

# Fármacos inotrópicos II

**Rafael Porcile**

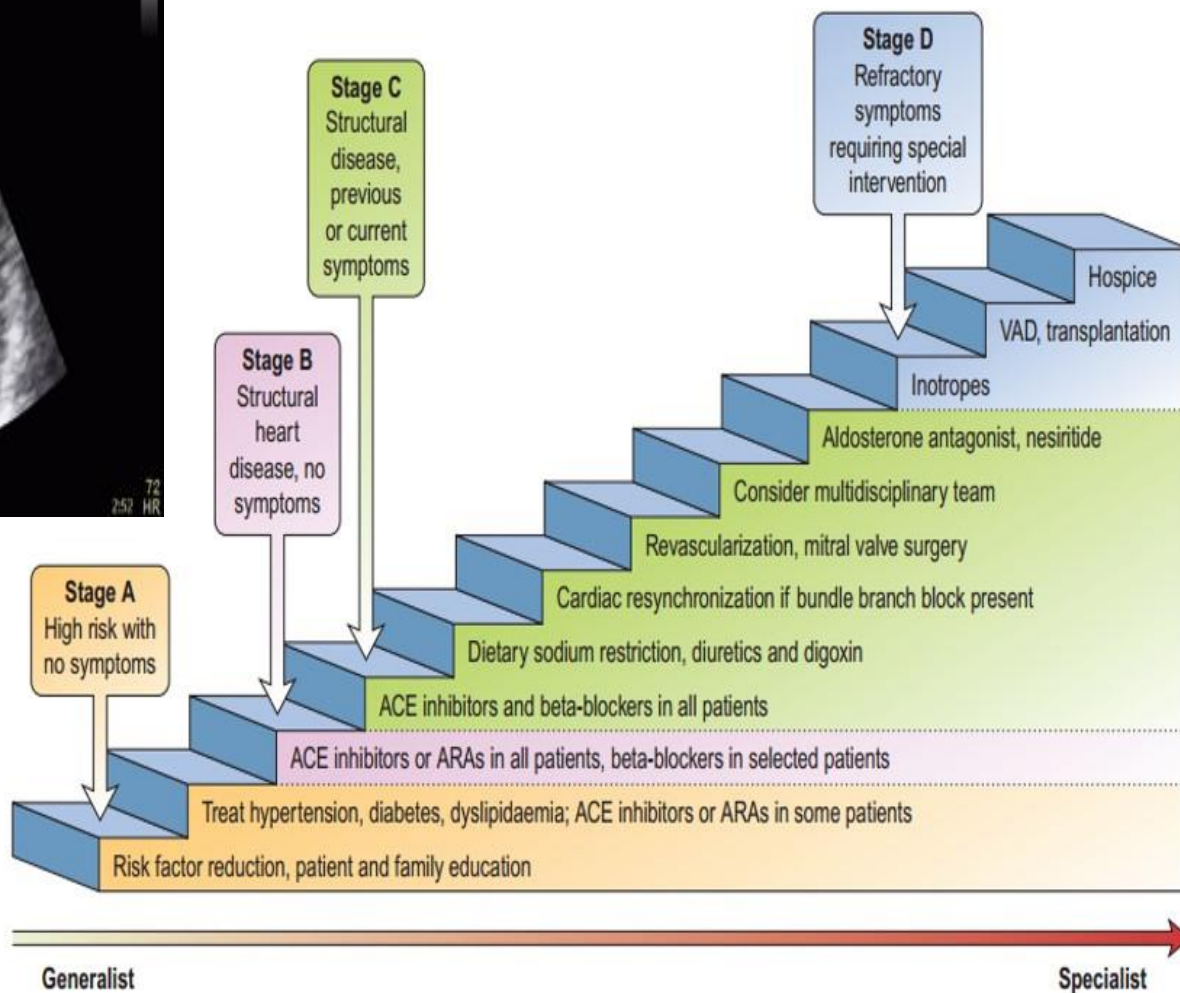
[rafael.porcile@vaneduc.edu.ar](mailto:rafael.porcile@vaneduc.edu.ar)

**DEPARTAMENTO DE CARDIOLOGIA  
CATEDRA DE FISILOGÍA**

**Universidad Abierta Interamericana**



WV



**Figure 14.54** Stages of heart failure and treatment options for systolic heart failure. ARA, angiotensin II receptor antagonist; ACE, angiotensin-converting enzyme; VAD, ventricular assisted device.

# LOS MISMOS MENSAJEROS PUEDEN TENER EFECTOS DIFERENTES EN AMBOS CASOS

## Vascular Endothelium

Vascular endothelium in  
epicardial coronary  
arteries and veins  
(Main Cor VE)

Vascular endothelium in  
intramyocardial coronary  
arteries and veins  
(Small Cor VE)

Cor VE



SMOOTH  
MUSCLE CELLS



platelet aggregation  
thrombosis/fibrinolysis

vasomotricity

inflammation/growth

## Cardiac Endothelium

Endothelium in  
myocardial capillaries  
(Myo Cap E)

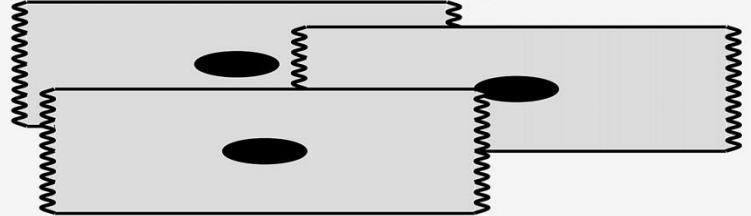
Endocardial  
endothelium  
(EE)

Myo Cap E

EE




CARDIOMYOCYTES



contractile  
performance

rhythmicity

Una misma molécula  
puede incrementar o  
reducir el amp cíclico  
celular según el  
receptor de  
membrana que la  
capte

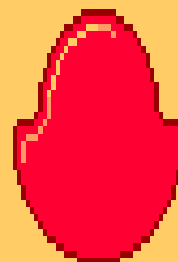
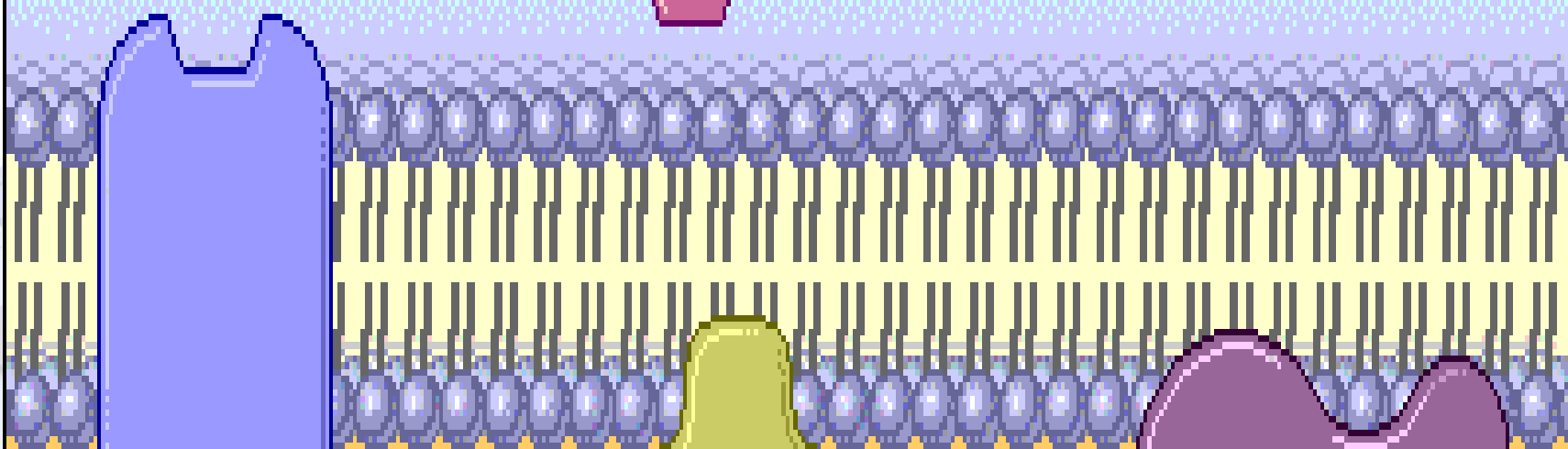


**EL MUSCULO LISO  
RELAJA Y EL  
MIOCARDIO  
CONTRAE**

The background image shows a multi-story school building with a light blue facade and a dark red horizontal band. The building has several windows and a covered entrance area. Signs on the building include 'COMUNIDAD AMERICANA' and 'ESCUELA' in green letters. There are also logos of a stylized tree or plant on the building's facade.

# ¿QUE DIFERENCIA A LOS RECEPTORES ADRENERGICOS?

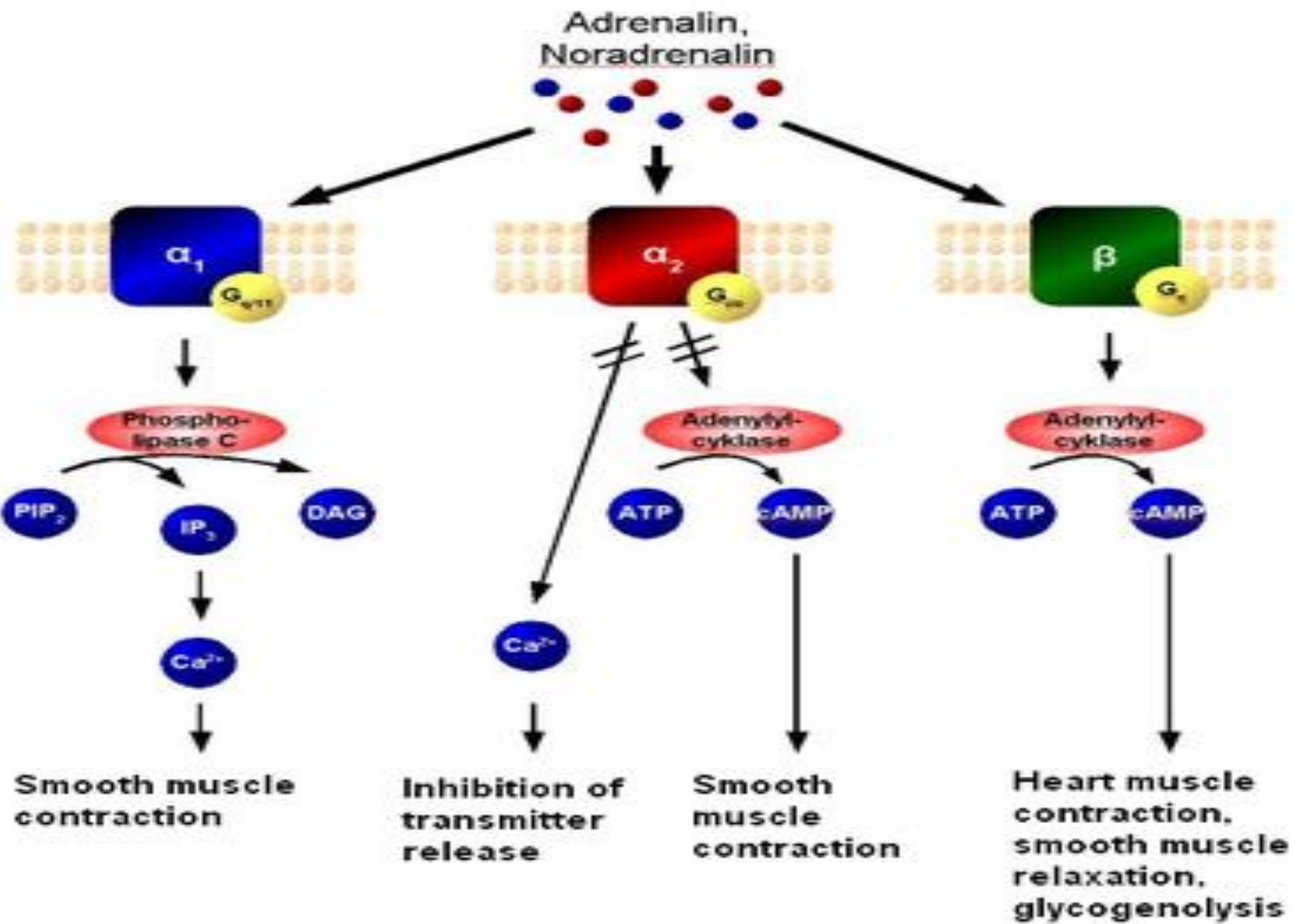
Fluido extracelular



Dentro de la célula

SAGUN EL TIPO  
DE PROTEINA G  
LAS  
CATECOLAMINAS  
PUEDEN ELEVAR  
O REDUCIR EL  
AMP CICLICO





**$\beta$ -1 receptors**



Increased  
chronotropy and  
inotropy

Increased  
AV-node  
conduction  
velocity



Increased  
renin release

**$\beta$ -2 receptors**



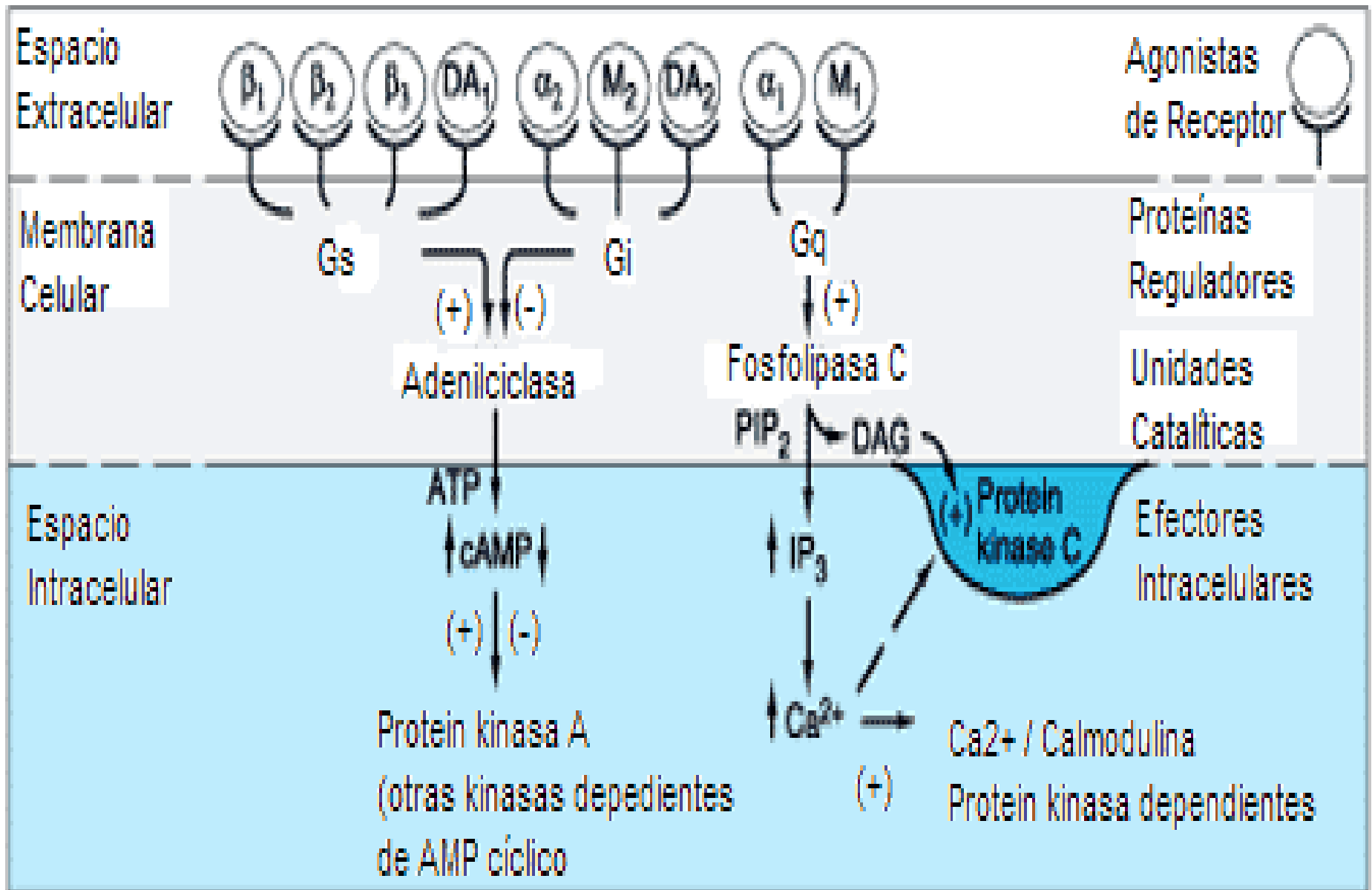
Bronchodilation



Uterine relaxation  
(tocolysis)

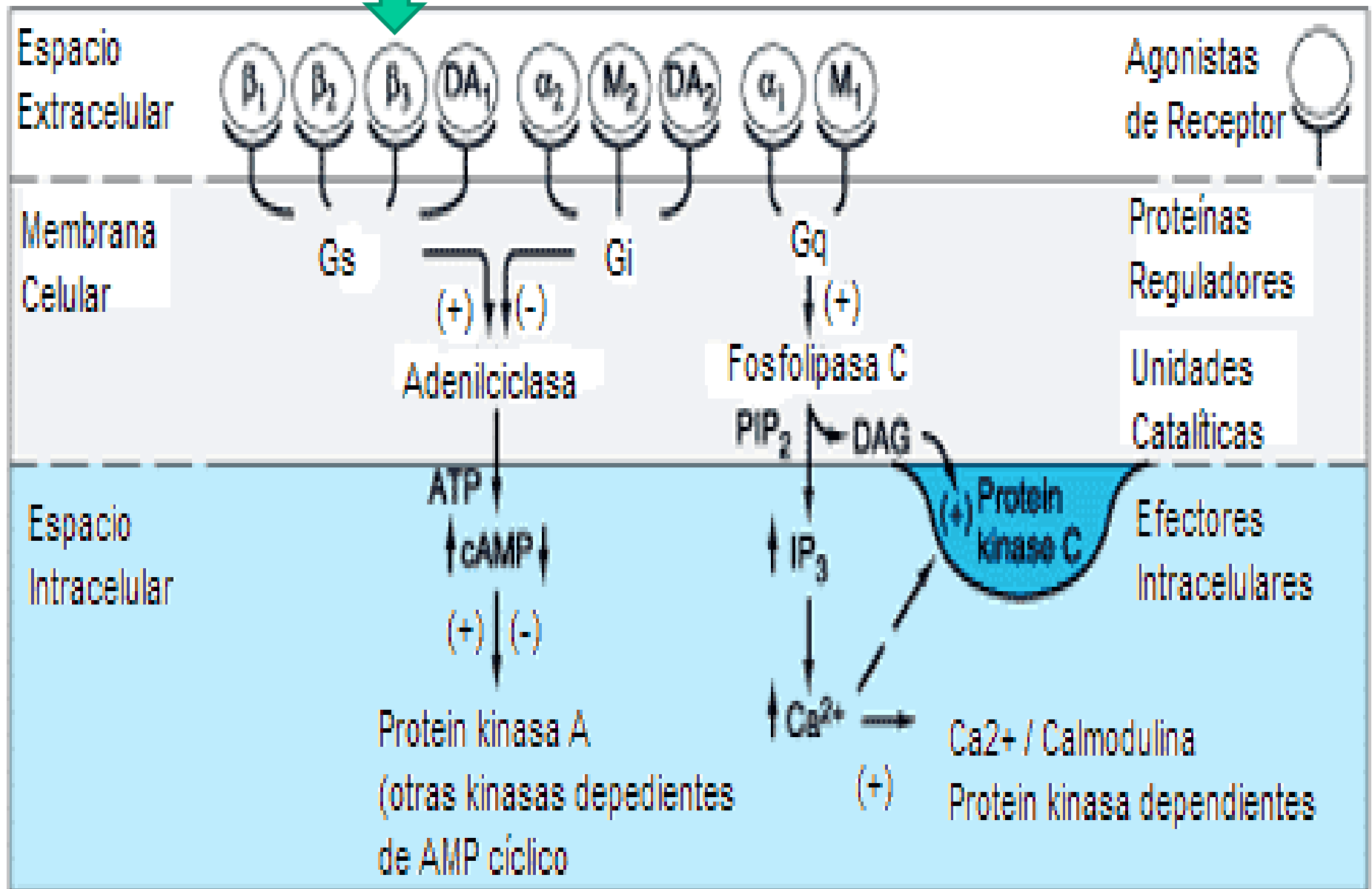
**$\beta$ -3 receptors**

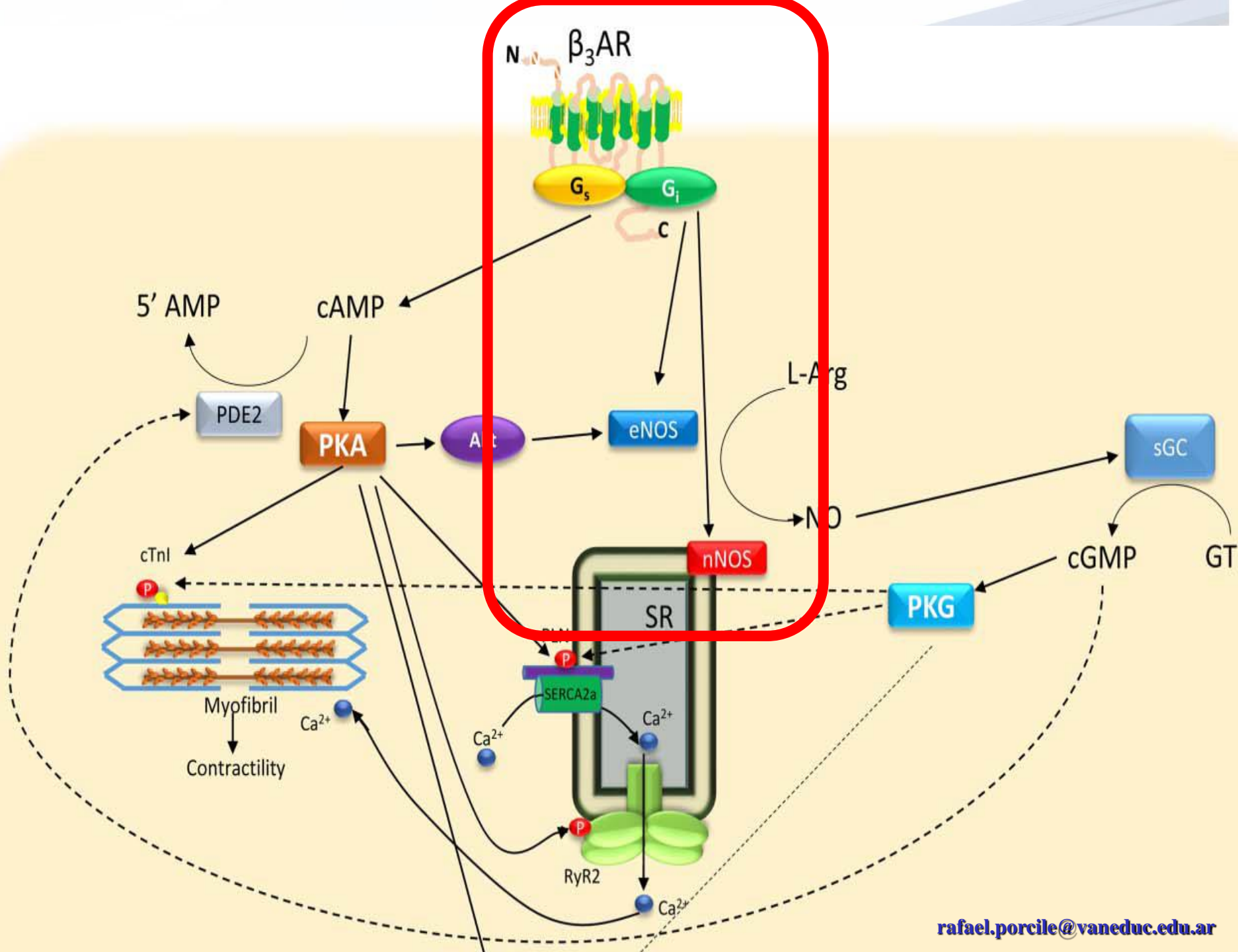






3





# Targeting $\beta_3$ -Adrenergic Receptors in the Heart: Selective Agonism and $\beta$ -Blockade

J Cardiovasc Pharmacol **2017**;69:71–78

**$\beta_3$ ARs** are present in the

cardiovascular system, mainly in myocardium and endothelium, role **in modulating cardiac function and angiogenesis, respectively**

For these reasons, the  $\beta_3$ AR | **comparable or opposite to those elicited by  $\beta_1$ - and  $\beta_2$ AR stimulation.**

# Targeting $\beta_3$ -Adrenergic Receptors in the Heart: Selective Agonism and $\beta$ -Blockade

J Cardiovasc Pharmacol **2017**;69:71–78

Moreover, in the heart, the stimulation of  $\beta_3$ ARs **leads to increased endothelial nitric oxide (NO) synthase (eNOS)<sub>2</sub> or neuronal (nNOS) activation**



# Targeting $\beta_3$ -Adrenergic Receptors in the Heart: Selective Agonism and $\beta$ -Blockade

J Cardiovasc Pharmacol 2017;69:71–78

In line with the notion that  $\beta_3$ AR activation **overexpression or persistent activation of  $\beta_3$ AR is cardioprotective and can attenuate pathological LV hypertrophy induced by continuous infusion of isoproterenol and angiotensin II, or by transaortic constriction, in mice**

# G-protein Linked Vascular Receptors and their Biological Actions

G-protein	2nd Messenger
Gs	↑ cAMP
Gi	↓ cAMP
Gq	↑ IP <sub>3</sub> & ↑ Rho-kinase

SAGUN EL TIPO  
DE PROTEINA G  
LAS  
CATECOLAMINAS  
PUEDEN  
ELEVAR O  
REDUCIR EL  
AMP CICLICO



**CADA TIPO DE  
RECEPTOR TIENE  
UNA PROTEINA G  
DIFERENTE**

# G-protein Linked Vascular Receptors and their Biological Agonists

G-protein	2nd Messenger	Receptor	Biological Agonist
Gs	↑ cAMP	$\beta_2$	Epinephrine
		A <sub>2</sub>	Adenosine
		IP	Prostacyclin
Gi	↓ cAMP	$\alpha_2$	Norepinephrine/ Epinephrine
Gq	↑ IP <sub>3</sub> & ↑ Rho-kinase	$\alpha_1$	Norepinephrine/ Epinephrine
		ET <sub>A</sub>	Endothelin-1
		AT <sub>1</sub>	Angiotensin II
		V <sub>1</sub>	Vasopressin

# • Drogas Inotrópicas y vasoactivas

- Inopresores

- Dopamina
- Adrenalina
- Noradrenalina

- Inodilatadores

- Dobutamina
- Isoproterenol
- Inhibidores de la fosfodiesterasa
- Dopexamina
- Levosimendan



