

What drugs are these?

1. Act primarily to reduce blood pressure by decreasing peripheral vasoconstriction
Have no direct effects on the heart and so do not alter EKG but may increase exercise capacity in patients w/CHF
Generic names end in –opril
Act by blocking a certain enzyme that produces angiotension II

ACE inhibitors
e.g., Captopril

2. Act primarily to reduce blood pressure by decreasing the effect of NE to cause vasoconstriction
Have no direct effect on the heart, so no EKG changes
Do not affect exercise capacity
Generic names end in –ozin

Alpha-adrenergic blockers, prazosin

3. Have 2 types of effects: on the heart or on the blood vessels
The heart type slows conduction and is anti-arrhythmic, but also causes coronary artery vasodilation
The blood vessel type of drug (type II) acts to block vasoconstriction and lower bp
Both types will decrease HR and reduce BP
Side effects are hypotension, fluid retention, headache
Generic names may end in –ipine.

Calcium channel blockers, verapamil, nifedipine

4. The primary action is to lower blood pressure and reduce myocardial oxygen cost
One type of this drug also causes bronchodilation and pupillary dilation
Some of these drugs are very specific to one type of cardiac receptor and others are less specific and affect receptors on the heart and on blood vessels
This drug would be given to someone with ischemia or atrial tachycardia
This drug would increase ischemic threshold and improve exercise capacity in someone with CAD
Generic names end in –olol

Beta blockers, propranolol (non-specific), atenolol (cardiac specific)

5. This drug is used to increase cardiac function by increasing calcium influx

It also increases exercise capacity and reduces weakness in someone with congestive heart failure

This drug would not be good for someone with CAD

This drug can produce ST depression in persons without CAD

Generic names end in –oxin

Digitalis glycosides, digoxin

6. This drug is used primarily to increase coronary blood flow and reduce ischemia
It's vasodilation effect is primarily directed to coronary vessels but can also cause hypotension, headache, dizziness
The effect is primarily on veins in the periphery
The drug can decrease cardiac output and blood pressure at rest and during exercise.
It will also increase HR
A part of the name is usually nitrate or nitro

Nitrates. Nitroglycerine

7. This drug is used recreationally for relaxation
It may cause dehydration, electrolyte imbalances and decrease exercise capacity
It reduces cardiac contractility and cardiac output
It may impair judgement

Alcohol

8. These drugs are used to reduce blood viscosity and are used in patients at risk for a stroke
These drugs would be used for 3 wks in someone with atrial fibrillation or flutter
Side effects can be bruising, stomach irritation, abdominal pain, swelling, uncontrolled bleeding
These drugs have no effect on exercise responses or exercise capacity

Anti-coagulants, warfarin

9. Side effects of these drugs include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, flatulence
Most have no effect on exercise tolerance but some may cause arrhythmias
Some may decrease blood pressure
Generic names may end in –statin

Anti-lipidemics, lovastatin, niacin

10. The primary purpose of these drugs is to reduce blood pressure

These drugs also may be used for someone in congestive heart failure to prevent pulmonary edema

Most have actions directed primarily on the kidneys

Overuse of these drugs may lead to T wave and Q-T interval disorders

Often associated with K loss and ST depression

Diuretics, hydrochlorothiazide, furosemide

11. These drugs may reduce blood pressure at rest and during exercise

They may increase HR during rest and exercise

They may cause ST depression, heart block, and decrease left ventricular function

These drugs are commonly used for all types of diseases

Overuse of these drugs can cause asystole or PEA

Anti-depressants/anti-anxiety, fluoxetine (prozac)

12. These drugs, taken before exercise may cause seizures, ataxia, coma

These drugs are used to stimulate insulin release or to up-regulate insulin receptors

These drugs are used by persons with type 2 diabetes

Oral hypoglycemics, glypizide