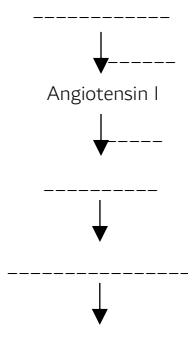


Renin-Angiotensin-Aldosterone System



ACE Inhibitors

I. Drugs

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____
- F. _____
- G. _____
- H. _____
- I. _____
- J. _____

II. Mechanism:

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

III. Applications

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. Post-MI

IV. Adverse Effects

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

Angiotensin II Receptor Blockers

I. Drugs

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____
- F. _____
- G. _____
- H. _____

II. MOA/Activity: _____

III. Applications

- A. _____
- B. _____

IV. Adverse Effects:

- A. Less angioedema
- B. _____
- C. _____

Aldosterone Antagonists

I. Drugs

- A. _____
- B. _____

II. MOA/Activity: _____

III. Applications

- A. Diuretic
- B. _____
- C. Heart Failure
- D. _____
- E. _____

IV. Adverse Effects:

- A. _____
- B. Menstrual Irregularities
- C. _____

Renin Inhibitors

I. Drugs

- A. _____

II. MOA/Activity: _____

III. Applications

- A. Hypertension

IV. Adverse Effects:

- A. Decreased angioedema
- B. _____
- C. _____

Dihydropyridine Calcium Channel Blockers

I. Drugs

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____
- F. _____

II. MOA/Activity: _____

- A. _____

III. Applications

- A. Hypertension
- B. Effort & vasospastic induced angina

IV. Adverse Effects:

- A. _____
- B. _____

Non-dihydropyridine Calcium Channel Blockers

I. Drugs

- A. _____
- B. _____

D. MOA/Activity: _____

- _____

- C. More negative inotropic/chronotropic effects than DHP CCBs

II. Applications

- A. Hypertension
- B. Effort & Vasospastic Angina

III. Adverse Effects

- A. _____
- B. _____

Thiazide Diuretics

I. Drugs

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____

II. MOA/Activity:

- A. _____
- E. Location: _____

III. Applications:

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____

IV. Adverse Effects:

- A. _____ & _____
- B. _____ & _____
- C. _____

Loop Diuretics

I. Drugs

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____

II. MOA/Activity:

- A. Inhibits _____
- B. Location: _____

III. Applications:

- A. Hypertension
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____

IV. Adverse Effects:

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. Hypokalemia
- D. _____ (except _____)

Vasodilators

I. Drugs

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. MOA/Activity: _____

II. Applications:

- A. Hypertension

III. Adverse Effects:

- A. _____

Sodium Transport Channel Blockers

I. Drugs

- A. _____
- B. _____

II. MOA/Activity:

- A. _____
- B. Location: _____

III. Applications:

- A. Hypertension
- B. Heart Failure

IV. Adverse Effects:

- A. _____
- B. Kidney Stones
- C. _____

Carbonic Anhydrase Inhibitors

I. Drugs

- A. _____

II. MOA/Activity:

- A. _____
- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- B. _____

III. Applications:

- A. _____
- B. _____

IV. Adverse Effects:

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. Avoid in hepatic failure (decreased ammonia excretion)

Osmotic Diuretics

I. Drugs

- A. _____

II. MOA/Activity:

- A. _____

III. Applications

- A. _____
- B. _____

IV. Adverse Effects

- A. _____ / _____

Digoxin

I. Drugs

- A. _____

II. MOA/Activity:

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

III. Applications:

- A. _____
- B. _____

IV. Adverse Effects:

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. Toxicity Tx: _____

Phosphodiesterase Inhibitors

I. Drugs

- A. _____

II. MOA/Activity:

- A. Inhibits _____ (_____)
- B. ↑_____ causes increased contractility.

