquicardia ventricular sostenida**, recomendándose iniciar el tratamiento en el ámbito hospitalario como con cualquier otro antiarrítmico en circunstancias similares.

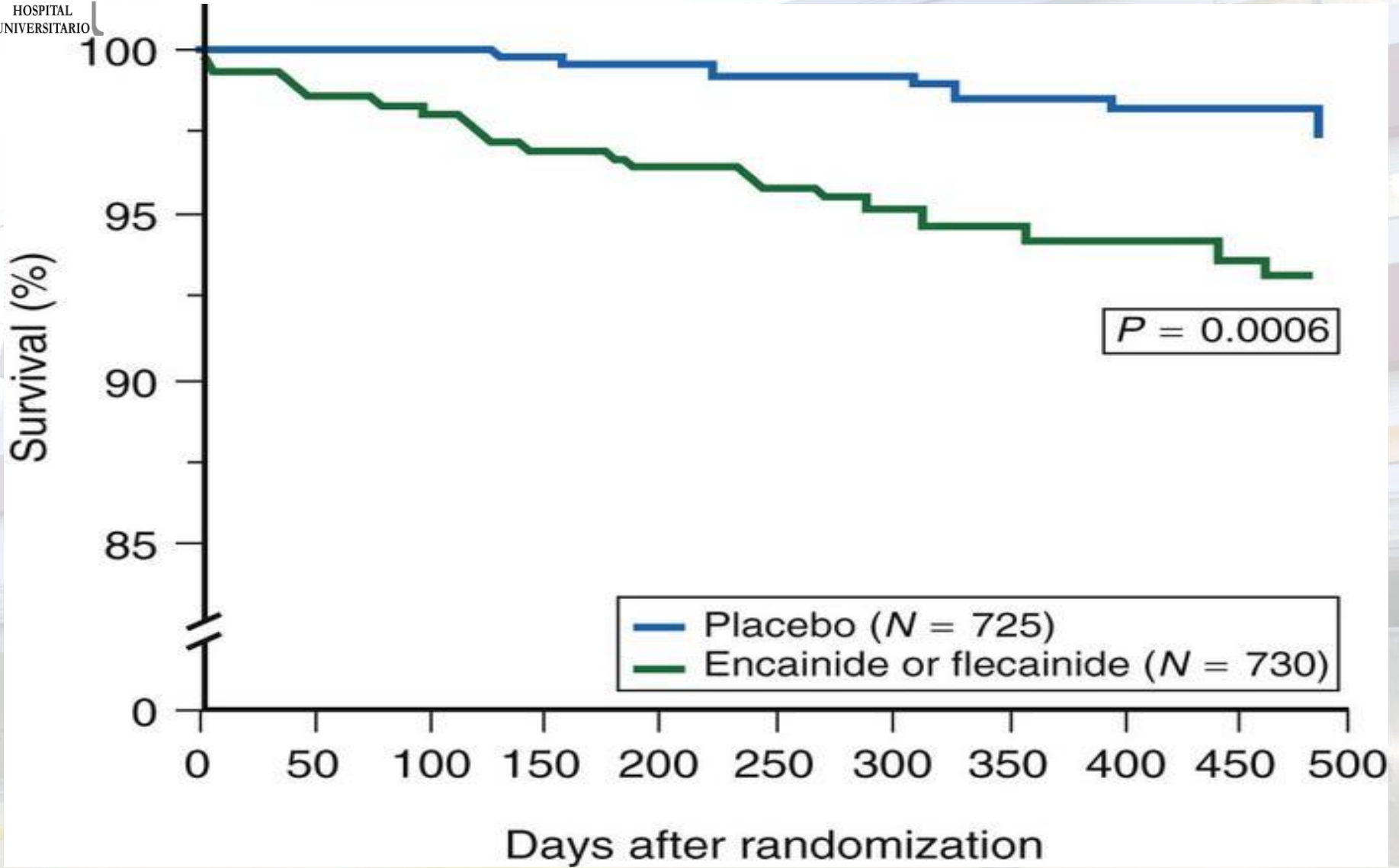


Ensayo de supresión de la arritmia cardiaca (CAST), 1989

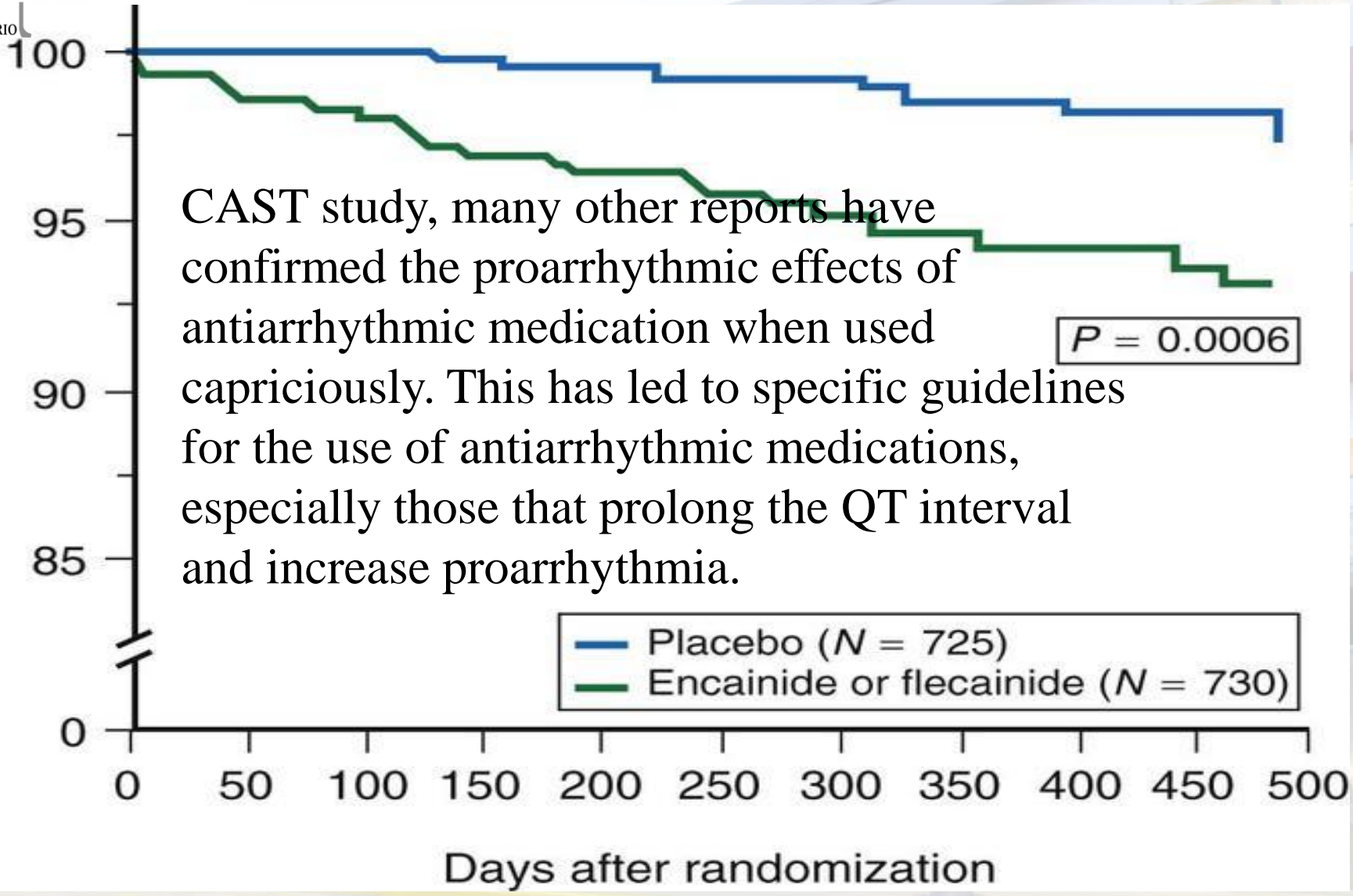
(Cardiac Arrhythmia Suppression Trial)

- **Aumentan la muerte súbita asociada a fibrilación ventricular tras infarto.** Sólo se recomienda su uso en taquicardias ventriculares de alto riesgo

Son los fármacos con mayor
incidencia de efectos
aritmogénicos



Survival (%)



Contraindicaciones flecainida

Infarto de miocardio (agudo o no), salvo en caso de taquicardia ventricular con riesgo vital.

Insuficiencia cardíaca. Bloqueo AV de 2º o 3º grado.

Bloqueo bifascicular (bloqueo de rama derecha más hemibloqueo izquierdo). Enfermedad del nódulo sinusal. Embarazo. Lactancia. Niños y adolescentes menores de 15 años.

PROPAFENONA

Propafenona 150 mg

Envase con 20 tabletas.

Extrasistoles
ventriculares

Taquicardia ventricular

Fibrilacion ventricular

Oral.

Adultos:

Impregnación: 150 mg cada 6 a 8
horas durante 7 días.

Mantenimiento: 150 a 300 mg
cada 8 horas.

Generalidades: Bloquea la corriente de entrada de sodio en la celula cardiaca, disminuyendo la automaticidad y velocidad de conduccion cardiaca.

Riesgo en el Embarazo C

Efectos adversos: Anorexia, nausea, mareo, vision borrosa, hipotension y bloqueo auriculo ventricular.

Contraindicaciones: Hipersensibilidad al farmaco, bloqueo auriculoventricular, insuficiencia cardiaca y obstruccion pulmonar graves.

Interacciones: Aumenta los niveles plasmaticos de digitalicos, warfarina y betabloqueadores

Propafenona

○ Utilización Terapéutica:

- Extrasístoles ventriculares.
- Fibrilación auricular.

○ Interacciones:

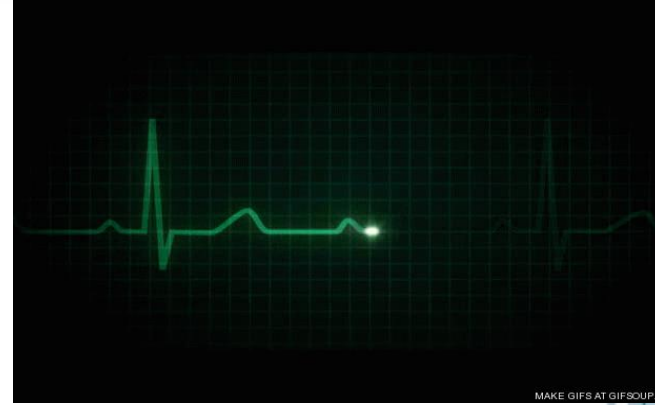
- Con otros antiarrítmicos.
- Aumentan la probabilidad de toxicidad digitálica.
- Cimetidina y quinidina aumentan sus efectos.

○ Efectos Adversos:

- Efectos sobre el SNC.
- Hipotensión, bradicardia
- Disminuyen la contractilidad cardiaca (ICC).
- Broncoespasmo (propafenona).



PROPAFENONA IC



- ▶ Puede inhibir corrientes de salida de K^+ , de Ca^+ , y bloquear los receptores b-adrenérgicos.
- ▶ Suprime el automatismo del sistema de His-Purkinje, el automatismo anormal y la actividad desencadenada por pospotenciales tempranos o tardíos.
- ▶ Cronotrópico negativo.
- ▶ Prolonga los periodos refractarios en la aurícula, nodo AV y ventrículos y en las vías accesorias (WPW).

PROPAFENONA

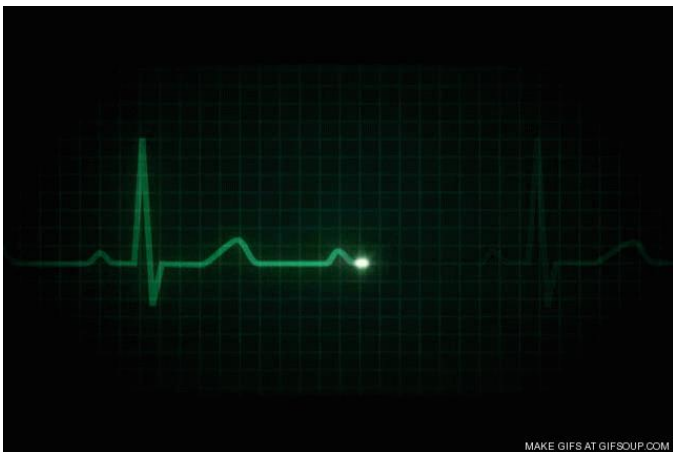
INDICACIONES	presentación
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arritmias. S.v: ptes con sdr wolff-parkinson-white• A.V de riesgo vital	Ampolla de 20 ml (3,5mg/ml) Comprimidos 150 mg- 300mg

Farmacodinamia

↓ La Vel de ascenso del potencial de acción, disminuyendo conducción del impulso (efecto dromotropico negativo).

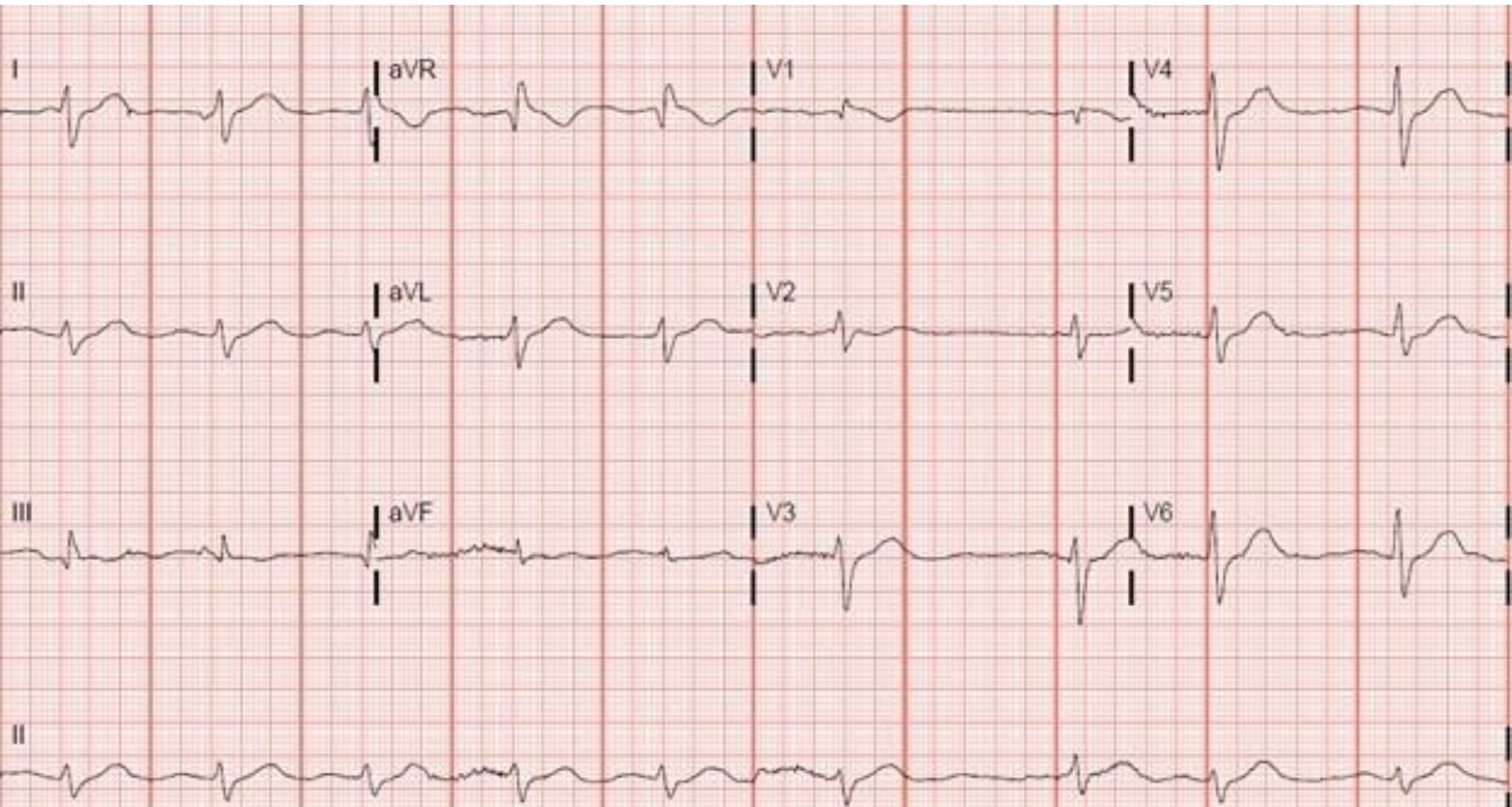
Prolonga los periodos refractarios en la aurícula, nodo AV y los ventrículos.

Propafenona 1c

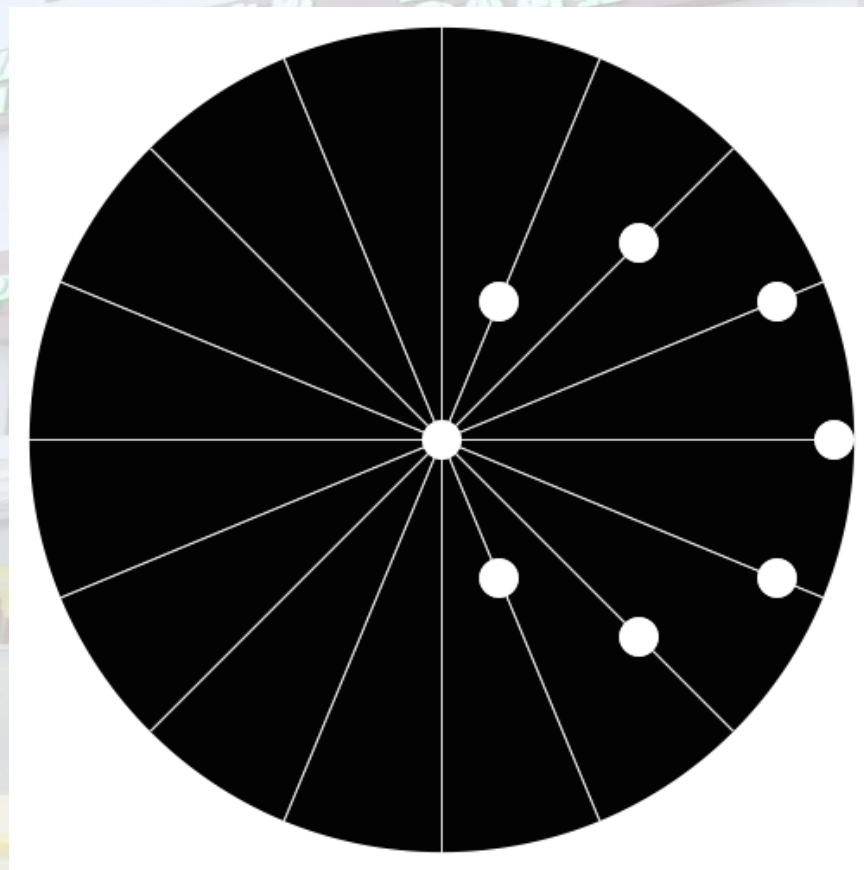


- Su asociación con antiarrítmicos del grupo IA aumenta la incidencia de arritmias cardíacas y, con digoxina, la incidencia de bradicardia y bloqueo AV.
- Aumenta los niveles plasmáticos de anticoagulantes orales, digoxina y metoprolol, mientras que la cimetidina aumenta los de propafenona.

TOXICIDAD POR PROPAFENONA



¿COMO SE MUEVEN LOS PUNTOS?



Grupo II



- **Class I - Sodium-channel blockers**
- **Class II - Beta-blockers**
- **Class III - Potassium-channel blockers**
- **Class IV - Calcium-channel blockers**
- **Miscellaneous - adenosine**
 - **electrolyte supplement (magnesium and potassium salts)**
 - **digitalis compounds (cardiac glycosides)**
 - **atropine (muscarinic receptor antagonist)**

Clase I	FAA estabilizadores de Membrana
Clase II	Beta-bloqueantes
Clase III	FAA que prolongan la duración del PA
Clase IV	Calcio antagonistas

CLASIFICACION DE LOS ANTIARRITMICOS

Clase I:

Bloqueadon los canales de Na⁺:

IA:

Quinidina

Disopiramida

Procainamida

r-intermedia

IB

Lidocaina

Fenitoina

Tocainida

r-rápida

IC

Propafenona

Mexiletina

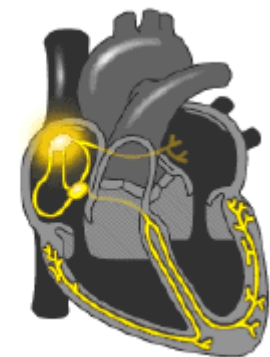
Flecainida

Encainida

r-lenta

Clase II:

Drogas Bloqueadoras de los receptores Beta



CLASIFICACION DE LOS ANTIARRITMICOS

Clase I:

Bloqueadon los canales de Na⁺:

IA:

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Procainamida

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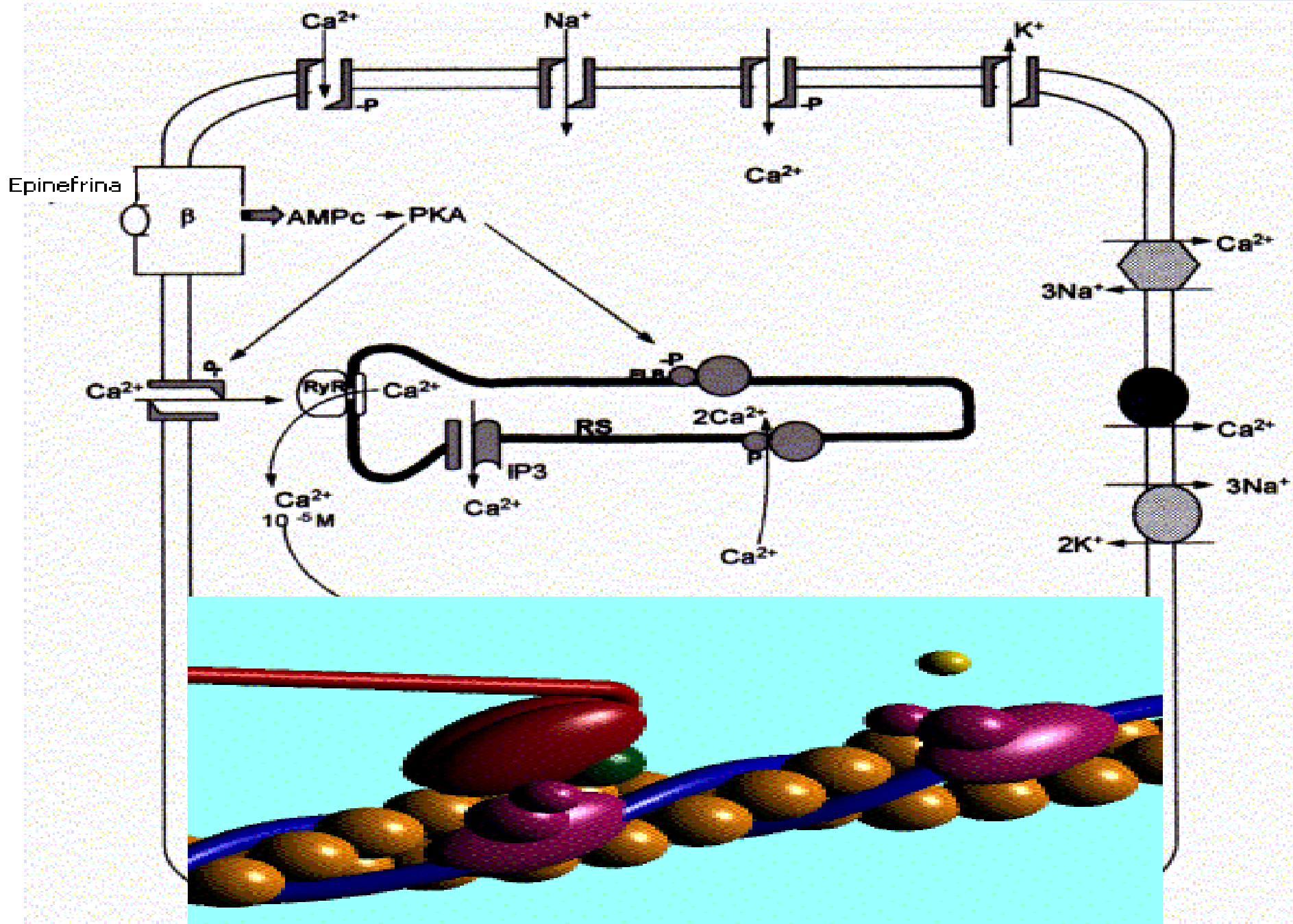
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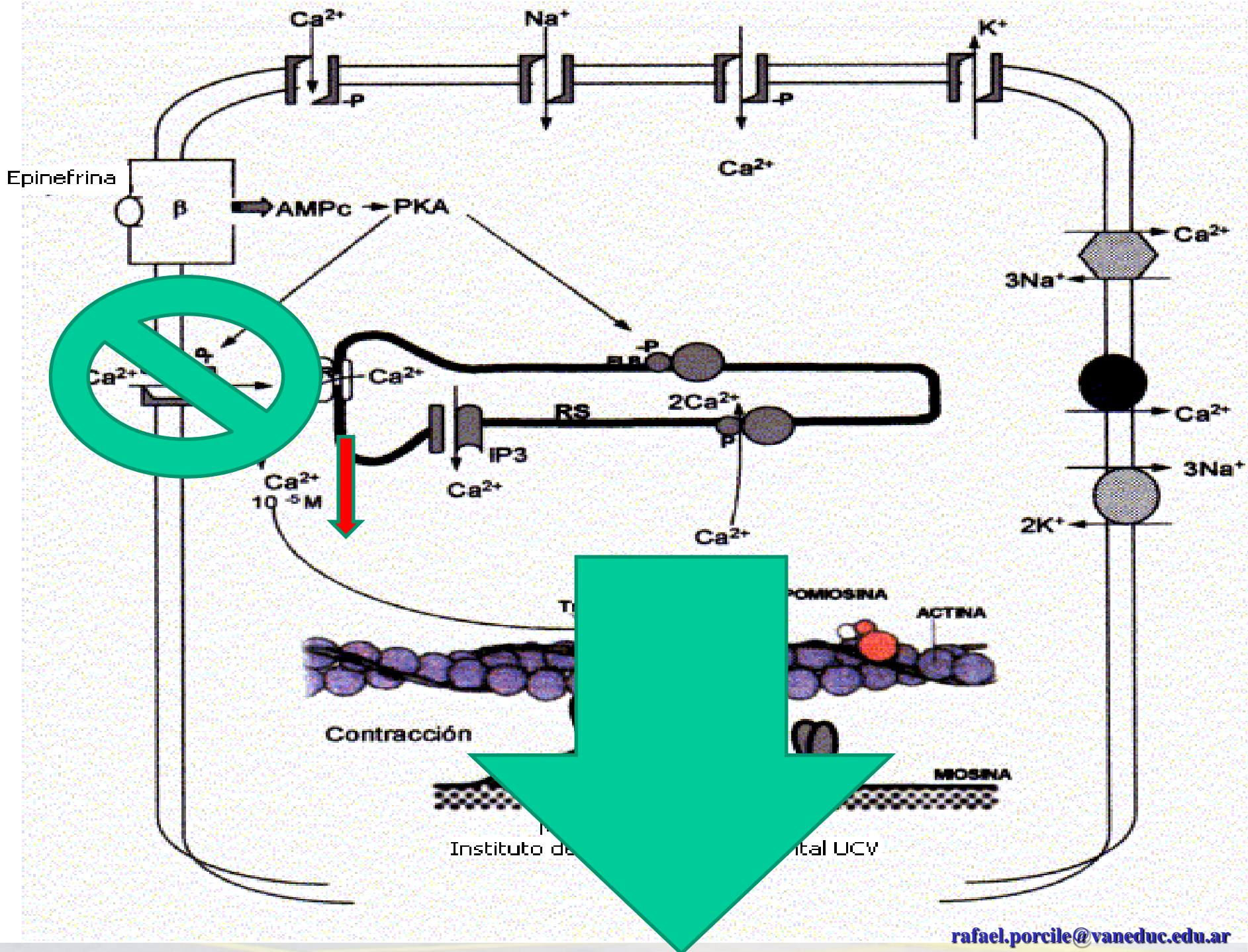
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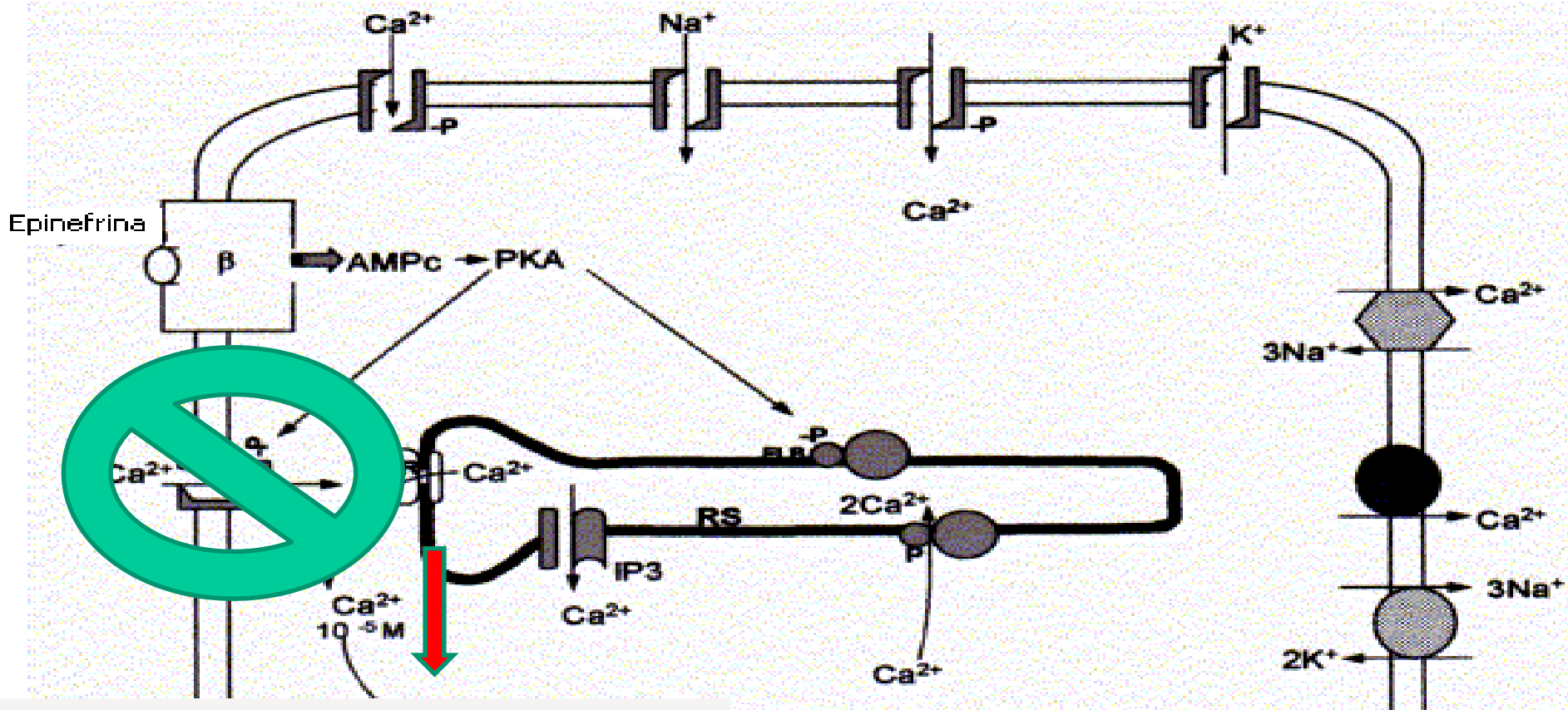
r-lenta