# Ejemplo

# A nivel miocárdico



Oxido Nítrico

GMPc

BNP

Calcio

Fosfodiesterasa

$\alpha$

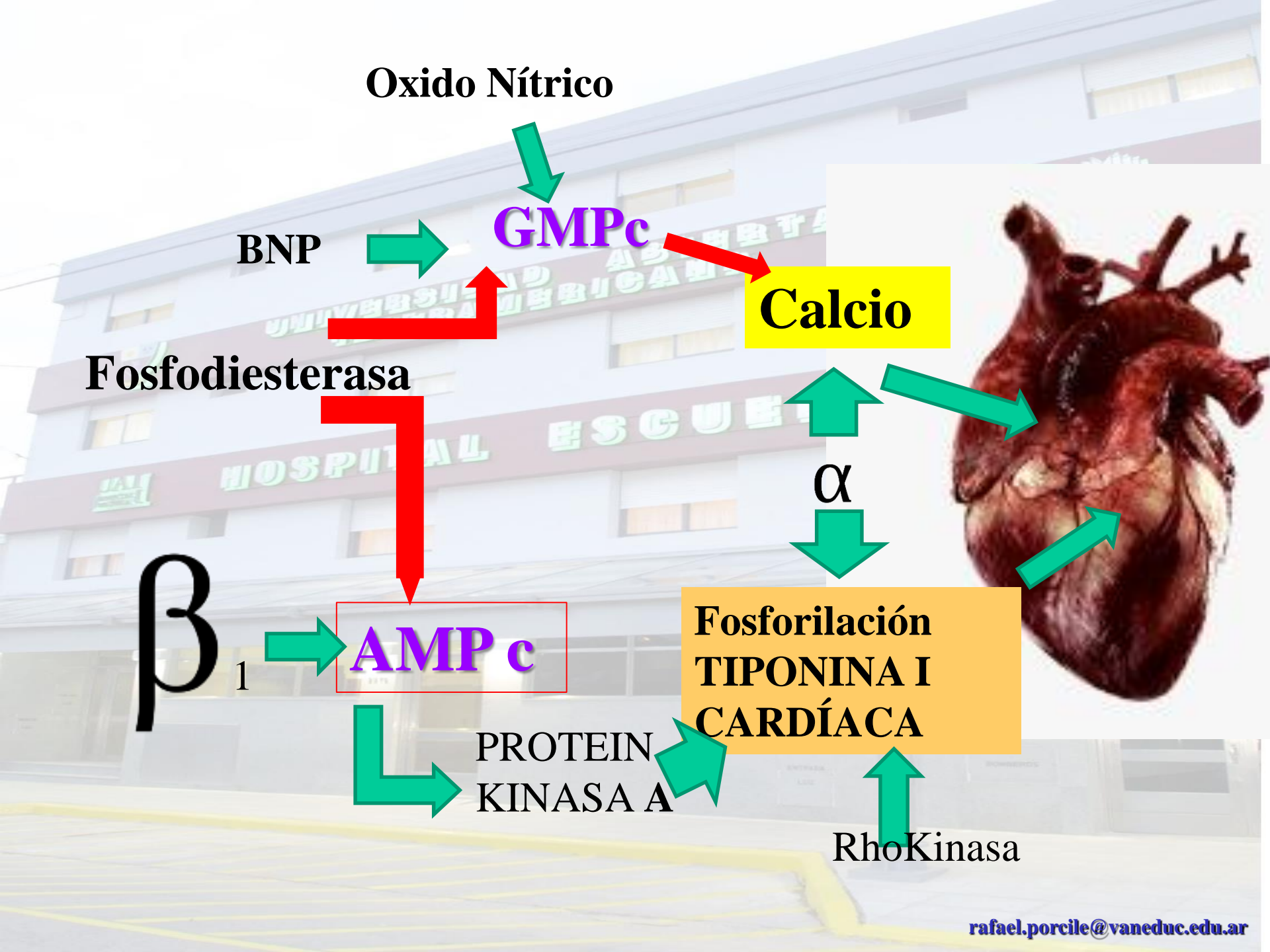
$\beta_1$

AMPc

Fosforilación  
TIPONINA I  
CARDÍACA

PROTEIN  
KINASA A

RhoKinasa





Oxido Nítrico

BNP

GMPC

Calcio

Fosfodiesterasa

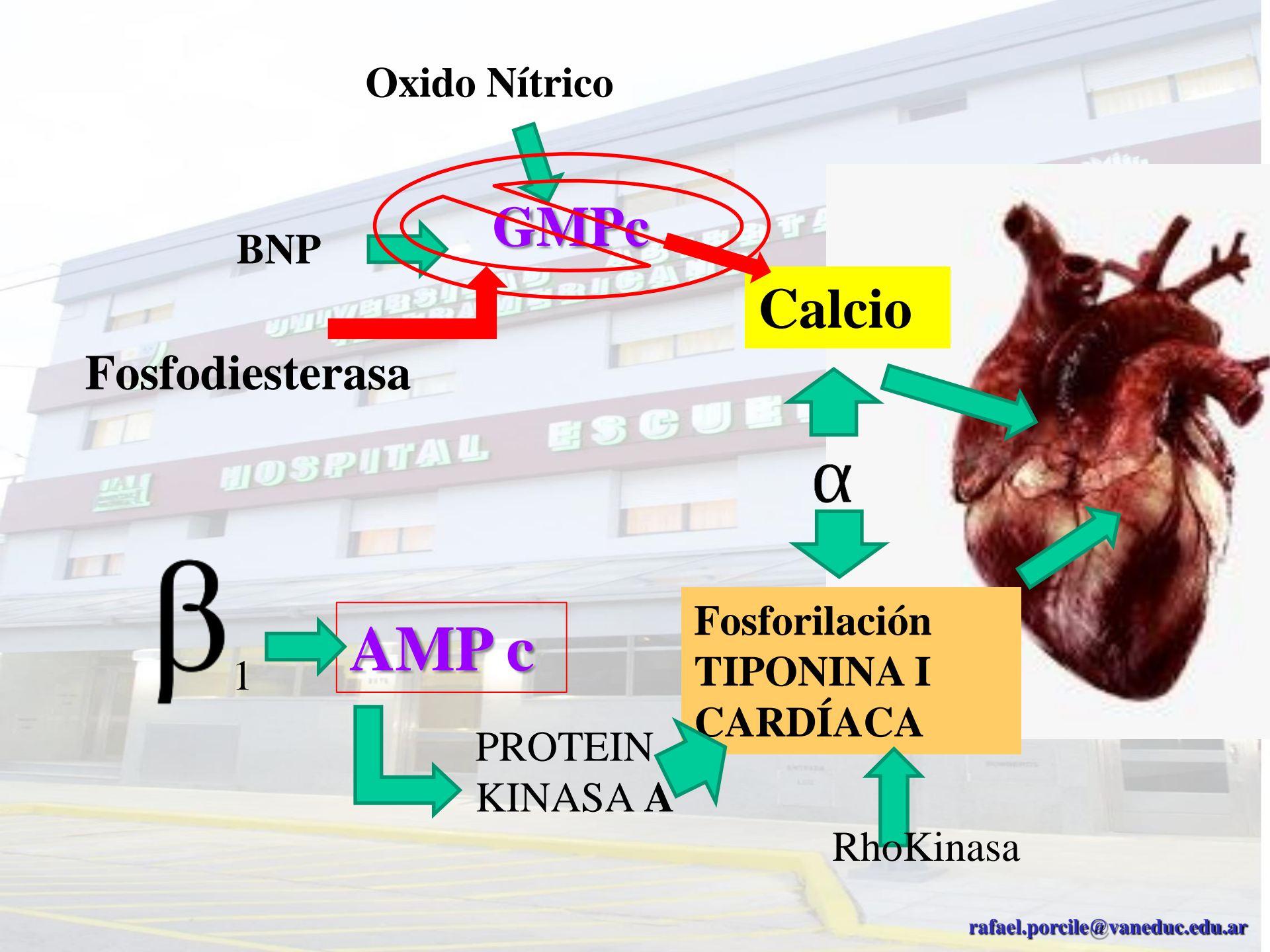
$\beta_1$

AMP c

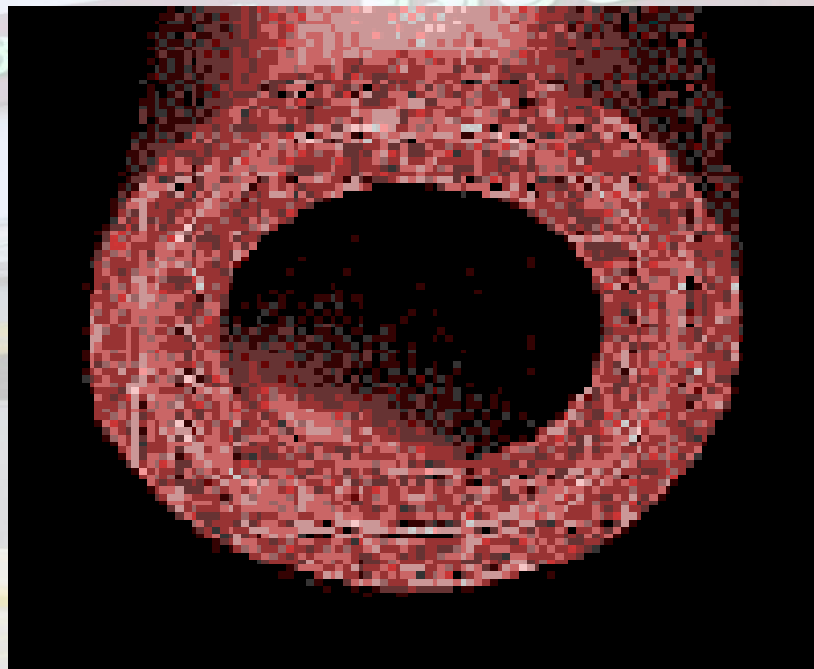
Fosforilación  
TIPONINA I  
CARDÍACA

PROTEIN  
KINASA A

RhoKinasa

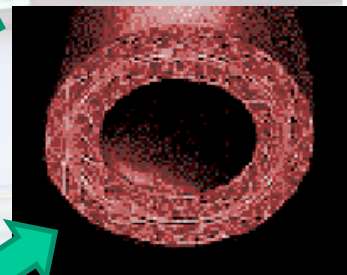
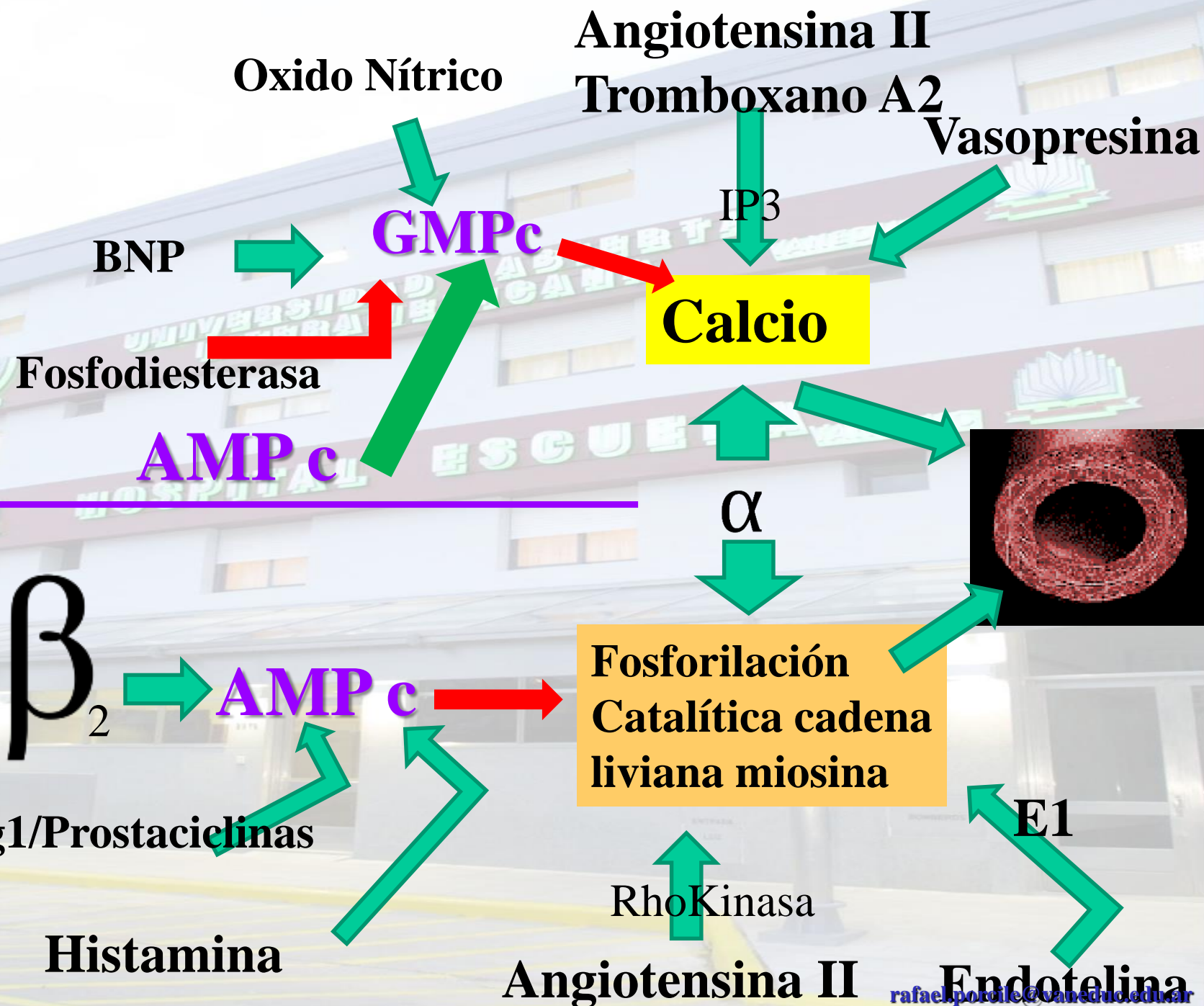


# A nivel periférico



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# • Drogas Inotrópicas y vasoactivas

## • Inopresores

– Dopamina

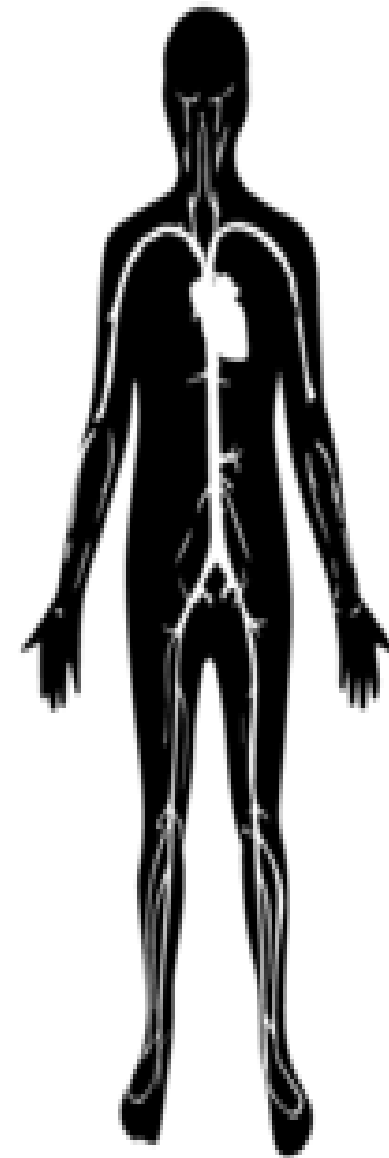
– Adrenalina

– Noradrenalina

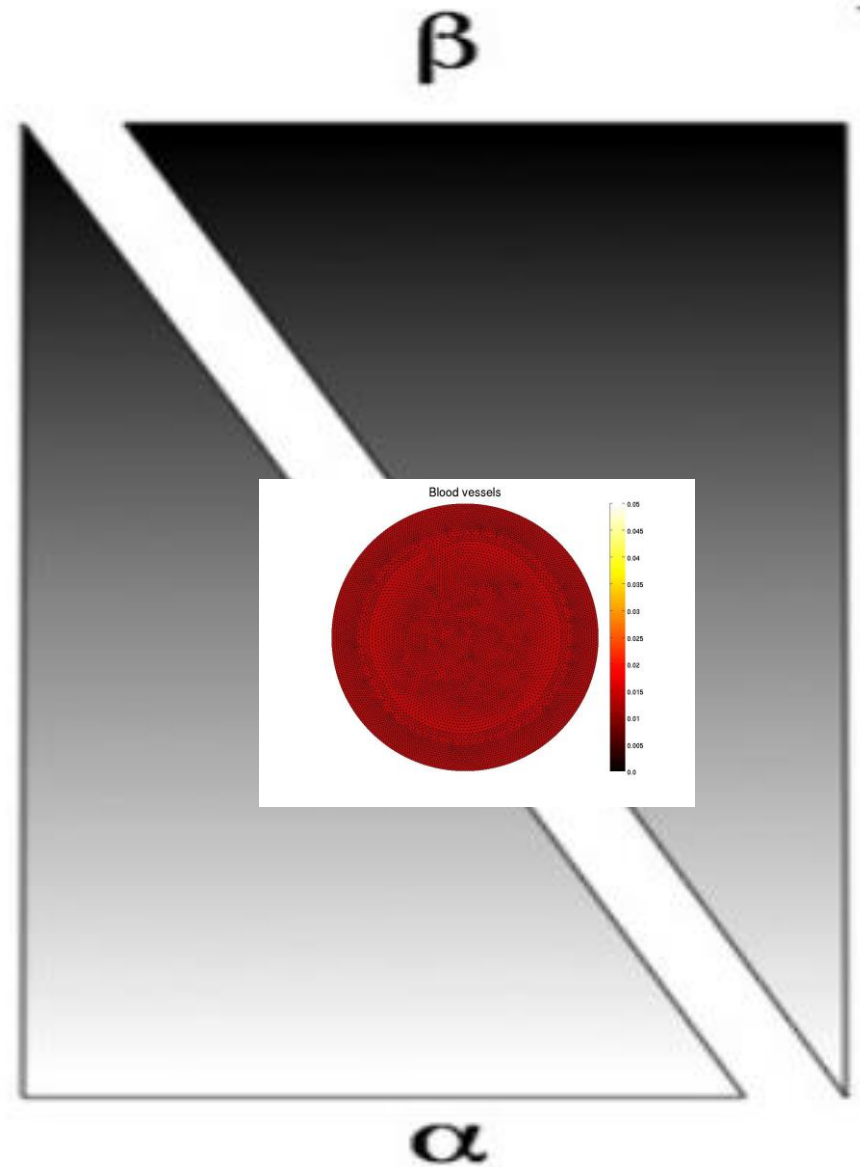
# VASOPRESSORS

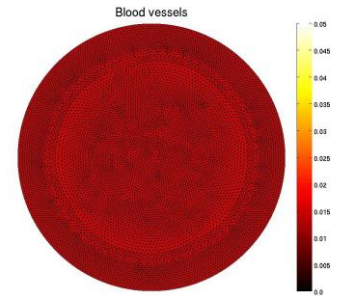
# AND INOTROPES

## ADRENERGIC & DOPAMINE RECEPTORS



Isoproterenol  
Dopexamine  
Dobutamine  
Dopamine  
Epinephrine  
Norepinephrine  
Phenylephrine





# PRESSURE



PE NE Dopa Epi Dobut Dopex Iso



$\alpha$

$\beta$







**adrenalina**

# G-protein Linked Vascular Receptors and their Biological Agonists

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		IP	Prostacyclin
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Gq	↑ IP <sub>3</sub> & ↑ Rho-kinase	$\alpha_1$	Norepinephrine/ Epinephrine
		ET <sub>A</sub>	Endothelin-1
		AT <sub>1</sub>	Angiotensin II
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*Misma molecula efectos diferentes*