II. Class Applications

- A. Heart Failure

III. Adverse Effects:

- A. _____
- B. _____

Class IA Antiarrhythmics

I. Drugs

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

II. MOA/Activity

- A. _____
 1. Slows Phase ____
- B. _____
 1. Slows phase ____ & ____
- C. _____
- D. _____

III. Application:

- A. _____

IV. Adverse Effects:

- A. _____

Class IB Antiarrhythmics

I. Drugs

- A. _____
- B. _____

II. MOA/Activity

- A. _____
 1. _____
 2. _____
- B. Late Sodium Channel Blockade
 1. _____
- C. _____

III. Applications:

- A. _____
- B. Lidocaine: _____

IV. Adverse Effects:

- A. Lidocaine: _____

Class IC Antiarrhythmics

I. Drugs

- A. _____
- B. _____

II. MOA/Activity

- A. _____
 1. _____ – Strong Effect

III. Application:

- A. _____
- B. _____

IV. Adverse Effects:

- A. _____
- B. _____

Class III Antiarrhythmics

I. Drugs

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____

II. MOA/Activity

- A. _____
 1. Prolongs _____ Repolarization.
 2. _____
- B. _____/_____: Also Class I, II, and IV Effects
- C. _____: Non-selective Beta-Blocker
- D. _____: Class IA Effects

III. Class Applications

- A. _____

IV. Adverse Effects:

- A. _____
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
- B. _____
 1. _____
- C. _____/_____/_____: Initiated in hospital due to pro-arrhythmic properties.

Adenosine

I. Drugs:

- A. Adenosine

II. MOA/Activity: _____

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

III. Class Application:

- A. _____
- B. _____

IV. Adverse Effects:

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. Chest Pain

Magnesium Sulfate

I. Drugs

- A. Magnesium Sulfate

II. MOA/Activity

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

III. Class Application:

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

IV. Adverse Effects:

- A. _____
- B. _____

Organic Nitrates

I. Drugs

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

II. MOA/Activity:

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. Reduces preload.
- D. _____

III. Applications:

- A. Angina

IV. Adverse Effects:

- A. _____
- B. Hypotension (_____)

Ranolazine

I. Drugs

A. Ranolazine

II. MOA/Activity:

A. _____

B. _____

III. Class Applications

A. _____

IV. Adverse Effects:

A. _____

B. _____

Aspirin

I. Drugs

A. Aspirin

II. MOA/Activity:

A. _____

B. _____

III. Class Application:

A. _____

B. _____

IV. Adverse Effects:

A. Bleeding

B. _____

P2Y₁₂ ADP Receptor Inhibitors

I. Drugs

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

II. MOA/Activity:

A. _____

III. Applications

A. _____

B. _____

IV. Adverse Effects

A. Bleeding

B. Clopidogrel:

1. _____ / _____

2. _____

C. Prasugrel

1. _____

D. Ticlopidine

1. _____ / _____ / _____

Glycoprotein IIa/IIIb Receptor Inhibitors

I. Drugs

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

II. MOA/Effects:

A. _____

B. _____

III. Applications:

A. Prevents ischemic complications in PCI.

IV. Adverse Effects

A. Bleeding

Cyclic Nucleotide Phosphodiesterase Inhibitors

I. Drugs

A. _____

II. MOA/Activity:

A. _____

B. _____, decreases

_____, lowering

III. Application

A. Stroke prophylaxis

IV. Adverse Effects

A. Bleeding

B. _____

Phosphodiesterase Type III Inhibitors

I. Drugs

A. _____

II. MOA/Effects:

A. _____

B. _____, decreases

_____, lowering

III. Applications:

A. Intermittent claudication

IV. Adverse Effects

A. Bleeding

B. _____

Heparin & Low Molecular Weight Heparins

I. Drugs

A. Heparin

B. LMWH:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

II. MOA/Activity

A. All: Binds _____, potentiates

inactivation of _____

B. Heparin only: Potentiates inhibition of

III. Class Application:

A. _____

B. _____

C. Enoxaparin: Drug of choice in pregnancy

(doesn't cross placenta)