Clase II:

Drogas Bloqueadoras de los receptores Beta





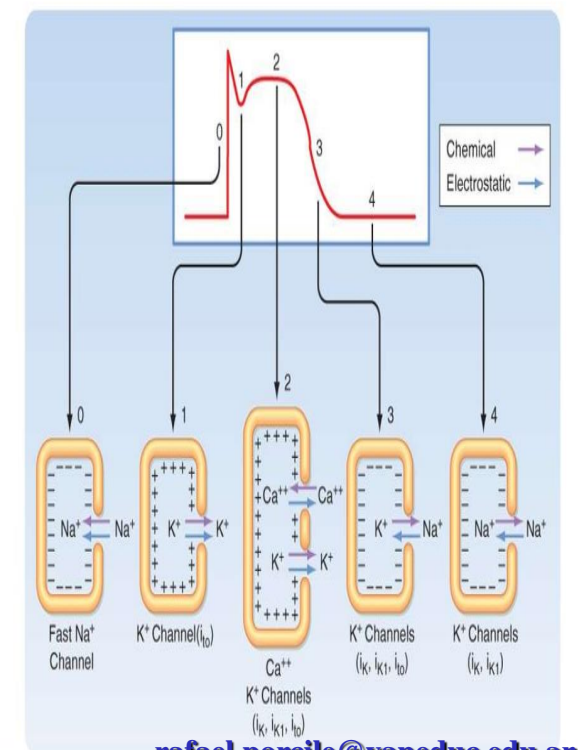
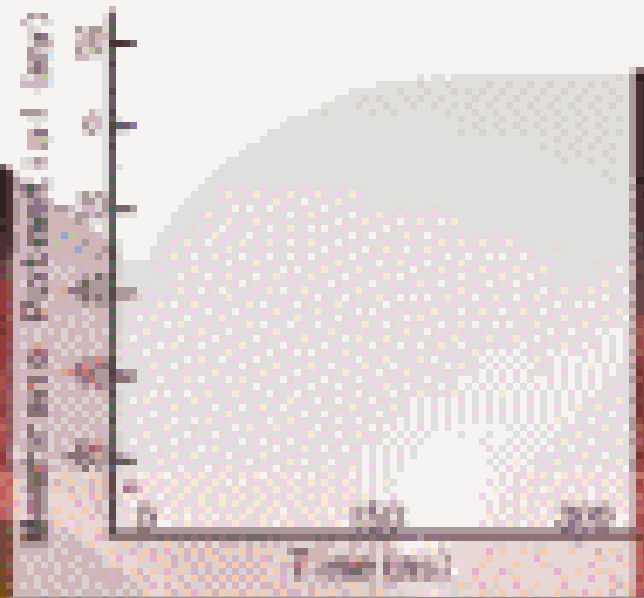
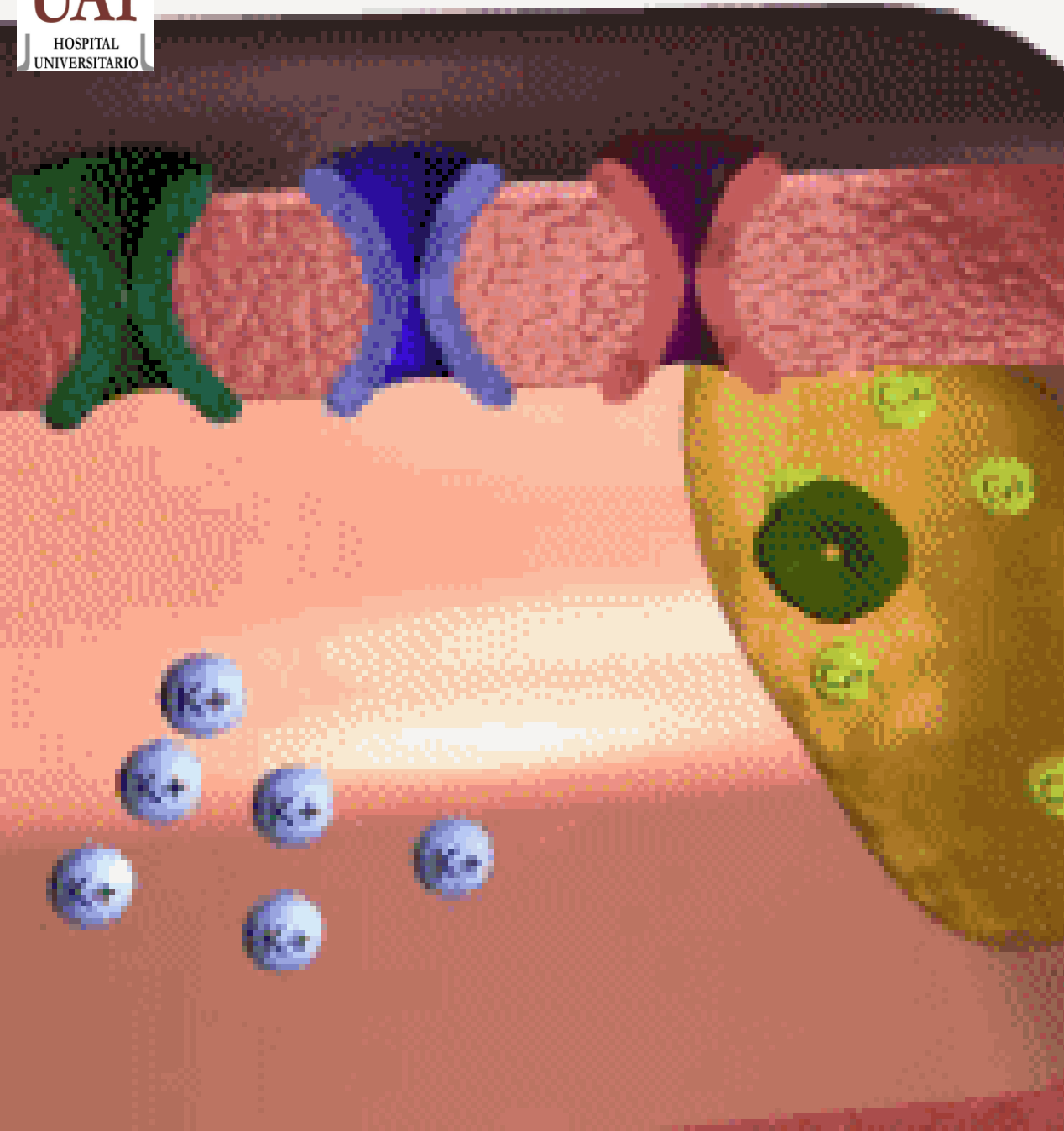


HIPERPOLARIZA LA
 CELULA
 MIOCARDICA
 REDUCIENDO LAS CARGAS
 POSITIVAS
 INTRA CELULRALES

MÁS TIEMPO MENOS CALCIO ESTABILIDAD DE MEMBRANA



MSc Alfonso PC, 2003
Instituto de Medicina Experimental UCV

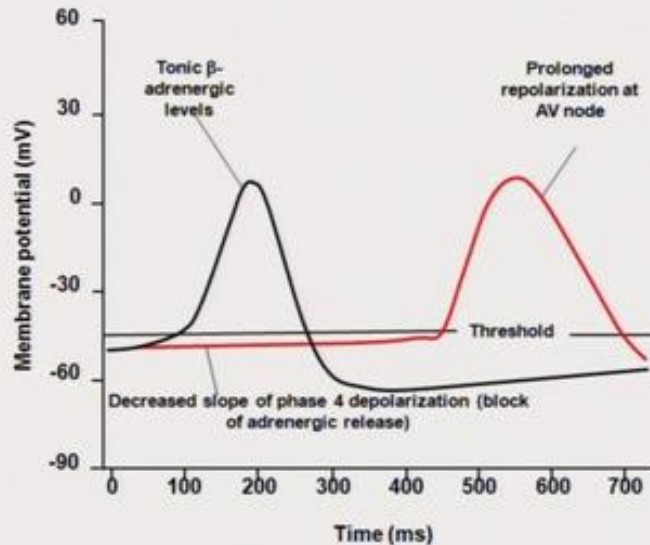


¿Como modifican
el potencial de
acción?



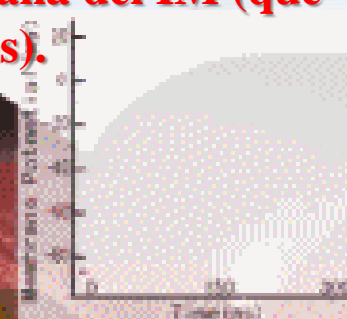
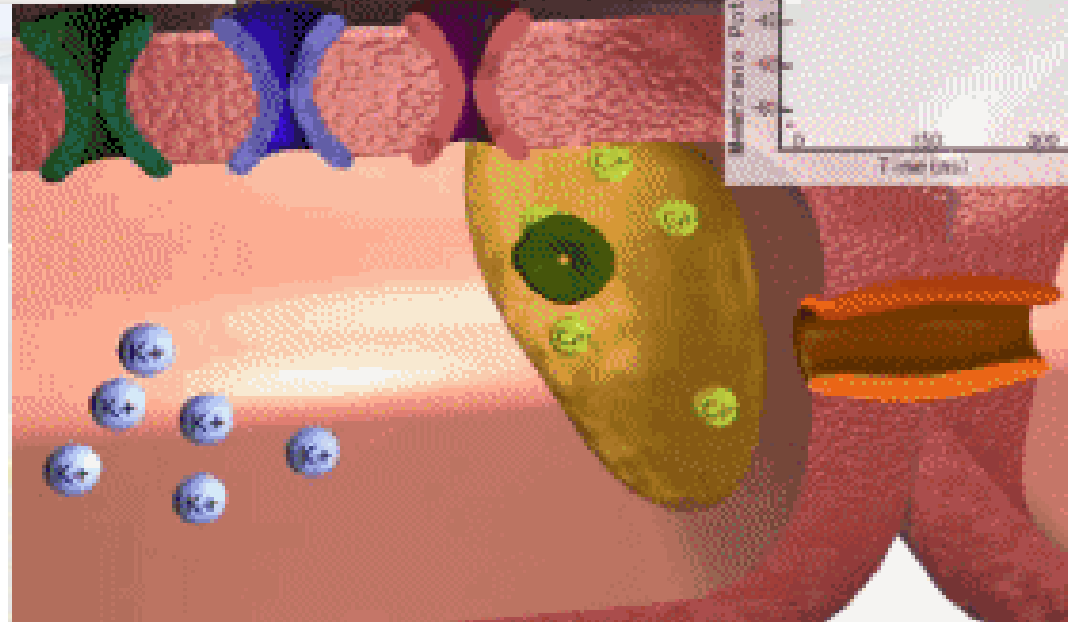
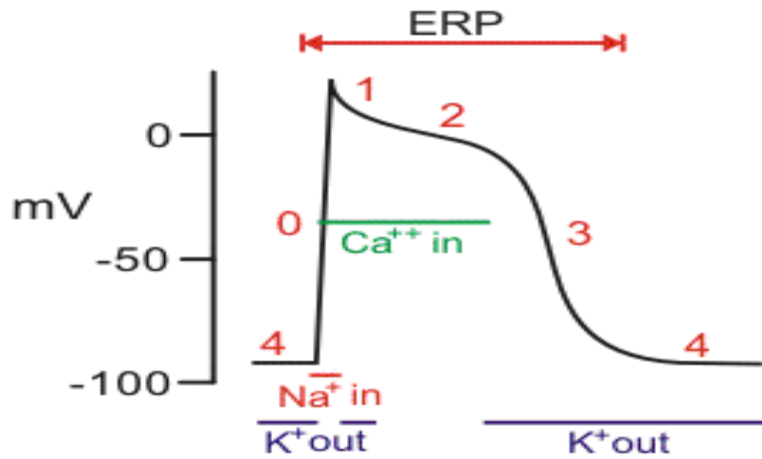
Class II Antiarrhythmics

β -blockers



- a) prolongan la DPA y PR ventriculares
- b) Deprimen la excitabilidad y la velocidad de conducción y aumentan el umbral de fibrilación auricular
- c) Suprimen los PA, Ca^{2+} dependientes provocados por catecolaminas (que favorecen la reentrada).
- d) Suprimen la hipopotasemia por catecolaminas en la fase temprana del IM (que potencia la aparición de arritmias).

Fast-Response Action Potential (e.g., ventricular myocyte)



Carvedilol y Metoprolol

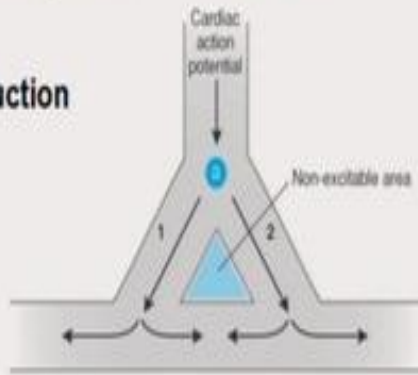
Fármaco	Biodisponibilidad	Metabolismo del primer paso	Vida media	Unión a proteínas	Volume n de distribución	pKa	Eliminación
Carvedilol	25 – 30%	si	7 – 10 hrs	95%	2 L/kg	7,6	Biliar
Metoprolol	40%	Si	3 – 4 hrs	5 – 10%	3,2 _ 5,6 L/kg	9,5	Renal

Carvedilol: La concentración plasmática pico después de su administración oral se alcanza en 1-2 horas. La concentración del enantiómero R(+) es aproximadamente tres veces superior a la del enantiómero S(-).

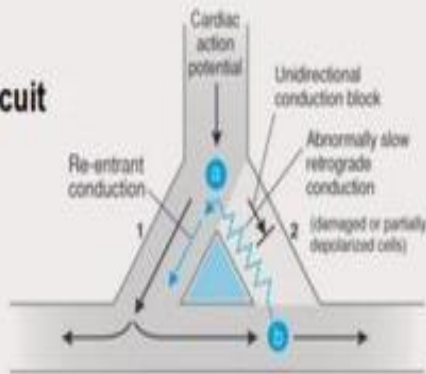
Re-entrant Circuits

Abnormalities in Impulse Conduction

Normal Conduction



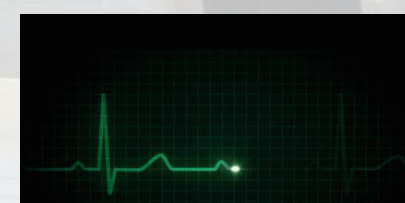
Re-entrant Circuit



quinidina (Ia)
propranolol (II)
amiodarona (III)

Incrementan el periodo refractario
y enlentecen la velocidad de conducción convirtiendo el área de bloqueo unidireccional en bidireccional

FIBROSIS



BMJ. 1999 Jun
26;318(7200):1730-7.

**Beta Blockade after myocardial
infarction: systematic review
and meta regression analysis**

Drogas que impactan sobre la muerte de causa arrítmica .

	Clinical condition	Arrhythmic mortality reduction	Cardiovascular mortality reduction	All-cause mortality reduction
Beta-blockers	Post MI, CHF	++	+++	+++
Amiodarone	Post MI	+	Neutral	Neutral
ACE-I/ARB	Post MI, CHF	+	+++	+++
MRB	CHF, post MI	+	++	++
Statins	CAD	+	++	++
Fish oil	CAD, CHF	-	-	-

TABLA 1
Propiedades de los bloqueantes betaadrenérgicos

	BLOQUEO β_1	BLOQUEO β_2	BLOQUEO α	EFFECTO VD
Metoprolol	++	0	0	0
Bisoprolol	++	0	0	0
Nebivolol	+++	0	0	+
Bucindolol	++	+	±	+
Carvedilol	++	+	+	++

VD: vasodilatador.

β-Blocker Therapy in Heart Failure

Scientific Review

JoAnne Micale Foody, MD

Michael H. Farrell, MD

Harlan M. Krumholz, MD

JAMA®

The Journal of the American Medical Association

CIBIS II, ⁵ 1999		US Carvedilol, ⁸ 1996		COPERNICUS, ⁹⁵ 2001		BEST, ⁹⁶ 2001	
Placebo (n = 1224)	Bisoprolol (n = 1222)	Placebo (n = 398)	Carvedilol (n = 696)	Placebo (n = 1133)	Carvedilol (n = 1156)	Placebo (n = 1354)	Bucindolol (n = 1354)
61	61	58	58	63	63	60	60
80	80	76	77	80	79	77	79
25	25	22	23	20	20	23	23
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	52	54	0	0	0	0
83	83	44	44	0	0	92	92
17	17	3	3	100	100	8	8
1.25		3.125 or 6.35			3.125		3
10		50-100			50		100 (<75 kg), 200 (≥75 kg)
None		2 weeks			None		None
Mortality		Mortality, exercise tolerance, quality of life, progression of disease			Mortality, combined death and hospitalization		Mortality
17	12	8	3	19	11	33	30
34		65			35		10 (NS)
Significant reduction in primary end point of all-cause mortality with bisoprolol. Greatest reduction in sudden death. No benefit in death from pump failure.		Significant reduction in all-cause mortality with carvedilol. Stopped early because of mortality benefit. No effect on exercise tolerance or quality of life.		Significant reduction in primary and secondary end points in patients with severe heart failure with carvedilol		No significant mortality benefit with bucindolol	

Foody JA JAMA 2002

rafael.porcile@vaneduc.edu.ar

β-Blocker Therapy in Heart Failure

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The Journal of the American Medical Association

CIBIS II,⁵ 1999

Placebo (n = 1224)	Bisoprolol (n = 1222)	Placebo (n = 300)
61	61	58
80	80	76
25	25	22
0	0	0
0	0	52
83	83	44
17	17	3
1.25		
10		

Mortality	Mortality, of life,
17	8
34	8
Significant reduction in primary end point of all-cause mortality with bisoprolol. Greatest reduction in sudden death. No benefit in death from pump failure.	Significant mortality. Stopped mortality exercise ref

Foody JA JAMA 2002

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Placebo (n = 1224)	Bisoprolol (n = 1222)	Placebo (n = 398)	Carvedilol (n = 696)	Placebo (n = 1133)	Carvedilol (n = 1156)	Placebo (n = 1354)	Bucindolol (n = 1354)
61	61	58	58	63	63	60	60
80	80	76	77	80	79	77	79
25	25	22	23	20	20	23	23
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	52	54	0	0	0	0
83	83	44	44	0	0	92	92
17	17	3	3	100	100	8	8
1.25		3.125 or 6.35		3.125		3	
10		50-100		50		100 (<75 kg), 200 (≥75 kg)	
None		2 weeks		None		None	
Mortality		Mortality, exercise tolerance, quality of life, progression of disease		Mortality, combined death and hospitalization		Mortality	
17	12	8	3	19	11	33	30
34		65		35		10 (NS)	
Significant reduction in primary end point of all-cause mortality with bisoprolol. Greatest reduction in sudden death. No benefit in death from pump failure.		Significant reduction in all-cause mortality with carvedilol. Stopped early because of mortality benefit. No effect on exercise tolerance or quality of life.		Significant reduction in primary and secondary end points in patients with severe heart failure with carvedilol		No significant mortality benefit with bucindolol	

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β-Blocker Therapy in Heart Failure

Scientific Review

JoAnne Micale Foody, MD

Michael H. Farrell, MD

Harlan M. Krumholz, MD

JAMA®

The Journal of the American Medical Association

1999	US Carvedilol, ⁸ 1996		COPER
Bisoprolol (n = 1222)	Placebo (n = 398)	Carvedilol (n = 696)	Placebo (n = 1133)
61	58	58	63
80	76	77	80
25	22	23	20
0	0	0	0
0	52	54	0
83	44	44	0
17	3	3	100
	3.125 or 6.35		
	50-100		
ty	Mortality, exercise tolerance, quality of life, progression of disease		Mortality, congestive hospitaliz
12	8	3	19
	65		
primary end mortality with reduction in benefit in failure.	Significant reduction in all-cause mortality with carvedilol. Stopped early because of mortality benefit. No effect on exercise tolerance or quality of life.		Significant reduction in all-cause mortality and secondary end points in patients with heart failure with

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CIBIS II, ⁵ 1999		US Carvedilol, ⁸ 1996		COPERNICUS, ⁹⁵ 2001		BEST, ⁹⁶ 2001	
Placebo (n = 1224)	Bisoprolol (n = 1222)	Placebo (n = 398)	Carvedilol (n = 696)	Placebo (n = 1133)	Carvedilol (n = 1156)	Placebo (n = 1354)	Bucindolol (n = 1354)
61	61	58	58	63	63	60	60
80	80	76	77	80	79	77	79
25	25	22	23	20	20	23	23
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	52	54	0	0	0	0
83	83	44	44	0	0	92	92
17	17	3	3	100	100	8	8
1.25		3.125 or 6.35		3.125		3	
10		50-100		50		100 (<75 kg), 200 (≥75 kg)	
None		2 weeks		None		None	
Mortality		Mortality, exercise tolerance, quality of life, progression of disease		Mortality, combined death and hospitalization		Mortality	
17	12	8	3	19	11	33	30
34		65		35		10 (NS)	
Significant reduction in primary end point of all-cause mortality with bisoprolol. Greatest reduction in sudden death. No benefit in death from pump failure.		Significant reduction in all-cause mortality with carvedilol. Stopped early because of mortality benefit. No effect on exercise tolerance or quality of life.		Significant reduction in primary and secondary end points in patients with severe heart failure with carvedilol		No significant mortality benefit with bucindolol	

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58	63	63	60
77	80	79	77
23	20	20	23
0	0	0	0
54	0	0	0
44	0	0	92
3	100	100	8
35	3,125		
	50		
	None		
100 (< 100)	Mortality, combined death and hospitalization		100 (< 100)
200 (≥ 200)	19	11	33
	35		
	Significant reduction in primary and secondary end points in patients with severe heart failure with carvedilol		No significant reduction in mortality with bucindolol
			10 (10)

Significant reduction in primary and secondary end points in patients with severe heart failure with carvedilol

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80	80	76	77	80	79	77	79
25	25	22	23	20	20	23	23
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	52	54	0	0	0	0
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17	17	3	3	100	100	8	8
1.25		3.125 or 6.35		3.125		3	
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CUS,⁹⁵ 2001

BEST,⁹⁶ 2001

	Carvedilol (n = 1156)	Placebo (n = 1354)	Bucindolol (n = 1354)
	63	60	60
	79	77	79
	20	23	23
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	0	92	92
	100	8	8

125

3

0

100 (<75 kg),
200 (≥75 kg)

one

none

ned death and
n

Mortality

11

33

30

10 (NS)

on in primary
y end points
n severe heart
vedilol

No significant mortality benefit
with bucindolol

Foody JA JAMA 2002

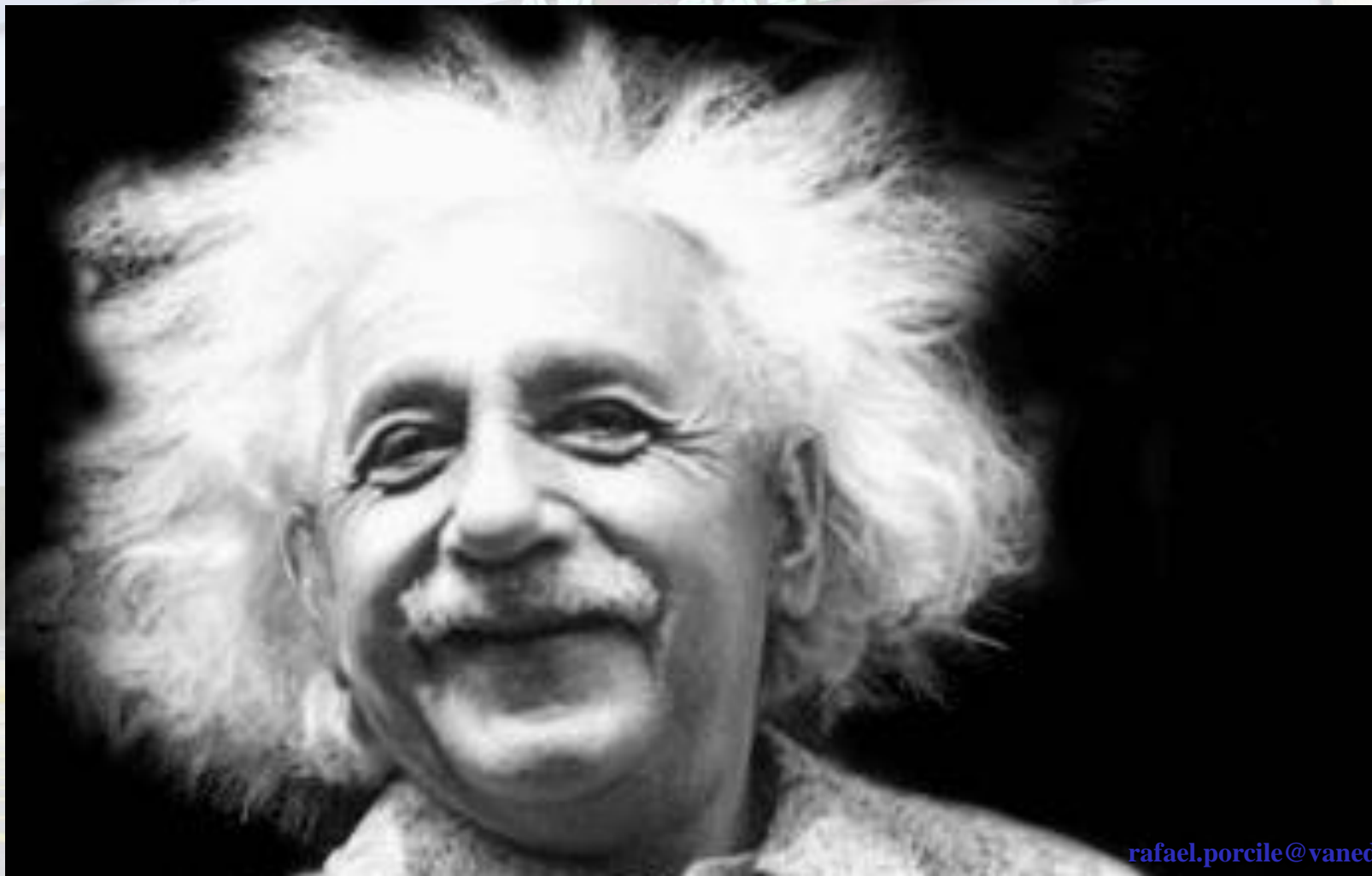
rafael.porcile@vaneduc.edu.ar

B bloqueantes en insuficiencia cardíaca

	BISOPROLOL	METOPROLOL*	CARVEDILOL	NEVIBOLOL
Principal ensayo	CIBIS-II	MERIT-HF	COPERNICUS	SENIORS
Población (n)	n= 2.647	n=3.991	n= 2.289	n= 2.128
Edad media	61	64	63	76
% mujeres	19	23	21	38
FEVI media (%)	28	28	20	36
Eficacia del fármaco (CI 95%)	0,66 (0,54-0,81)	0,66 (0,53-0,81)	0,65 (0,52-0,81)	0,88 (0,71-1,08)

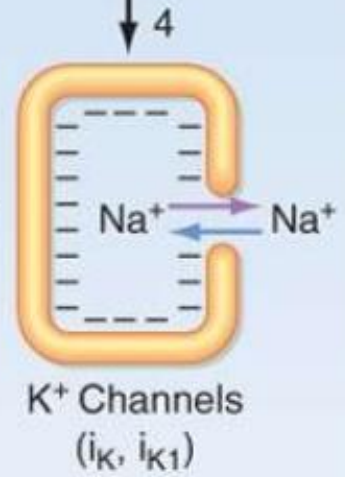
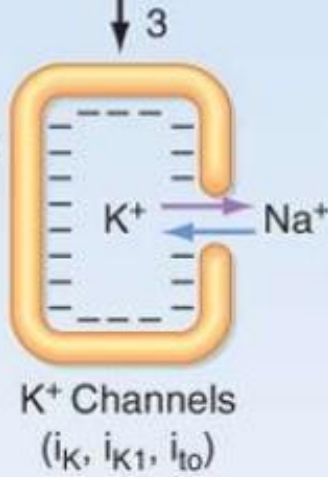
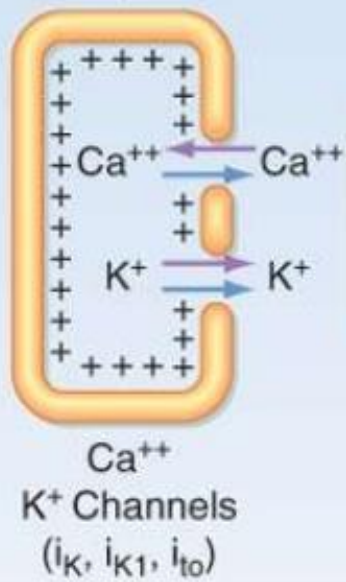
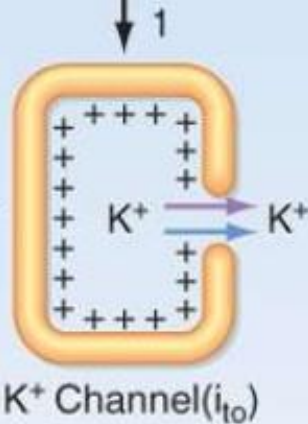
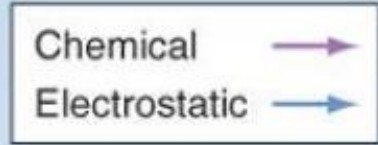
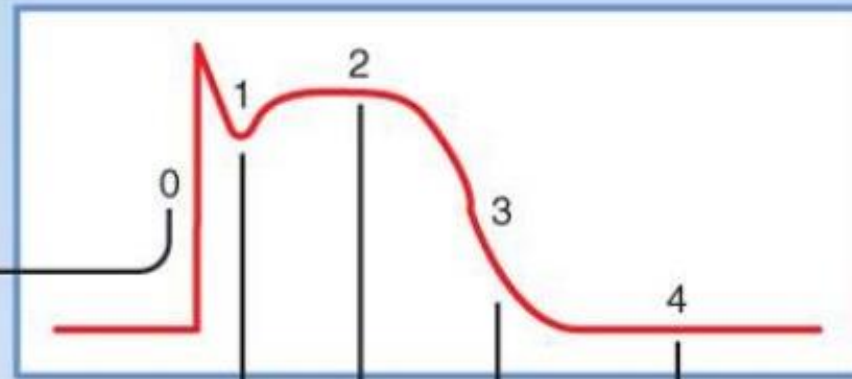
*Formulación de liberación modificada.