Isoproterenol

Dopexamine

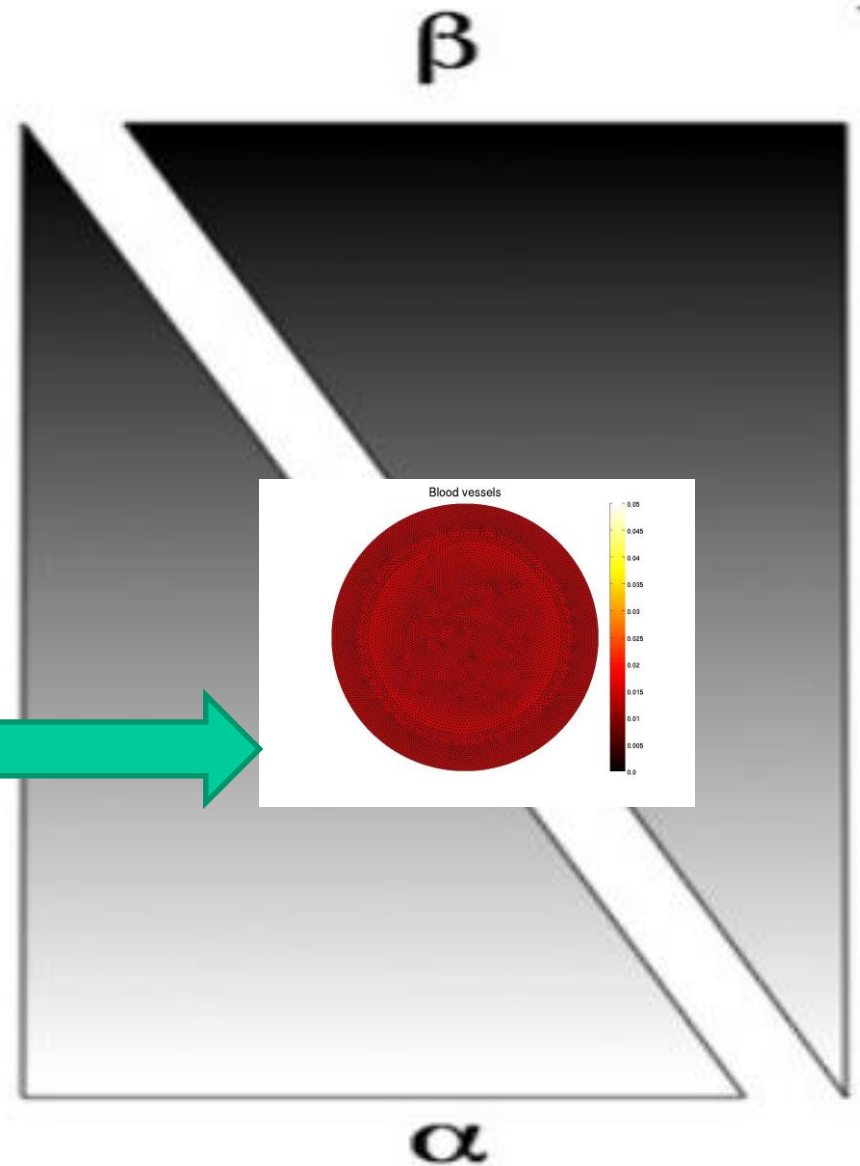
Dobutamine

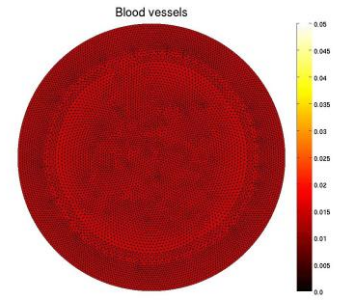
Dopamine

Epinephrine

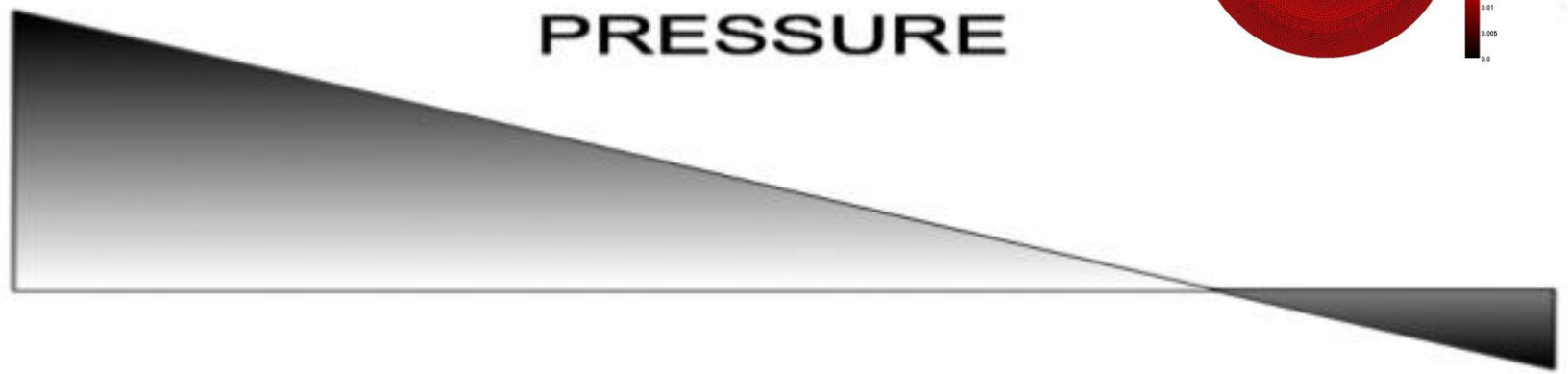
Norepinephrine

Phenylephrine

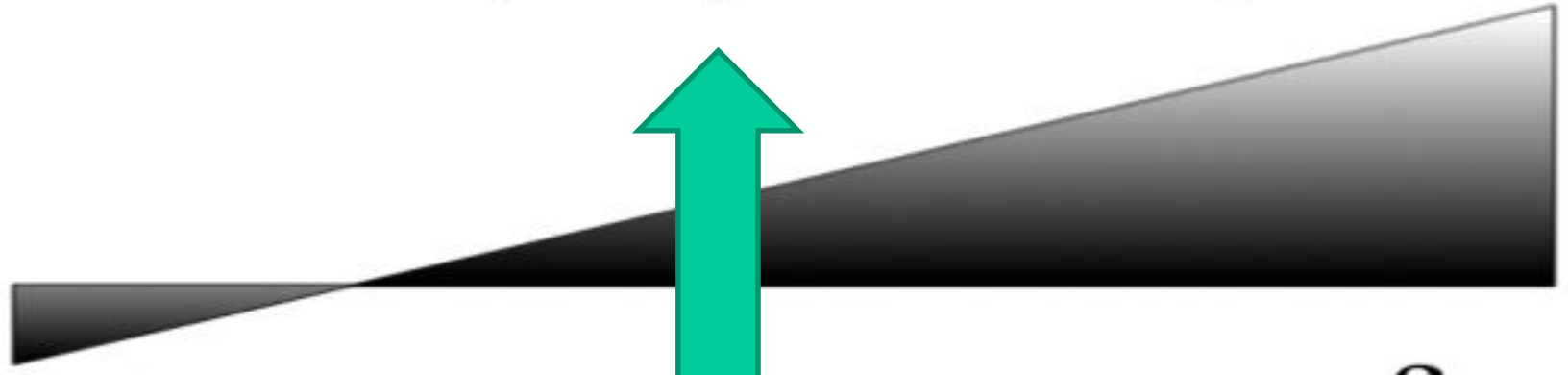




# PRESSURE



PE NE Dopa Epi Dobut Dopex Iso



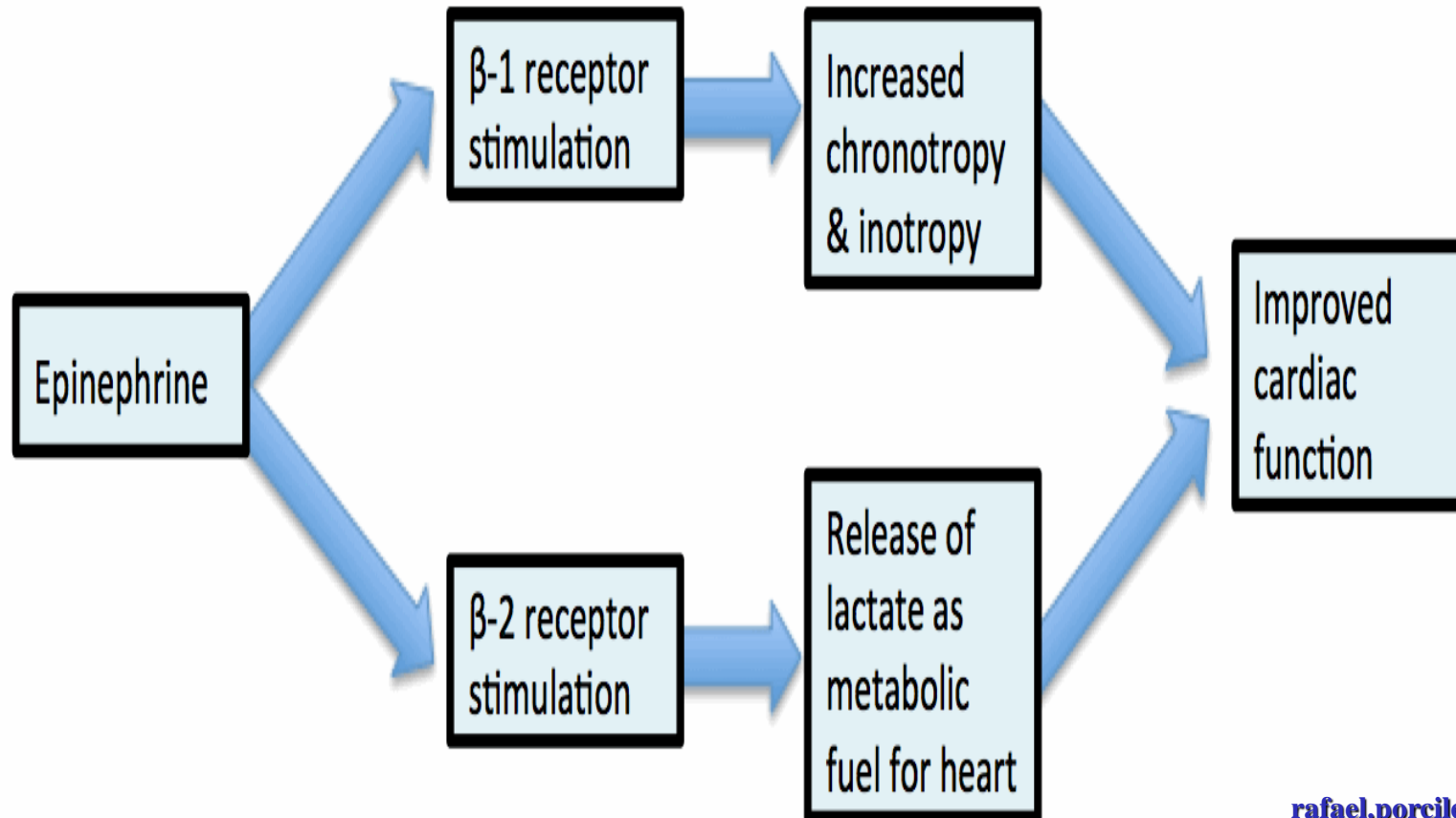
$\alpha$

$\beta$

Drug	Inotropy	Heart Rate	SVR
Adrenaline	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑
Noradrenaline	↑	↑ - ↓	↑↑
Dopamine	↑↑	↑ - ↑↑	↑ - ↑↑
Dobutamine	↑↑	↑	↓
Isoprenaline	0 - ↑	↑↑	↓
Phenylephrine	0 - ↓	↓ - 0	↑↑
Ephedrine	↑	↑	↑

# Adrenalina

**Dual action of epinephrine to support cardiac function?**





# PRESENTACIONES DISPONIBLES

amp. 1 mg/1 ml

jeringa 1 mg/1ml

## 1- INDICACIONES

- Reacciones anafilácticas.
- Broncoespasmo reversible.
- Edema laríngeo.
- Glaucoma de ángulo abierto.
- Paro cardíaco.

## 2- POSOLOGIA

En adultos:

- Anafilaxis:

0,3-0,5 mg SC (0,3-0,5 mL de solución acuosa 1:1000), puede repetirse cada 10-15 minutos, hasta un máximo de 1 mg/dosis y 5 mg/día.

**Apoyo hemodinámico:  
0,05-0,1 mg/Kg/minuto IV  
inicialmente, luego valorar  
hasta  
respuesta hemodinámica  
deseada; deben evitarse dosis  
superiores a  
0,3 mg/Kg/minuto si es posible**





**NORADRENALINA**

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		A <sub>2</sub>	Adenosine
		IP	Prostacyclin
Gi	↓ cAMP	$\alpha_2$	Norepinephrine/ Epinephrine
Gq	↑ IP <sub>3</sub> & ↑ Rho-kinase	$\alpha_1$	Norepinephrine/ Epinephrine
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		AT <sub>1</sub>	Angiotensin II
		V <sub>1</sub>	Vasopressin

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Gi	↓ cAMP	α <sub>2</sub>	Norepinephrine/ Epinephrine
Gq	↑ IP <sub>3</sub> & ↑ Rho-kinase	α <sub>1</sub> ET <sub>A</sub> AT <sub>1</sub> V <sub>1</sub>	Norepinephrine/ Epinephrine Endothelin-1 Angiotensin II Vasopressin

# A nivel miocárdico



Oxido Nítrico

GMPc

BNP

Calcio

Fosfodiesterasa

$\alpha$

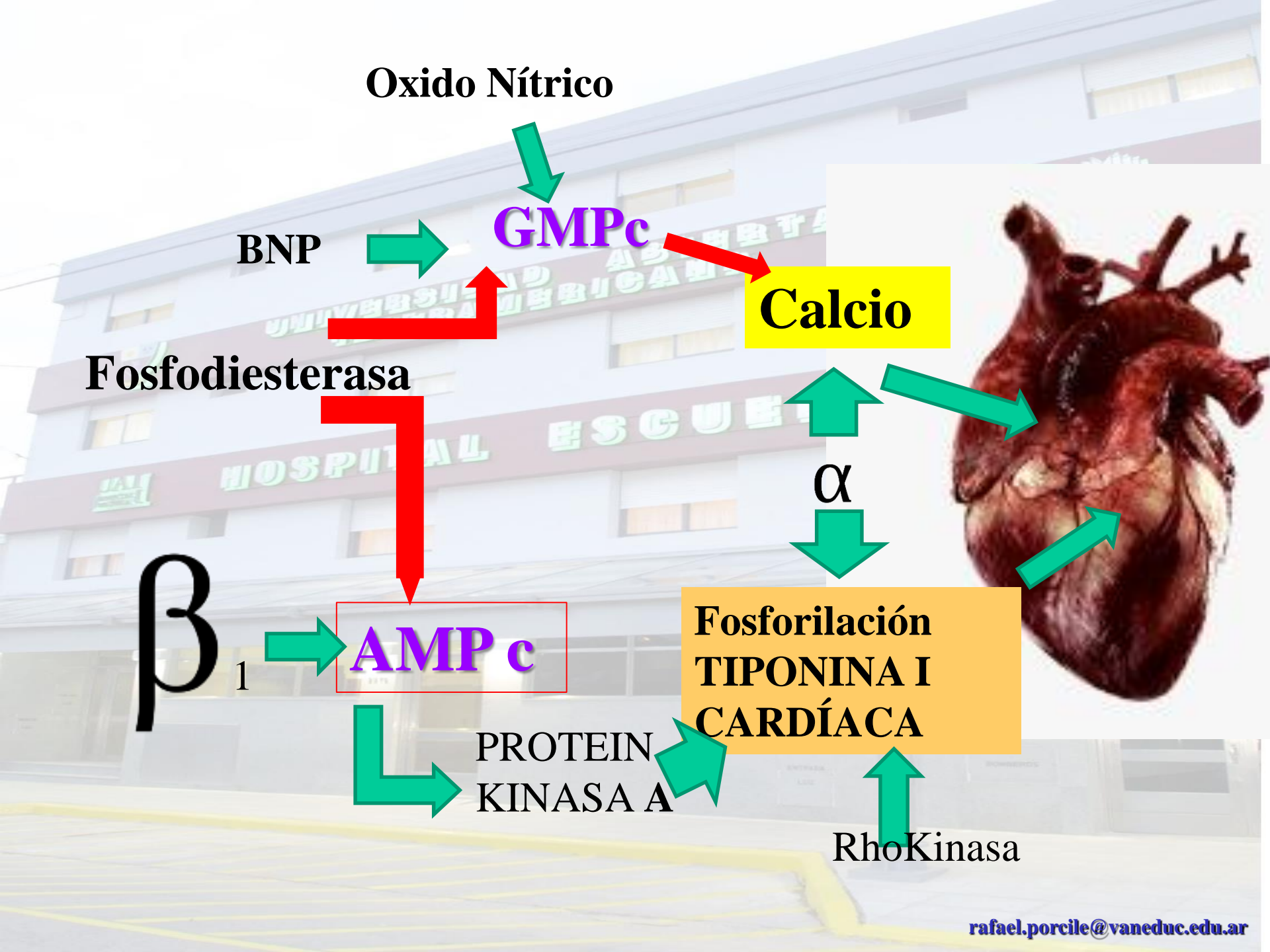
$\beta_1$

AMPc

Fosforilación  
TIPONINA I  
CARDÍACA

PROTEIN  
KINASA A

RhoKinasa





# noradrenalina

Calcio



$\beta_1$



AMPc



PROTEIN  
KINASA A



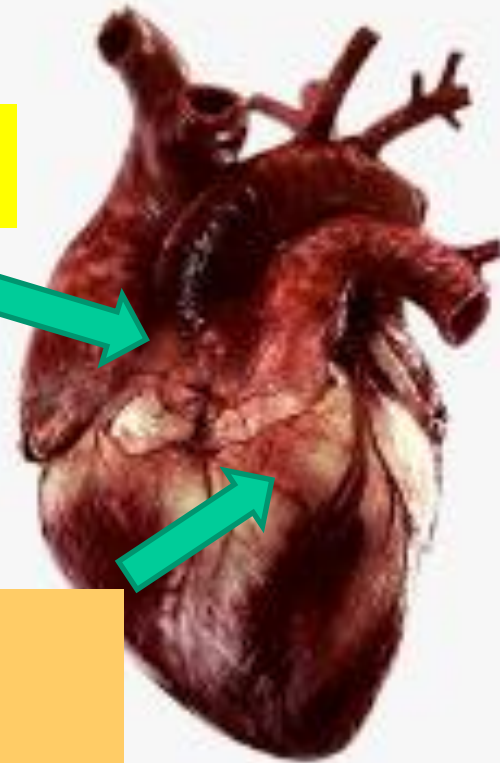
$\alpha$



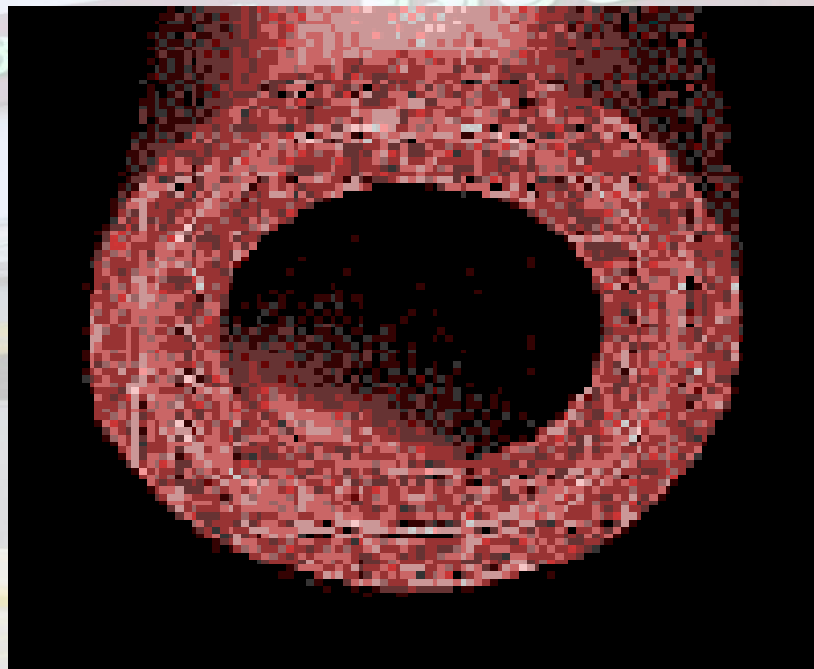
Fosforilación  
TIPONINA I  
CARDÍACA



RhoKinasa

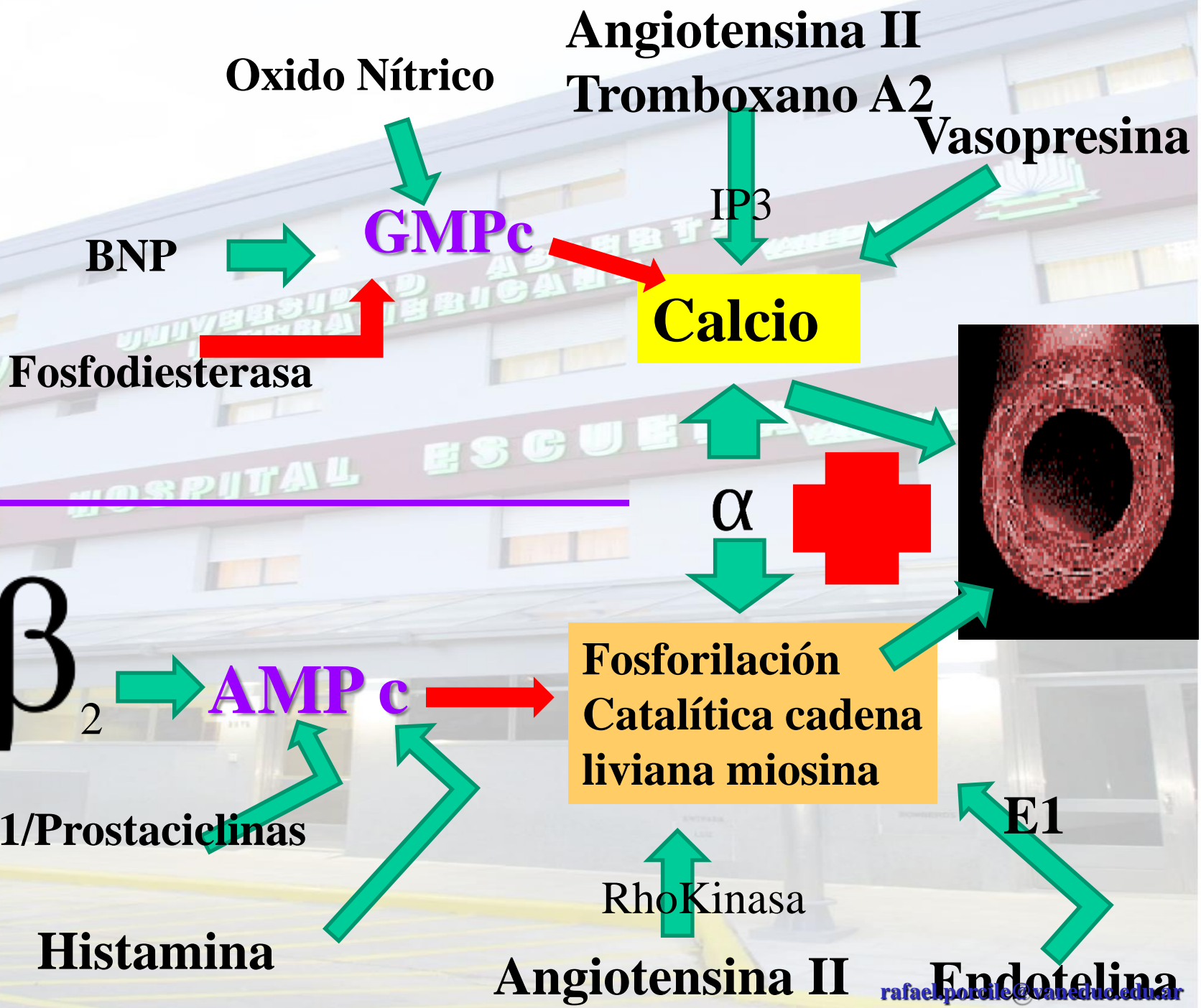


# A nivel periférico



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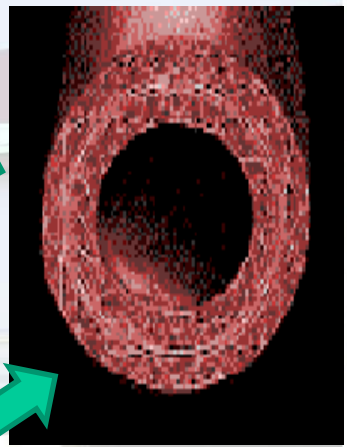
**NORADRENALINA**

IP3  
**Calcio**

$\alpha$

**Fosforilación  
Catalítica cadena  
liviana miosina**

RhoKinasa



## INOTROPICOS Y VASOPRESORES

<u>DROGA</u>	<u>MEC ACCION</u>	<u>DOSIS</u>	<u>PRESENT</u>
Dopamina	Receptor DA1	0,5-3 mcg/kg/m	
	Receptor B1	3-5	amp
	Receptor B1+alfa	5-10 "	200 mg
	Receptor alfa	> 10 "	
Dobutamina	Receptor B1		amp
	Receptor B2?	2-20 mcg/kg/m	250 mg
Isoproterenol	Receptor B1 y B2	1-6 mcg/min	1-2 mg
Adrenalina	Receptor B1 y B2	1-2 mcg/min	amp
	Receptor a y b	2-10 "	1 mg
	Receptor alfa	10-20 "	
NA (Levophed)	Receptor alfa y B1	2-8 mcg IV	amp
		4-16 mcg/min	4mg
Fenilefrina	Receptor alfa	5-20 mcg/min	10 mg
Metaraminol	Receptor alfa	8-15 mcg/kg/min	10 mg

Isoproterenol

Dopexamine

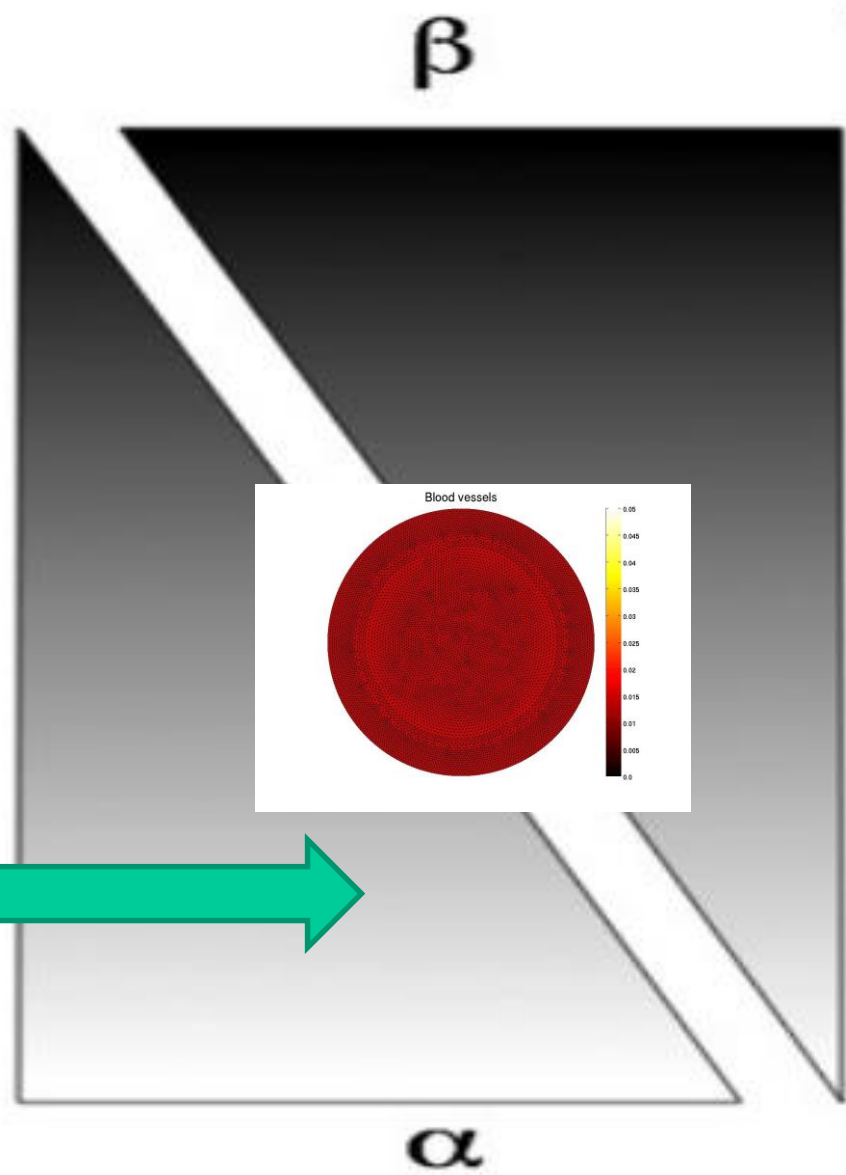
Dobutamine

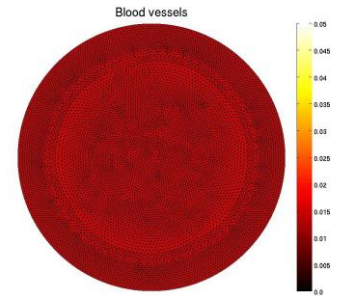
Dopamine

Epinephrine

Norepinephrine

Phenylephrine





PRESSURE



PE NE Dopa Epi Dobut Dopex Iso



$\alpha$

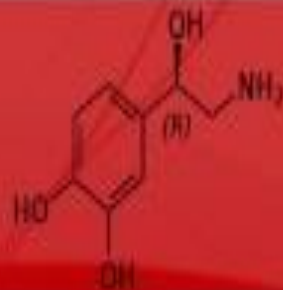
$\beta$



Drug	Inotropy	Heart Rate	SVR
Adrenaline	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑
Noradrenaline	↑	↑ - ↓	↑↑
Dopamine	↑↑	↑ - ↑↑	↑ - ↑↑
Dobutamine	↑↑	↑	↓
Isoprenaline	0 - ↑	↑↑	↓
Phenylephrine	0 - ↓	↓ - 0	↑↑
Ephedrine	↑	↑	↑



# NOREPINEFRINA



## DOSIS Y ADMINISTRACIÓN

- Ampollas de 4mg (4ml)
- 8 mg/500 ml → **glucosa al 5% únicamente**

## DOSIS USUAL INICIAL

- 1mg/min
- 0,2 – 1,3 ug/K/min → 2 – 8 ug/min para paciente de 70 kg.