IV. Adverse Effects:

A. Bleeding

1. Heparin Reversal Agent: _____

B. _____

C. Hypersensitivity

Fondaparinux

I. Drugs

A. Fondaparinux

II. MOA/Activity

A. Binds _____, potentiates

inactivation of _____

III. Class Application:

A. _____

IV. Adverse Effects:

A. Bleeding, no reversal agent

B. HIT _____

C. Avoid in renal failure.

Parenteral Direct Thrombin Inhibitors

I. Drugs

- A. _____
 B. _____
 C. _____

II. MOA/Activity

- A. _____

III. Class Application:

- A. DVT/PE Treatment & Prophylaxis in ____
 B. PCI at risk for _____

IV. Adverse Effects:

- A. Bleeding, no reversal agent

Oral Direct Thrombin Inhibitors

I. Drugs

- A. _____

II. MOA/Activity:

- A. _____

III. Class Application:

- A. _____

IV. Adverse Effects:

- A. _____
 B. _____, reversal agent
 C. _____

Factor Xa Inhibitors

I. Drugs

- A. _____
 B. _____

II. MOA/Activity:

- A. _____
 B. _____

III. Applications

- A. _____
 B. _____

IV. Adverse Effects:

- A. _____
 B. Abrupt discontinuation can lead to _____

Vitamin K Antagonists

I. Drugs

- A. _____

II. MOA/Activity:

- A. _____
 B. ↓ production of factors ____, ____, ____, and ____

III. Applications

- A. _____ in afib, protein C and S deficiency, prosthetic heart valves
 B. DVT/PE Treatment/Prophylaxis

IV. Adverse Effects

- A. Drug/Drug Interactions
 B. Bleeding
 1. Reversal: _____, _____
 C. _____
 D. _____
 E. _____
 F. _____

Thrombolytics

I. Drugs

- A. _____
 B. _____
 C. _____
 D. _____
 E. _____

II. MOA/Activity:

- A. _____
 B. _____

III. Applications

- A. _____
 B. _____
 C. _____

IV. Adverse Effects

- A. Bleeding
 B. Contraindications
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____

Procoagulants & Reversal Agents

I. Drugs

- A. _____
 1. MOA: _____
 2. Application: _____
 3. Adverse Effects: _____

B. Tranexamic Acid

1. MOA: _____
 2. Application: _____
 3. Adverse Effects: _____

C. Protamine Sulfate

1. MOA: _____
 2. Application: _____
 3. Adverse Effects:
 a) _____
 b) _____
 c) _____
 d) _____

D. Vitamin K

1. MOA: _____
 2. Application: _____
 3. Adverse Effects:
 a) _____
 b) _____

E. Idarucizumab

1. MOA: _____
 2. Application: _____

Statins

I. Drugs

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____
- F. _____

II. MOA/Activity:

- A. _____
- B. Reduces intracellular cholesterol (increasing uptake from plasma)

III. Applications

- A. _____

IV. Adverse Effects

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____

Niacin

I. Drugs

- A. Niacin

II. MOA/Activity:

- A. _____
- B. ↓ _____ levels, ↓ _____ production

III. Applications

- A. _____

IV. Adverse Effects

- A. _____, reduced by ASA or slow release
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____

Fibrates

I. Drugs

- A. _____
- B. _____

II. MOA/Activity:

- A. _____
- 1. ↑HDL
- 2. ↓triglycerides, ↓LDL

III. Applications

- A. _____

IV. Adverse Effects

- A. _____
- B. _____

Bile Acid Sequestrants

I. Drugs

- A. _____
- B. _____

II. MOA/Activity:

- A. _____
- B. _____ production of bile acids, which are formed from cholesterol.

III. Applications

- A. _____

IV. Adverse Effects

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. ↑Triglycerides

Selective Cholesterol Absorption Inhibitors

I. Drugs

- A. _____

II. MOA/Activity:

- A. _____

III. Applications

- A. Hyperlipidemia

IV. Adverse Effects

- A. _____