Café y preguntas



Grupo III





- **Class I - Sodium-channel blockers**
- **Class II - Beta-blockers**
- **Class III - Potassium-channel blockers**
- **Class IV - Calcium-channel blockers**
- **Miscellaneous - adenosine**
 - **electrolyte supplement (magnesium and potassium salts)**
 - **digitalis compounds (cardiac glycosides)**
 - **atropine (muscarinic receptor antagonist)**

Clase I

FAA estabilizadores de Membrana

Clase II

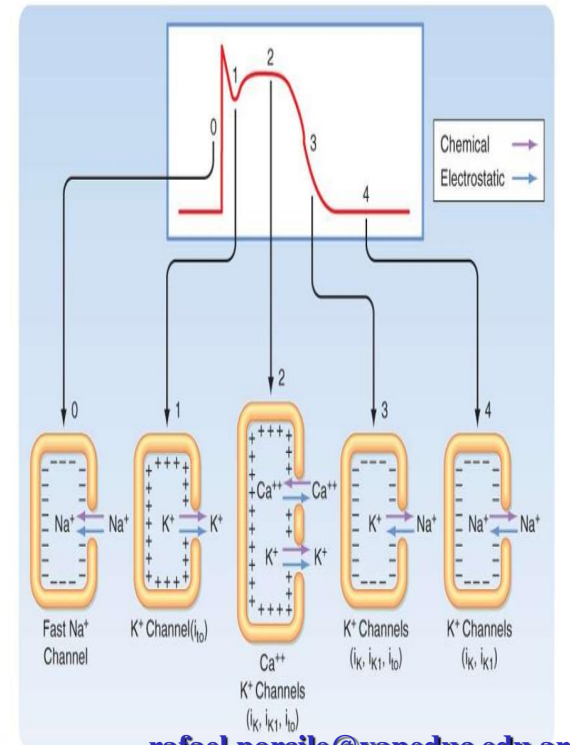
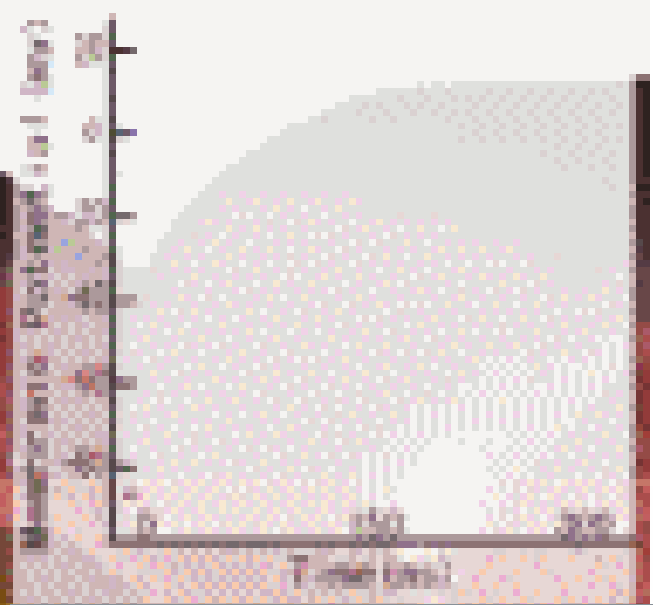
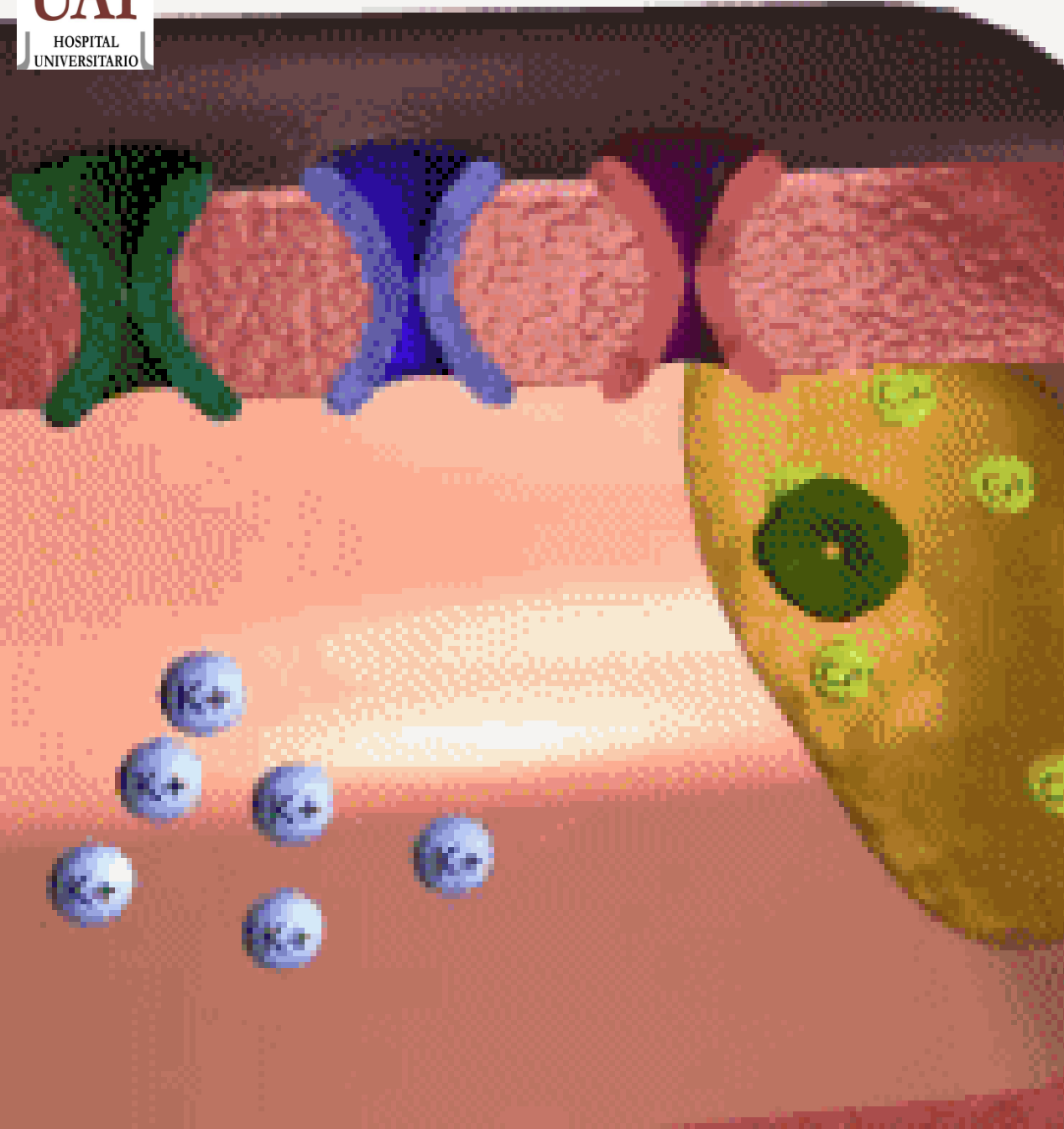
Beta-bloqueantes

Clase III

FAA que prolongan la duración del PA

Clase IV

Calcio antagonistas



¿Como modifican
el potencial de
acción?



Clase III:

Bloquean los canales de K⁺:

Amiodarona

Sotalol

Bretilio

Dromedarona

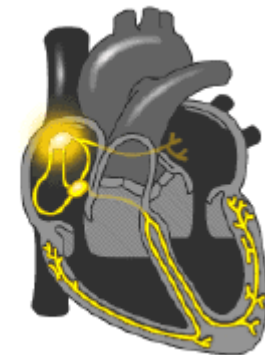
Clase IV:

Antagonistas de los canales de Calcio

Otras:

Adenosina

Digoxina



Clase III:

Bloquean los canales de K⁺:

Amiodarona

Sotalol

Bretilio

Dromedarona

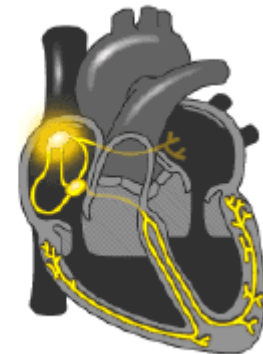
Clase IV.

Antagonistas de los canales de Calcio

Otras:

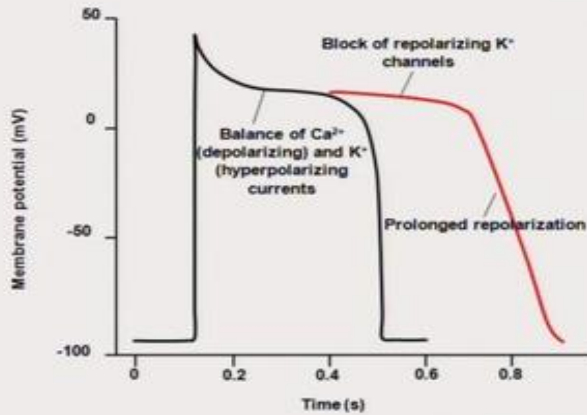
Adenosina

Digoxina



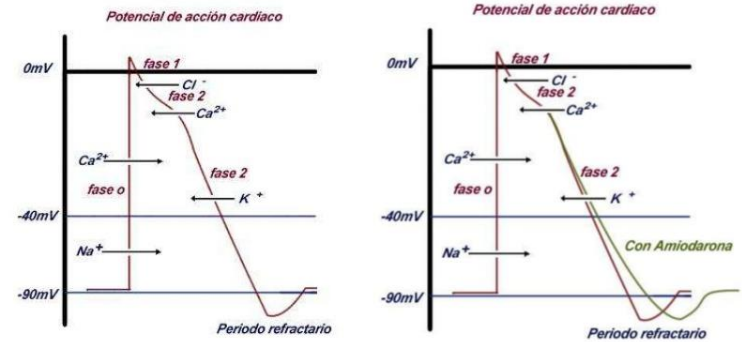
Class III Antiarrhythmics

K⁺ channel blockers

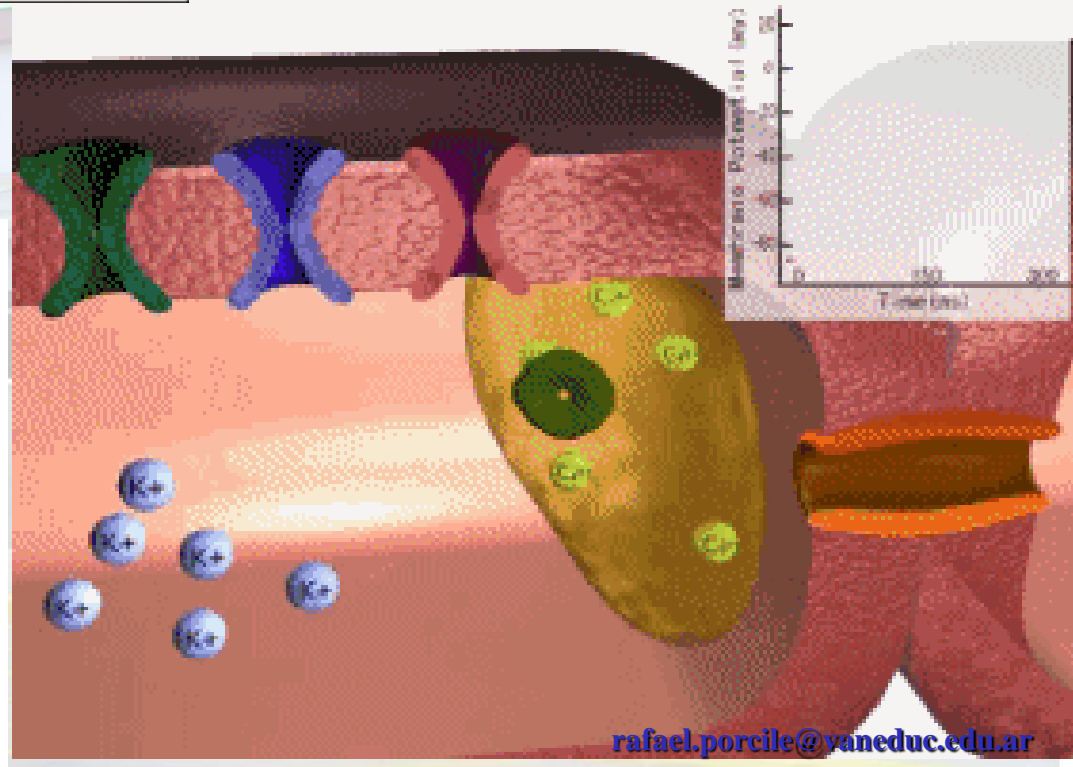
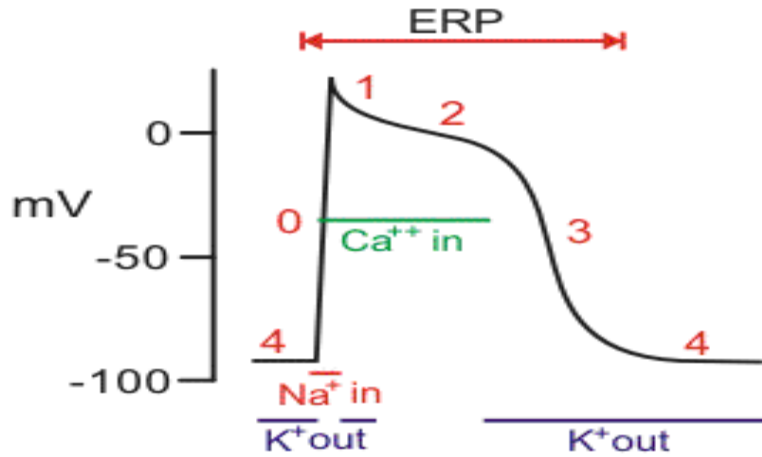


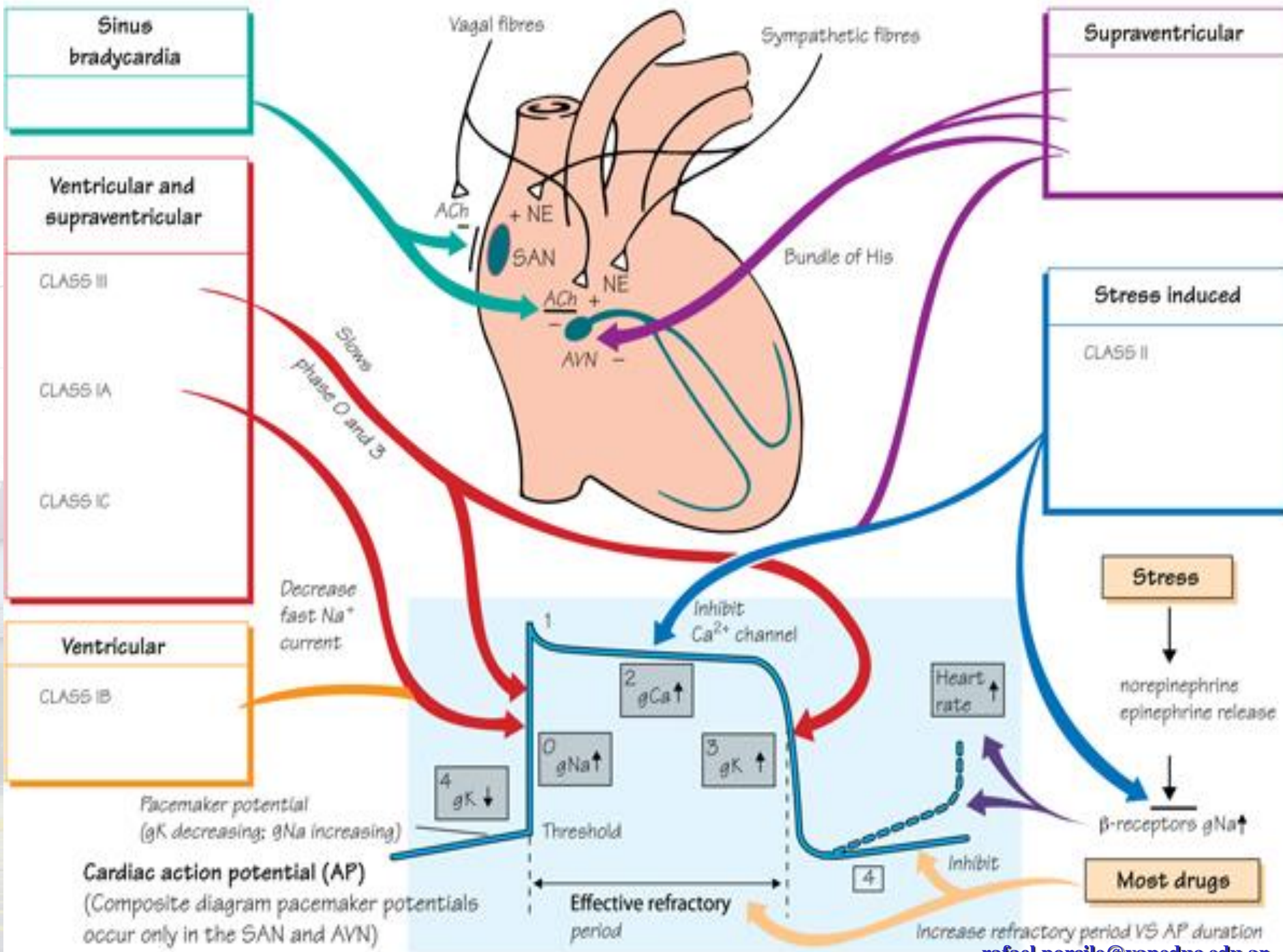
71

Amiodarona



Fast-Response Action Potential (e.g., ventricular myocyte)





RECONOCIMIENTO A NUESTROS MAYORES

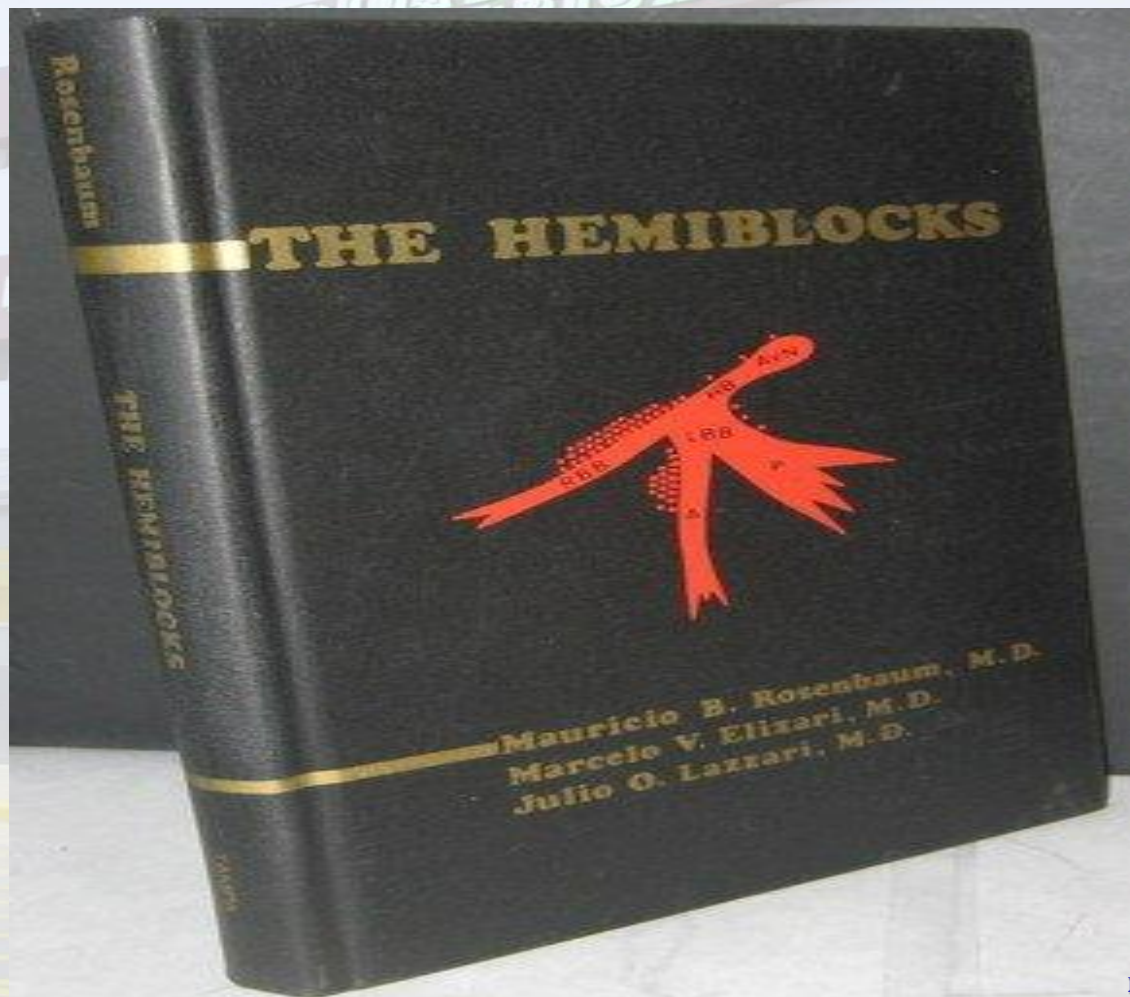


En la década de 1970, Rosenbaum realizó ensayos clínicos en el tratamiento de pacientes afectados por arritmias cardíacas con el antiarrítmico **amiodarona**. La labor específica consistió en ensayos para el tratamiento de sus pacientes que sufrían de arritmias ventriculares y supraventriculares con resultados notables. Asimismo, basados en los artículos escritos por Rosenbaum aplicando las teorías de Singh, algunos médicos en los Estados Unidos empezaron a prescribir amiodarona a sus pacientes con arritmias que potencialmente requerían tratamiento continuo, a finales de la década de 1970



20 de agosto de 1921 - 4 de
mayo de 2003
médico cardiólogo argentino

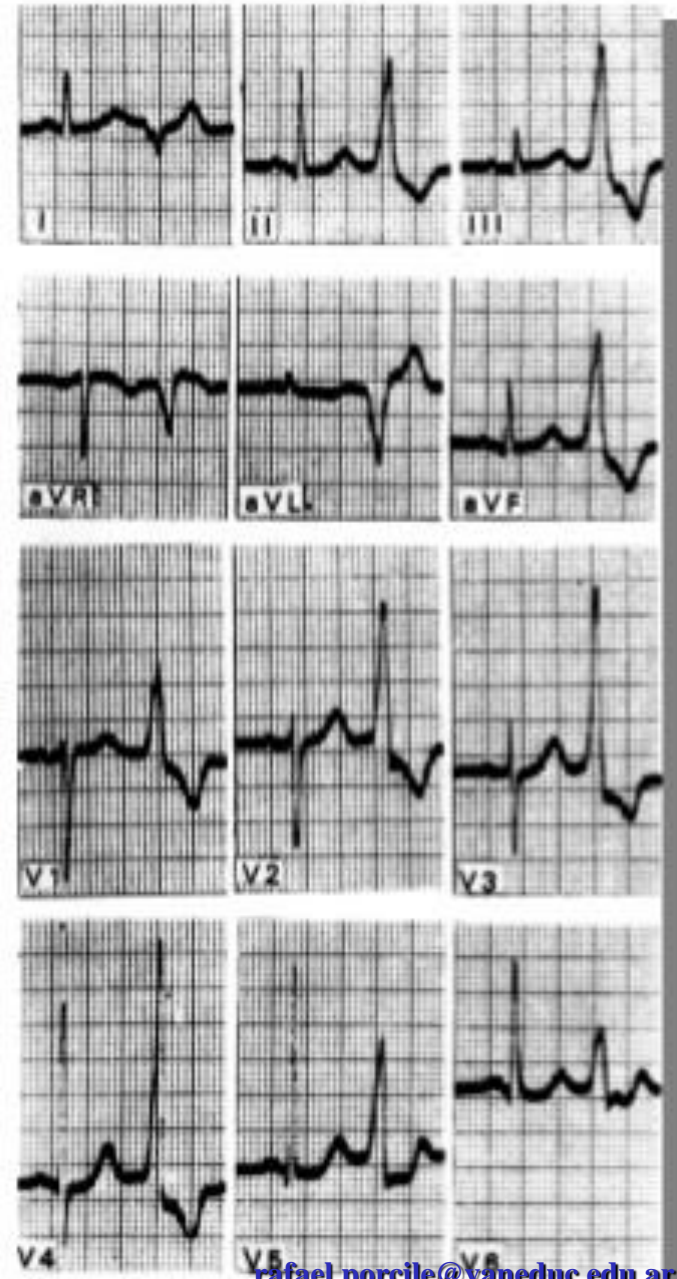
DESCRIBIO POR PRIMERA VEZ LOS HEMIBLOQUEOS



EV DEL MÚSCULO PAPILAR ANTERIOR DEL VD



EV DE LA BASE DEL VD O WOLFFIANAS

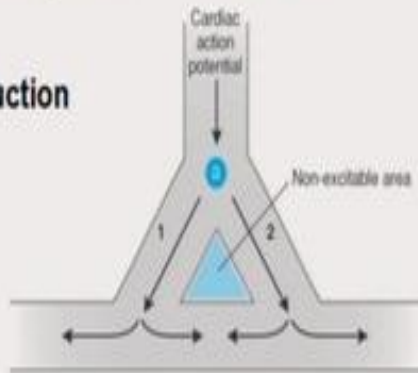


Mauricio B. Rosenbaum

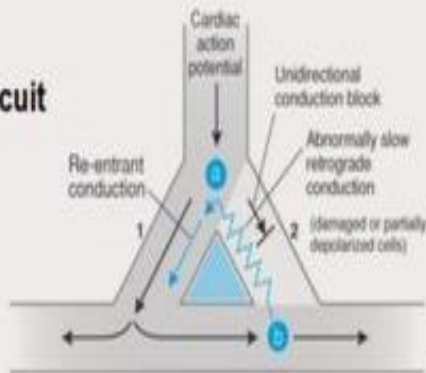
Re-entrant Circuits

Abnormalities in Impulse Conduction

Normal Conduction



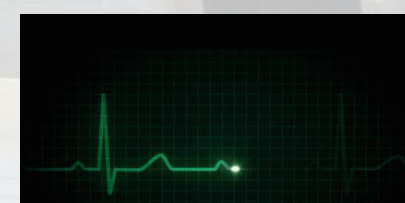
Re-entrant Circuit



quinidina (Ia)
propranolol (II)
amiodarona (III)