# DOPAMINE



# DOPAMINE

*noradrenaline* release

$\beta$ 1 - receptor

$\beta$ 1 in ♥

- inotropic
- chronotropic
- arrhythmogenic

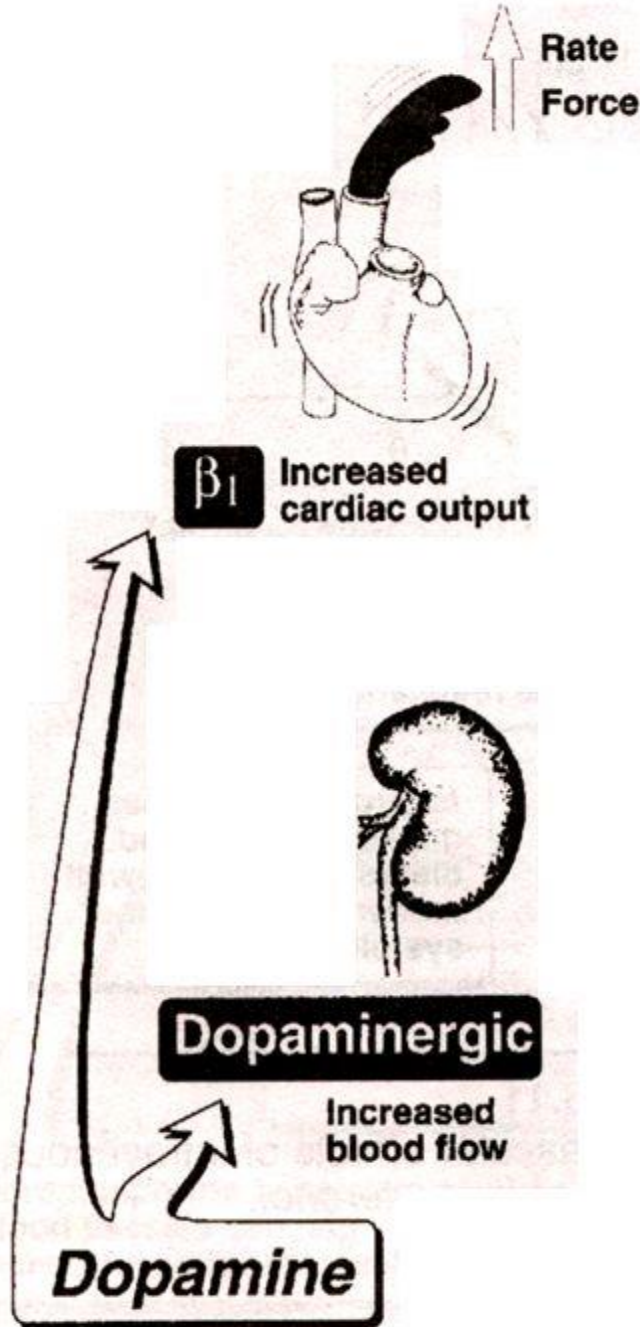
$\alpha$  - receptor

vasoconstriction

dopaminergic  
DA1 a 2 rec.

renal and  
peripheral  
vasodilatation

# Dopamine



## *Pharmacological effects:*

$\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  receptor, dopaminergic receptor agonists

(1) Cardiac effects :  $\beta_1$  receptor, weak

(2) Vascular effects :

**DA receptor:** vasodilatation of renal, mesenteric arteries (small doses);

**$\alpha_1$  receptor:** vasoconstriction of skin, mesenteric/renal vessels (larger doses)

# Peripheral Dopamine Receptor Subtypes

	<u>DA<sub>1</sub></u>	<u>DA<sub>2</sub></u>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Postsynaptic smooth muscle</li> <li>• Proximal tubule</li> <li>• Cortical collecting duct</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presynaptic</li> <li>• Glomerulus</li> <li>• Renal nerves</li> <li>• Adrenal cortex</li> </ul>
Secondary Messenger	G-protein linked increased adenylate cyclase	Inhibition of adenylate cyclase decreased NE release
Systemic Effects	Peripheral vasodilation	Peripheral vasodilation
Renal Effects*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased RBF</li> <li>• Increased GFR or no change</li> <li>• Natriuresis (inhibition of NA/K ATPase via protein kinase C and NA/H exchanger via adenyl cyclase)</li> <li>• Diuresis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decreased RBF</li> <li>• Decreased GFR</li> <li>• Decreased Na and H<sub>2</sub>O excretion</li> <li>• Decreased aldosterone</li> </ul>

\* Carey RM, et al. Am J Hypertens, 1990;3(6Pt2):59S-63S

# DOPAMINE

*noradrenaline release*

$\beta$ 1 - receptor

$\beta$ 1 in ♥

- inotropic
- chronotropic
- arrhythmogenic

$\alpha$  - receptor

vasoconstriction

dopaminergic  
DA1 a 2 rec.

renal and  
peripheral  
vasodilatation

# DOPAMINA

noradrenalina

Calcio

$\alpha$

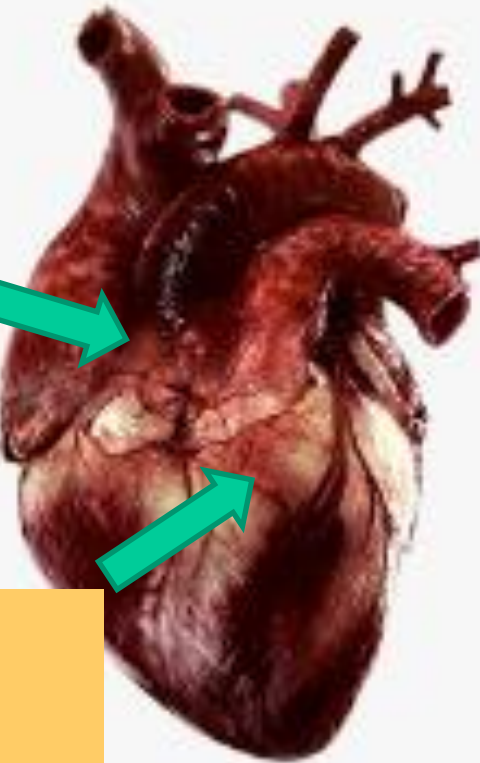
Fosforilación  
TIPONINA I  
CARDÍACA

RhoKinasa

$\beta_1$

AMP c

PROTEIN  
KINASA A



m  
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o

# DOPAMINA



# NORADRENALINA

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IP3

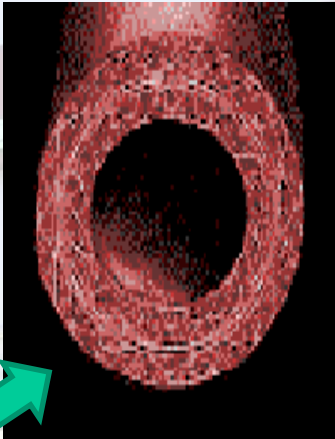
**Calcio**



$\alpha$



**Fosforilación  
Catalítica cadena  
liviana miosina**



RhoKinasa



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	Receptor alfa	10-20 "	
NA (Levophed)	Receptor alfa y B1	2-8 mcg IV	amp
		4-16 mcg/min	4mg
Fenilefrina	Receptor alfa	5-20 mcg/min	10 mg
Metaraminol	Receptor alfa	8-15 mcg/kg/min	10 mg

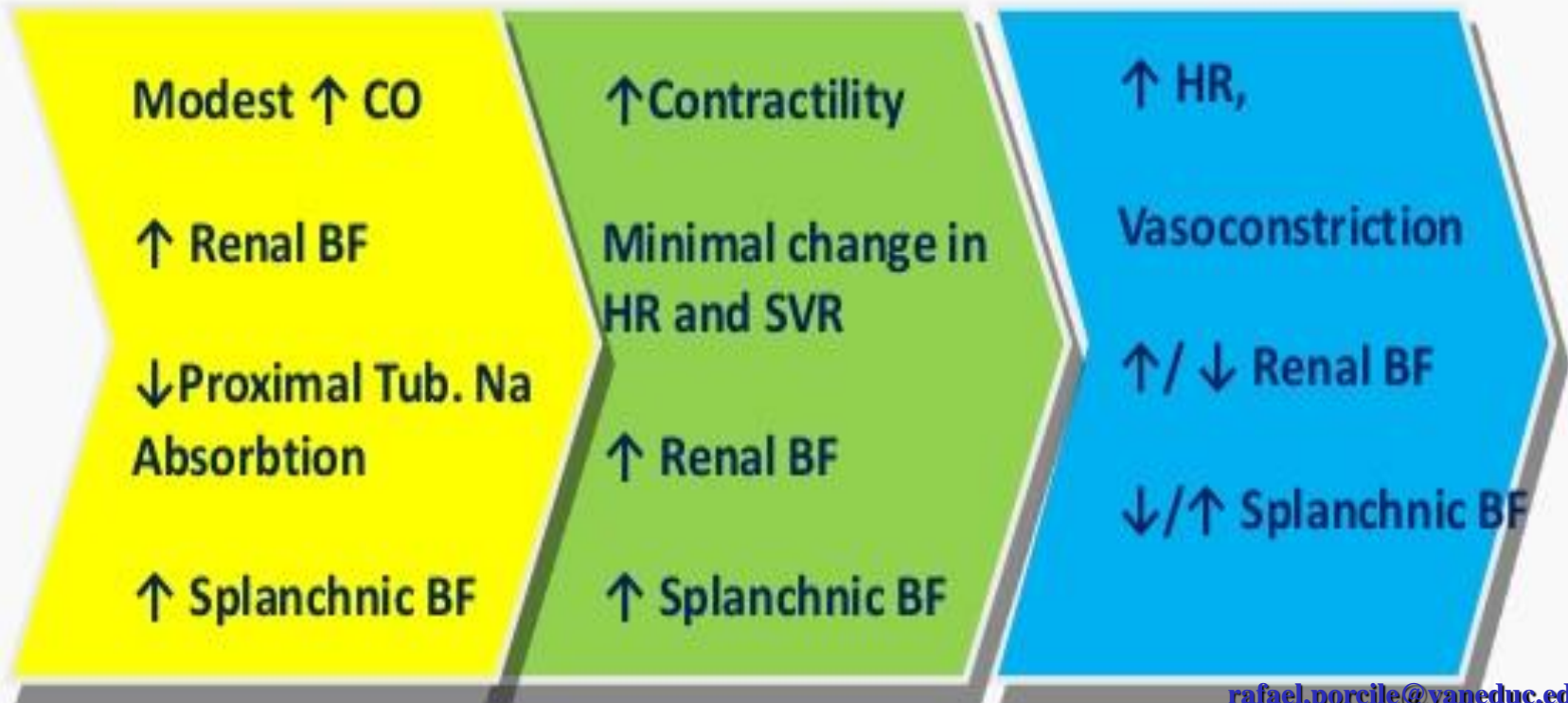


# Dose Dependent effect of Dopamine

<3 mcg

3 - 10 mcg

> 10 mcg



$\beta$

Isoproterenol

Dopexamine

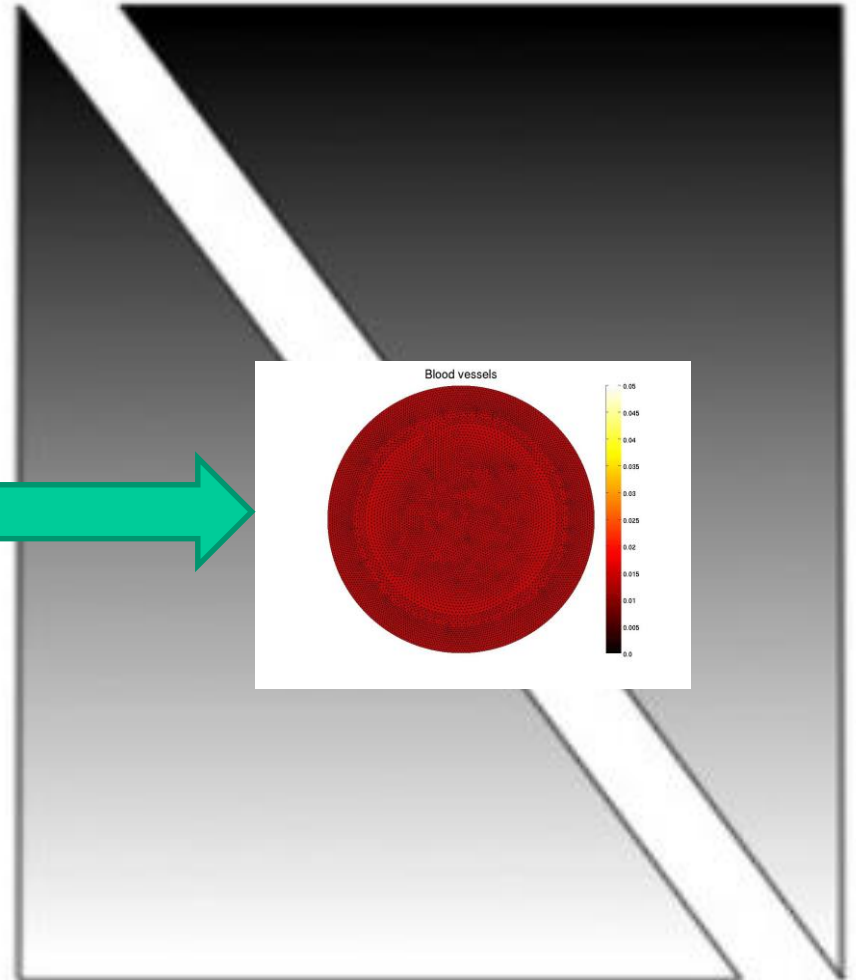
Dobutamine

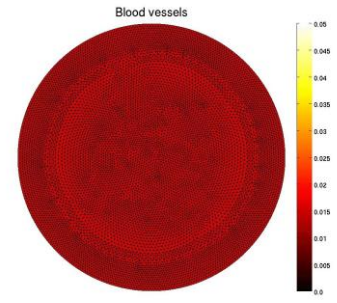
Dopamine

Epinephrine

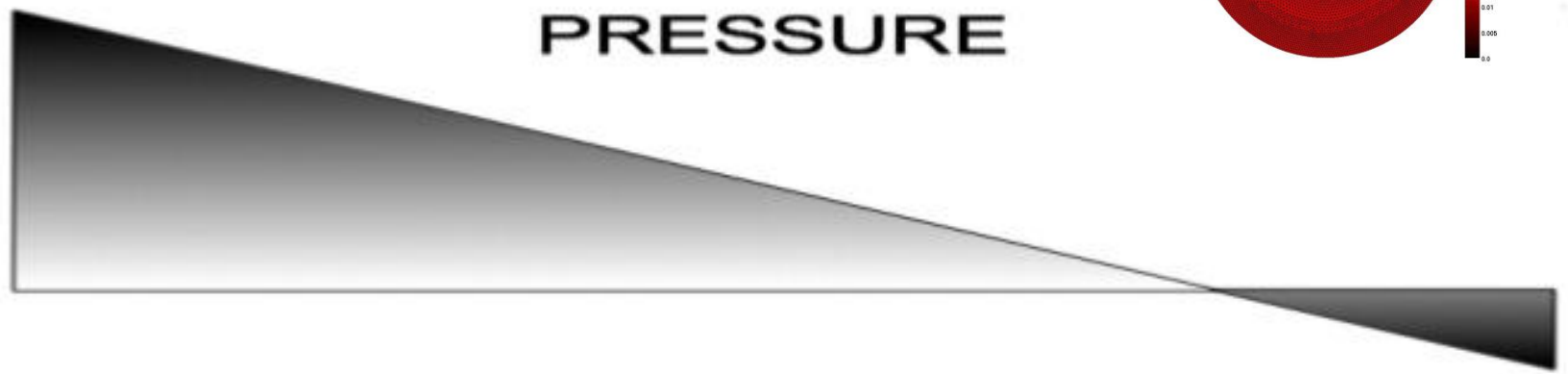
Norepinephrine

Phenylephrine





PRESSURE



PE NE Dopa Epi Dobut Dopex Iso



$\alpha$

$\beta$

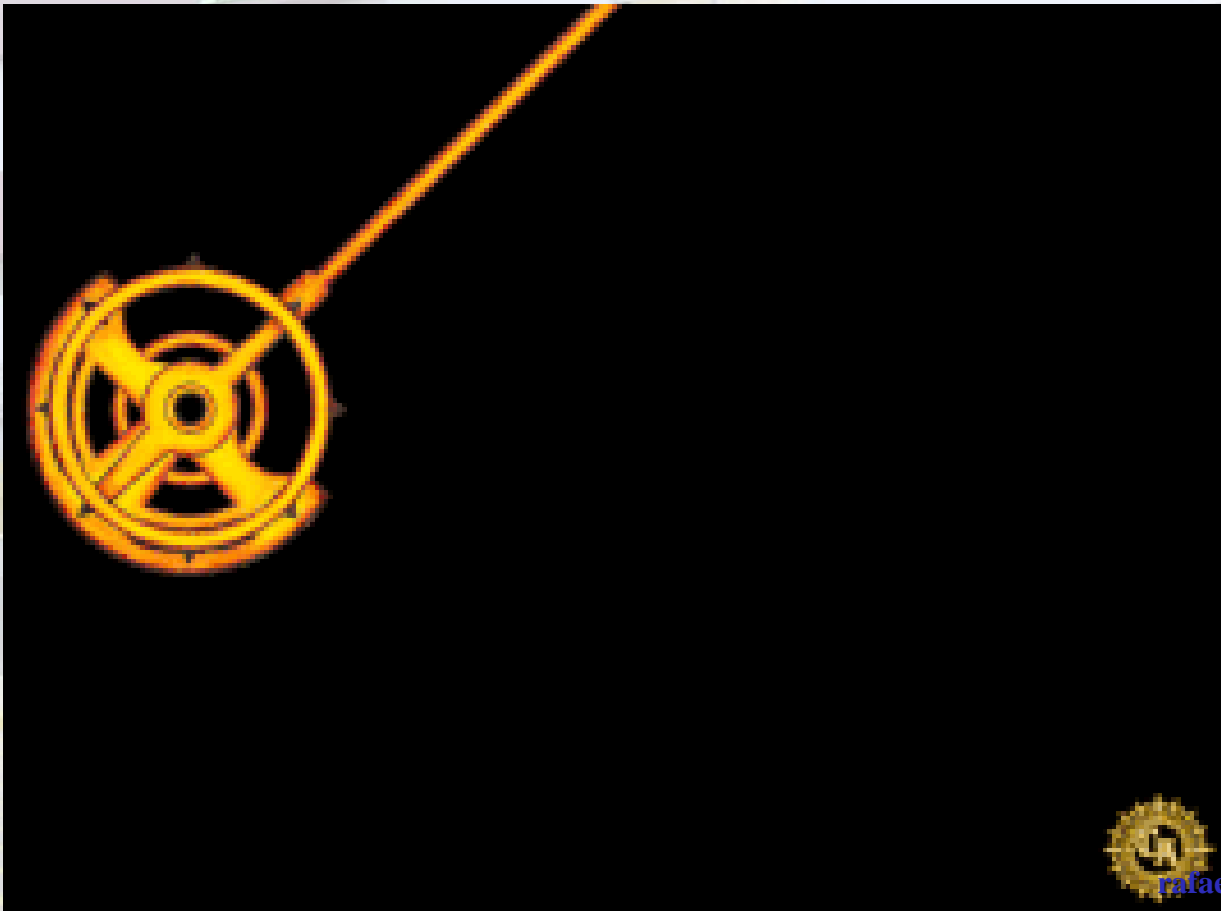


Drug	Inotropy	Heart Rate	SVR
Adrenaline	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑
Noradrenaline	↑	↑ - ↓	↑↑
Dopamine	↑↑	↑ - ↑↑	↑ - ↑↑
Dobutamine	↑↑	↑	↓
Isoprenaline	0 - ↑	↑↑	↓
Phenylephrine	0 - ↓	↓ - 0	↑↑
Ephedrine	↑	↑	↑

# EXTRAVASACIÓN DOPAMINA



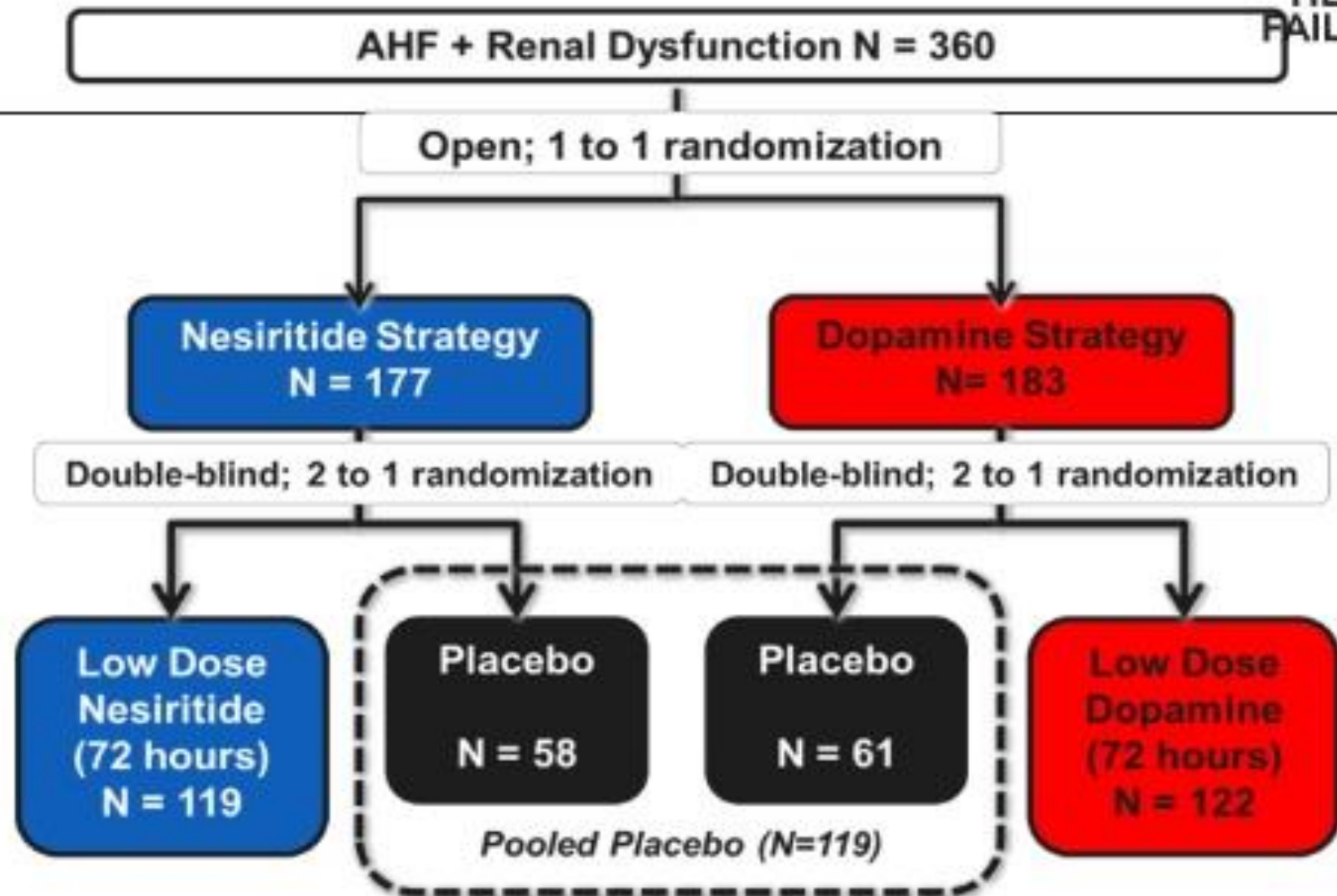
# Efecto diurético de la Dopamina ¿verdad o mito?



# Que pasa con la dopamina a dosis... “diuréticas”



# ROSE Study Design

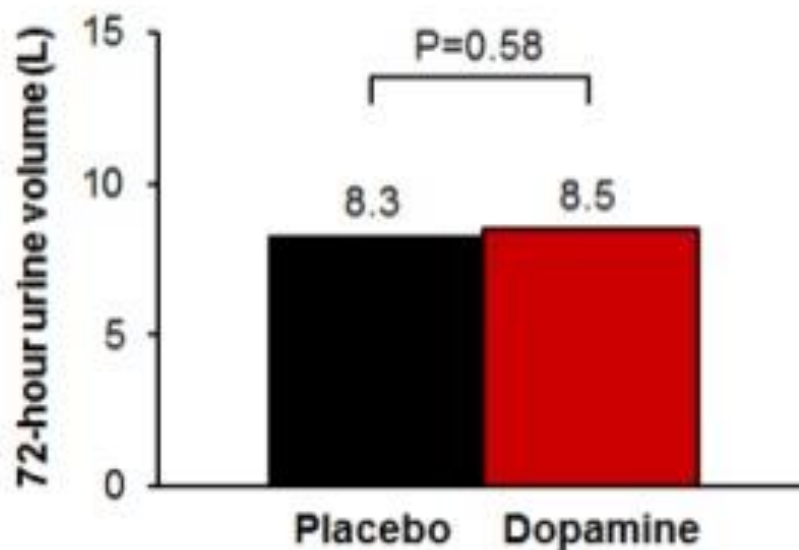


Standardized Diuretic Dosing For 1<sup>st</sup> 24 hours

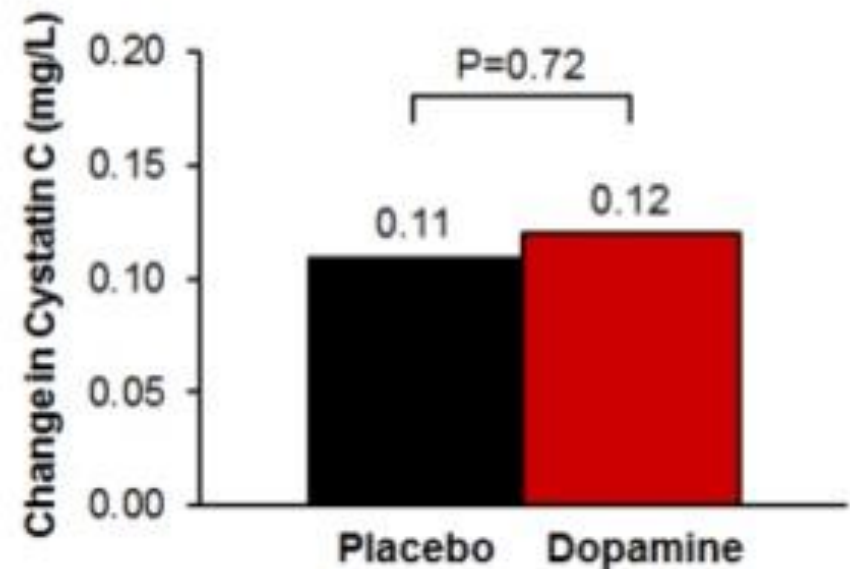
2.5 x Outpt Furosemide Equivalent in Divided (BID) IV Doses

# Low Dose Dopamine: *Co-primary End-points*

## 72 Hour Urine Volume



## Change in Cystatin-C



# QUE DICE LA FISIOLOGÍA...

## INOTROPICOS Y VASOPRESORES

<u>DROGA</u>	<u>MEC ACCION</u>	<u>PRESENT</u>
<u>DOSIS</u>		
Dopamina mcg/kg/m	Receptor DA1	0,5-3
	Receptor B1 amp	5
"	Receptor B1+alfa 200 mg	
"	Receptor alfa	> 10
Dobutamina mcg/kg/m	Receptor B1 amp Receptor B2? 250 mg	2-20
Isoproterenol mcg/min	Receptor B1 y B2 1-2 mg	1-6
Adrenalina	Receptor B1 y B2	1-3

## *DOPAMINE*

dopaminergic  
DA1 a 2 rec.

renal and  
peripheral  
vasodilatation

The image shows the exterior of a multi-story building with a light blue facade and a dark red horizontal band. The band contains the text 'UNIVERSIDAD ABRIQUEÑA' and 'HOSPITAL ESCUELA' in green, illuminated letters. There are logos on the building, including a stylized book icon. The building has several windows and a glass entrance at the bottom. The text '¿Solo vasodilatación?' is overlaid in large black font.

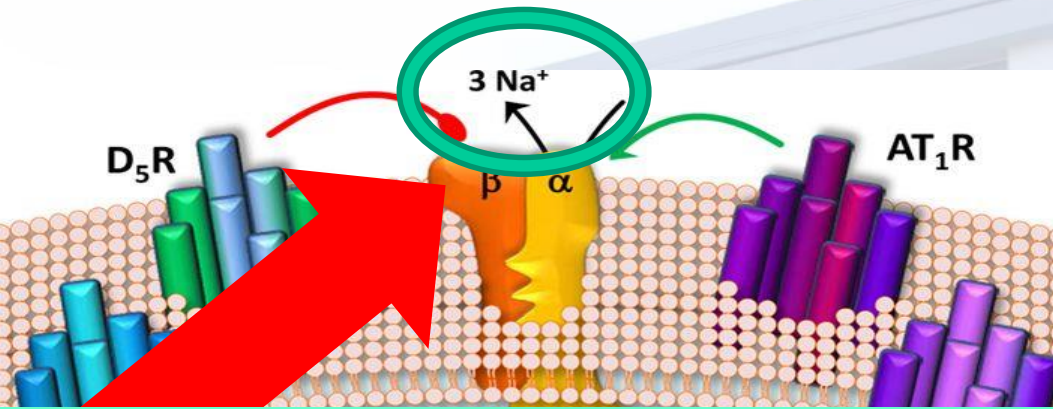
¿Solo

vasodilatación?