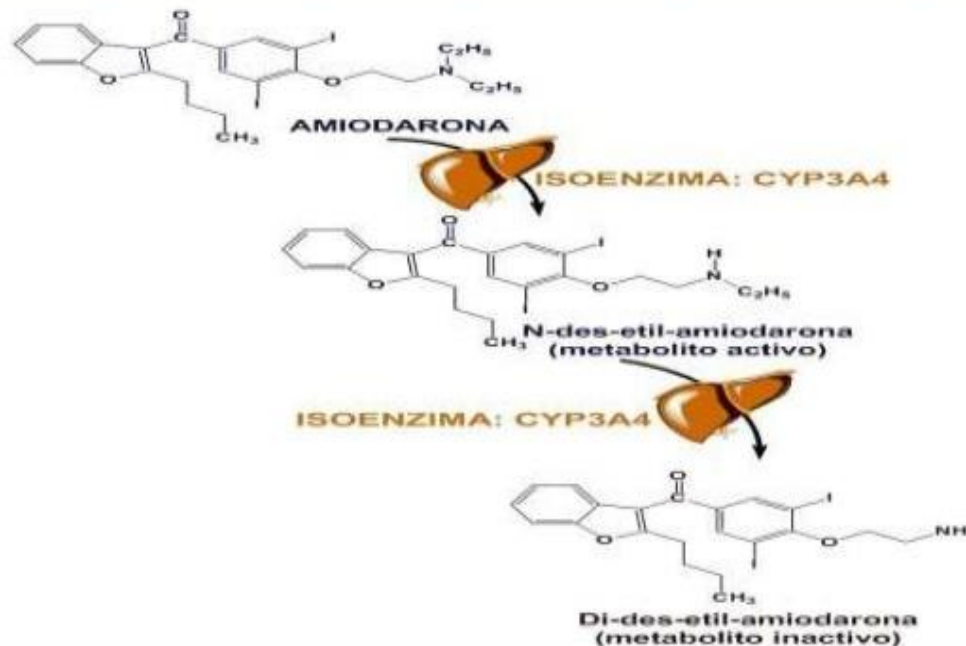
Incrementan el periodo refractario
y enlentecen la velocidad de conducción convirtiendo el área de bloqueo unidireccional en bidireccional

FIBROSIS



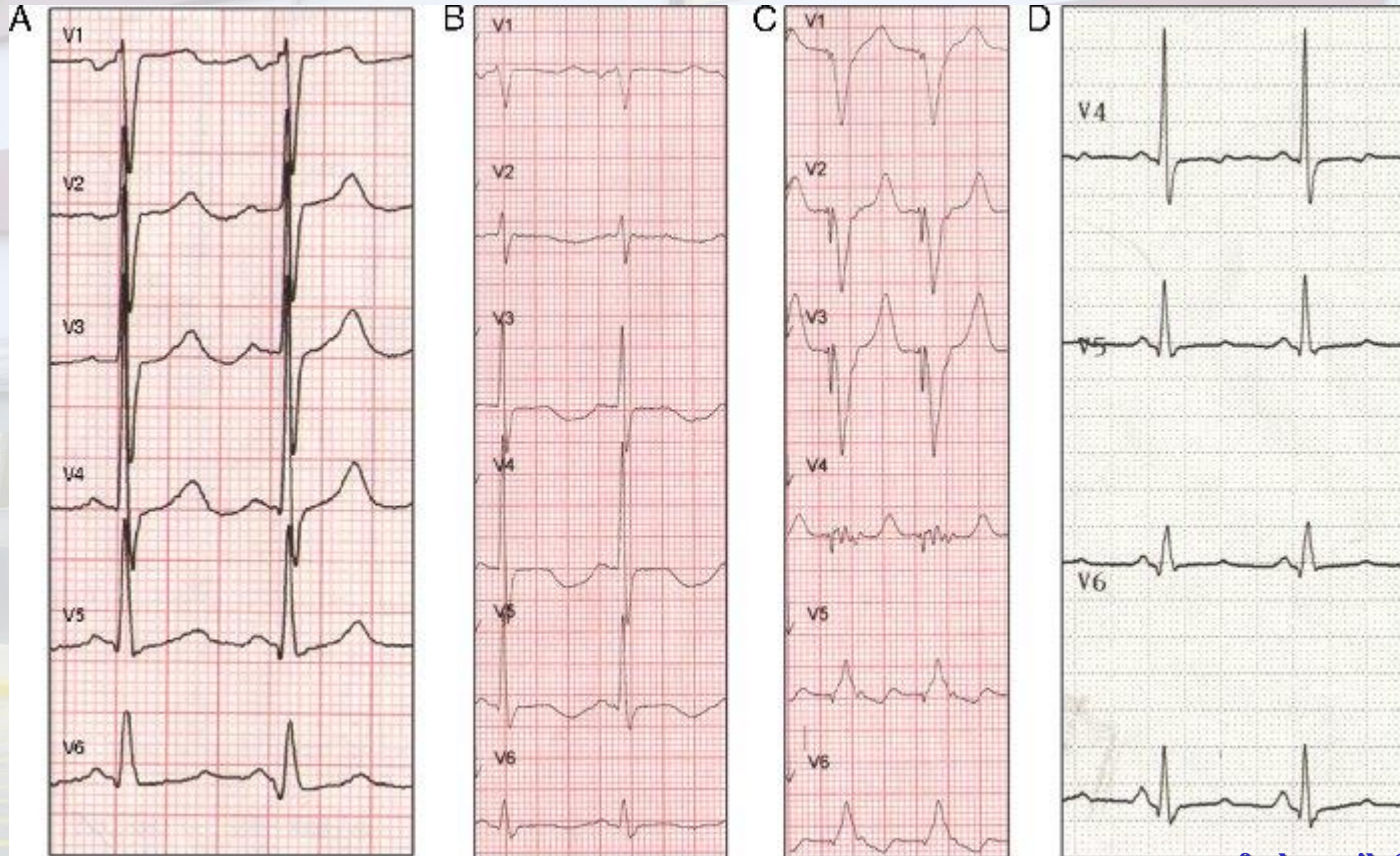
Amiodarona

Fármaco	Biodisponibilidad	Metabolismo del primer paso	Vida media	Unión a proteínas	Volumen de distribución	pKa	Metabolitos	eliminación
Amiodarona	30-50%	Si	25 – 110 d	96%	65,8L	6,56	N-des-etil-amiodarona	Heces



0,5 – 2 µg/ml

A: electrocardiograma inicial en ritmo sinusal a 90 lpm con QRS de 90 ms e intervalo QT corregido de 415 ms. B: electrocardiograma 24 h después de administrar amiodarona en ritmo sinusal a 75 lpm con QRS de 146 ms e intervalo QT corregido de 714 ms. C: marcapasos estimulando a 100 lpm. D: electrocardiograma una semana tras suspender amiodarona en ritmo sinusal a 75 lpm con QRS de 110 ms e intervalo QT corregido de 449 ms



Amiodarona

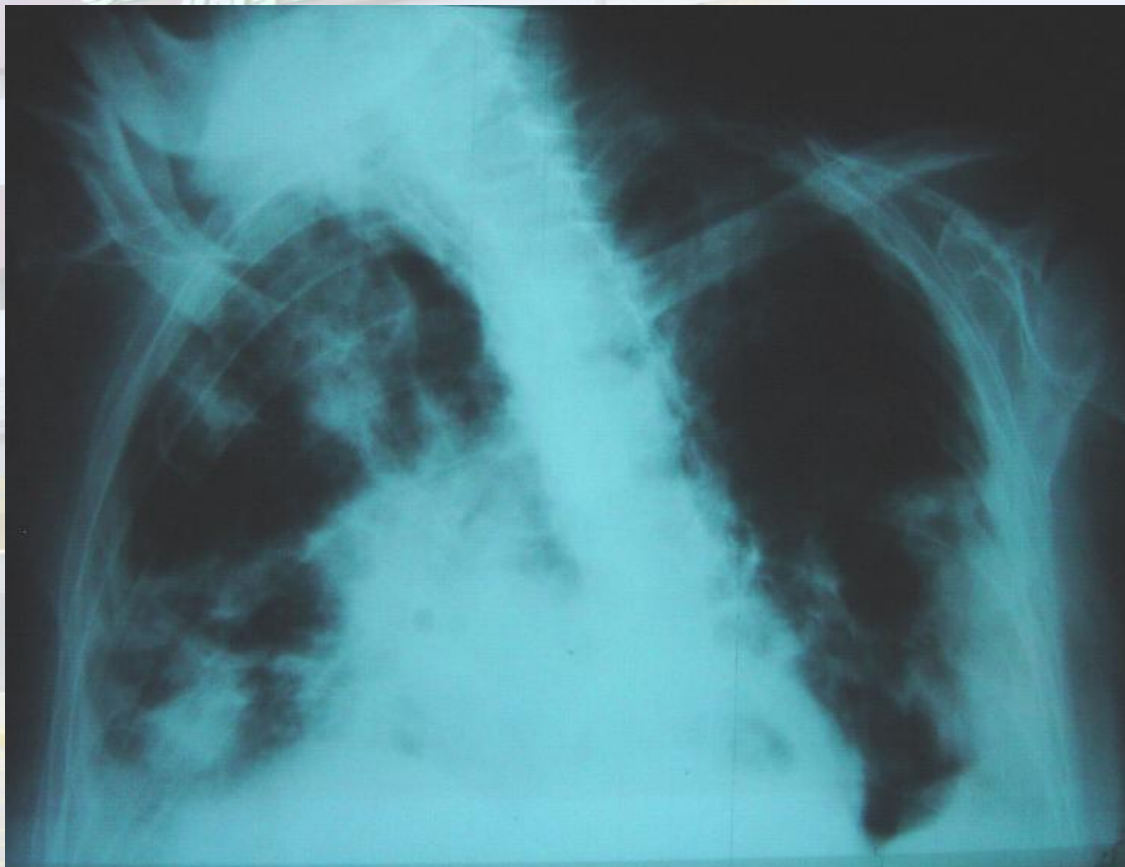
Indicaciones:

- ✓ Arritmias ventriculares refractarias y hemodinámicamente comprometedoras que no hayan respondido a otros fármacos antiarrítmicos
- ✓ Bajas dosis prevención de arritmias ventriculares post infarto miocárdico (EMIAT Y CAMIAT)
- ✓ ICC en quienes es mucho mejor tolerada que otros fármacos
- ✓ Fibrilación ventricular recurrente y taquicardia ventricular con compromiso hemodinámico usar VEV simultáneo con carga oral (ARREST)
- ✓ Prevención de recurrencias de la FA a bajas dosis (≤ 200 mg/d)

Tabla 1. Principales efectos adversos del tratamiento con amiodarona.

Microdepósitos corneales	100%
Gastrointestinales (náuseas, anorexia)	80%
Fotosensibilidad cutánea, decoloración	55-75%
Ataxia, temblores, neuropatía periférica	48%
Alteración función hepática	25%
Disfunción tiroidea	14-18%
Neumonitis intersticial, alteraciones pulmonares	10-13%
Epididimitis	11%
Bloqueo cardiaco, sinusal, bradicardia	2-3%
Ginecomastia	excepcional

Toxicidad pulmonar por amiodarona



Interacciones:

Aumenta el efecto de anticoagulantes orales

Aumenta el nivel sanguíneo de digoxina, quinidina, procainamida, diltiazem, flecainida y fenitoína.

No asociar con antidepresivos tricíclicos que aumentan el intervalo QT fenotiazinas, tiazidas, terfenadina, asyemizol, ketoconazol,

Eur Heart J. 2009 May;30(10):1245-53. doi:
10.1093/eurheartj/ehp100. Epub 2009 Mar 31.

Amiodarone for the prevention of sudden cardiac death: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials.

Amiodarone reduces the risk of SCD by 29% and CVD by 18%, and therefore, represents a viable alternative in patients who are not eligible for or who do not have access to ICD therapy for the prevention of SCD.

However, amiodarone therapy is neutral with respect to all-cause mortality and is associated with a two- and five-fold increased risk of pulmonary and thyroid toxicity.

Drogas que impactan sobre la muerte de causa arrítmica .

	Clinical condition	Arrhythmic mortality reduction	Cardiovascular mortality reduction	All-cause mortality reduction
Beta-blockers	Post MI, CHF	++	+++	+++
Amiodarone	Post MI	+	Neutral	Neutral
ACE-I/ARB	Post MI, CHF	+	+++	+++
MRB	CHF, post MI	+	++	++
Statins	CAD	+	++	++
Fish oil	CAD, CHF	-	-	-

Amiodarona

- *Amiodarona en el **post IAM*** (EMIAT y CAMIAT)
- *Amiodarona en **IC*** (GESICA SCD-HeFT, CHF-STAT)

evidenciaron reducción de la incidencia de MS sin impacto significativo sobre la mortalidad global.

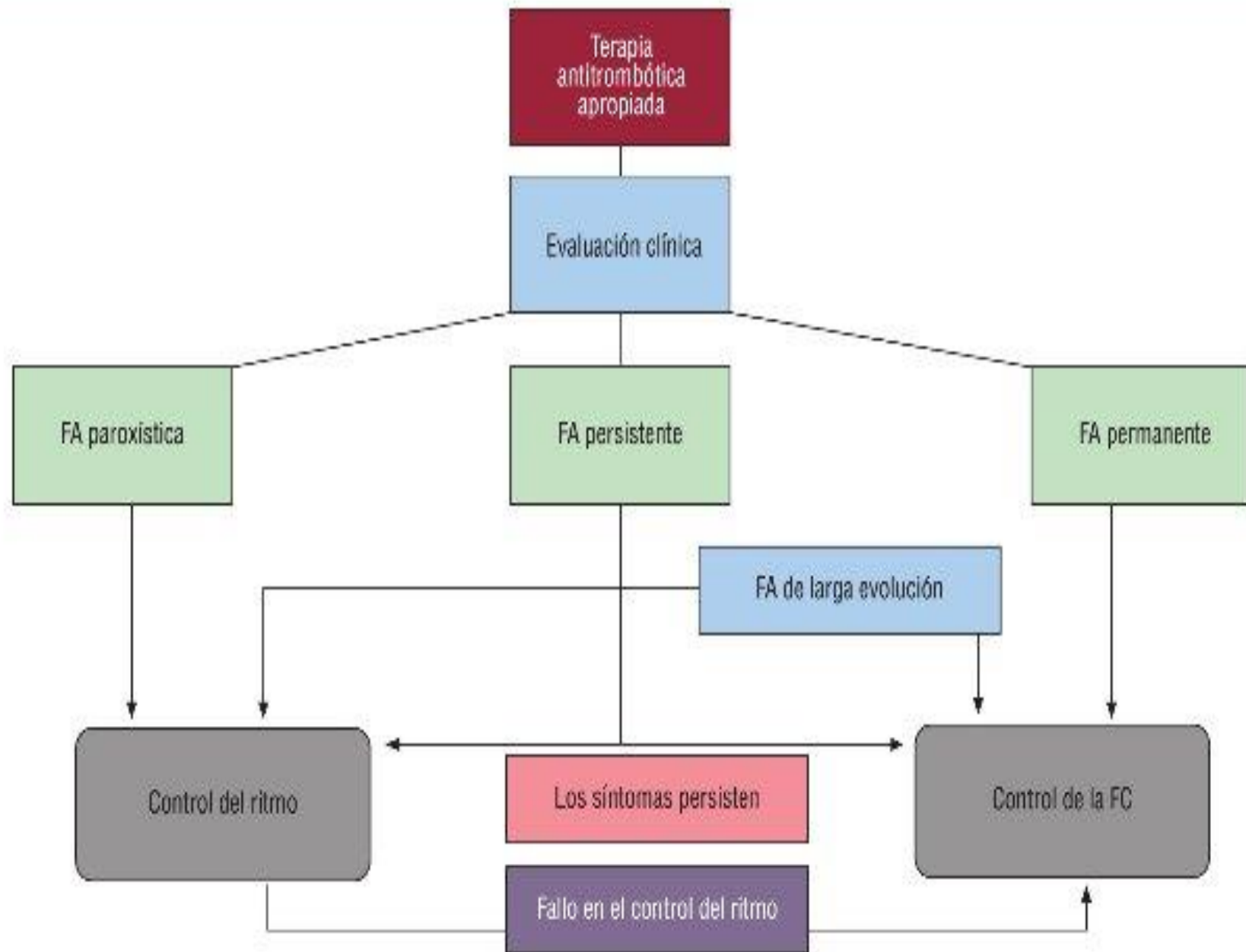
Beta Bloqueantes

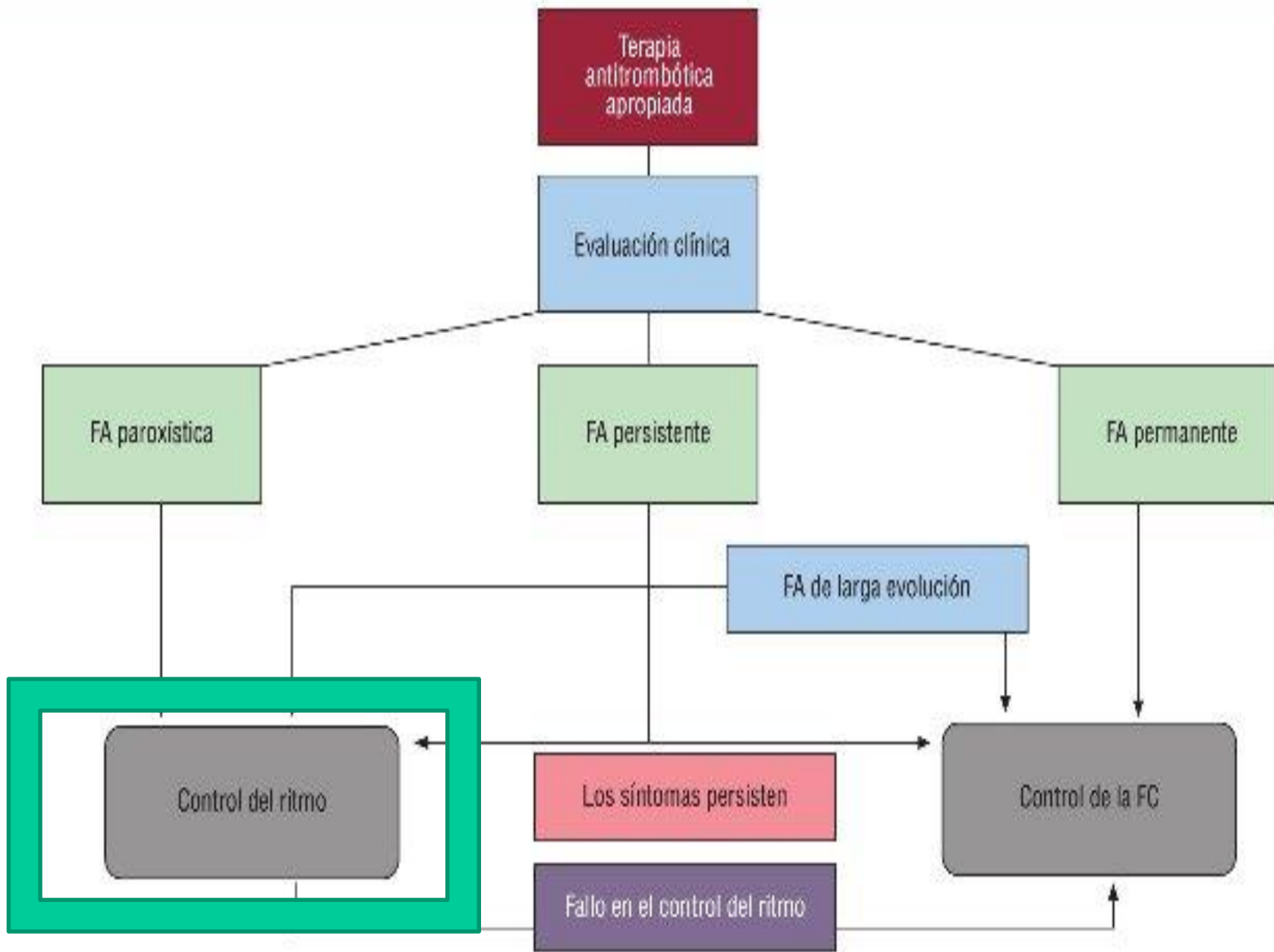
Múltiples estudios demostraron disminución de la incidencia de MS y mortalidad global en pacientes post IAM e Insuficiencia Cardíaca

Que los Beta Bloqueantes hayan reducido la MS y muerte global los hace fármacos de elección frente a la Amiodarona

¿Y EN LA FIBRILACIÓN AURICULAR?

DROMEDARONA





Dromedarona en fibrilación auricular

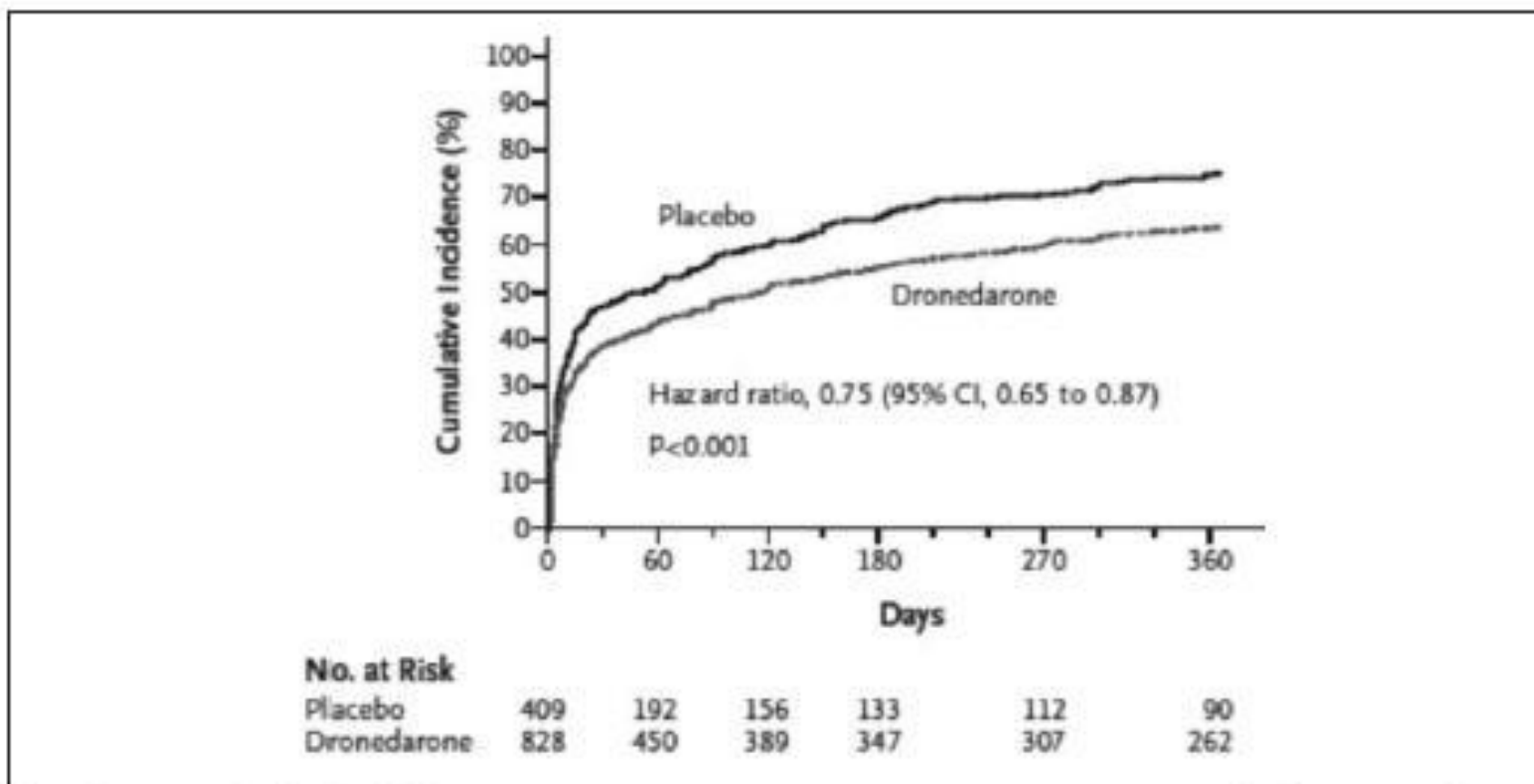


Figura 1. EURIDIS + ADONIS, Curva de Kaplan Meier, incidencia de primera recurrencia de FA o flutter. De ref. 6.

AMIODARONA VS DROMEDARONA

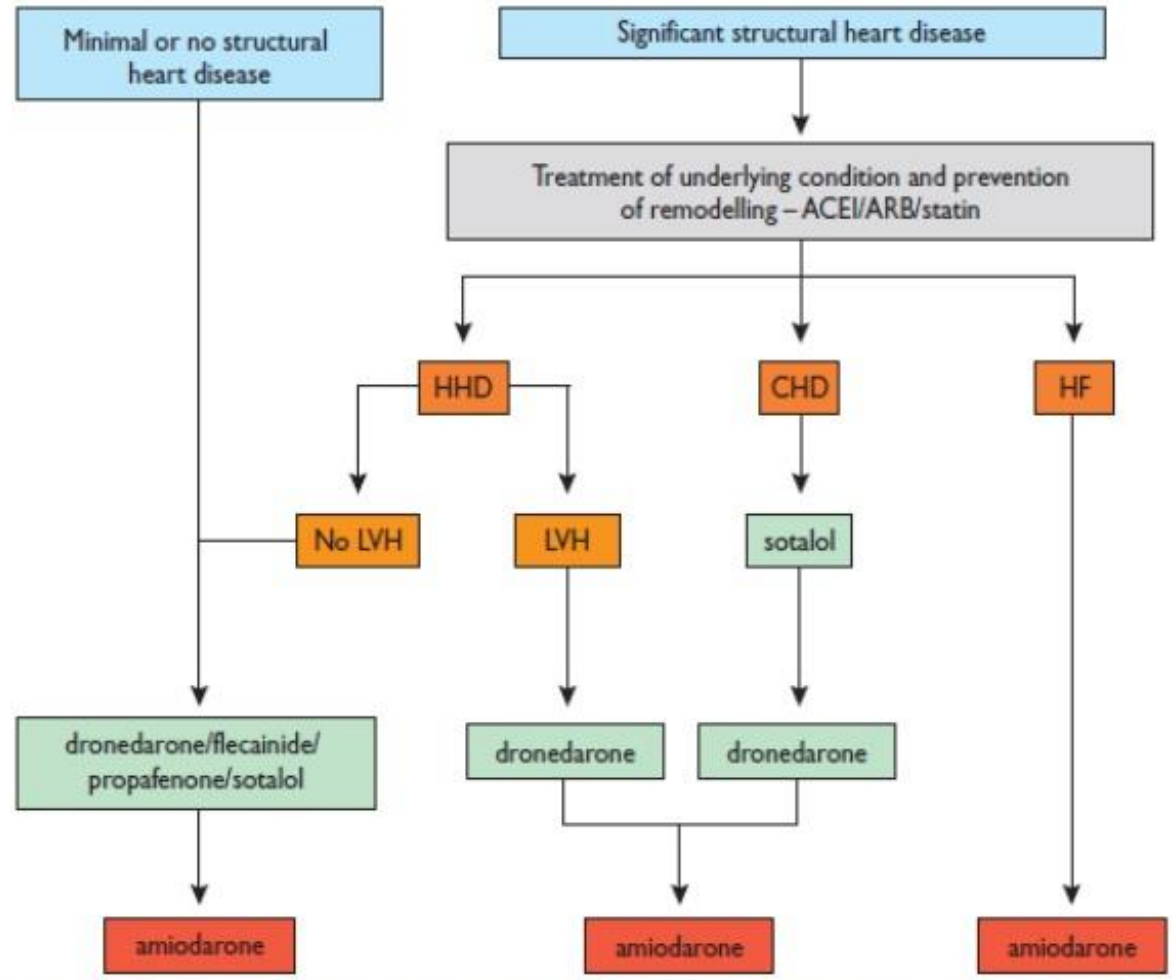
La amiodarona

*más eficaz para evitar recurrencias de FA (OR 0,49; CI 95% 0,37 a 0,63, $p < 0,001$)

*mayor incidencia de efectos adversos y una mayor mortalidad global.

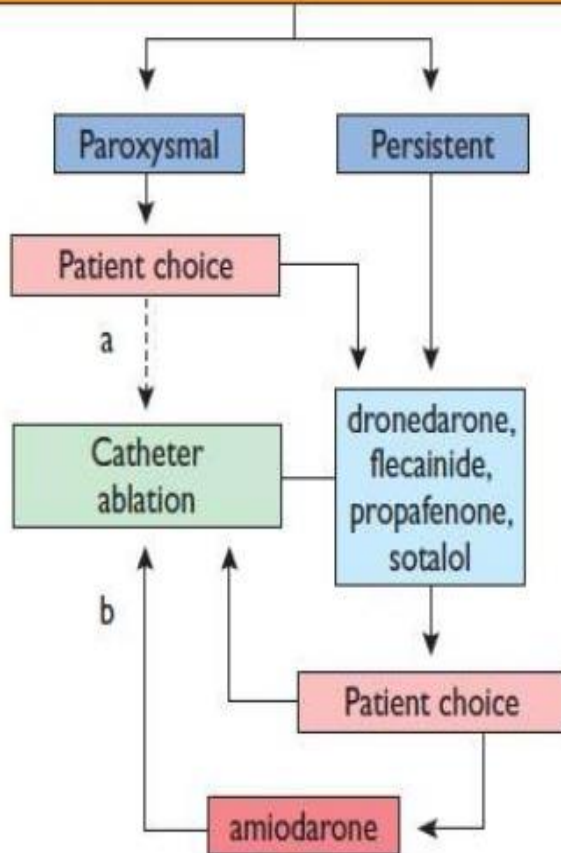
De acuerdo a los resultados, los autores infieren que por **cada 1.000 pacientes** tratados con dronedarona en lugar de amiodarona habría 228 más recurrencias de FA, pero 9,6 menos muertes y 62 menos efectos adversos que obligaran a interrumpir el tratamiento

Choice of antiarrhythmic drug according to underlying pathology.