# **Dopamine D<sub>1</sub>-like receptors regulate the $\alpha_{1A}$ -adrenergic receptor in human renal proximal tubule cells and D<sub>1</sub>-like dopamine**

American Journal of Physiology - Renal  
Physiology Published 1 December 2014  
Vol. 307 no. 11, F1238-F1248 DOI:  
10.1152/ajprenal.00119.2014

Lumen



**La dopamina reduce  
la absorción de sodio y  
agua en el túbulo  
contorneado proximal**

# La Biblioteca Cochrane

**Barrington K, Brion LP** Dopamina versus ningún tratamiento para prevenir la disfunción renal en recién nacidos prematuros tratados con indometacina *La Biblioteca Cochrane Plus*, 2008 Número 4. Oxford

La dopamina **mejoró la diuresis**

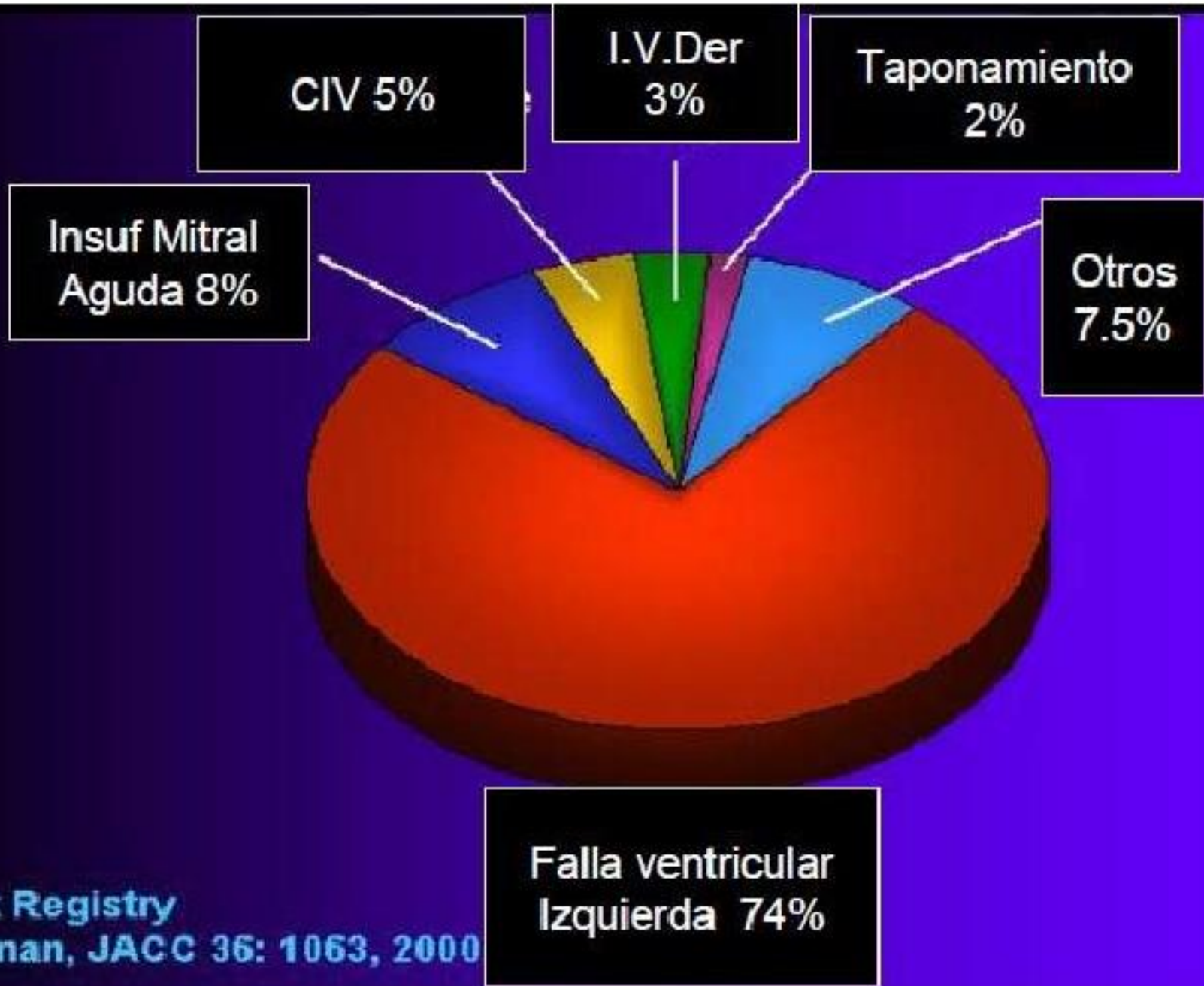
[DMP: 0,68 ml/kg/hora  
(IC del 95%: 0,22; 1,44)],  
pero no hubo pruebas del  
efecto sobre la creatinina sérica





A photograph of an operating room with surgical lights, a table, and various medical equipment. The image is dimmed to serve as a background for the text.

VASOPRESSORS & INOTROPES  
**Dopamine Vs. Norepinephrine**



Shock Registry  
Hochman, JACC 36: 1063, 2000

# ¿Signos de hipoperfusión ?

**Valoración del estado volumétrico periférico ¿frío o caliente ?**

Incapacidad de valoración del estado de volumen considerar ecocardiograma y catéter S G

Vía aérea, ventilación, acceso venoso, ECG, Laboratorio y Rx torax

Hipovolemia + periferia fría ( sospecha de pérdida oculta o evidente)

Hipovolemia + periferia caliente, ¿ signos de infección ?

Hipervolemia + historia sugestiva de un problema de bomba

***Shock Hipovolémico***

Reemplazo de volumen  
Transfusión de sangre  
Control de la pérdida  
Cirugía o reoperación

***Shock Hiperdinámico***

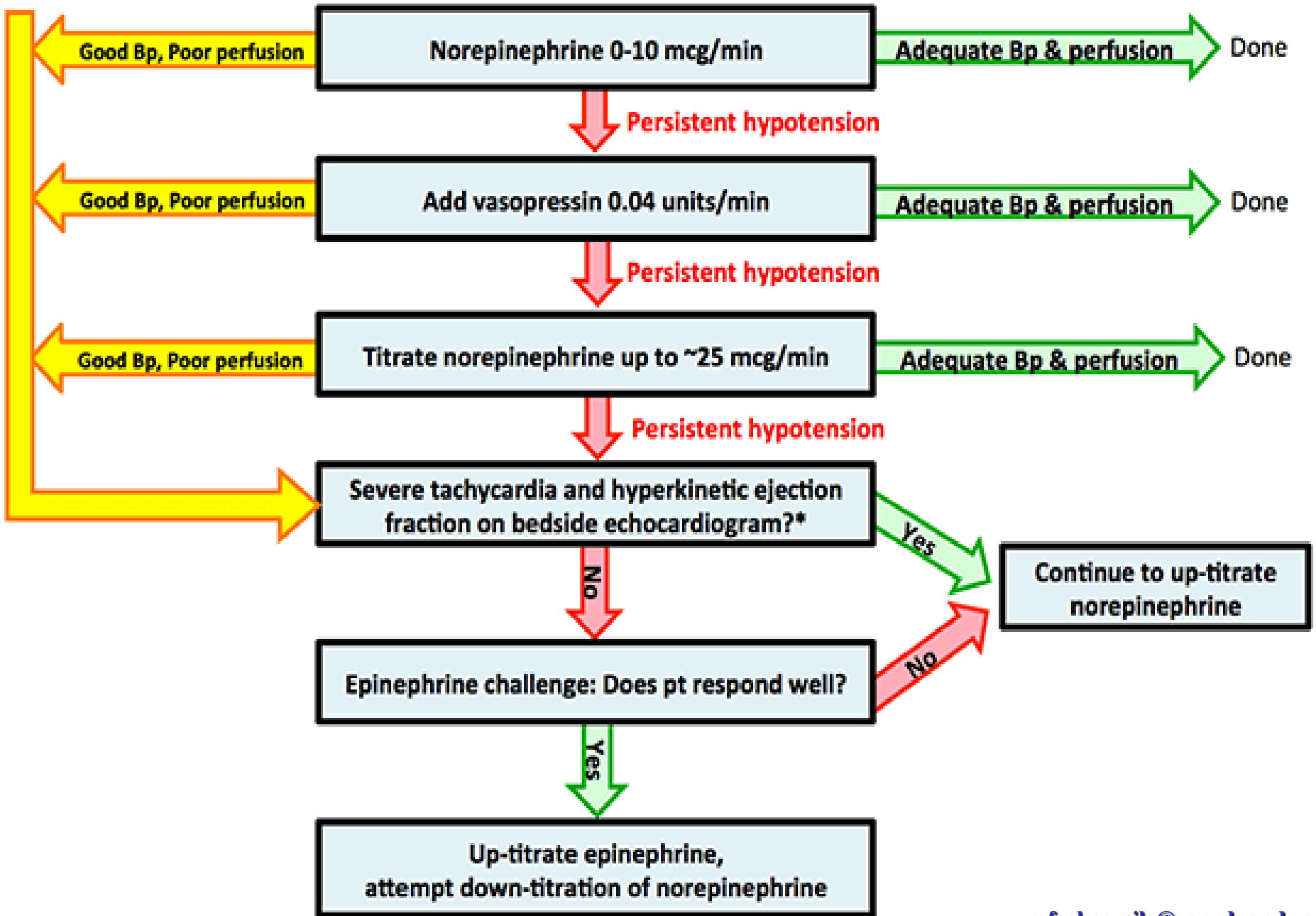
Reemplazo de volumen  
vasopresores, ATB, drenaje del foco infeccioso, corticoides, vasopresina, considerar proteína C activada.

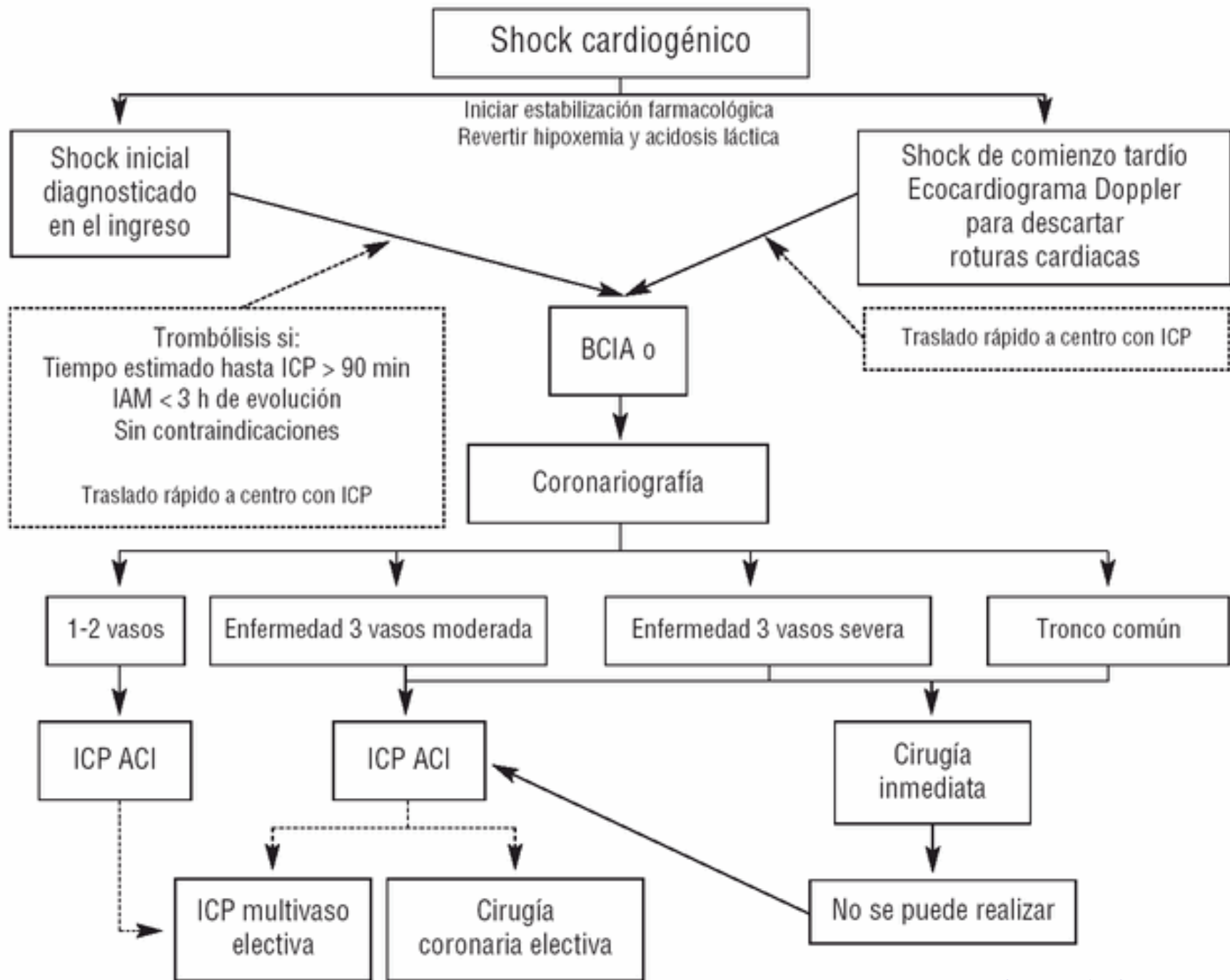
***A-ShockCardiogénico***

***B-Shock obstructivo***

A-Inotrópicos, balón de contrapulsación, trombolíticos revascularización B- Punción evacuadora

# Vasopressor titration algorithm for septic shock





# Elección de inotrópicos y vasopresores

**1-IC < 2,2 + TAM < 60 mm Hg+FC < 110**

Dopamina 5-20 mcg/kg/min

Adrenalina 2-4 mcg/min

**2-Idem anterior pero FC > 110 lpm**

Noradrenalina 4-8 mcg/min

**3-IC < 2,2+ TAM > 60 mm Hg+RVS altas**

Dobutamina 3-10 mcg/kg/min

Amrinone 5-10 mcg/kg/min

Milrinone 0,35-0,75 mcg/kg/min

**4- IC < 2,2 + TAM > 60 mm Hg+FC baja**

Isoproterenol 2-4 mcg/min

**5-IC > 3+ TAM < 60 mm Hg+RVS bajas**

Fenilefrina 5-20 mcg/min

Metaraminol 5-20 mcg/kg/min



# • Drogas Inotrópicas y vasoactivas

- Inopresores

- Dopamina
- Adrenalina
- Noradrenalina

- Inodilatadores

- Dobutamina
- Isoproterenol
- Inhibidores de la fosfodiesterasa
- Dopexamina
- Levosimendan





# • Drogas Inotrópicas y vasoactivas

## • Inodilatadores

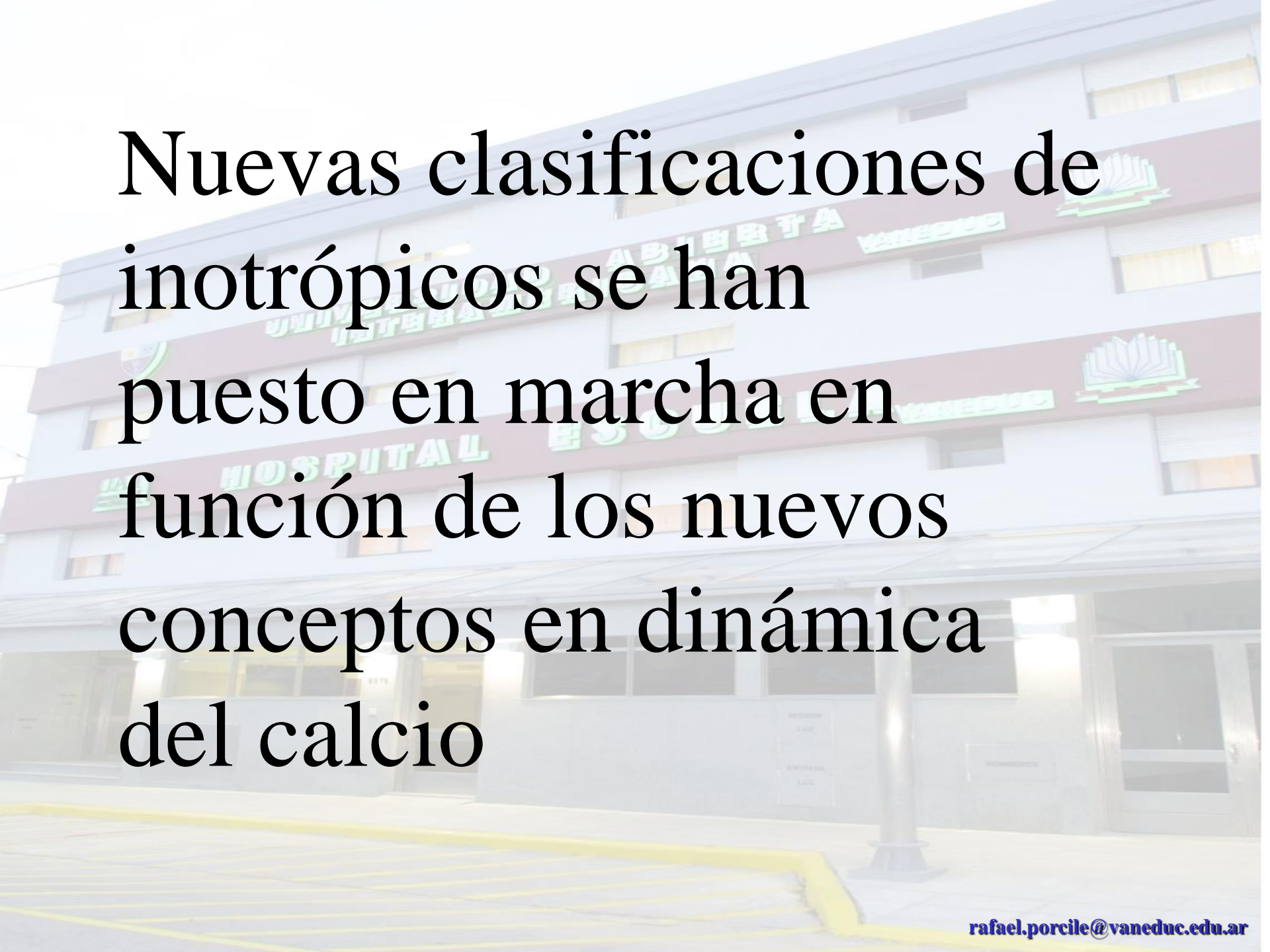
– **Dobutamina**

– **Isoproterenol**

– **Inhibidores de la fosfodiesterasa**

– **Dopexamina**

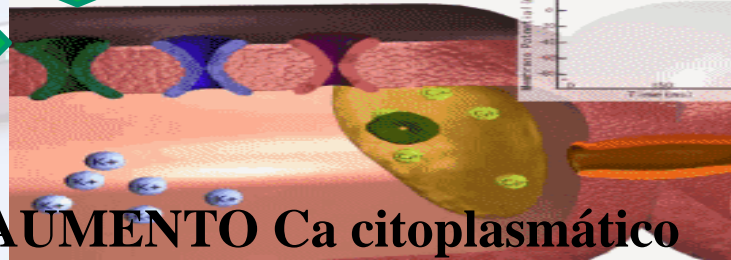
– **Levosimendan**



Nuevas clasificaciones de  
inotrópicos se han  
puesto en marcha en  
función de los nuevos  
conceptos en dinámica  
del calcio

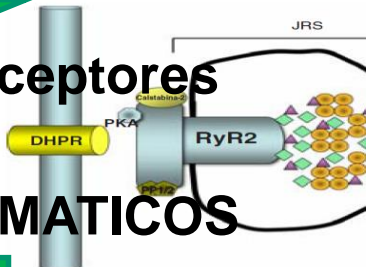
# DIASTOLE

CANALES  $I_{tcc}$  (LT CALCIUM CHANNELS)

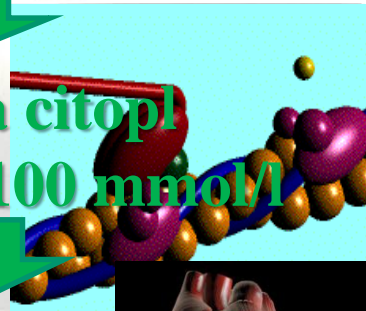


AUMENTO  $Ca$  citoplasmático de 0.1 a 10 mmol/l

Activación receptores Ryanodina SARCOPLASMATICOS



AUMENTO  $Ca$  citopl de 10 mmol/l a 100 mmol/l

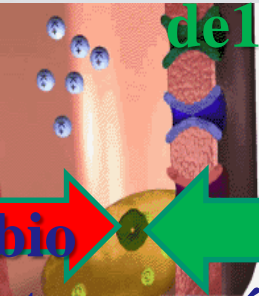


# SISTOLE

Intercambio  $Na/Ca$  gasto energía

Recaptación sarcoplasmica de calcio

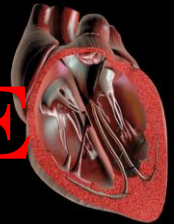
Sarcoplasmic Endo Reticul  $Ca$  pump

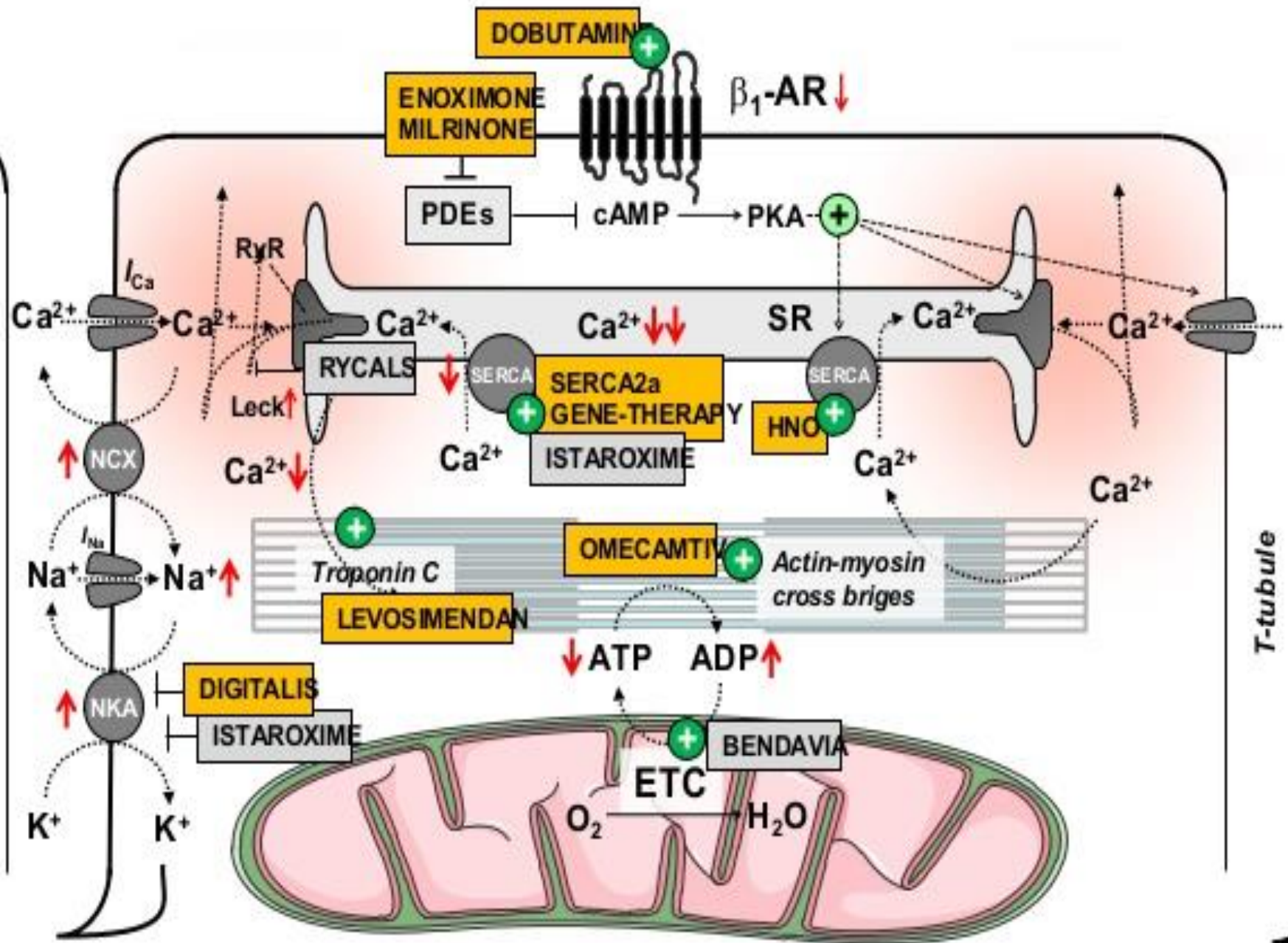


Receptores Adrenergicos CaMKII Calmodulina

PKA: Protein kinasa a

PNL: fosfolamban



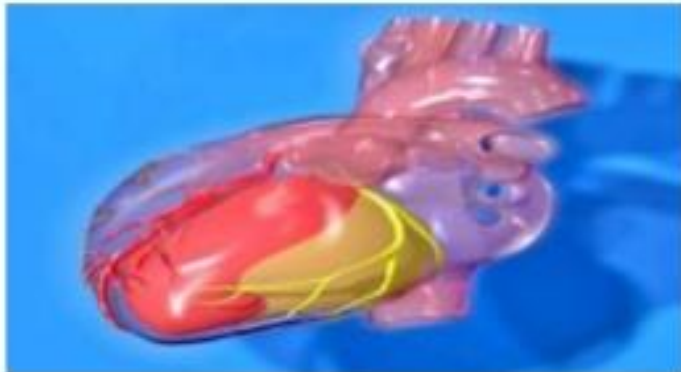




# DOBUTAMINA

## Mecanismo de acción:

Su mecanismo primario es la estimulación directa de receptores  $\beta_1$  del sistema nervioso simpático, y tb es un agonista selectivo de los receptores b-1



Uso terapeutico:  
La **dobutamina** es una amina simpaticomimético usada en el tratamiento de insuficiencia cardíaca y shock cardiogénico. Como los que ocurren durante la cirugía cardíaca o en casos de shock séptico.



# Right Heart Failure

- Respiratory distress
- Peripheral edema
- Systemic hypoperfusion
- Right axis deviation (EKG)

Right heart enlargement and/or decreased contractility on bedside echo



Is there a RV afterload (i.e. pulmonary vascular resistance) problem?