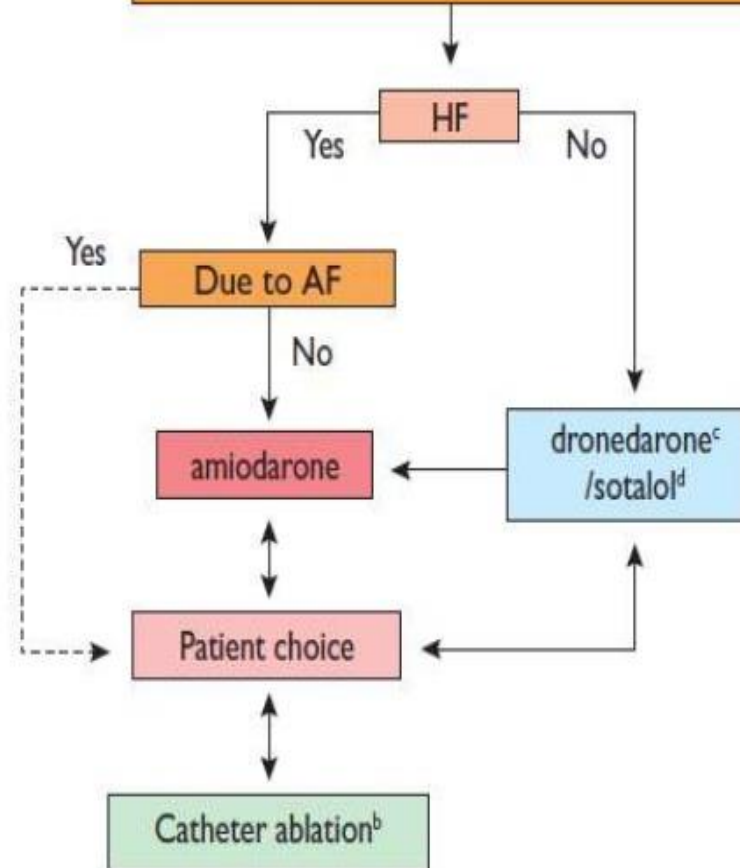


ACEI = angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB = angiotensin-receptor blocker; HHD = hypertensive heart disease; CHD = coronary heart disease; HF = heart failure; LVH = left ventricular hypertrophy, NYHA = New York Heart Association. Antiarrhythmic agents are listed in alphabetical order within each treatment box.

No or minimal structural heart disease



Relevant structural heart disease



AF = atrial fibrillation; HF = heart failure. ^aUsually pulmonary vein isolation is appropriate. ^bMore extensive left atrial ablation may be needed. ^cCaution with coronary heart disease. ^dNot recommended with left ventricular hypertrophy. Heart failure due to AF = tachycardiomyopathy.

NO

- 1) in patients with permanent atrial fibrillation
- 2) previous amiodarone related liver toxicity
- 3) current symptoms or past symptoms of HF
- 4) left ventricular systolic dysfunction (EF <35%)*.

YES

- 1) for paroxysmal or persistent atrial fibrillation patients who present in sinus rhythm and are clinically stable (EMA),
 - 2) in patients who are proposed to be cardioverted (FDA).
-
- Monitor patients on dronedarone every 3 months for their heart rhythm.
 - Keep in mind that in permanent atrial fibrillation antiarrhythmic drugs carry significant risks with little benefit.
 - Focus on rate control and adequate antithrombotic therapy

En suma, dronedarona es menos eficaz que amiodarona pero tiene menos efectos colaterales; hasta que no se disponga de más información no debería usarse en pacientes con insuficiencia cardíaca

Realidades sobre el tratamiento de la Fibrilación auricular





•El motivo de tratar con FAA es exclusivamente mejorar los síntomas, no la mortalidad.





- El motivo de tratar con FAA es exclusivamente mejorar los síntomas, no la mortalidad.
- La eficacia de los FAA para mantener el ritmo sinusal es moderada.



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- La eficacia de los FAA para mantener el ritmo sinusal es moderada.
- Un tratamiento es eficaz si reduce el número de recidivas. Es difícil esperar una desaparición de la FA sólo con Antiarrítmicos .



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- La eficacia de los FAA para mantener el ritmo sinusal es moderada.
- Un tratamiento es eficaz si reduce el número de recidivas. Es difícil esperar una desaparición de la FA sólo con FAA.
- **Los efectos proarritmogénicos o efectos adversos extracardiacos no son infrecuentes con este tipo de fármacos.**



- El motivo de tratar con FAA es exclusivamente mejorar los síntomas, no la mortalidad.
- La eficacia de los FAA para mantener el ritmo sinusal es moderada.
- Un tratamiento es eficaz si reduce el número de recidivas. Es difícil esperar una desaparición de la FA sólo con FAA.
 - Los efectos proarritmogénicos o efectos adversos extracardiacos no son infrecuentes con este tipo de fármacos.
 - **Por todo ello, la seguridad, más que la eficacia, ha de ser el motivo fundamental para tratar con FAA.**

A Comparison of Rate Control and Rhythm Control in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation

The Atrial Fibrillation Follow-up Investigation of Rhythm Management (AFFIRM) Investigators

N Engl J Med
Volume 347;23:1825-1833
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The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

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GENERALIDADES DEL ESTUDIO

- There are two approaches to the treatment of atrial fibrillation: rate control, allowing atrial fibrillation to persist, and rhythm control, with cardioversion and antiarrhythmic drugs
- This North American study found that, contrary to prevailing practice, rhythm control offered no survival advantage and was associated with higher rates of adverse drug effects than rate control
- Atrial fibrillation is associated with substantial morbidity and mortality
- This study, along with another, similar study in this issue of the Journal will change the management of this common arrhythmia
- As compared with rhythm control, rate control has advantages that have previously been underappreciated



Base-Line Characteristics of the Patients

TABLE 1. BASE-LINE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PATIENTS.*

CHARACTERISTIC	OVERALL (N=4060)	RATE-CONTROL GROUP (N=2027)	RHYTHM-CONTROL GROUP (N=2033)	P VALUE
Age — yr	69.7±9.0	69.8±8.9	69.7±9.0	0.82
Female sex — no. (%)	1594 (39.3)	823 (40.6)	771 (37.9)	0.08
Ethnic minority group — no. (%)	461 (11.4)	241 (11.9)	220 (10.8)	0.28
Predominant cardiac diagnosis — no. (%)				0.29
Coronary artery disease	1059 (26.1)	497 (24.5)	562 (27.6)	
Cardiomyopathy	194 (4.8)	99 (4.9)	95 (4.7)	
Hypertension	2063 (50.8)	1045 (51.6)	1018 (50.1)	
Valvular disease	198 (4.9)	98 (4.8)	100 (4.9)	
Other	42 (1.0)	23 (1.1)	19 (0.9)	
No apparent heart disease	504 (12.4)	265 (13.1)	239 (11.8)	
History of congestive heart failure — no. (%)	939 (23.1)	475 (23.4)	464 (22.8)	0.64
Duration of qualifying atrial fibrillation ≥2 days — no. (%)	2808 (69.2)	1406 (69.4)	1402 (69.0)	0.80
First episode of atrial fibrillation (vs. recurrent episode) — no. (%)†	1391 (35.5)	700 (35.8)	691 (35.3)	0.74
Any prerandomization failure of an antiarrhythmic drug — no. (%)	713 (17.6)	364 (18.0)	349 (17.2)	0.51
Size of left atrium normal — no. (%)‡	1103 (35.3)	549 (35.3)	554 (35.3)	0.98
Left ventricular ejection fraction — %§	54.7±13.5	54.9±13.1	54.6±13.8	0.74
Normal left ventricular ejection fraction — no. (%)‡	2244 (74.0)	1131 (74.9)	1113 (73.2)	0.29

*Plus-minus values are means ±SD.

†This information was not collected on the initial version of the data form and therefore is missing for 143 patients (70 in the rate-control group and 73 in the rhythm-control group).

‡Echocardiograms were obtained in 3311 patients (1650 in the rate-control group and 1661 in the rhythm-control group). The size of the left atrium was unknown in 185 cases, and left ventricular function (where normal function was defined as a left ventricular ejection fraction ≥0.50) was unknown in 279.

§A quantitative measurement of left ventricular ejection fraction was available for 894 echocardiograms.

Drugs Used in the Rate-Control Group and the Rhythm-Control Group

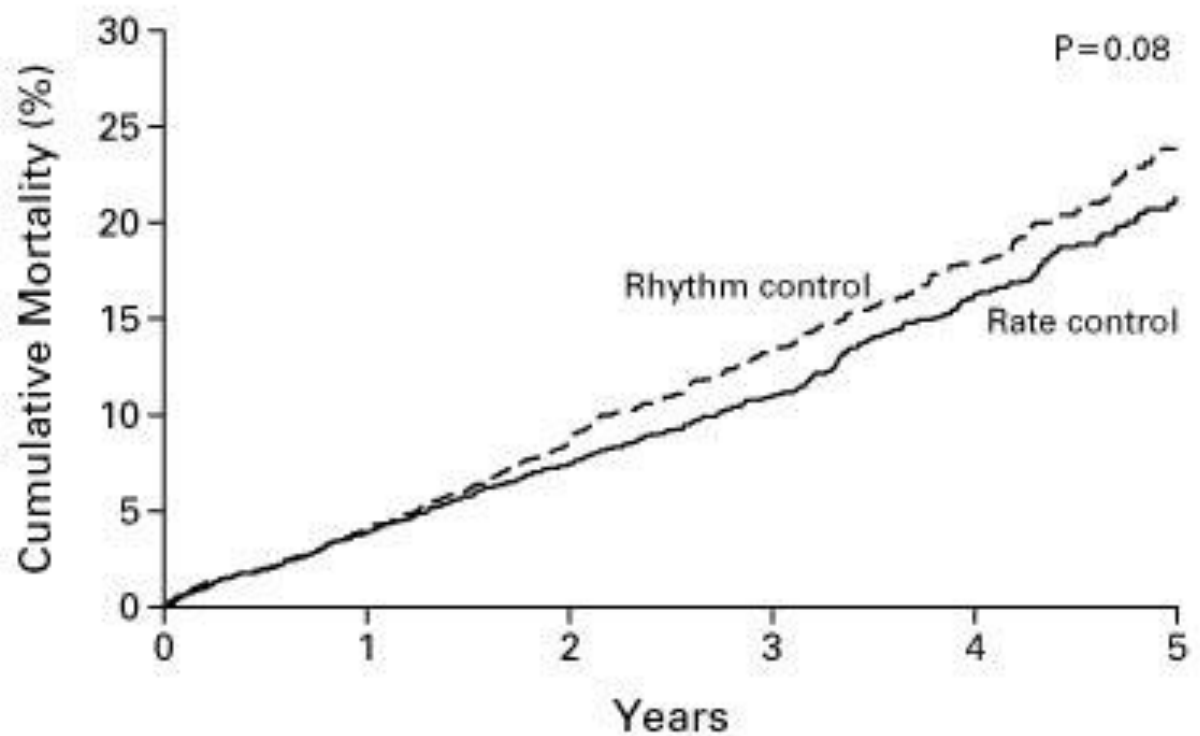
TABLE 2. DRUGS USED IN THE RATE-CONTROL GROUP AND THE RHYTHM-CONTROL GROUP.*

DRUG	RATE-CONTROL GROUP		RHYTHM-CONTROL GROUP	
	USED DRUG FOR INITIAL THERAPY	USED DRUG AT ANY TIME	USED DRUG FOR INITIAL THERAPY	USED DRUG AT ANY TIME
no. of patients (%)				
Rate control				
Data available	1957	2027	1266	2033
Digoxin	949 (48.5)	1432 (70.6)	417 (32.9)	1106 (54.4)
Beta-blocker	915 (46.8)	1380 (68.1)	276 (21.8)	1008 (49.6)
Diltiazem	583 (29.8)	935 (46.1)	198 (15.6)	610 (30.0)
Verapamil	187 (9.6)	340 (16.8)	56 (4.4)	204 (10.0)
Rhythm control				
Data available	1265	2027	1960	2033
Amiodarone	2 (0.2)†	207 (10.2)	735 (37.5)	1277 (62.8)
Sotalol	1 (0.1)†	84 (4.1)	612 (31.2)	841 (41.4)
Propafenone	2 (0.2)†	45 (2.2)	183 (9.3)	294 (14.5)
Procainamide	0	30 (1.5)	103 (5.3)	173 (8.5)
Quinidine	2 (0.2)†	14 (0.7)	92 (4.7)	151 (7.4)
Flecainide	0	29 (1.4)	88 (4.5)	169 (8.3)
Disopyramide	0	7 (0.3)	42 (2.1)	87 (4.3)
Moricizine	0	2 (0.1)	14 (0.7)	35 (1.7)
Dofetilide	0	5 (0.2)	0	13 (0.6)

*Because of changes in the data forms during the study, information on initial therapy was not recorded for some patients; the denominators therefore vary. Percentages do not total 100 because more than one drug could have been tried at the beginning of treatment and because combination therapies were allowed.

†These patients immediately crossed over to the rhythm-control group, a crossover considered to be a protocol violation.





No. OF DEATHS	number (percent)					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
Rhythm control	0	80 (4)	175 (9)	257 (13)	314 (18)	352 (24)
Rate control	0	78 (4)	148 (7)	210 (11)	275 (16)	306 (21)

The Atrial Fibrillation Follow-up Investigation of Rhythm Management (AFFIRM) Investigators, . N Engl J Med 2002;347:1825-1833

Adverse Events

TABLE 3. ADVERSE EVENTS.*

EVENT	OVERALL (N = 4060)	RATE-CONTROL GROUP (N = 2027)	RHYTHM-CONTROL GROUP (N = 2033)	P VALUE
		no. of patients (%)		
Primary end point (death)	666 (26.3)	310 (25.9)	356 (26.7)	0.08†
Secondary end point (composite of death, disabling stroke, disabling anoxic encephalopathy, major bleeding, and cardiac arrest)	861 (32.3)	416 (32.7)	445 (32.0)	0.33
Torsade de pointes	14 (0.5)	2 (0.2)‡	12 (0.8)	0.007
Sustained ventricular tachycardia	15 (0.6)	9 (0.7)	6 (0.6)	0.44
Cardiac arrest followed by resuscitation				
Ventricular fibrillation or ventricular tachycardia	19 (0.6)	10 (0.7)	9 (0.5)	0.83
Pulseless electrical activity, bradycardia, or other rhythm	10 (0.3)	1 (<0.1)	9 (0.6)	0.01
Central nervous system event				
Total	211 (8.2)	105 (7.4)	106 (8.9)	0.93
Ischemic stroke§	157 (6.3)	77 (5.5)	80 (7.1)	0.79
After discontinuation of warfarin	69	25	44	
During warfarin but with INR <2.0	44	27	17	
Concurrent atrial fibrillation	67	42	25	
Primary intracerebral hemorrhage	34 (1.2)	18 (1.1)	16 (1.3)	0.73
Subdural or subarachnoid hemorrhage	24 (0.8)	11 (0.8)	13 (0.8)	0.68
Disabling anoxic encephalopathy	9 (0.3)	4 (0.2)	5 (0.4)	0.74
Myocardial infarction	140 (5.5)	67 (4.9)	73 (6.1)	0.60
Hemorrhage not involving the central nervous system	203 (7.3)	107 (7.7)	96 (6.9)	0.44
Systemic embolism	16 (0.5)	9 (0.5)	7 (0.4)	0.62
Pulmonary embolism	8 (0.3)	2 (0.1)	6 (0.5)	0.16
Hospitalization after base line	2594 (76.6)	1220 (73.0)	1374 (80.1)	<0.001

*Percentages were derived from a Kaplan–Meier analysis. P values were derived from the log-rank statistic.

†The P value in the case of death was based on the square root of the log-rank statistic, adjusted for 10 interim monitoring analyses.

‡One patient had crossed over to the rhythm-control group and was taking quinidine, and one patient had torsade de pointes 72 hours after mitral-valve replacement.

§Information on warfarin therapy was missing for two patients in the rate-control group and three patients in the rhythm-control group. Information on the presence of atrial fibrillation with the event was missing for 16 patients in the rate-control group and 13 patients in the rhythm-control group.

Additional Adverse Events or Clinical Findings Prompting Discontinuation of a Drug

TABLE 4. ADDITIONAL ADVERSE EVENTS OR CLINICAL FINDINGS PROMPTING DISCONTINUATION OF A DRUG.*

EVENT	OVERALL (N=4060)	RATE- CONTROL GROUP (N=2027)	RHYTHM- CONTROL GROUP (N=2033)	P VALUE†
	no. of patients (%)			
Congestive heart failure	79 (2.4)	37 (2.1)	42 (2.7)	0.58
Pulmonary event	132 (4.6)	24 (1.7)	108 (7.3)	<0.001
Gastrointestinal event	162 (5.0)	35 (2.1)	127 (8.0)	<0.001
Bradycardia	169 (5.1)	64 (4.2)	105 (6.0)	0.001
Prolongation of the corrected QT interval (>520 msec)	35 (1.1)	4 (0.3)	31 (1.9)	<0.001
Other	590 (19.8)	176 (14.0)	414 (25.4)	<0.001

*Percentages were derived from a Kaplan–Meier analysis.

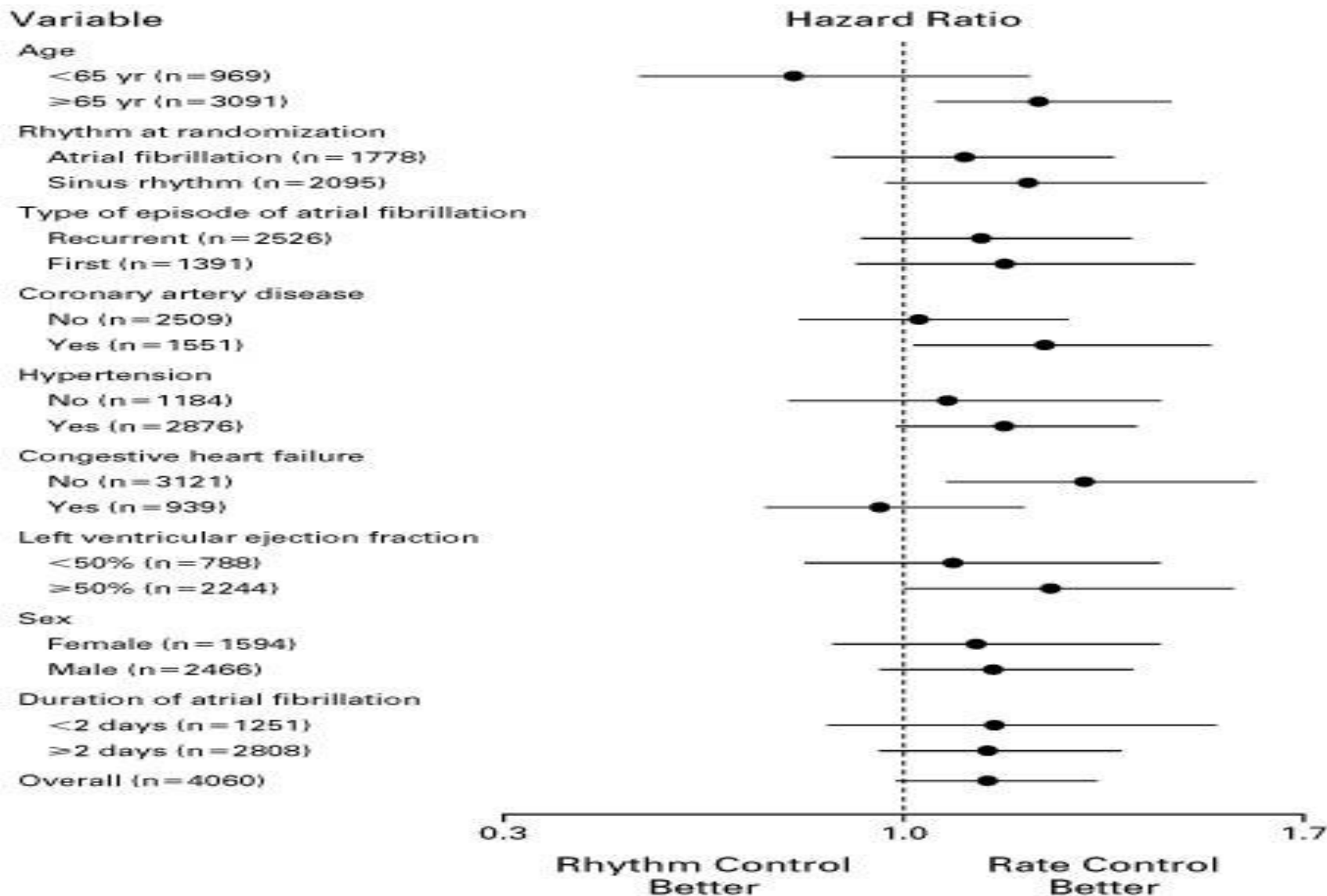
†P values were based on the log-rank statistic.

The Atrial Fibrillation Follow-up Investigation of Rhythm Management (AFFIRM) Investigators, . N Engl J Med 2002;347:1825-1833



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Hazard Ratios for Death in Prespecified Subgroups



Conclusions

- Management of atrial fibrillation with the rhythm-control strategy offers no survival advantage over the rate-control strategy, and there are potential advantages, such as a lower risk of adverse drug effects, with the rate-control strategy
- Anticoagulation should be continued in this group of high-risk patients



Grupo IV



Clase III:

Bloquean los canales de K⁺:

Amiodarona

Sotalol

Bretilio

Dromedarona

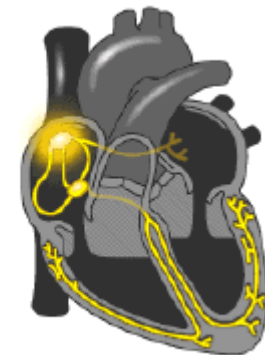
Clase IV:

Antagonistas de los canales de Calcio

Otras:

Adenosina

Digoxina



Clase III:

Bloquean los canales de K⁺:

Amiodarona

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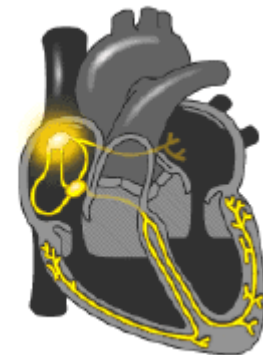
Clase IV:

Antagonistas de los canales de Calcio

Otras:

Adenosina

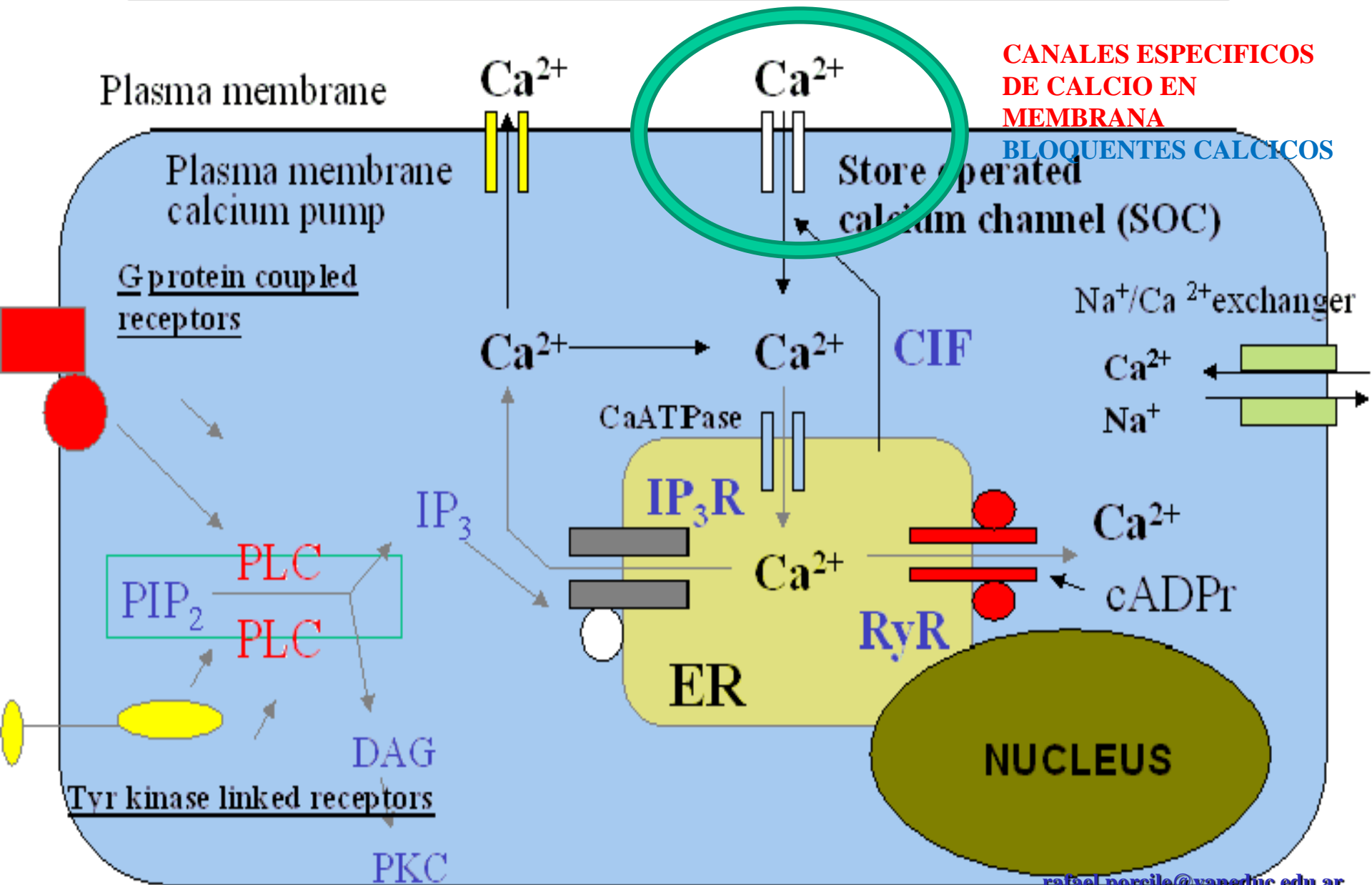
Digoxina

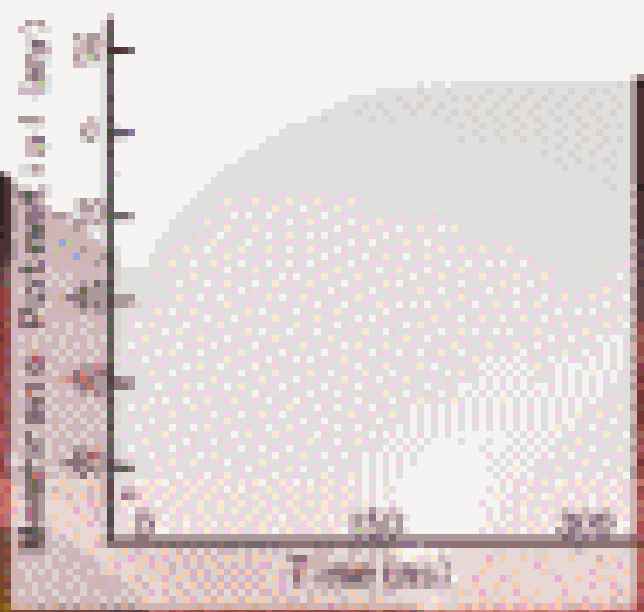
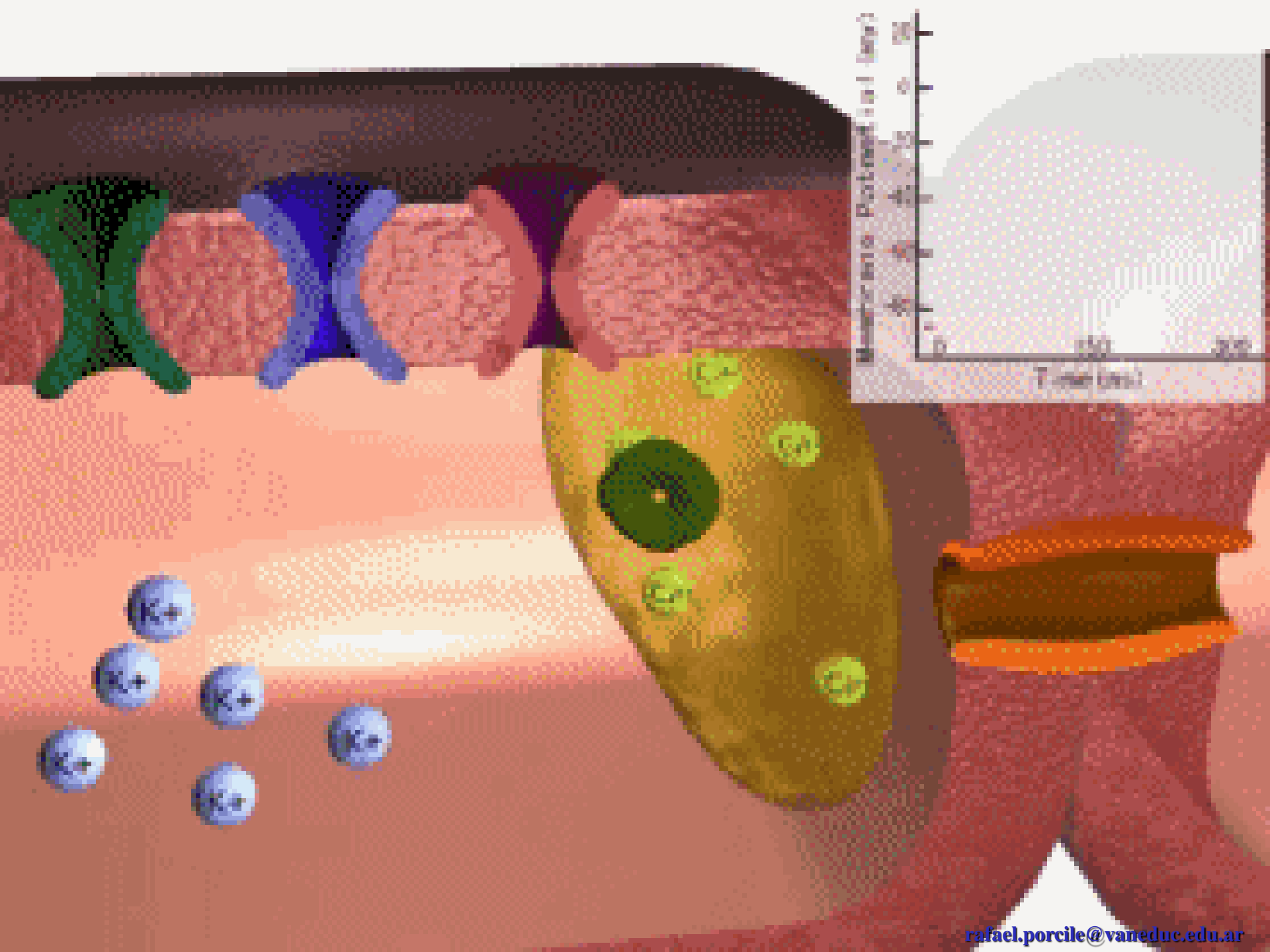


BLOQUEANTES CALCICOS



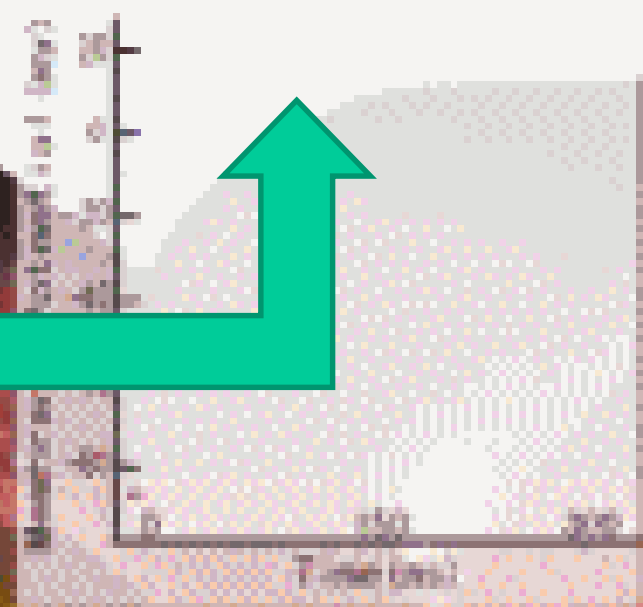
Calcium homeostasis

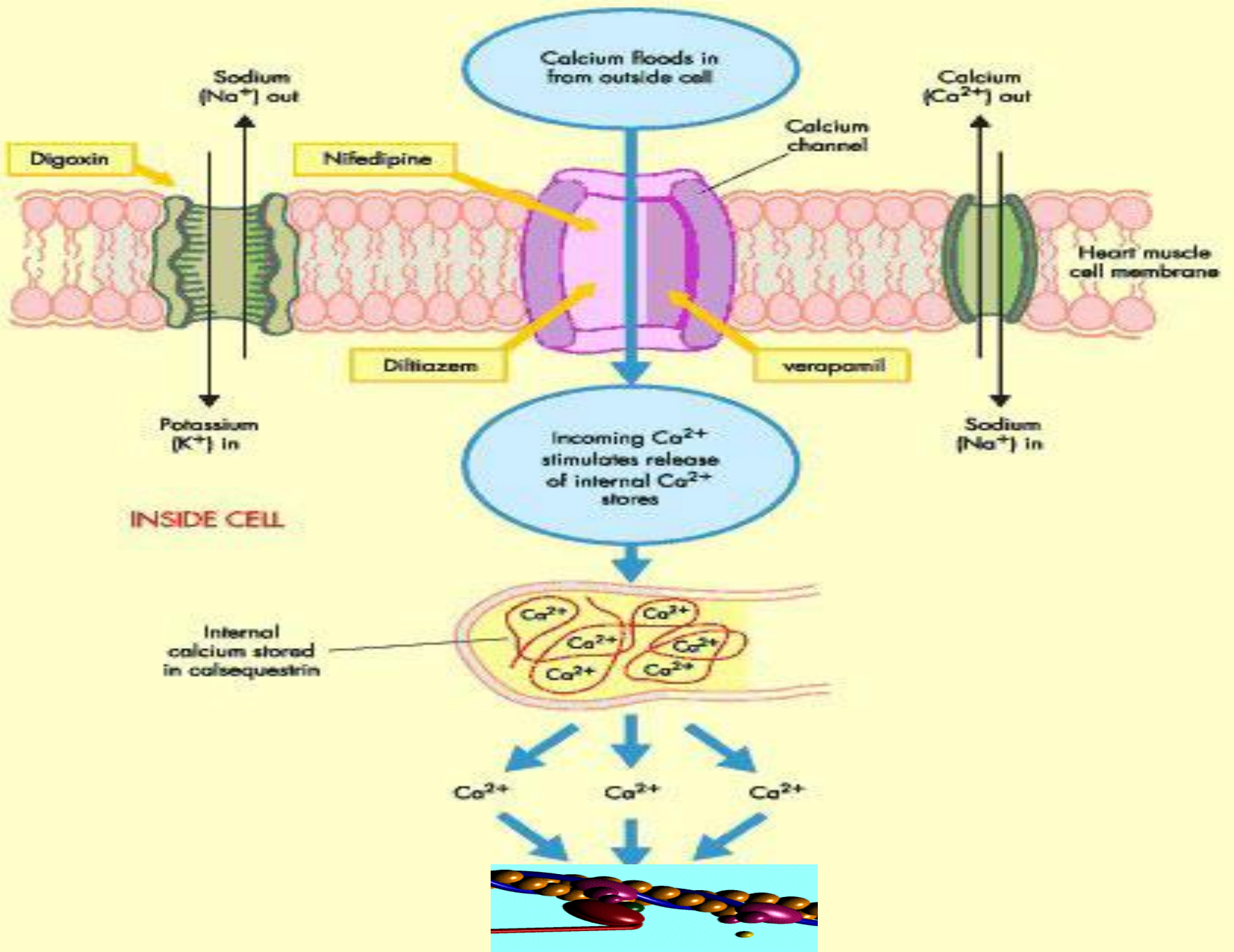


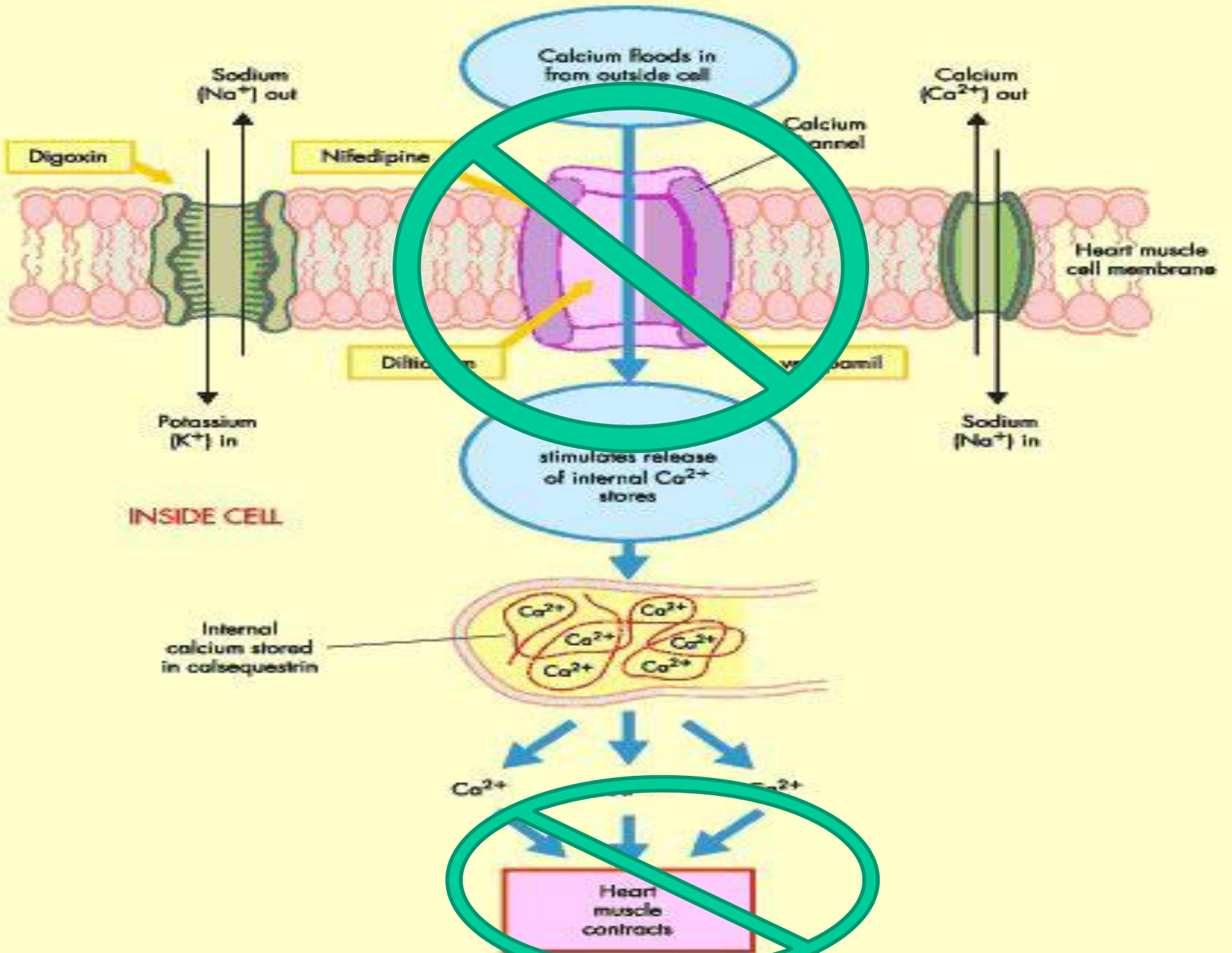


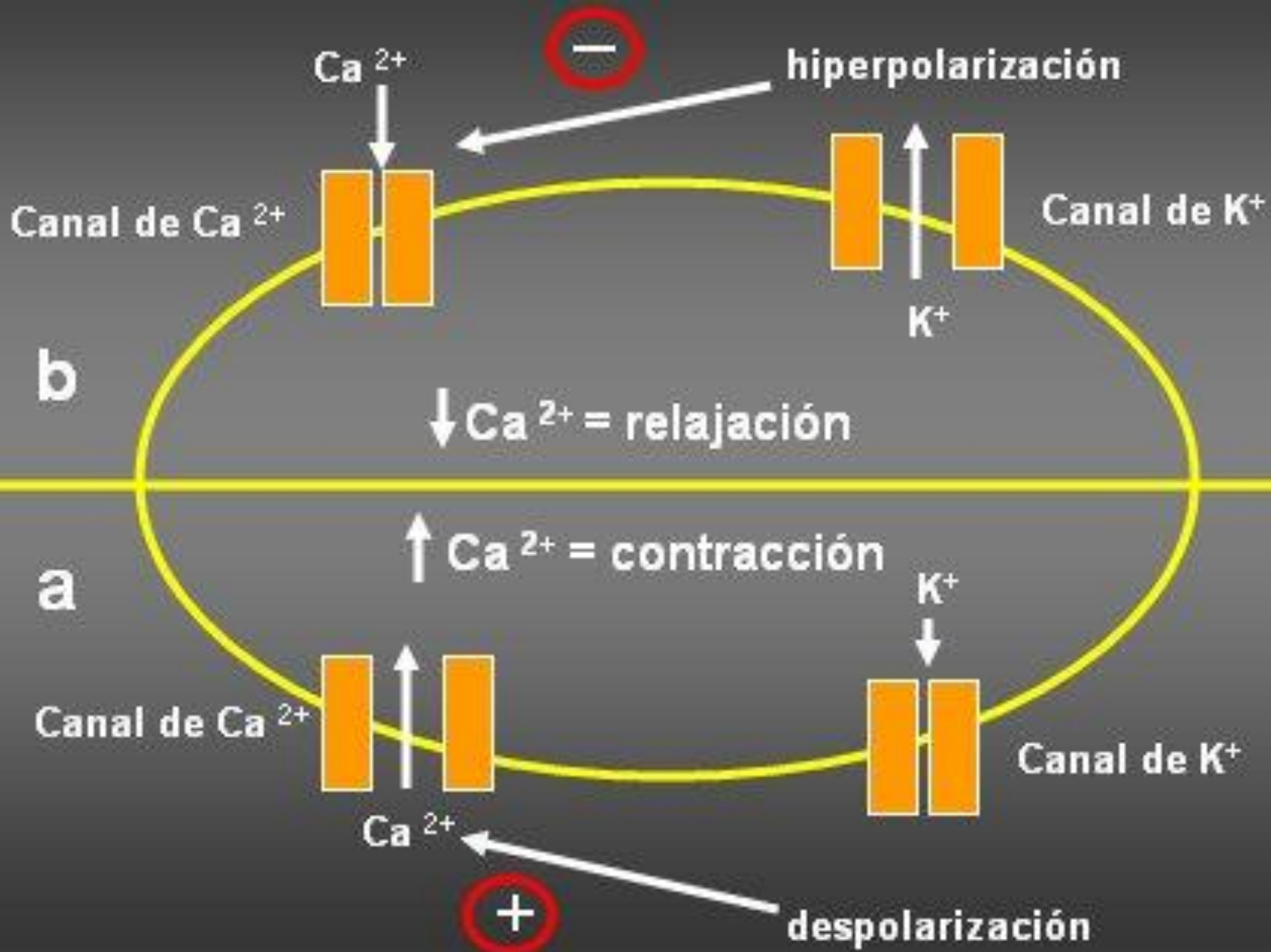
Tren fuentes de calcio citoplasmatico

Prolonga la fase 2



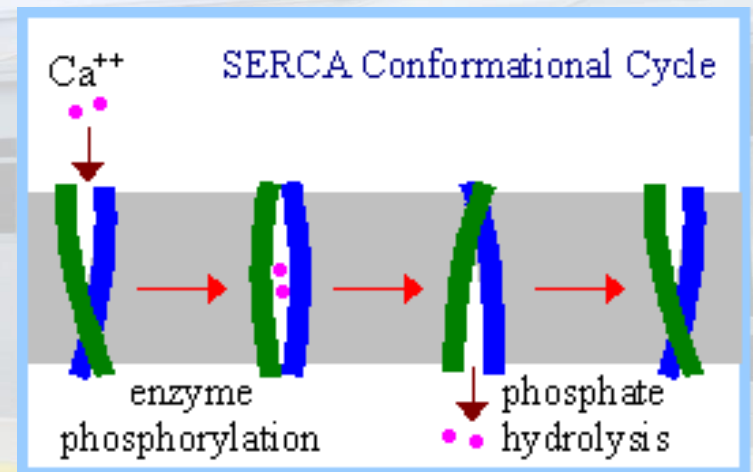
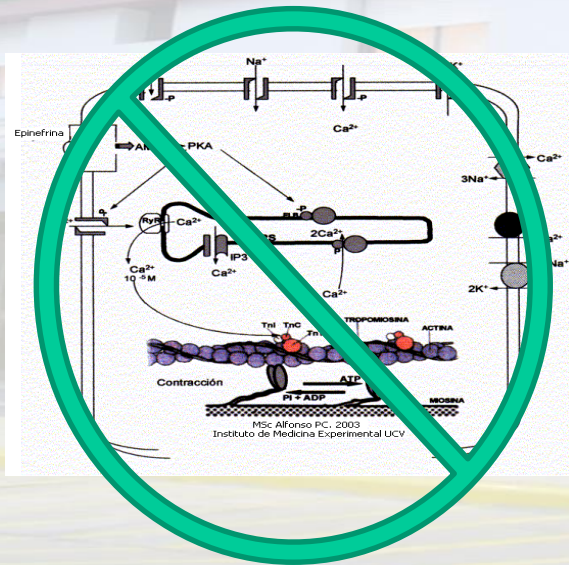






Bloqueantes Calcicos reducen el Calcio citoplasmatico

- Reducción de su ingreso extra celular
- Aumento de su bombeo al circuito sarcoplasmico

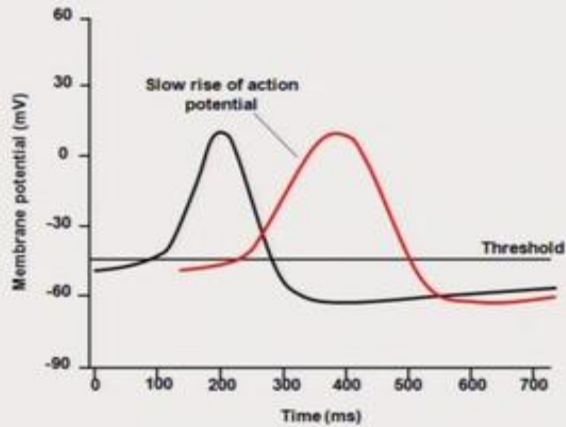


¿Como modifican
el potencial de
acción?



Class IV Antiarrhythmics

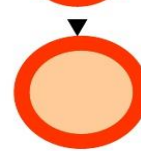
Ca²⁺ channel blockers



Bloqueadores de los canales de calcio

Acentuada reducción de la corriente de Calcio
En canales de calcio tipo L

Músculo liso



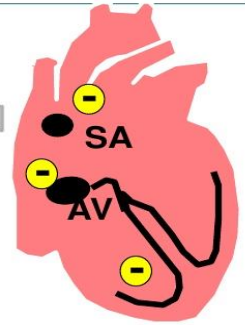
RELAJACION
Nifedipino

Corazón

Contractibilidad

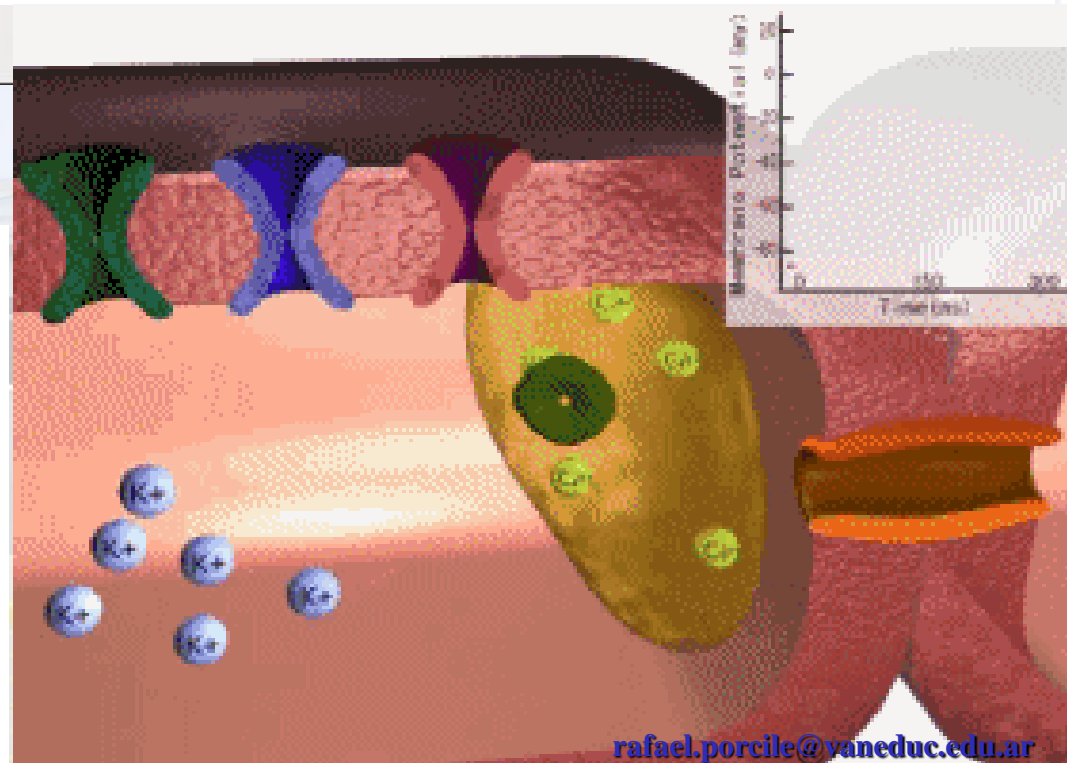
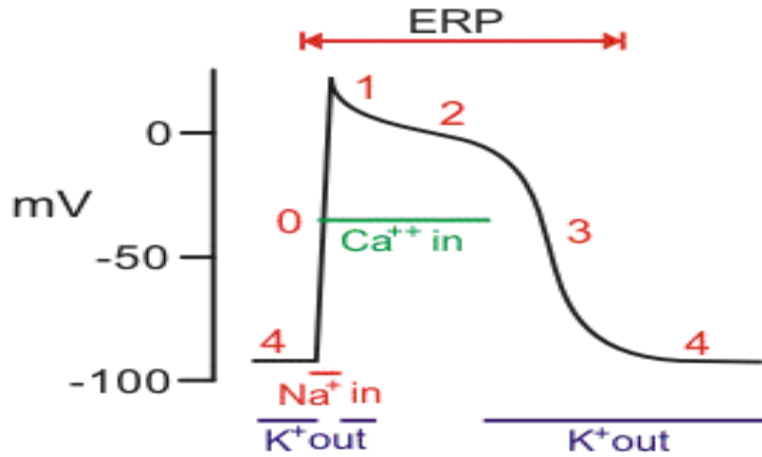
Frecuencia del
NSA

Velocidad de
Conducción del
NAV



Verapamilo
Diltiacem

Fast-Response Action Potential
(e.g., ventricular myocyte)



Tipos de calcio antagonistas

NO DIHIDROPIRIDINICOS

- Verapamilo
(fenilalkilaminas)
- Diltiazem (benzotiacepinas)

DIHIDROPIRIDINICOS

- NIFEDIPINO
- AMLIDIPINO
- NIMIDIPINO
- NICARDIPINA
- FELODOPINA
- ISRADIPINA
- NITRANDIPINA

dihidropiridínicos

- Disminución eventos cardiovasculares, sin evidencia de sangrado, cáncer o enfermedad coronaria
- Disminución de eventos stroke en comparación a otros antihipertensivos
- No efecto sobre los lípidos
- No efecto sobre homeostasis glucosa
- Combinación con IECA: tiene buen perfil de seguridad
- No efecto sobre electrolitos

ANTAGONISTAS DEL CALCIO

•Además de sus efectos antiarrítmicos y antianginosos los bloqueadores de los canales del Ca^{++} producen Hipotensión arterial al dilatar las arteriolas (inhibe la entrada de Ca^{++} al músculo liso arterial)

•VERAPAMILO , DILTIAZEM, NIFEDIPINO

•INDICACIONES : PROFILAXIS Y TRATAMIENTO DE ANGINA E HIPERTENSION

•CONTRAINDICACIONES : shock cardiogénico

•Nifedipino : contraindicado en estenosis aórtica

•Verapamilo y diltiazem : insuficiencia cardíaca , uso de b-bloqueantes

•EFECTOS ADVERSOS :

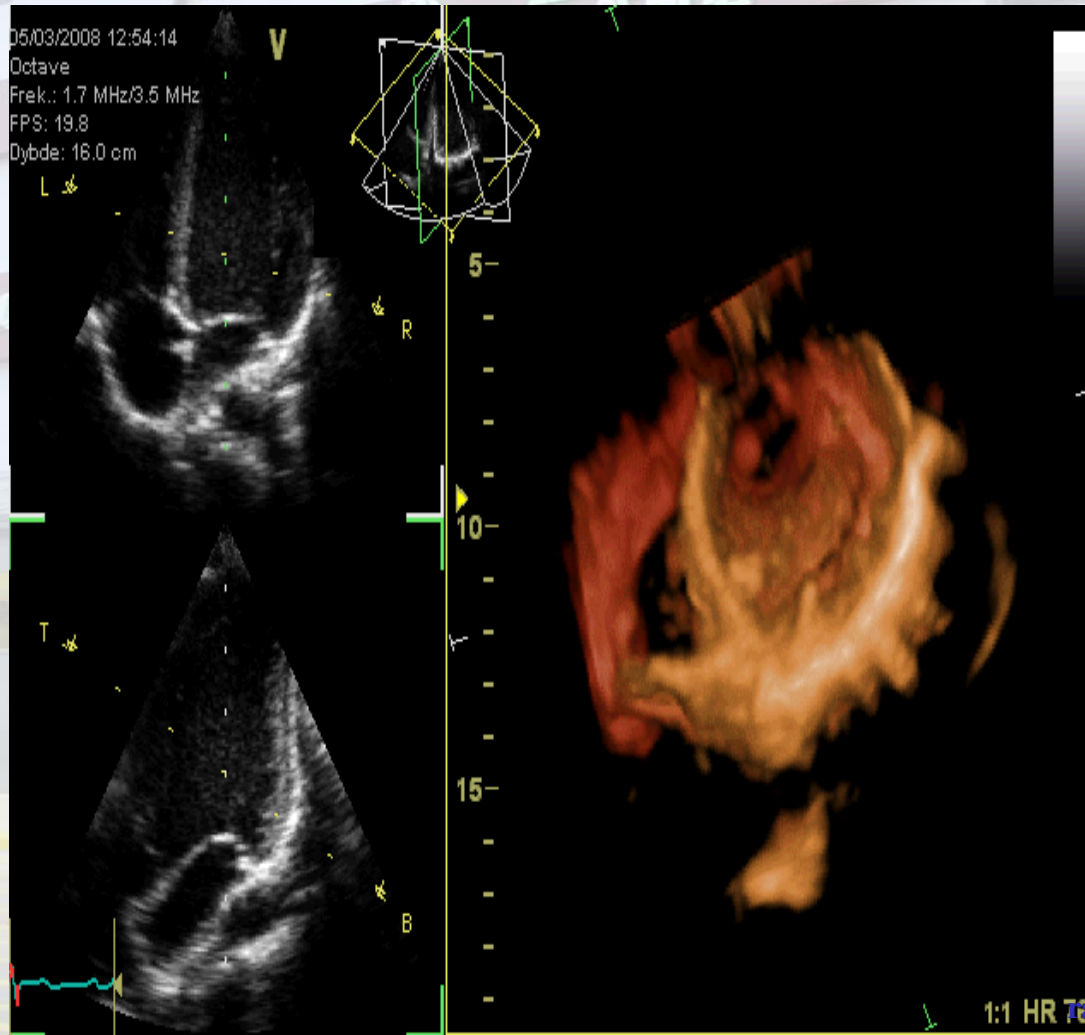
•Verapamilo, diltiazem : hipotensión , bradicardia , ICC, estreñimiento

•Nifedipino : hipotensión , taquicardia, edema periférico , rubefacción , mareo

VERAPAMILO

- Calcio antagonista; indicado para el tratamiento de taquiarritmias supraventriculares, que incluyen:
 - taquicardias paroxísticas supraventriculares, incluyendo las asociadas con las vías accesorias (WPW).
 - Control temporal de la frecuencia ventricular rápida en fibrilación auricular o aleteo