Myocardial Ischemia (inferior MI)

No

Yes

**Treat triggering factors & provide supportive care:**  
***sepsis, anemia, arrhythmia, pulmonary embolism***

Pre-existing pulmonary arterial hypertension  
Increased Pulmonary vascular resistance due to:

- Pulmonary embolism
- ARDS
- LV Congestion



Usually insufficient —> volume resuscitation  
Correct Hypoxia, acidemia, hypercarbia;

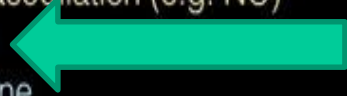
Optimize preload  
Reduce Afterload

If fluid excess present —> diuresis, dialysis  
Correct Hypoxia, acidemia, hypercarbia;  
pulmonary vasodilation (e.g. NO)

Correct perfusion with PCI or thrombolysis

Optimize cardiac output  
Optimize perfusion pressure

Dobutamine  
Norepinephrine



Isoproterenol

Dopexamine

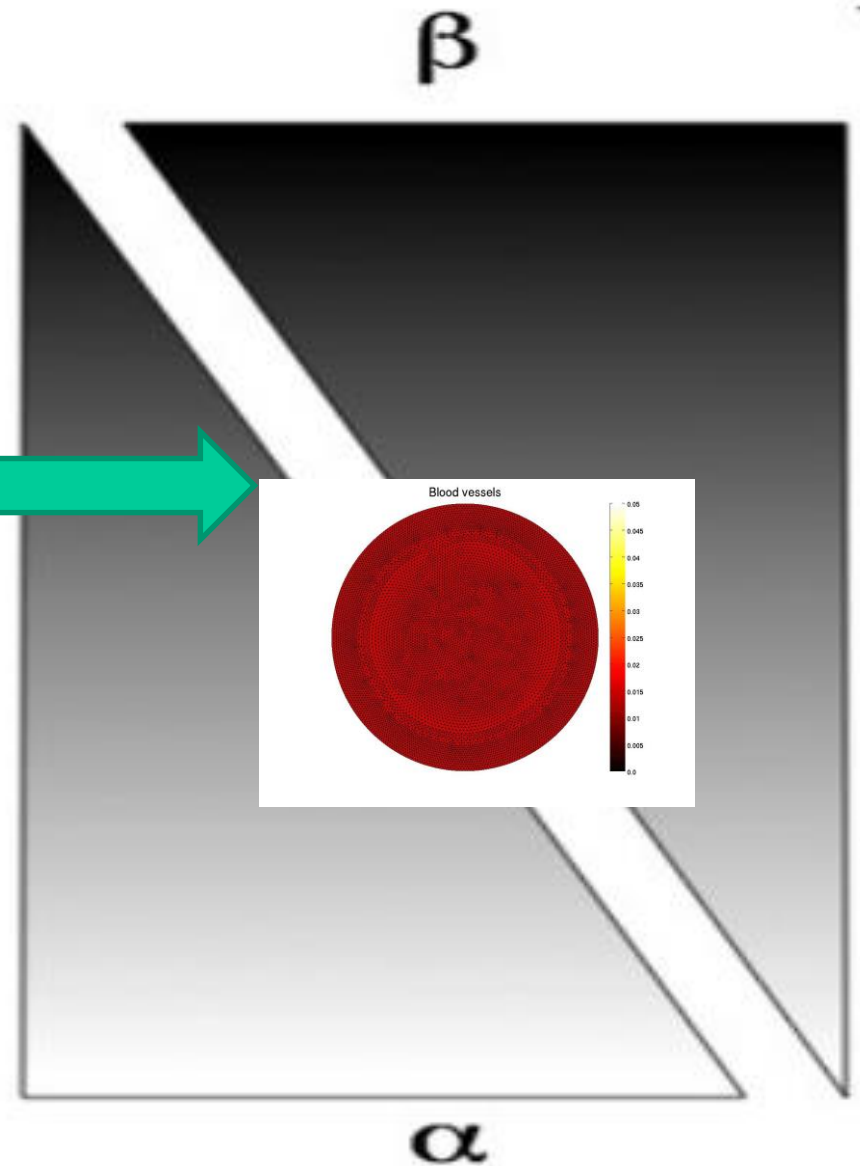
Dobutamine

Dopamine

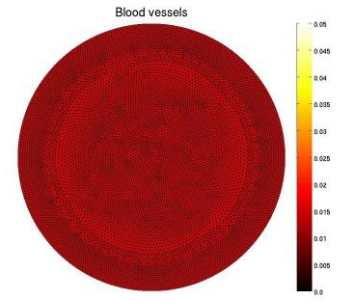
Epinephrine

Norepinephrine

Phenylephrine







**PRESSURE**



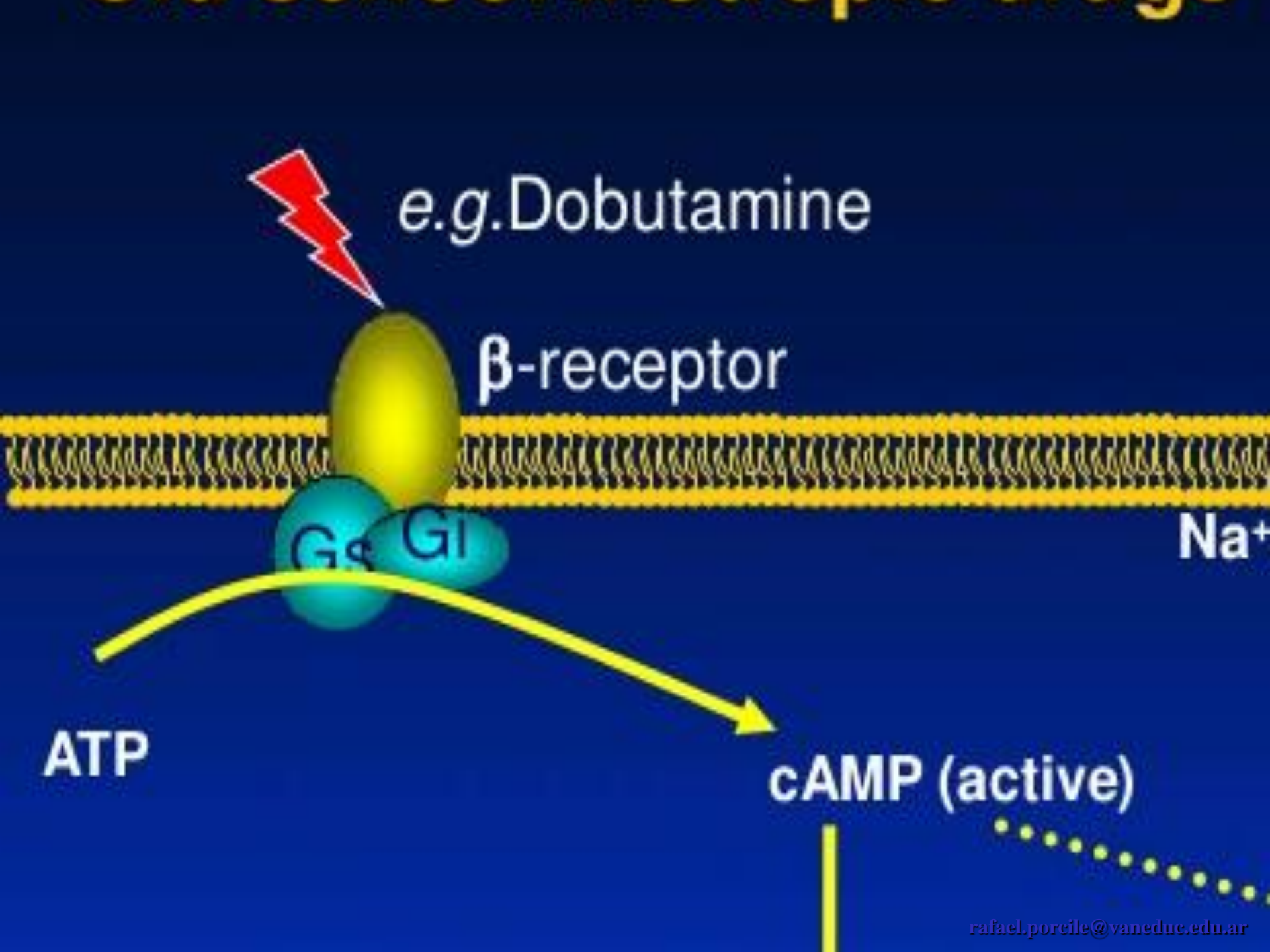
PE NE Dopa Epi Dobut Dopex Iso



$\alpha$

$\beta$





# A nivel miocardico



Oxido Nítrico

GMPc

BNP

Calcio

Fosfodiesterasa

$\alpha$

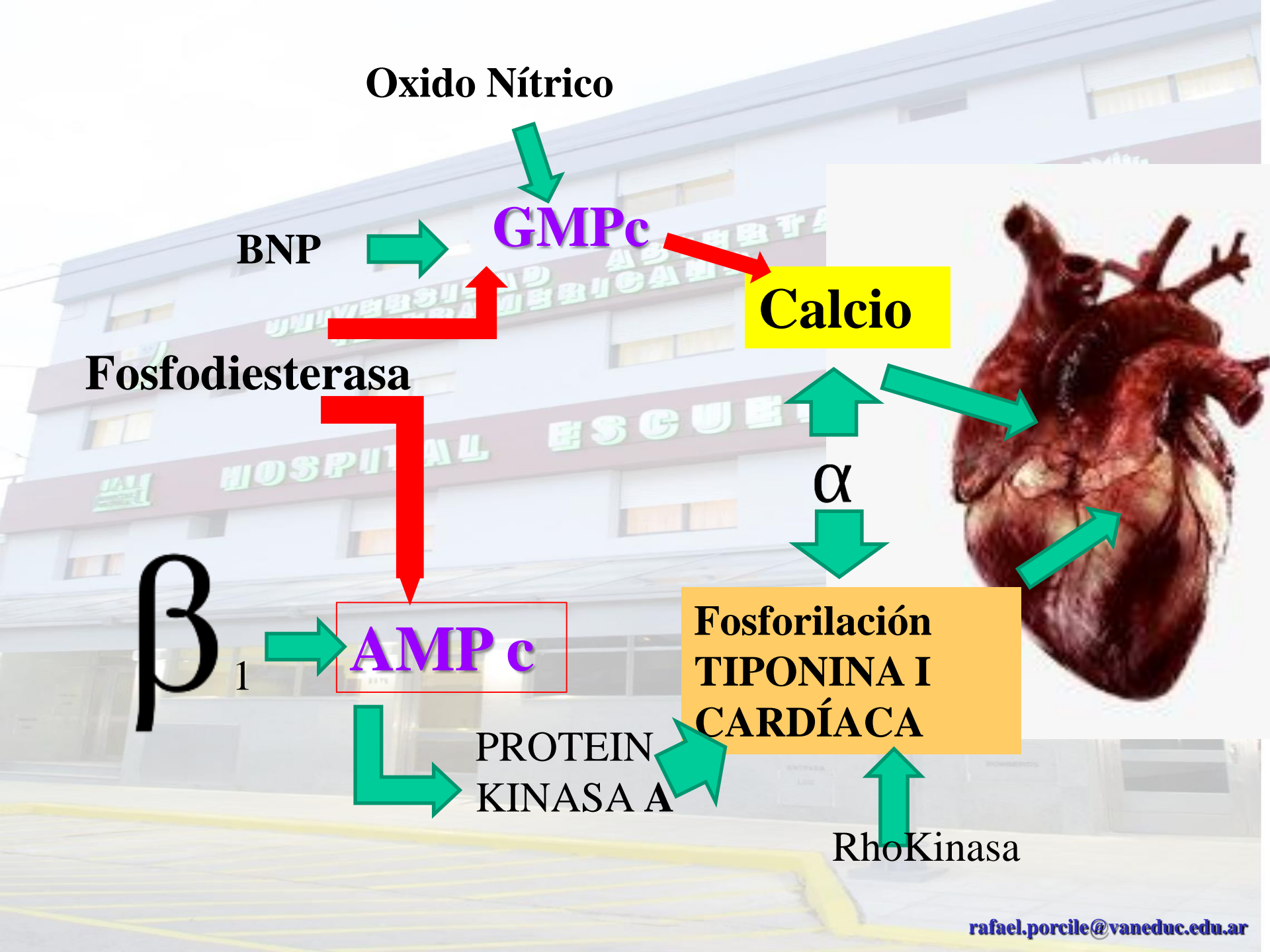
$\beta_1$

AMPc

Fosforilación  
TIPONINA I  
CARDÍACA

PROTEIN  
KINASA A

RhoKinasa



# DOBUTAMINA



$\beta_1$



AMPc



PROTEIN  
KINASA A



Fosforilación  
TIPONINA I  
CARDÍACA



RhoKinasa



# DOBUTAMINE

$\geq 5 \mu\text{g/kg/min}$

## Beta Receptors

More homogenously distributed

- Positive inotropy<sup>#</sup> (direct)
- Decreased myocardial compliance (diastolic)
- Improved myocardial  $\text{QO}_2$
- Positive chronotropy<sup>#</sup>
- Peripheral vasodilation<sup>#</sup>
- Metabolic effects

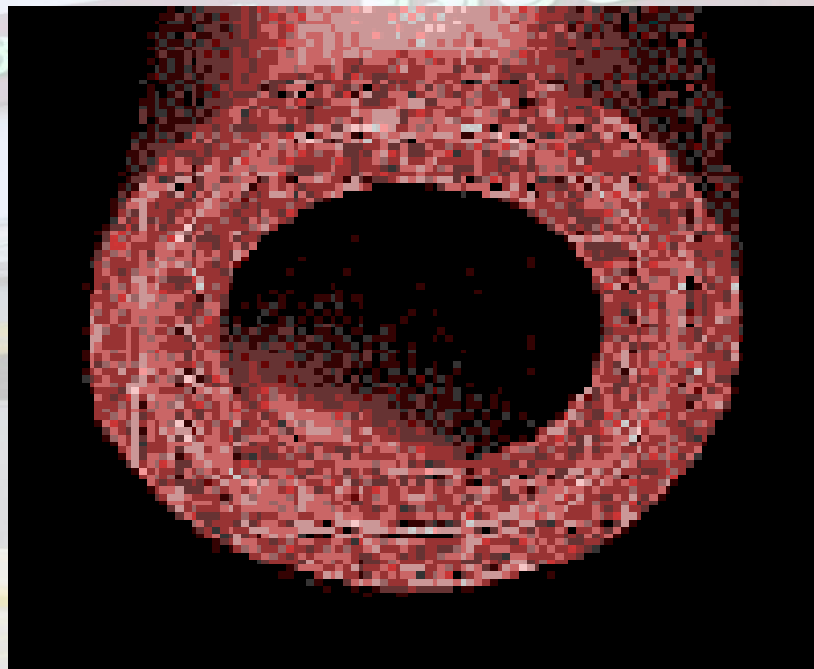
$\geq 5 \mu\text{g/kg/min}$

## Alpha Receptors

More homogenously distributed

- Positive inotropy<sup>#</sup>
- Decreased myocardial compliance (diastolic)
- Vasoconstriction
- Metabolic effect

# A nivel periférico



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Oxido Nítrico

Angiotensina II  
Tromboxano A2

Vasopresina

BNP

GMPc

IP3

Calcio

Fosfodiesterasa

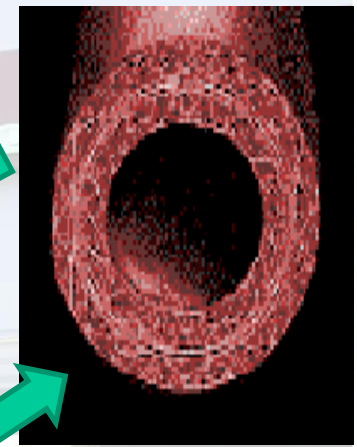
$\beta_2$

AMPc

$\alpha$



Fosforilación  
Catalítica cadena  
liviana miosina



Pg1/Prostacielinas

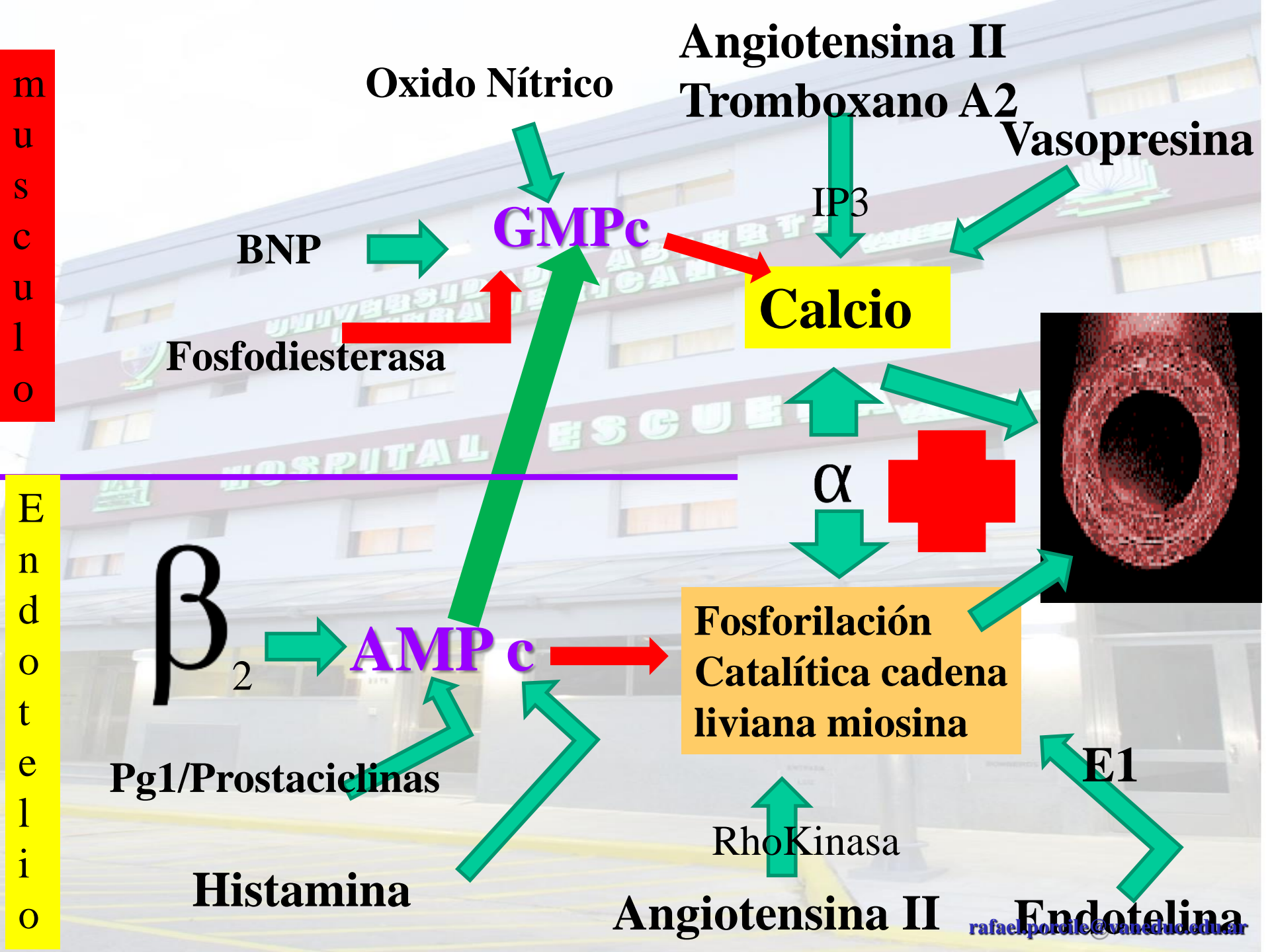
Histamina

RhoKinasa

Angiotensina II

E1

Endotelina





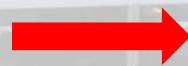
# DOBUTAMINA



$\beta_2$



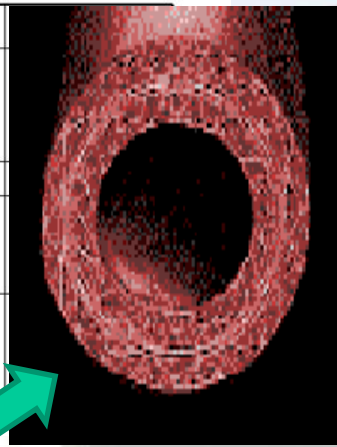
AMP c



**Fosforilación  
Catalítica cadena  
liviana miosina**

## Differences between $\beta_1$ , $\beta_2$ and $\beta_3$

	Beta-1	Beta-2
Location	Heart and JG cells	Bronchi, uterus, Blood vessels, liver, urinary tract, eye
Agonist	Dobutamine	Salbutamol
Antagonist	Metoprolol, Atenolol	Alpha-methyl propranolol
Action on NA	Moderate	Weak



Drug	Inotropy	Heart Rate	SVR
Adrenaline	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑
Noradrenaline	↑	↑ - ↓	↑↑
Dopamine	↑↑	↑ - ↑↑	↑ - ↑↑
Dobutamine	↑↑	↑	↓
Isoprenaline	0 - ↑	↑↑	↓
Phenylephrine	0 - ↓	↓ - 0	↑↑
Ephedrine	↑	↑	↑

# Effects of Dobutamine on Left Ventricular Performance, Coronary Dynamics, and Distribution of Cardiac Output in Conscious Dogs

STEPHEN F. VATNER, ROBERT J. McRITCHIE, and EUGENE BRAUNWALD

*From the Departments of Medicine, Harvard Medical School and Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, and the Department of Cardiology, Children's Hospital Medical Center, Boston, Massachusetts 02115*

*Volume 53 May 1974-1265-1273*



Eugene Braunwald

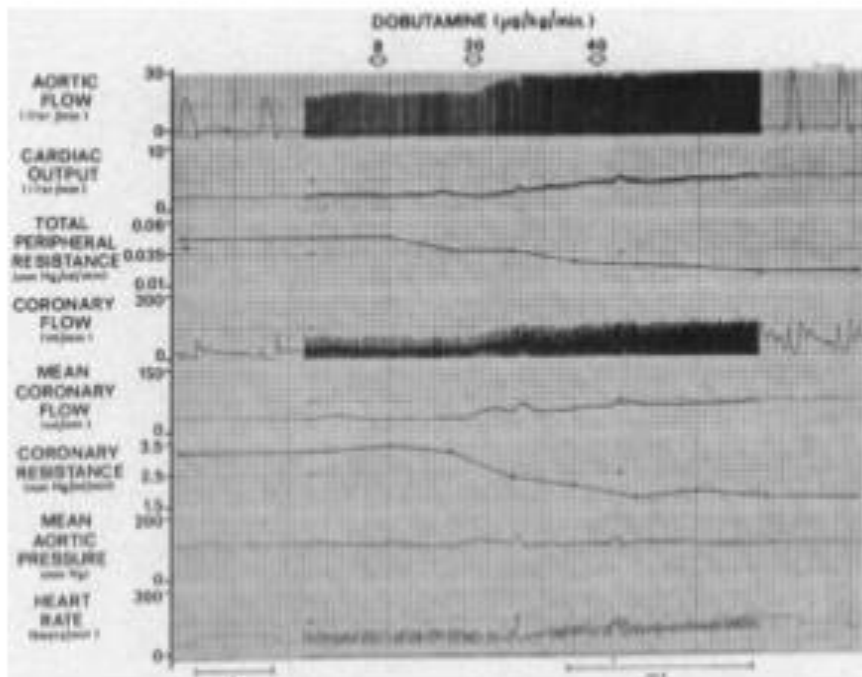
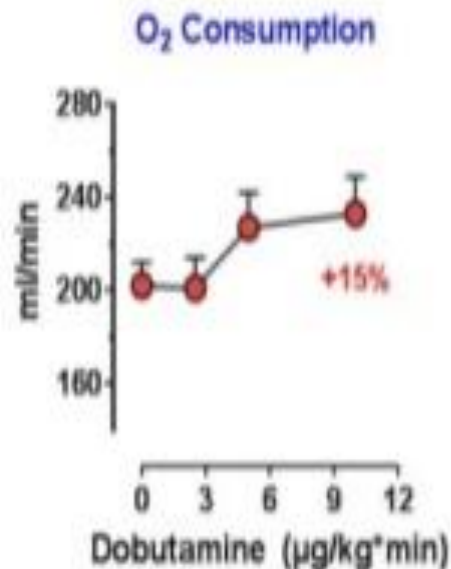
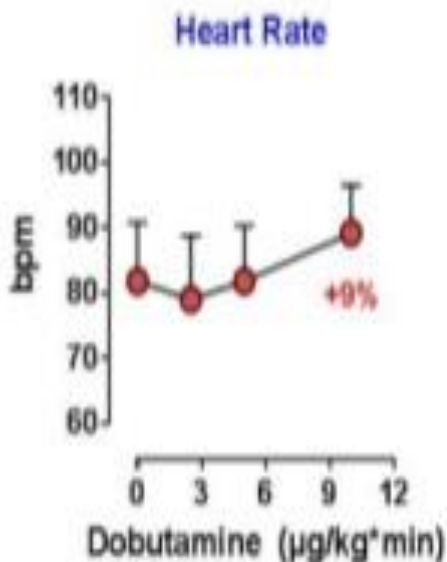
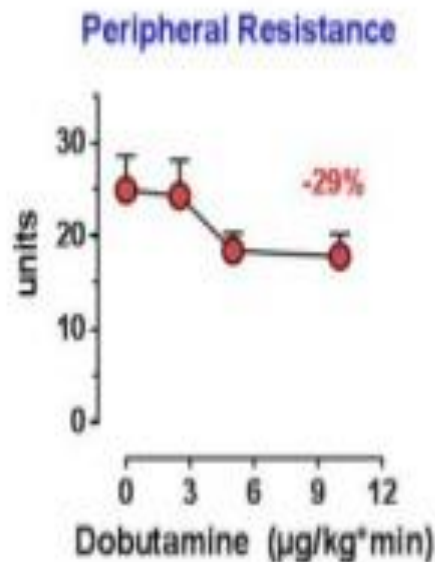
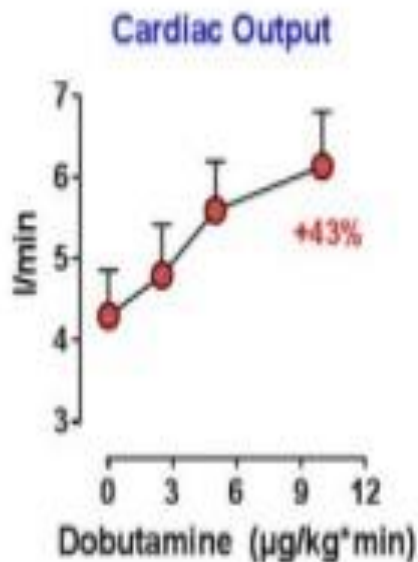


TABLE II—EFPF

Heart-rate (beats/min.)	..
Systolic aortic pressure (mm. Hg)	..
Mean aortic pressure (mm. Hg)	..
Diastolic aortic pressure (mm. Hg)	..
Pulmonary-artery mean pressure (mm. Hg)	..
Left-ventricular end-diastolic pressure (mm. Hg)	..
Cardiac output (l./min.)	..
Stroke volume (ml.)	..
Left-ventricular dp/dt max (mm. Hg/s)	..
Ejection-time (msec.)	..
Peripheral resistance (units)	..
Pulmonary vascular resistance (units)	..
A-V oxygen difference (ml./l.)	..
Calculated oxygen consumption (ml./min)	..



± S.E.M.)