DIGOXINA



Digitalicos

Digoxina

Metildigoxina

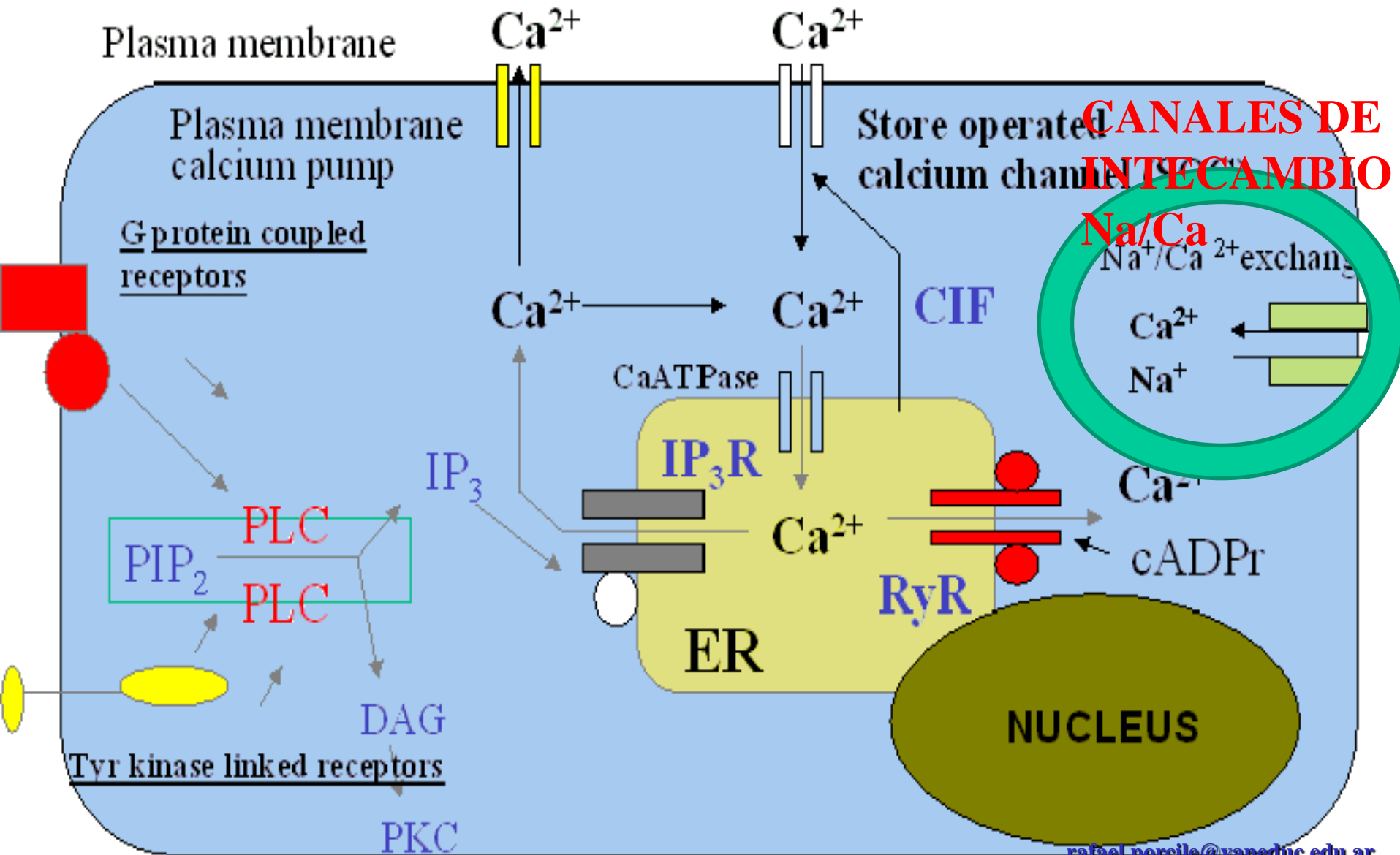
Bloquean la bomba ATPasa Na-K

Se incrementa la concentración de sodio intracelular

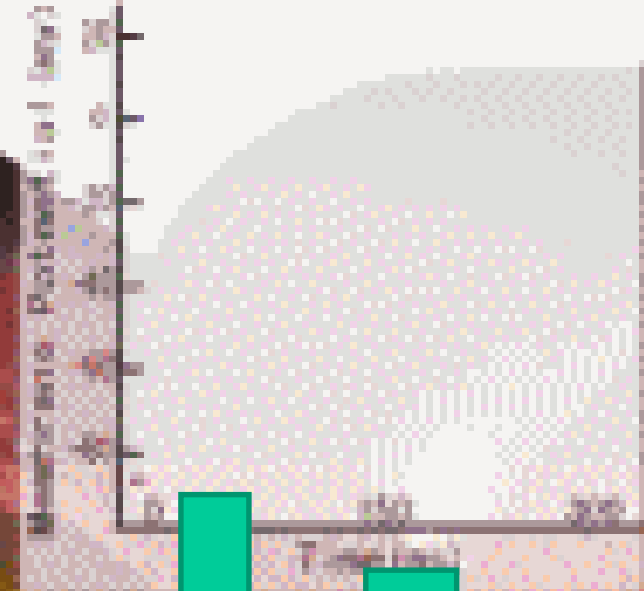
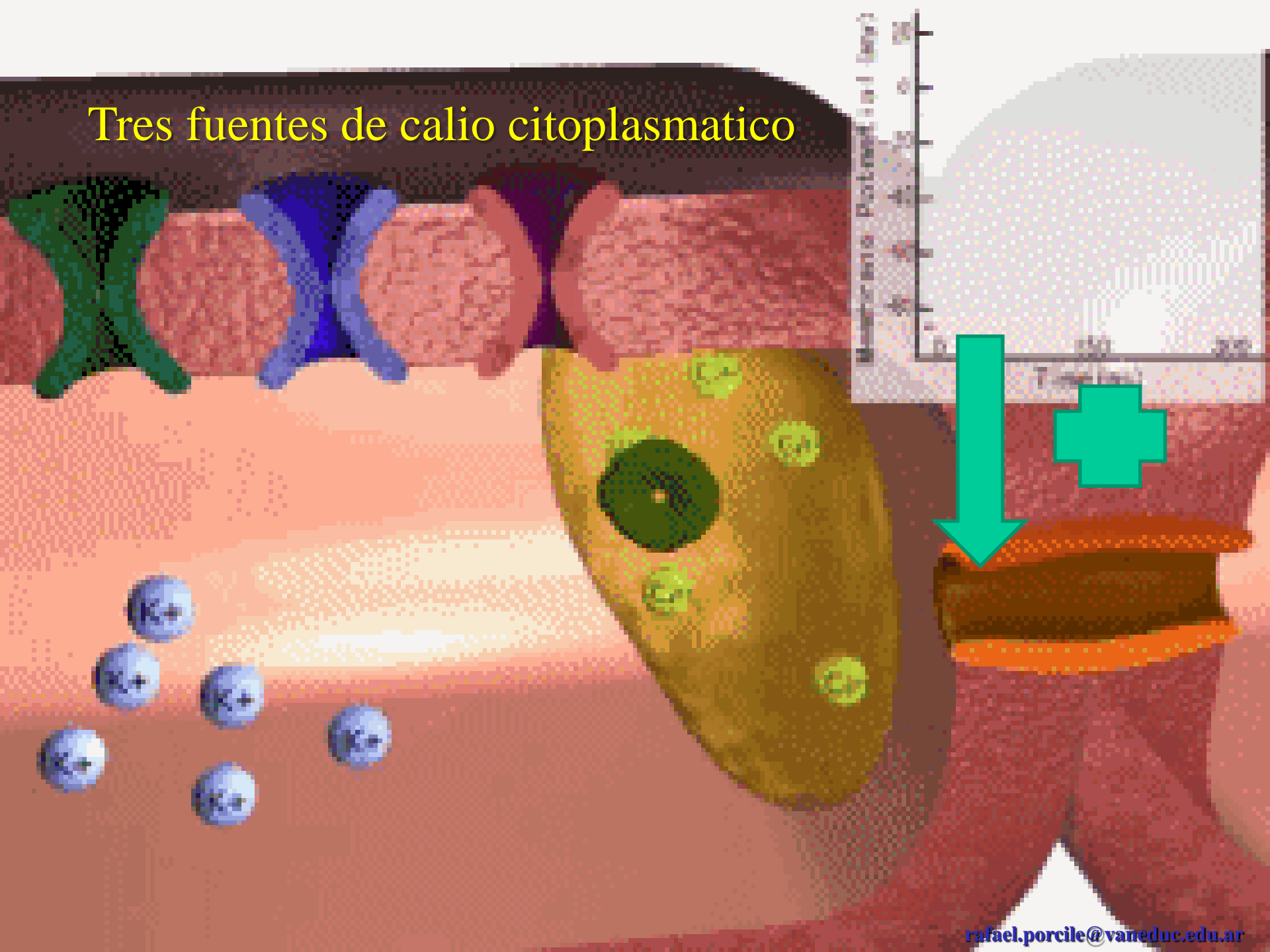
Se activa el intercambiador $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{++}$ de la membrana

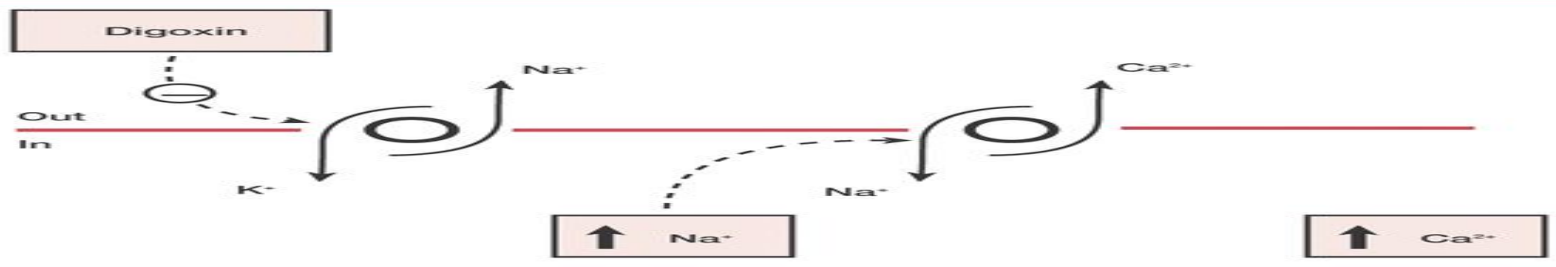
Incrementa la concentración de calcio intracelular

Calcium homeostasis

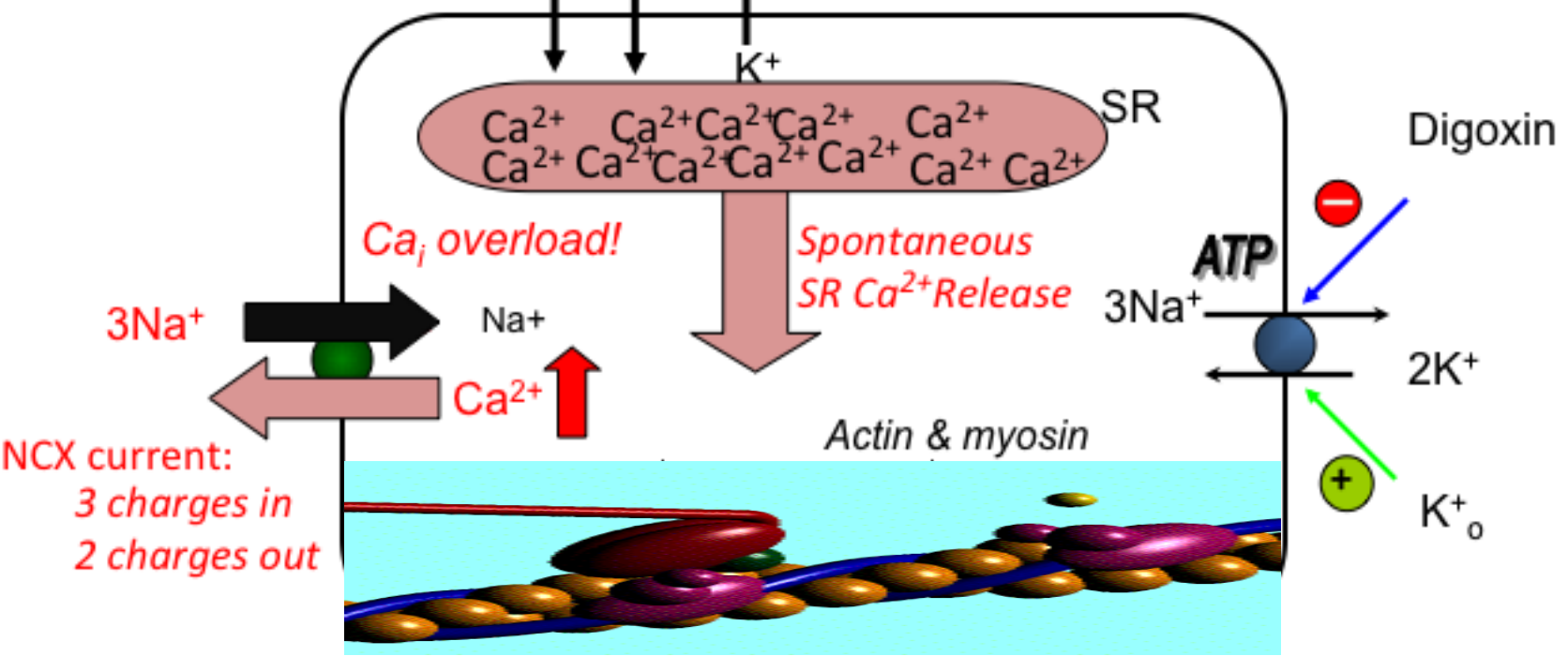


Tres fuentes de calcio citoplasmatico

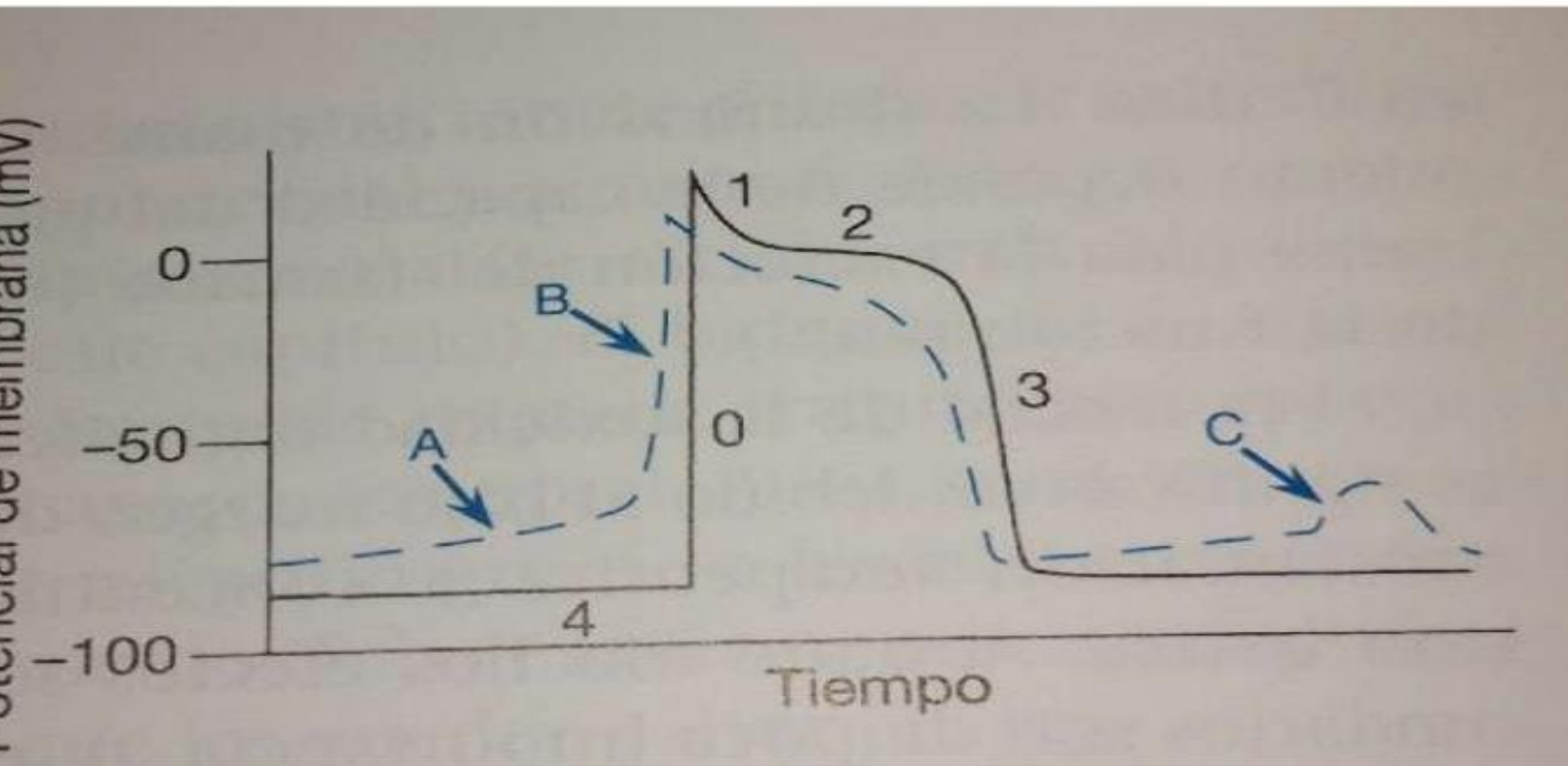




Na_o^+ : 140 mM	Na_i^+ : 7 mM
Ca_o^{2+} : 2 mM	Ca_i^{2+} : ~100 nM
K_o^+ : 4 mM	K_i^+ : 145 mM



Digoxina



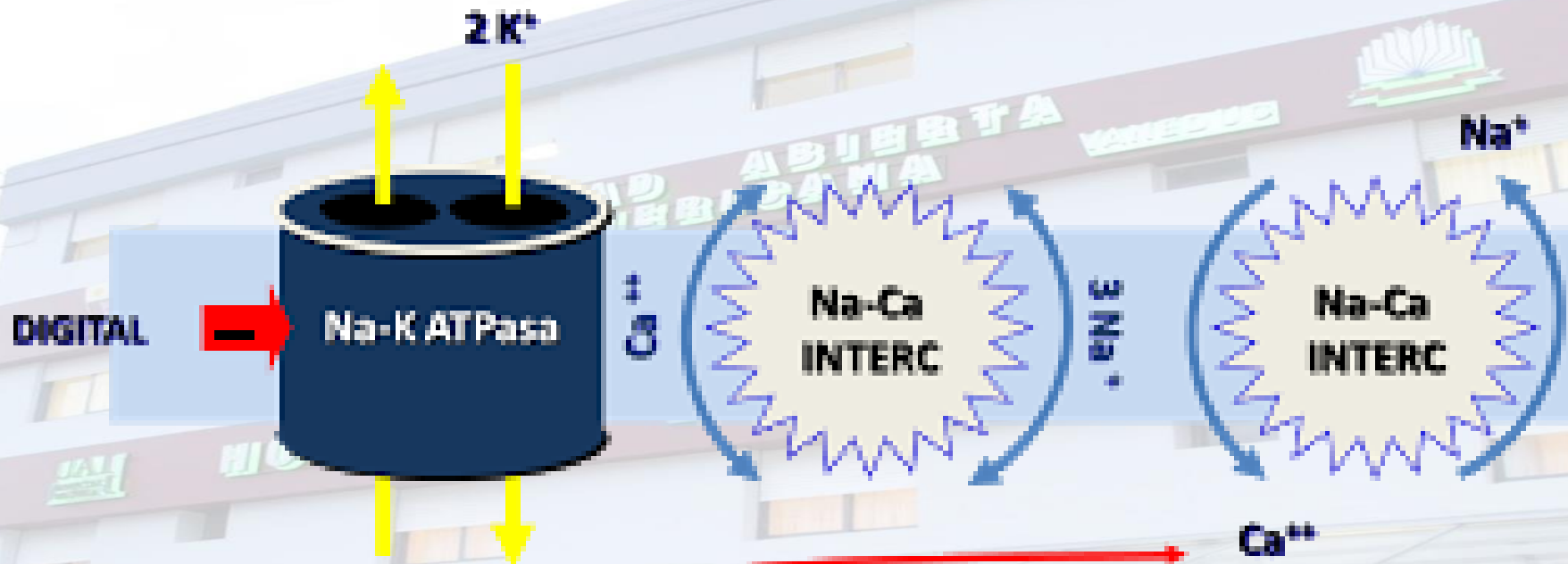
Digoxina

Fármaco	Biodisponibilidad	Metabolismo del primer paso	Vida media	Unión a proteínas	Volumen de distribución	pKa	Comienzo de acción (IV)	eliminación
Digoxina	75%	Si	36hrs	20 - 30%	6 - 7L/kg	7,15	5 – 30 min	Renal 80%

0,5 – 2 ng/ml

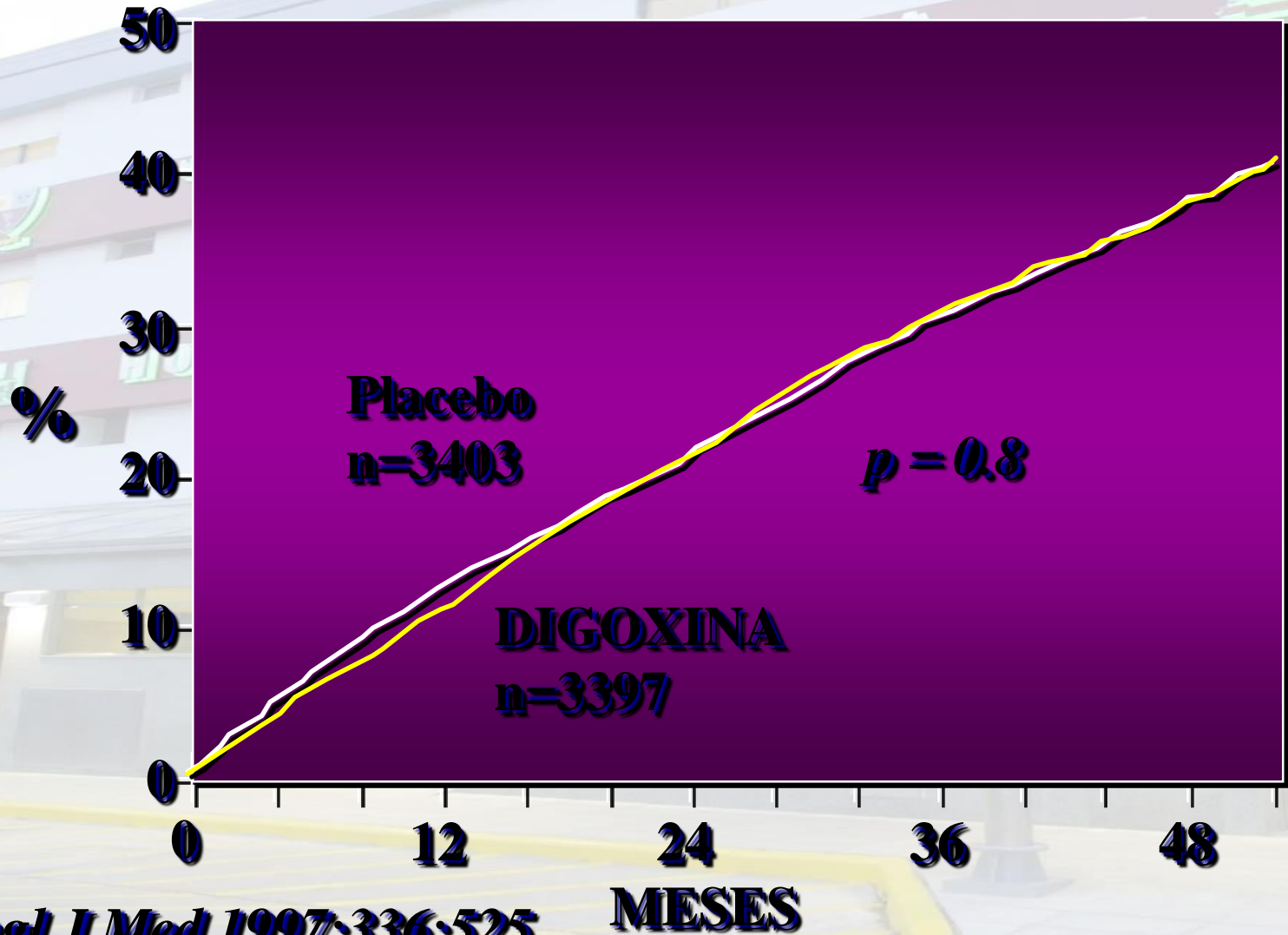
Indicaciones:

- ✓ ICC complicada por fibrilación auricular
- ✓ ICC tratamiento de arritmias supraventriculares
- ✓ ICC sintomática que no responde a IECA, ARAII, diuréticos, β bloqueantes
- ✓ Taquicardias supraventriculares de reentrada



Al aumentar cargas positivas intracelulares reduce la polarización diastólica

DIGOXINA Y MORTALIDAD EN ICC



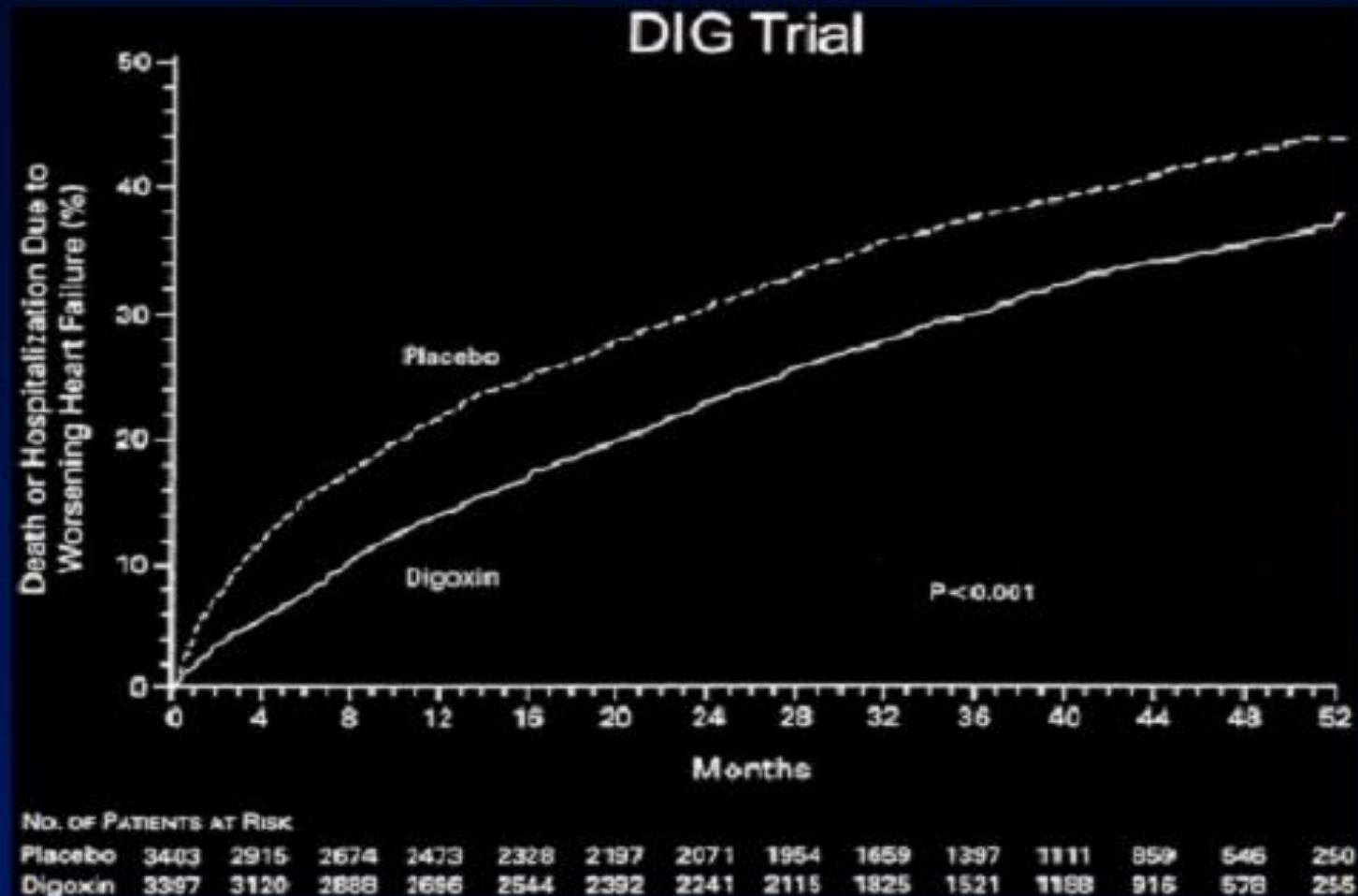
DIG

N Engl J Med 1997;336:525

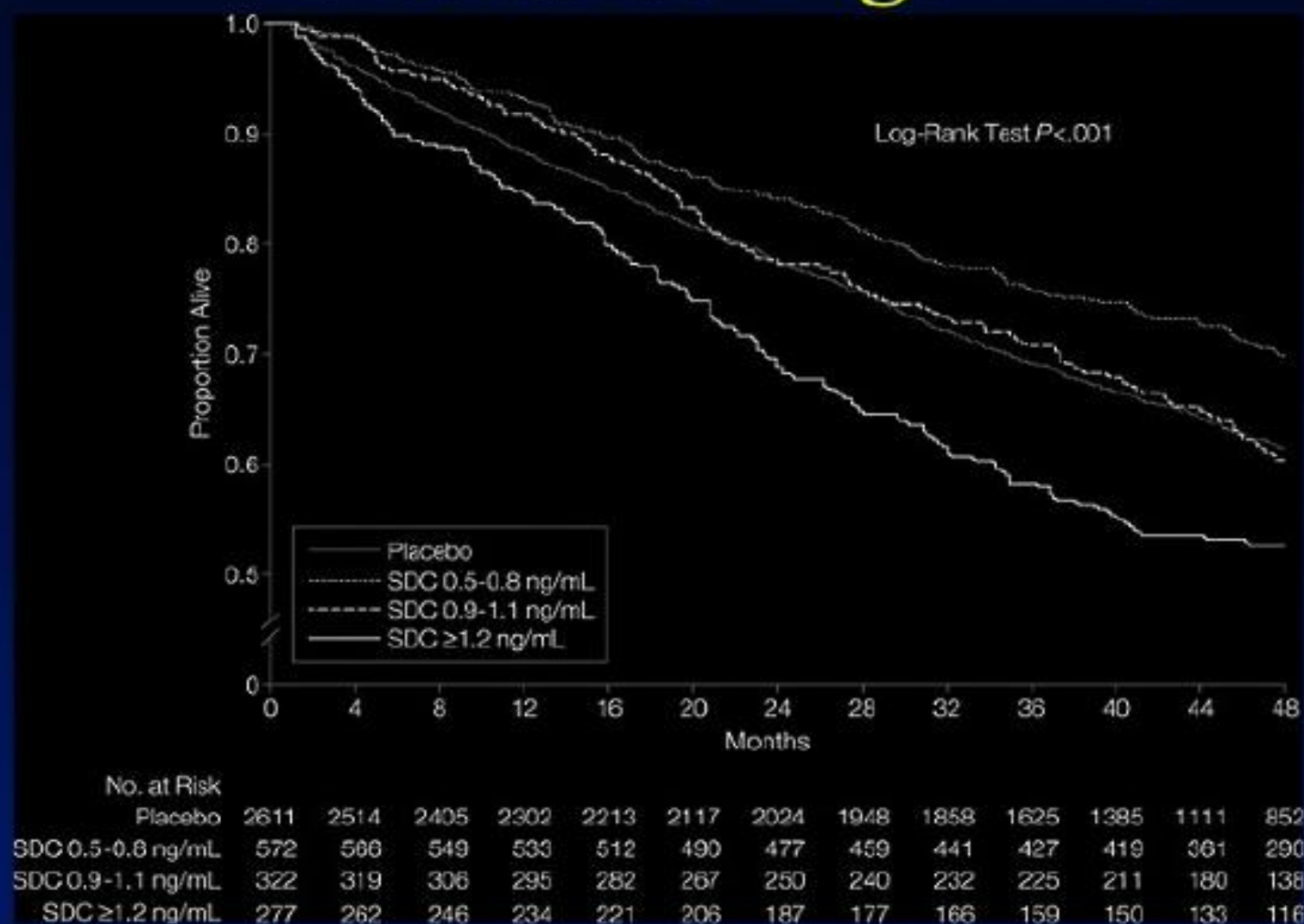
MESES

Pero Disminuye los Internamientos y Síntomas

Mortalidad y hospitalizaciones

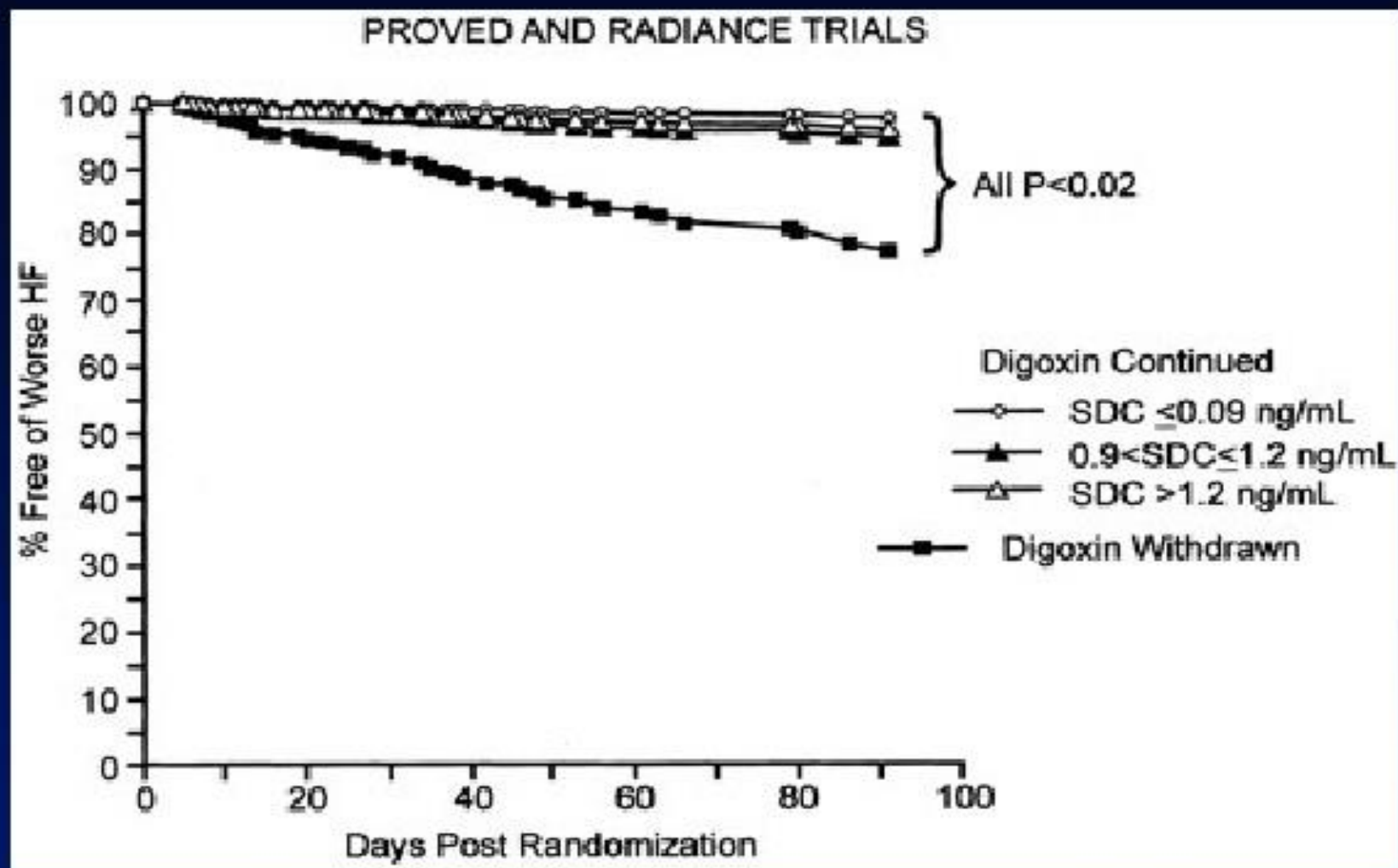


Mortalidad Depende de los Niveles de Digoxina



S S Rathore. *JAMA*. 2003;289:871-878

Digoxin Withdrawal Worsens HF, Independent of Dig Level

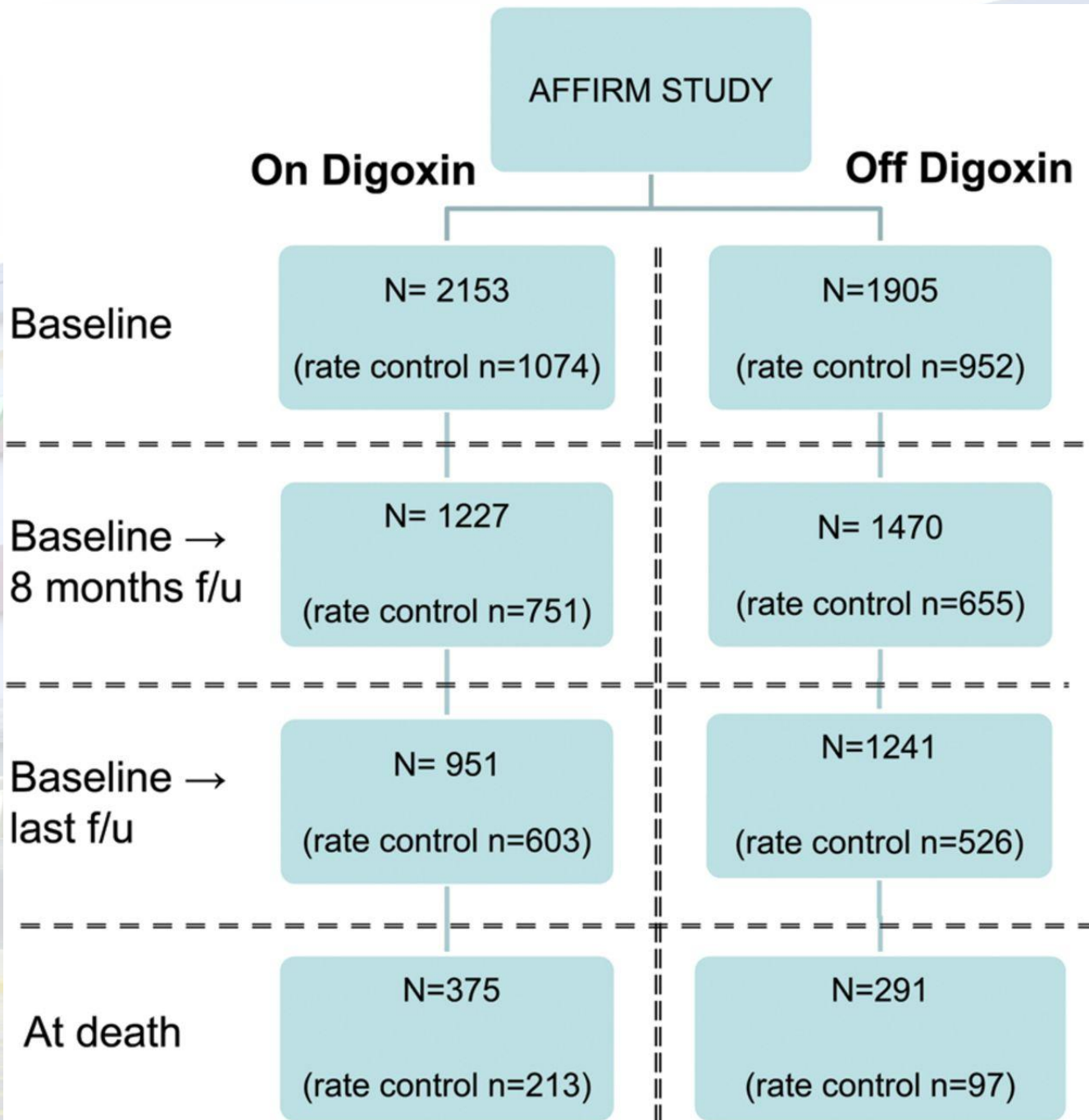


Increased mortality among patients taking digoxin—analysis from the AFFIRM study

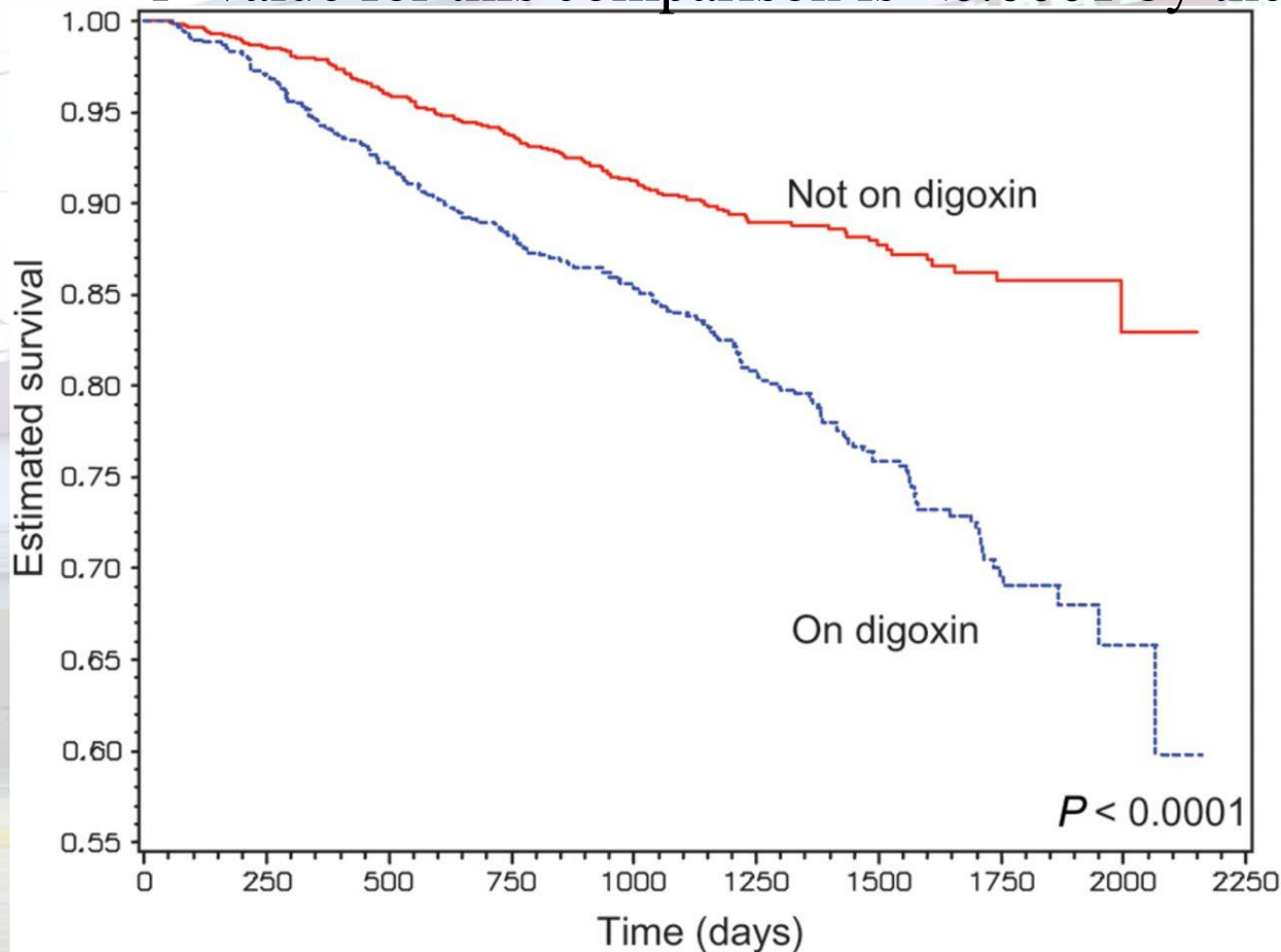
European Heart Journal (2013) 34, 1481–1488
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehs348

The AFFIRM trial randomized 4060 patients to rhythm control (2033 patients) vs. rate control (2027 patients).

The study included 1594 females representing 39.3% of the study cohort. Overall, 2816 patients (69.4%) received digoxin within 6 months of randomization and/or during the study.



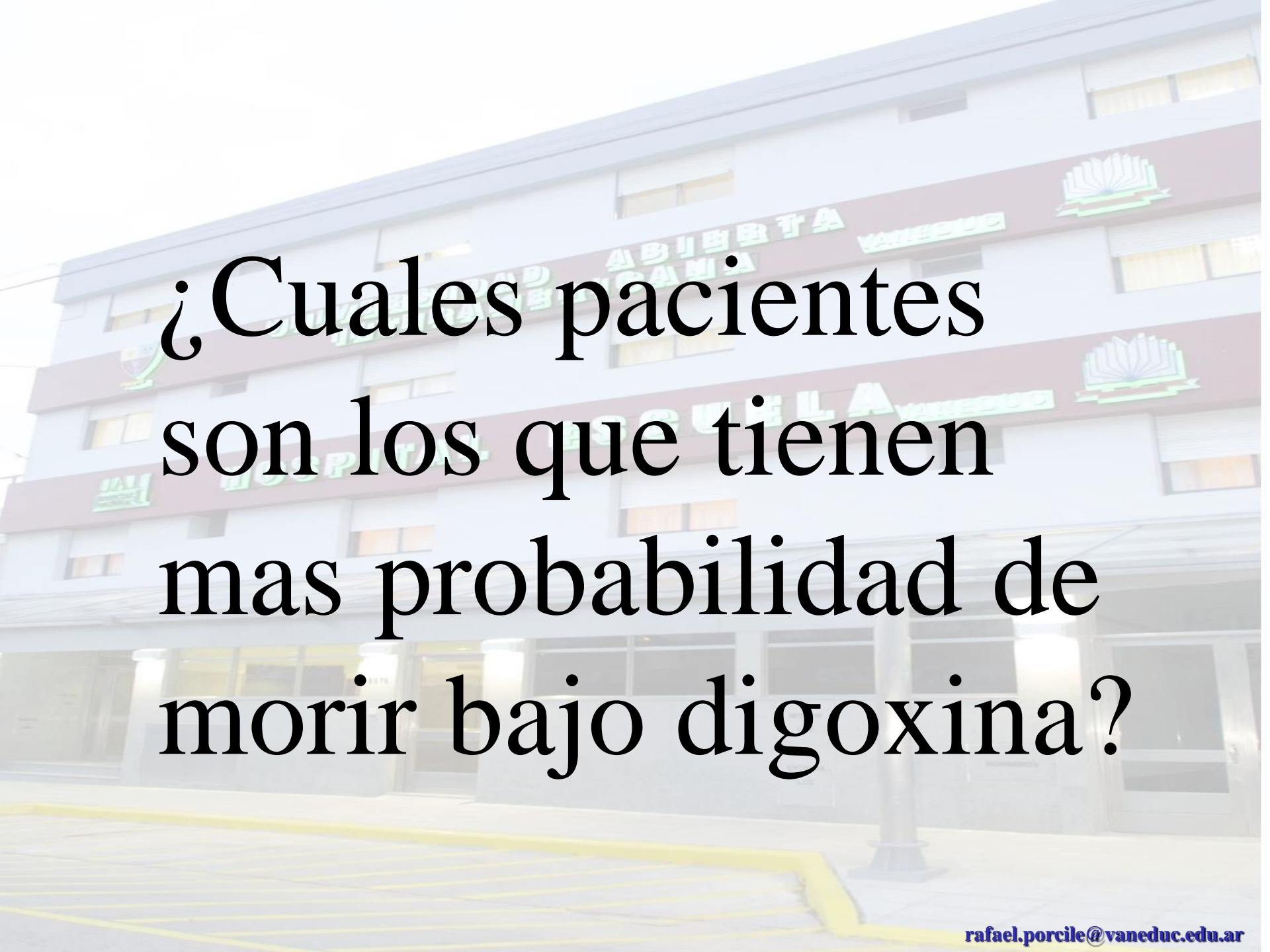
Kaplan–Meier curves for all-cause mortality based on digoxin use during the study. Shown are Kaplan–Meier curves for all-cause mortality in patients always or never on digoxin during the study. *P*-value for this comparison is <0.0001 by the likelihood ratio test.



Increased mortality among patients taking digoxin—analysis from the AFFIRM study

European Heart Journal (2013) 34, 1481–1488
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehs348

Digoxin was associated with a significant increase in all-cause mortality in patients with AF after correcting for clinical characteristics and comorbidities, regardless of gender or of the presence or absence of HF. These findings call into question the widespread use of digoxin in patients with AF



¿Cuales pacientes
son los que tienen
mas probabilidad de
morir bajo digoxina?

Patients with no congestive heart failure and ejection fraction $\geq 40\%$

In patients with AF and no HF, digoxin was associated with a 37% increase in mortality.

This group represented more than half of all patients enrolled in AFFIRM.

These findings are consistent with previously published results from the **Registry of Information and Knowledge about Swedish Heart Intensive care Admissions (RIKS-HIA) study.**¹²

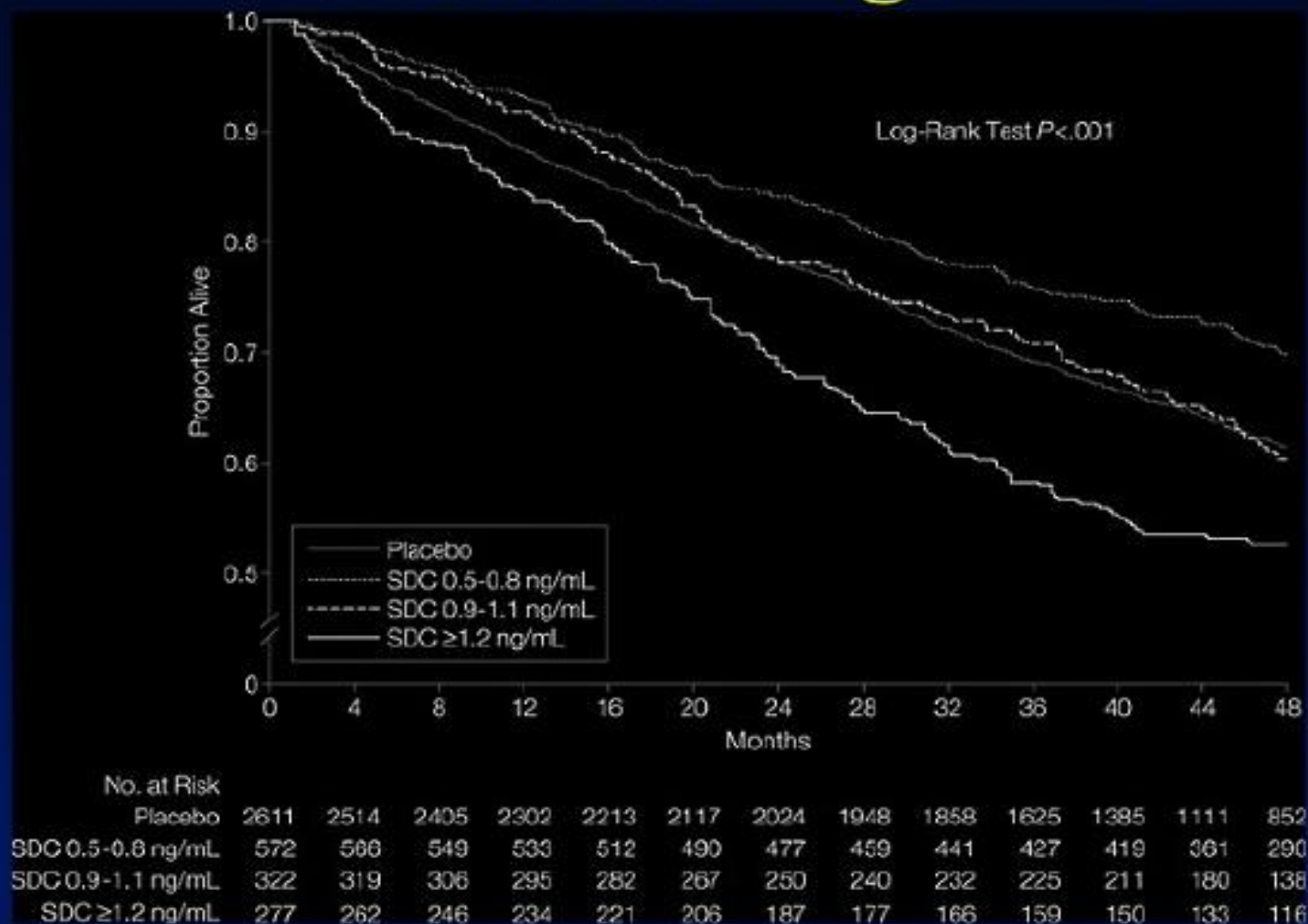
The RIKS-HIA study examined 1-year outcomes of patients with AF, CHF, or both on digoxin by comparing them to a matched group of patients not receiving digoxin.

The 4426 patients with AF and no history of CHF taking digoxin had a significant increase in overall mortality (estimated relative risk 1.42, 95% CI 1.29–1.56) compared with 16 587 controls at discharge.

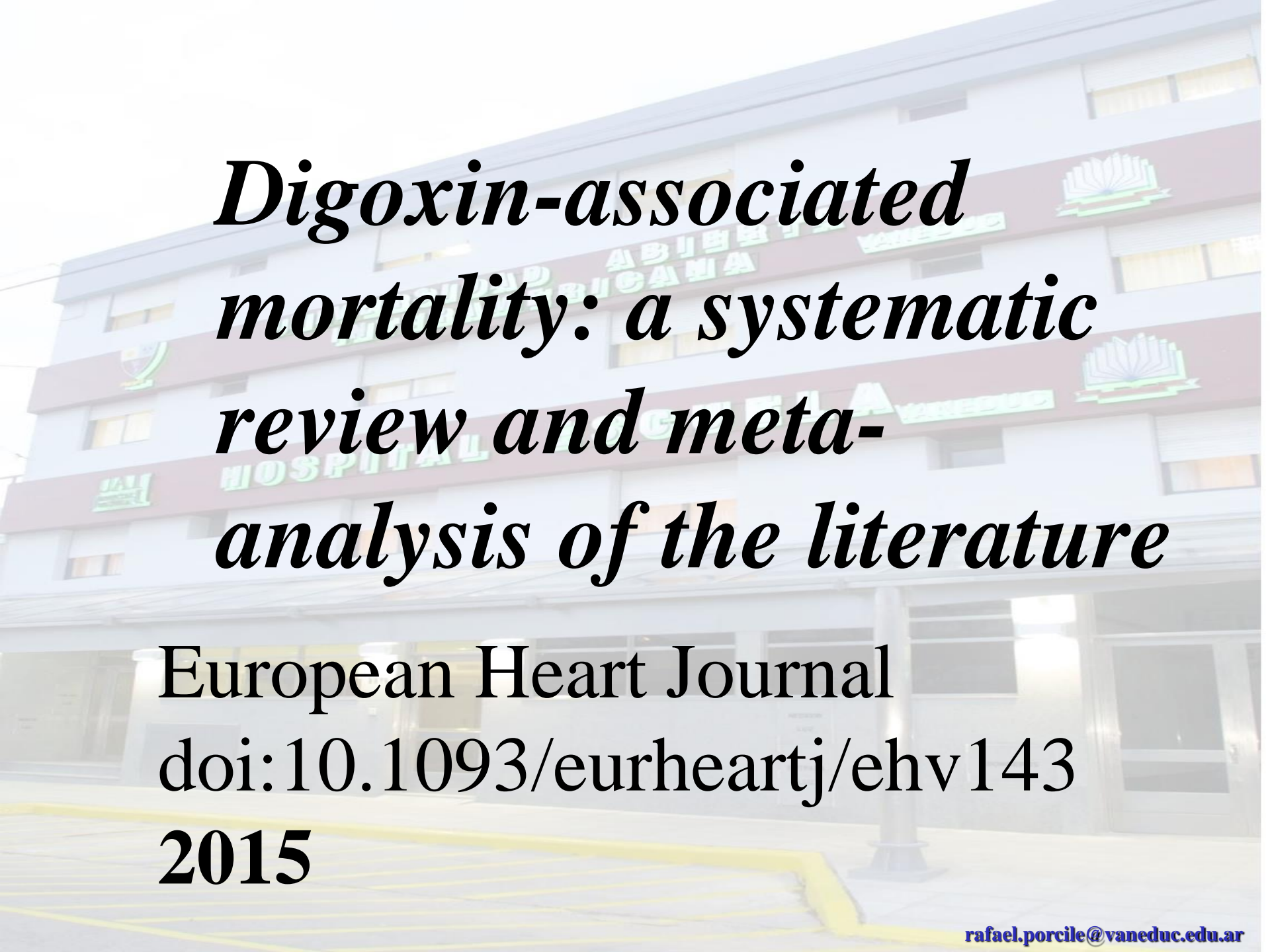
Among the 666 patients who died during the study, 375 (56.3%) received digoxin and 291 (43.7%) had no digoxin at the last follow-up visit before death.

When comparing those two groups, **cardiac death with no evidence of ischaemia was a significantly more frequent cause of death among patients on digoxin** at the last follow-up visit ($n = 139, 37.1\%$ vs. $n = 79, 27.1\%$, $P = 0.007$). There were no statistical differences for the following causes of death: cancer; pulmonary; and non-cardiovascular

Mortalidad Depende de los Niveles de Digoxina



S S Rathore. *JAMA*. 2003;289:871-878



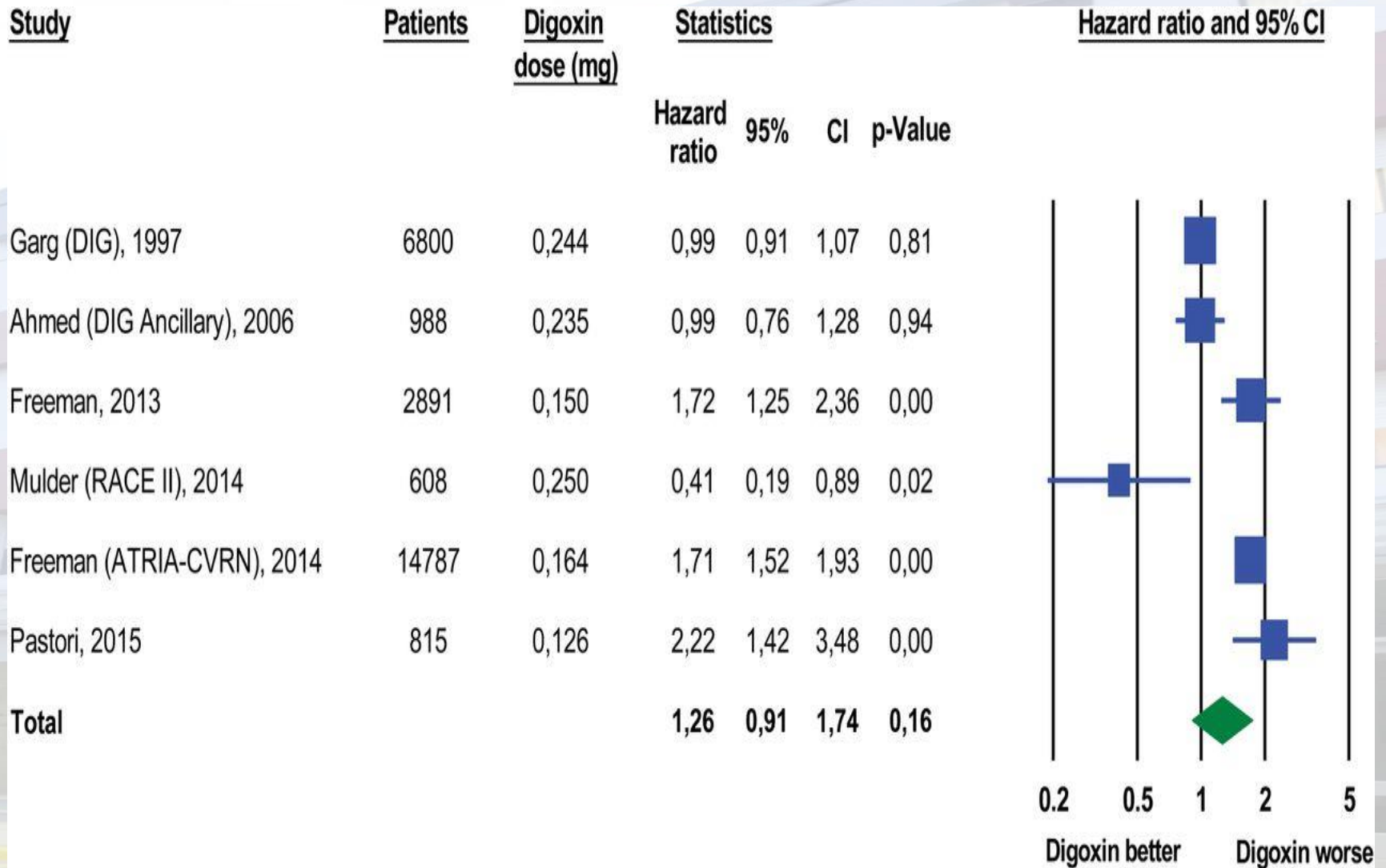
***Digoxin-associated
mortality: a systematic
review and meta-
analysis of the literature***

European Heart Journal

doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehv143

2015

Sensitivity analysis of six studies which provided data on digoxin dosing.



Mate Vamos et al. Eur Heart J 2015;eurheartj.ehv143

This meta-analysis of the contemporary literature indicates that **digoxin therapy particularly without proper serum level control is associated with an increased mortality risk in patients with AF and with CHF.** Our sensitivity analysis, however, suggests negative effects of digoxin particularly in the AF population but somewhat less unfavourable effects in the CHF population. Coupled with the notion emphasized by Rathore *et al.*,³³ **this calls for randomized trials of dose-adjusted digoxin therapy at least in CHF patients.** Until such proper randomized controlled trials are being completed, digoxin should be used with great caution (including monitoring plasma levels), particularly when administered for rate control in AF.