0	10 µg./kg./min.
5	89.2 ± 7.3
9	154 ± 21*
0	102.5 ± 10.3
8	74.7 ± 6
3	20.8 ± 2.5
3	12.4 ± 2.3
6†	6.14 ± 0.67†
3†	73 ± 12†
25†	3043 ± 620†
1	208 ± 10
9*	17.8 ± 2.4*
52	1.54 ± 0.43
4*	41.0 ± 3.9*
5*	233 ± 16*

# • Drogas Inotrópicas y vasoactivas

- Inopresores

- Dopamina
- Adrenalina
- Noradrenalina

- Inodilatadores

- Dobutamina
- Isoproterenol
- Inhibidores de la fosfodiesterasa
- Dopexamina
- Levosimendan



# • Drogas Inotrópicas y vasoactivas

## • Inodilatadores

– Dobutamina

– **Isoproterenol**

– Inhibidores de la fosfodiesterasa

– Dopexamina

– Levosimendan

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INTERAMERICANA

VANEDUC



UNIVERSIDAD ABILENA  
VANEDUC



# A nivel miocardico





Oxido Nítrico

GMPc

BNP

Calcio

Fosfodiesterasa

$\alpha$

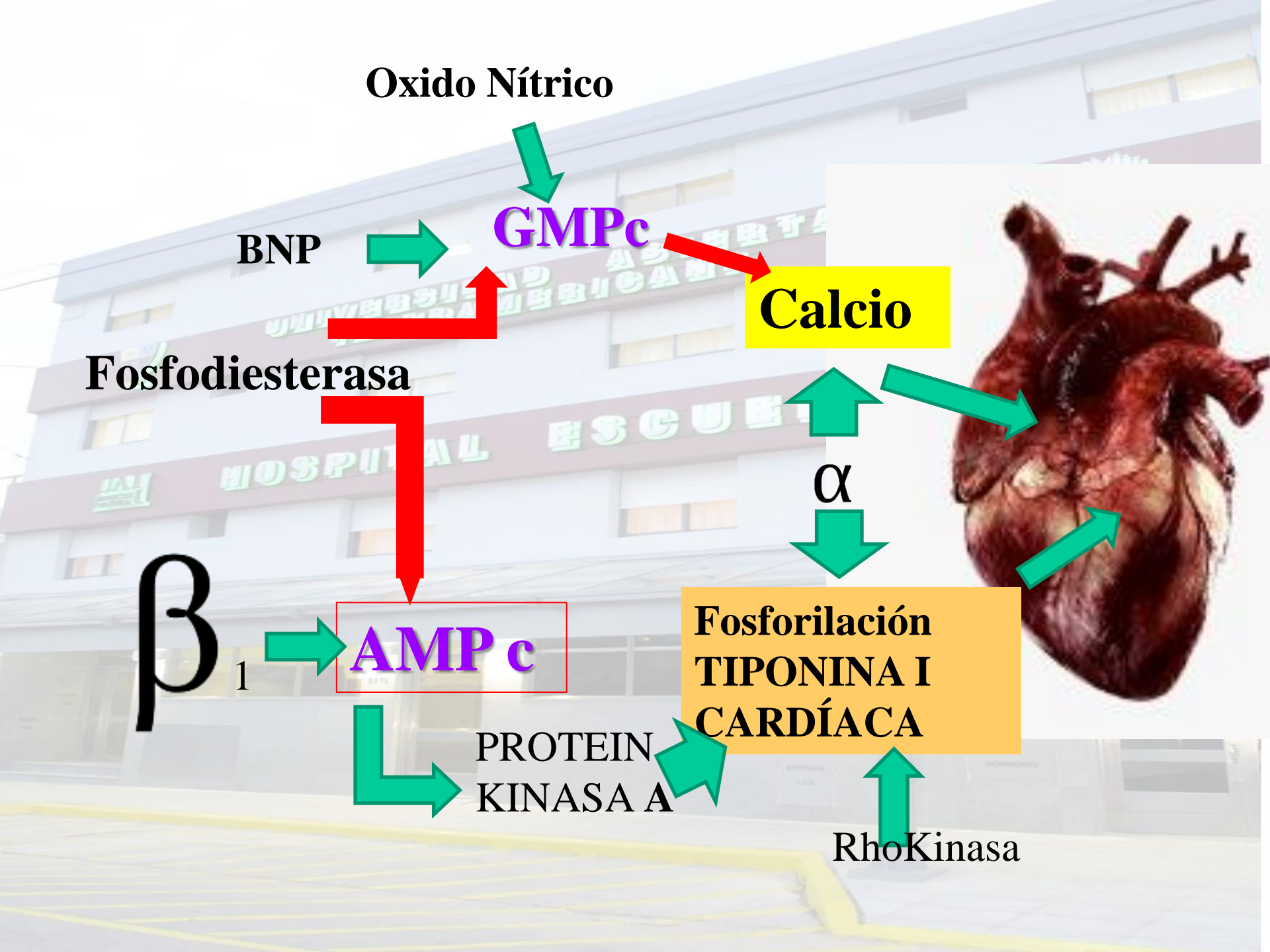
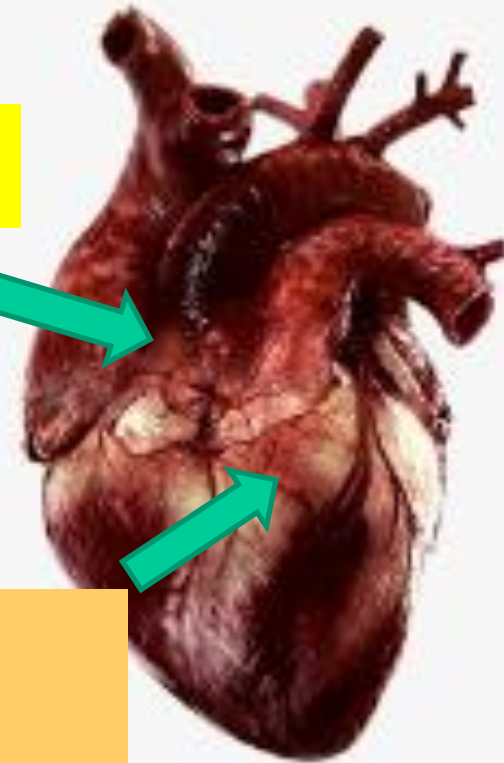
$\beta_1$

AMPc

Fosforilación  
TIPONINA I  
CARDÍACA

PROTEIN  
KINASA A

RhoKinasa



# ISOPROTERENOL



$\beta_1$



AMPc



PROTEIN  
KINASA A



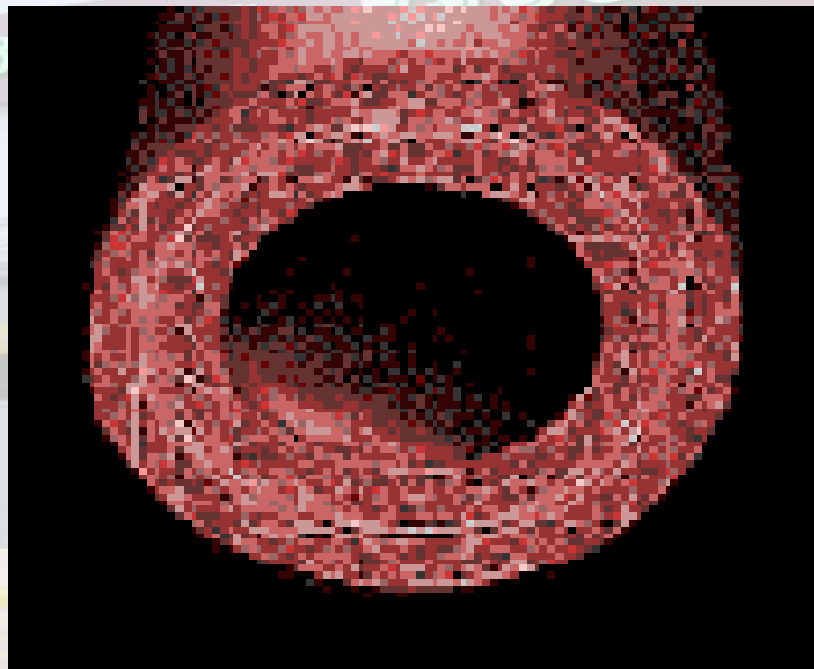
Fosforilación  
TIPONINA I  
CARDÍACA



RhoKinasa



# A nivel periférico



m  
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s  
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e  
l  
i  
o

Oxido Nítrico

Angiotensina II  
Tromboxano A2

Vasopresina

BNP

GMPc

IP3

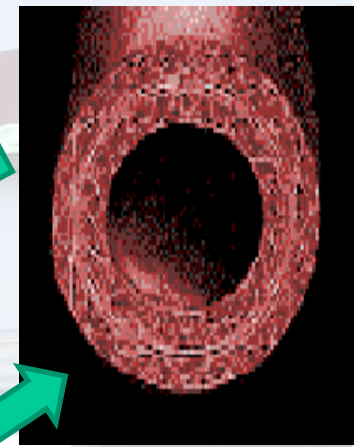
Calcio

Fosfodiesterasa

$\beta_2$

AMPc

$\alpha$



Fosforilación  
Catalítica cadena  
liviana miosina

Pg1/Prostacielinas

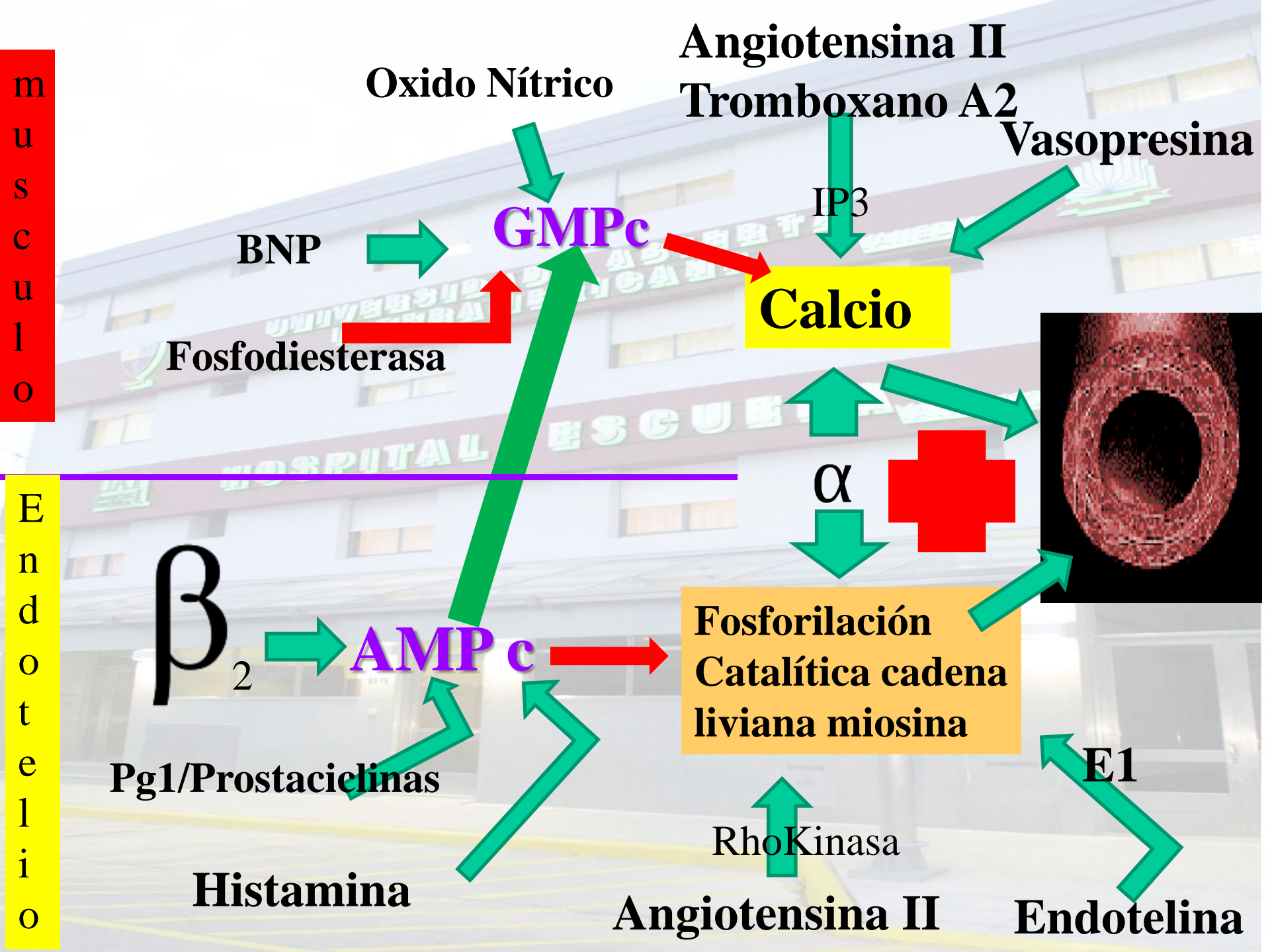
Histamina

RhoKinasa

Angiotensina II

E1

Endotelina



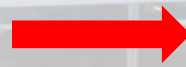
# ISOPROTERENOL



$\beta_2$



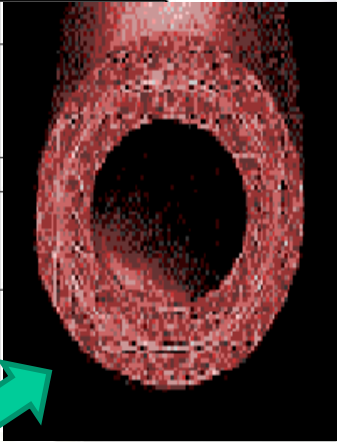
AMP c



**Fosforilación  
Catalítica cadena  
liviana miosina**

**Differences between  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$  and  $\beta_3$**

	Beta-1	Beta-2
Location	Heart and JG cells	Bronchi, uterus, Blood vessels, liver, urinary tract, eye
Agonist	Dobutamine	Salbutamol
Antagonist	Metoprolol, Atenolol	Alpha-methyl propranolol
Action on NA	Moderate	Weak



# AGONISTAS DE RECEPTORES ADRENÉRGICOS $\beta$ NO SELECTIVO

## Isoproterenol

- Este compuesto (isopropilarterenol) es un agonista adrenérgico  $\beta$  no selectivo potente, con afinidad muy baja por los receptores adrenérgicos  $\alpha$ .
- **Acciones farmacológicas:**
- La administración de soluciones intravenosas de Isoproterenol disminuye la resistencia vascular periférica, primordialmente en el músculo estriado, pero también en los lechos vasculares renal y mesentérico. Disminuye la presión diastólica.
- Los efectos cardíacos del Isoproterenol pueden originar palpitaciones, bradicardia sinusal y arritmias más graves.
- Previene la broncoconstricción, o la alivia. Su efecto en caso de asma quizá se deba en parte a una acción adicional que inhibe la liberación de histamina y otros mediadores de la inflamación inducida por antígenos.

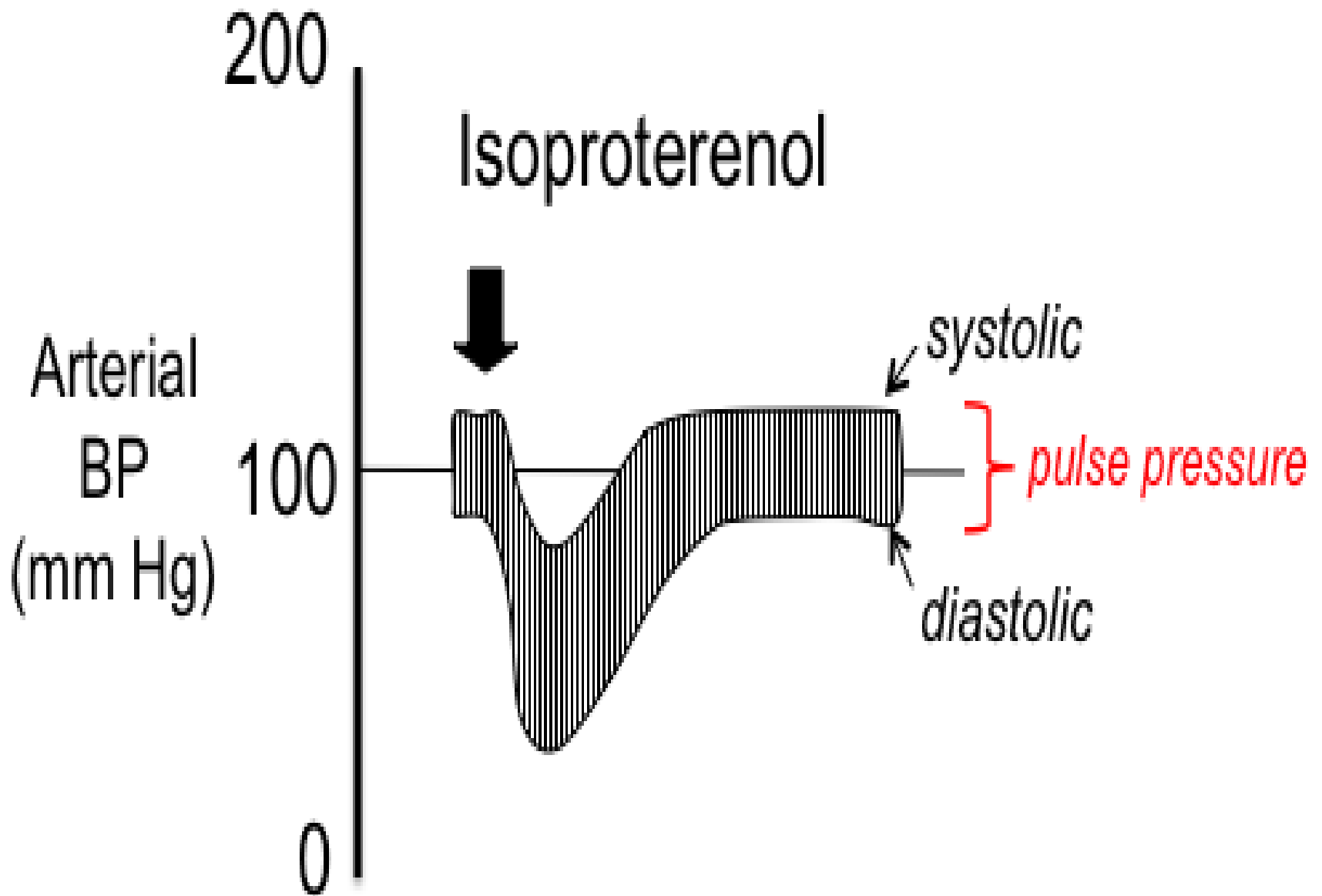
## ISOPROTERENOL

### ● INDICACIONES

- Bradicardia sintomática si no se dispone de marcapaso externo
- Torsades de pointes refractarias que no responden al sulfato de magnesio.
- Control temporal de bradicardia en pacientes con trasplante cardíaco (corazón denervado que no responde a la atropina)
- Intoxicación por betabloqueantes

# Dosis recomendada para estados de shock e hipoperfusión. Amp. 1 mg/5 ml

Vía administración	Dilución	Dosis
Infusión IV	Diluir 5 ml (2 mg) en 500 ml dex5% o SF	0.5 ug a 5 ug / min. (0.25 ml a 2.5 ml de sol. Diluida)





Isoproterenol

Dopexamine

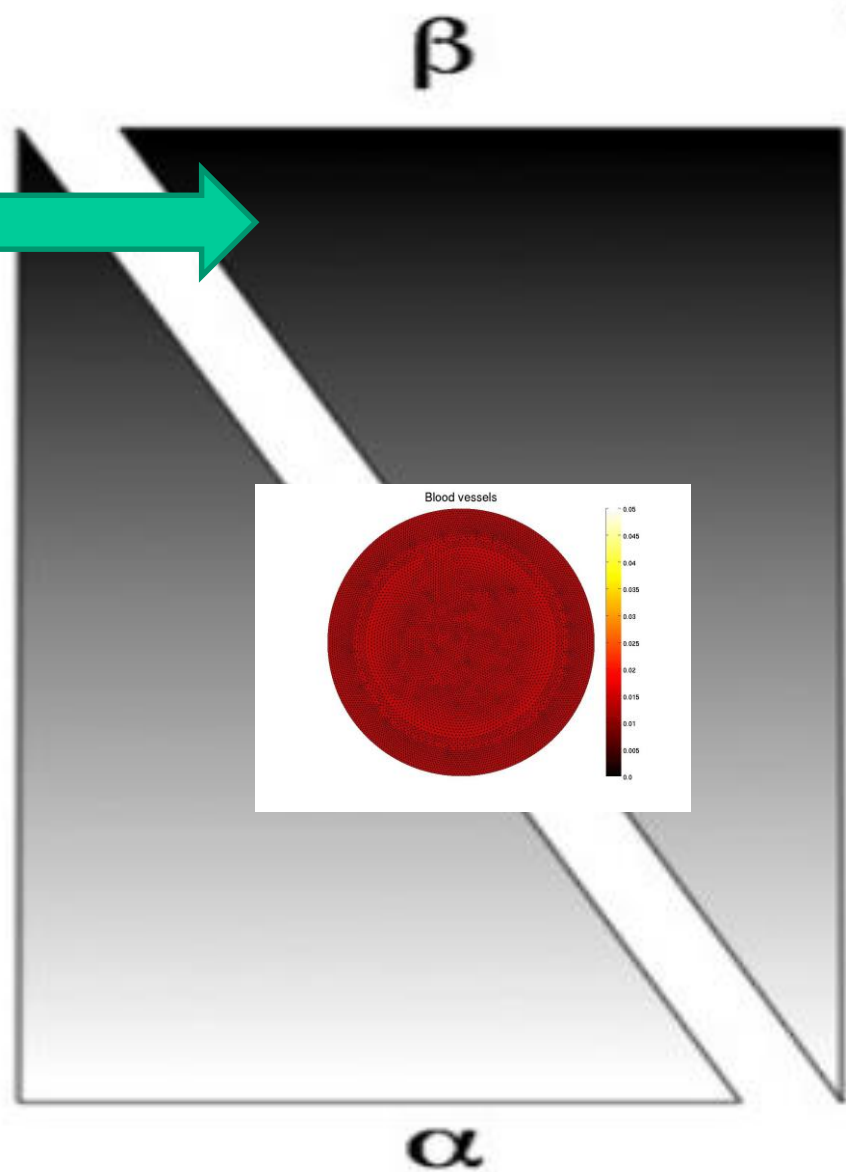
Dobutamine

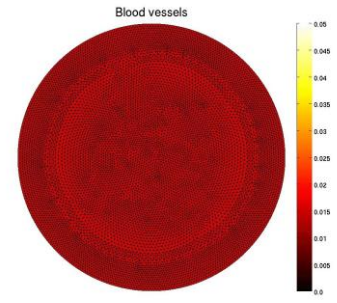
Dopamine

Epinephrine

Norepinephrine

Phenylephrine





# PRESSURE



PE NE Dopa Epi Dobut Dopex Iso

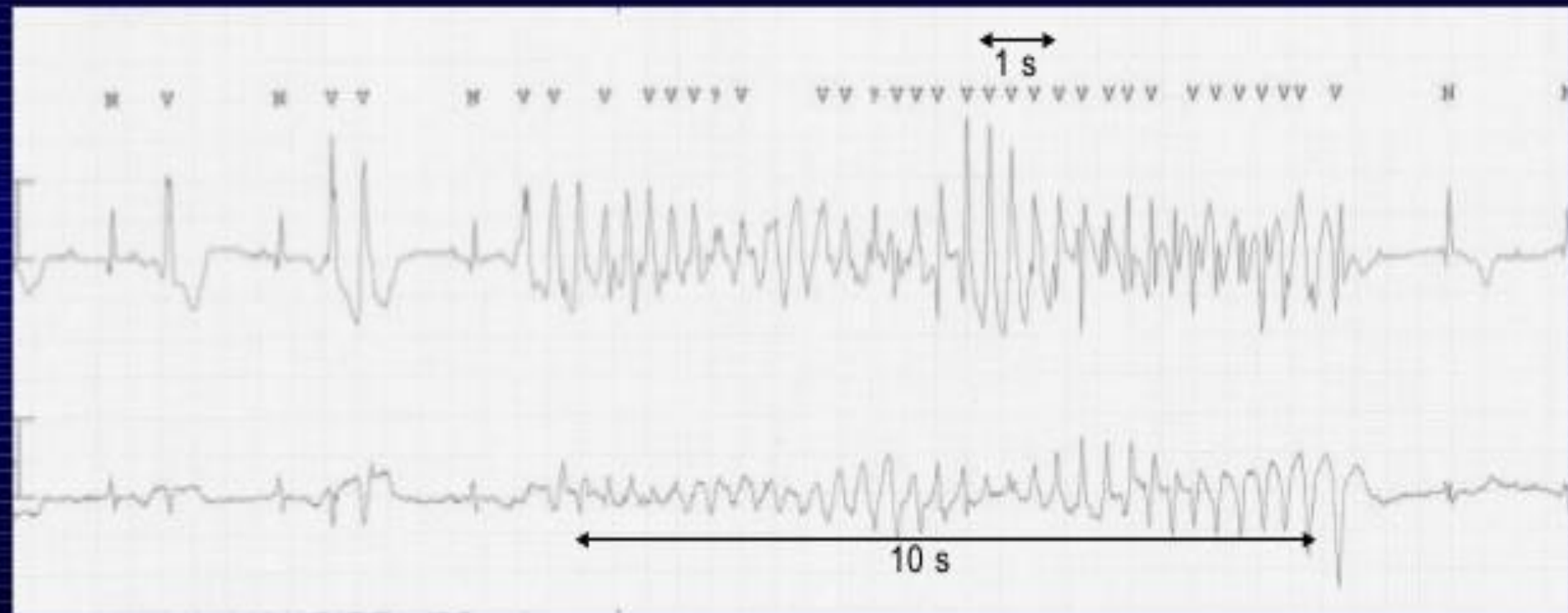


$\alpha$

$\beta$



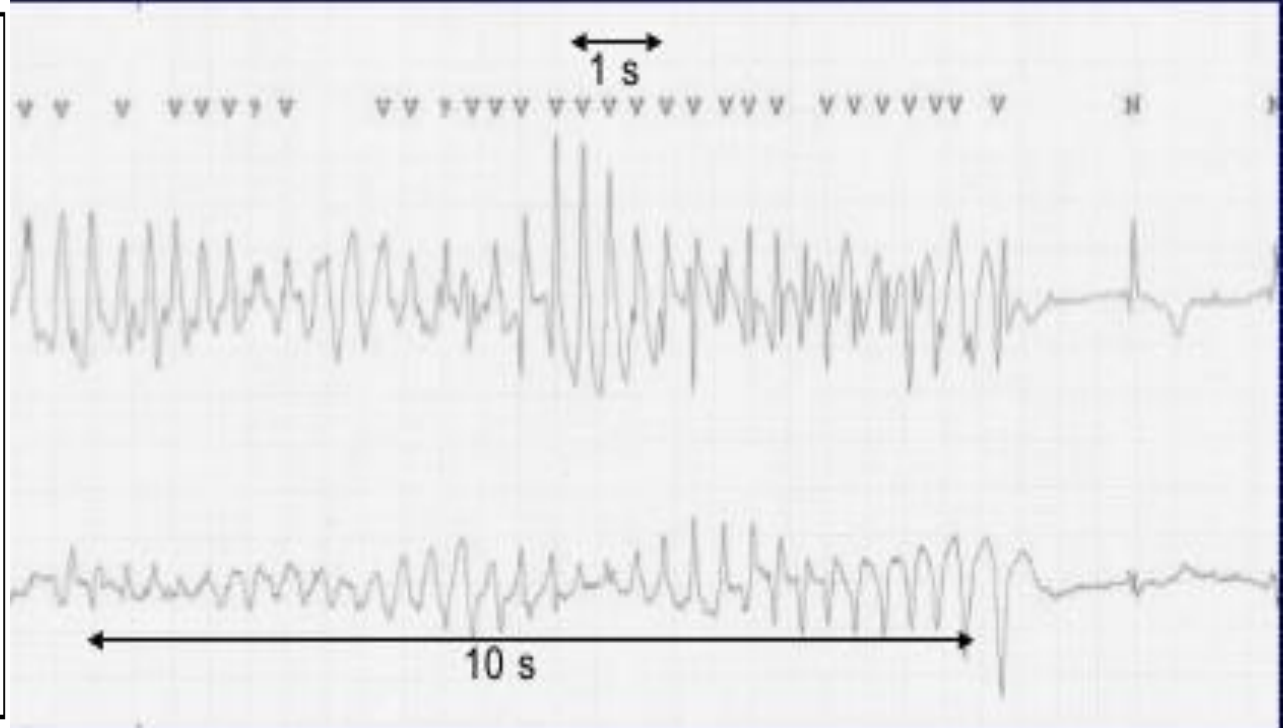
ECG: Taquicardia ventricular polimórfica tipo  
“Torcida de Punta” en el curso de un Bloqueo  
auriculoventricular de 3<sup>er</sup> grado



# “Torcida de Punta” en el curso de un Bloqueo auriculoventricular de 3<sup>er</sup> grado

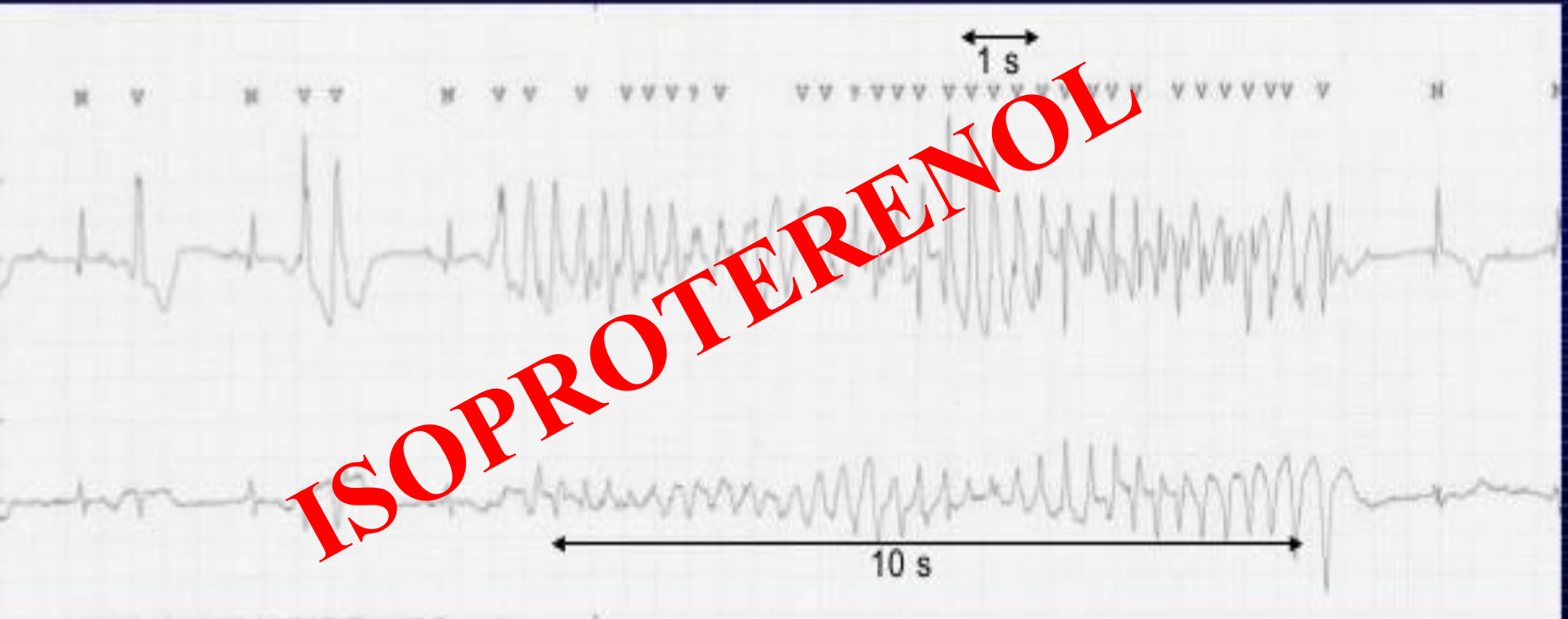
Tabla 1. Rasgos electrocardiográficos que caracterizan a las *torsade de pointes*

- Una marcada prolongación del intervalo QT en el último latido sinusal antes de comenzar la *torsade de pointes*. Frecuencia cardiaca entre 150 y 300 lpm
- El progresivo retorcimiento de la polaridad de los complejos QRS alrededor de una línea de base imaginaria
- Un giro completo de 180 grados de los complejos QRS en 10-12 latidos
- Cambio de amplitud de los complejos QRS en cada ciclo de modo sinusoidal. Los intervalos RR irregulares<sup>3</sup>



**LOS PERIODOS REFRACTARIO SE CONVIOERTEN EN ETEROGENEOS POR BRADICARDIA EXTREMA**

# “Torcida de Punta” en el curso de un Bloqueo auriculoventricular de 3<sup>er</sup> grado



LOS PERIODOS REFRACTARIO SE CONVIERTEN EN HETEROGENEOS POR BRADICARDIA EXTREMA

# • Drogas Inotrópicas y vasoactivas

- Inopresores

- Dopamina
- Adrenalina
- Noradrenalina

- Inodilatadores

- Dobutamina
- Isoproterenol
- Inhibidores de la fosfodiesterasa
- Dopexamina
- Levosimendan



# • Drogas Inotrópicas y vasoactivas

## • Inodilatadores

– Dobutamina

– Isoproterenol

– **Inhibidores de la fosfodiesterasa**

– Dopexamina

– Levosimendan

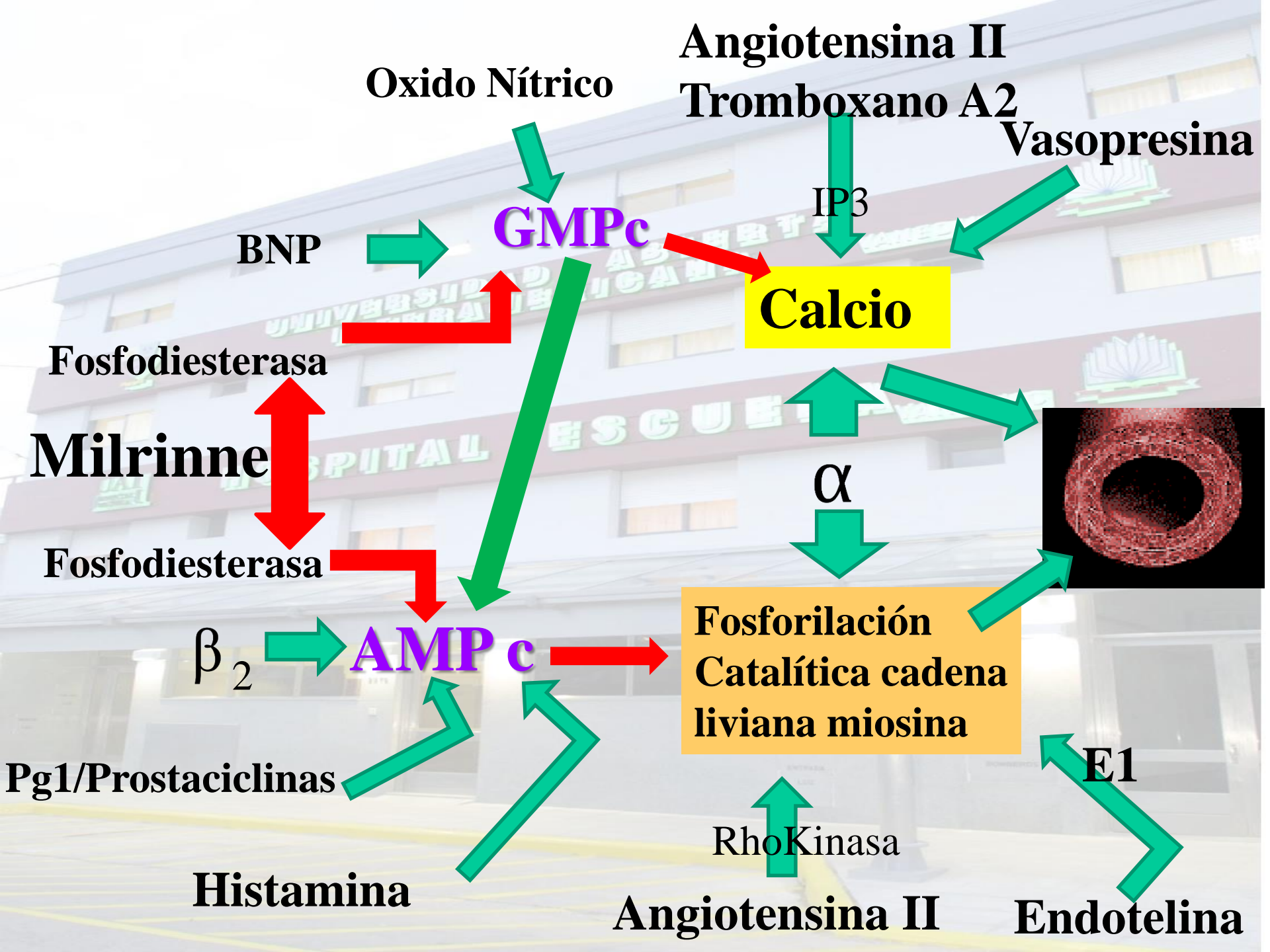








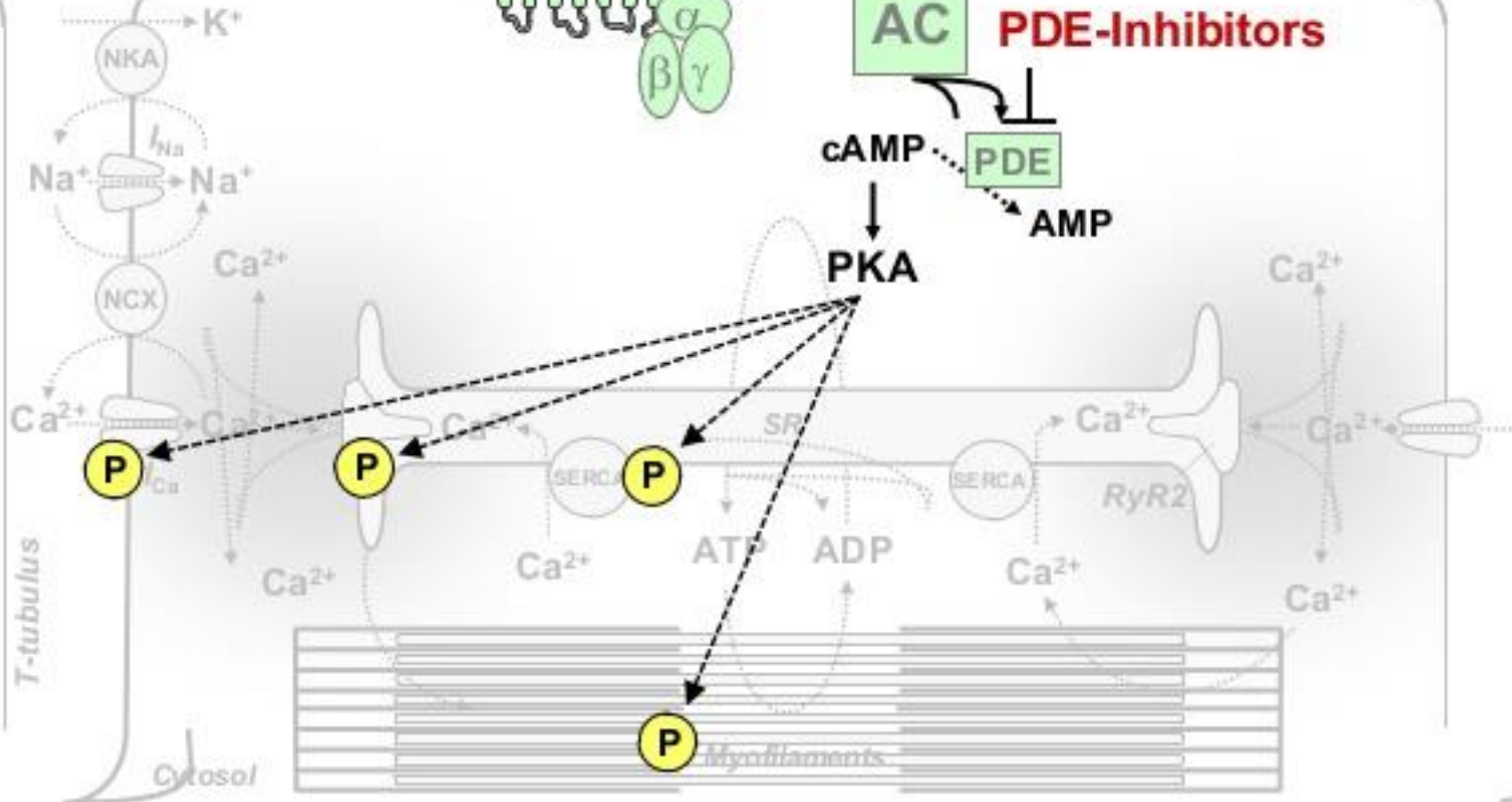
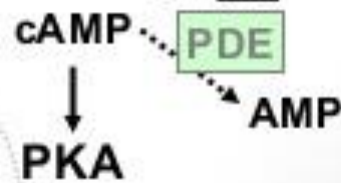
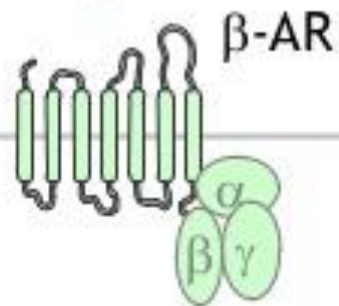
A nivel  
periférico





# A nivel Miocárdico

**Agonist** ▼



# Mechanism of PDE inhibitors

**Drug inhibit PDE enz.**

**Increase cAMP**

**heart**

เพิ่ม  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  influx  
ลด  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  efflux

**↑HR**

**Vascular  
smooth muscle**

เพิ่ม  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  efflux  
ลด  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  influx

**vasodilation**

# Inhibidores de la fosfodiesterasa DIII

- **Inhiben la fosfodiesterasa DIII**
- **Acción sinérgica con los Beta estimulantes**
- **Inicio de acción lento**
  - Amrinone 1-2 hs
  - Milrinone 20-30 min
- **Vida media larga**
  - Amrinone 2-6 hs
  - Milrinone 30-60 min
- **Plaquetopenia con amrinone**
- **Amplios efectos periféricos (vasodilatación)**
  - |Por incremento del GMP c
- **DOSIS:** Bolo 50 mcg/kg  
Mant 0,35-0,75 mcg/kg/m
- **Presentación:** Milrinone(Corotrope) fco 10 mg

# Milrinone

## ■ Description

- Phosphodiesterase inhibitor resulting in vasodilation
- Increases  $Ca^{2+}$  and contractile force in myocardium

## ■ Indications

- Short-term IV therapy of congestive heart failure

## ■ Dosage

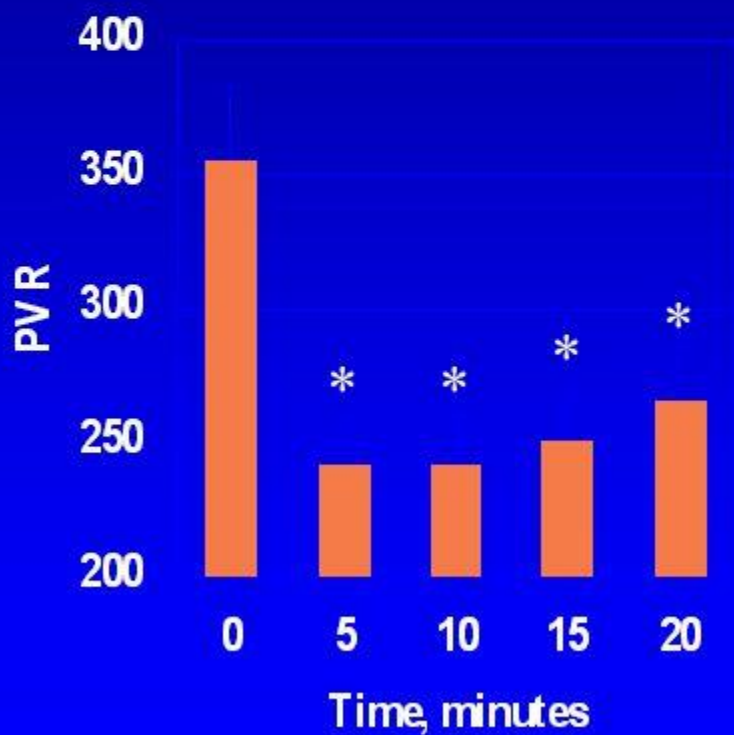
- 50 mcg/kg slow IV over 10 minutes
- 0.5 mcg/kg/min infusion and titrate

## ■ Adverse Effects

- Hypotension, arrhythmia, headache

# Milrinone is a Potent Pulmonary Vasodilator (but also systemic)

- Pulmonary



- Systemic

- OPTIME Study
- sustained hypotension  
10.7% milrinone (vs. 3.2% placebo)
- also more arrhythmias



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- Inodilatadores

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- Isoproterenol
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- Dopexamina
- Levosimendan



# • Drogas Inotrópicas y vasoactivas

## • Inodilatadores

– Dobutamina

– Isoproterenol

– Inhibidores de la fosfodiesterasa

– Dopexamina

– **Levosimendan**



# Inotrópicos-Calcio sensibilizantes

- **Levosimendan**

- **Cambio conformacional en troponina C que aumenta la sensibilidad de la miofibrilla al Calcio circulante**

- **Acción adicional sobre canales de potasio ATP dependientes en musculo liso**

- **Inodilatador**

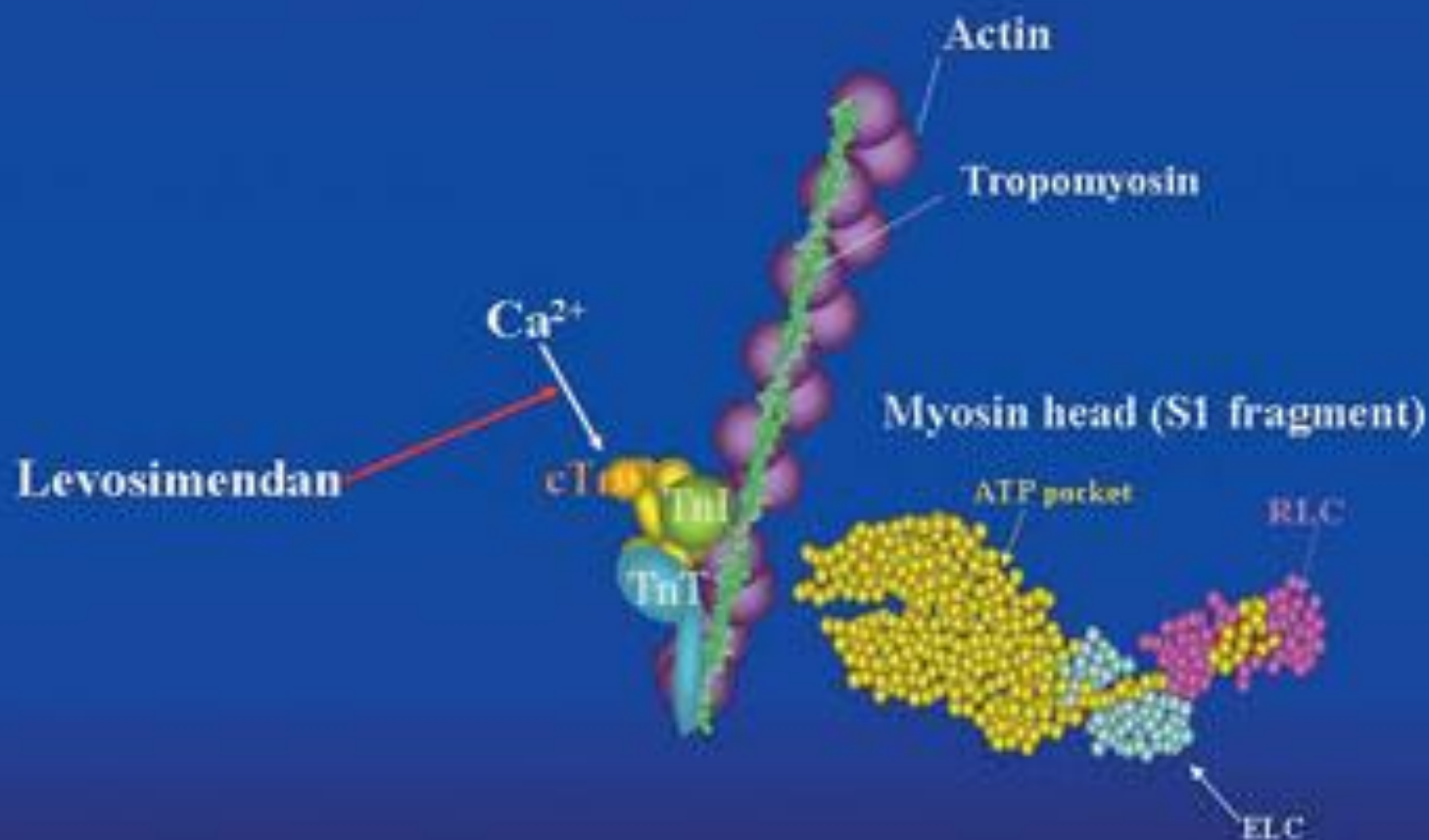
- **No arritmogénico**

- **Efecto prolongado por sus metabolitos activos (OR 1896) con vida media de 80 hs y actividad hasta por 2 semanas**

- **No presenta vasodilatación pulmonar selectiva**

# Contractile Proteins in Cardiomyocytes

## Levosimendan



Levosimendan Mechanism	Physiologic Effect	Potential Benefits for Cardiac Surgery Patients
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Calcium Sensitizer	Oxygen Sparing Increase in Cardiac Output (1,2)	Oxygen Efficient Increase in Post-Op Cardiac Reserve/Output
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K-ATP Channel Activator-Mitochondria	Protects Cardiac Cells During Ischemia (3,4)	Reduced Peri-Op Myocardial Infarction
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K-ATP Channel Activator-Vascular Smooth Muscles Cells	Improved microcirculatory blood flow (5,6)	Improved Post Op Organ Perfusion
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Source: Tenax Therapeutics, Inc.

1. De Hert et al., 2007; 2. Eriksson et al., 2009; 3. Zangrillo et al., 2009; 4. Tritapepe et al., 2009; 5. Bragadottir et al., 2013; 6. Baysal et al, 2014

# Inotrópicos-Calcio sensibilizantes

## – Contraindicaciones

- Hipersensibilidad, obstrucción mecánica, IR c/clearance < 30, Insuf hepática grave, Hipotension arterial
- Corregir hipokalemia

## – Dosis

- Bolo 6 -24 mcg/kg/min
- Mantenimiento 0,1-0,4 mcg/kg/min



# Inotrópicos-Calcio sensibilizantes

- LIDO-Lancet Jul 2002
  - Levosimendan vs dobutamina
  - Pac CF IV
  - Mortalidad a 180 días
    - Levosimendan 26%
    - Dobutamina 38%
- RUSSLAN-Eur Heart J. Sep 2002
  - Insuficiencia cardíaca post IAM
  - Eficacia y seguridad del tto con Levosimendan.
- CASINO

# Levosimendan vs placebo (CASINO)



initial plan  
**600 Pts**  
Hospitalized with  
NYHA class IV heart failure

early termination  
**203 Pts**

8 withdrawals

**96 Pts**  
dobutamine

**97 Pts**  
placebo

**103 Pts**  
levosimendan

endpoint	levosm	dobuta	placebo	P
† at 30 days	6.1%	12.8%	8.2%	
† at 180 days	15.3%	39.6%	24.7%	0.04

presented at ACC 2004



# Levosimendan en ICA

- REVIVE II: levosimendan más terapia convencional vs terapia convencional sola en 600 pacientes hospitalizados con ICA severa, FEY < 35% y que permanecían sintomáticos tras 48 h de un adecuado tratamiento con diuréticos y vasodilatadores)
- Mejoría clínica a favor de levosimendanl.
- Reducción del péptido natriurético cerebral (BNP)
- Reducción de 2 días de estancia hospitalaria
- **Packer M. REVIVE II: Multicenter placebo-controlled trial of levosimendan on clinical status in acutely decompensated heart failure. Program and abstracts from the American Heart Association Scientific Sessions 2005; November 13-16, 2005; Dallas, Texas. Late Breaking Clinical Trials II.**

# Levosimendan en ICA

- **SURVIVE**: supervivencia, a los 6 meses de seguimiento, en 1.327 pacientes con ICA que requerían inotrópicos intravenosos.
- FEY < 30% e ICA sintomática, que no respondían a tratamiento con diuréticos y/o vasodilatadores intravenosos y que presentaban oliguria, disnea de reposo o severo deterioro hemodinámico confirmado mediante catéter en arteria pulmonar.
- **Objetivo**: reducción de mortalidad a los 6 meses en un 25% respecto a la aleatorización para recibir dobutamina.
- No se cumplió este objetivo primario.
- Reducción relativa de la mortalidad en el grupo de levosimendán fue del 27, el 14, el 13 y el 6,4%, a los 5 días, 2 semanas, 1 mes y 6 meses (no significativo)
- **Mebazaa A. The SURVIVE-W Trial: Comparison of dobutamine and levosimendan on survival in acute decompensated heart failure. Program and abstracts from the American Heart Association Scientific Sessions 2005; November 13-16, 2005; Dallas, Texas. Late Breaking Clinical Trials IV.**



**MUCHAS  
GRACIAS POR SU ATENCIÓN**