

The primary goals of treating arrhythmias include terminating existing arrhythmias and preventing their \_\_\_\_.

recurrence

To protect the ventricles during atrial arrhythmias, treatment aims to restore normal \_\_\_\_ rhythms and prevent \_\_\_\_ arrhythmias.

sinus, recurrence

Non-pharmacological approaches to manage cardiac arrhythmias include pacemakers, catheter ablation, and \_\_\_\_ shock for cardioversion.

DC (direct current) electrical

Antiarrhythmic drug therapy includes Na channel blockers like Lignocaine and \_\_\_\_ blockers such as Metoprolol.

beta

Type IA anti-arrhythmic drugs include \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.

Disopyramide, Procainamide



Type IB anti-arrhythmic drugs are represented by \_\_\_ and \_\_\_.

Lidocaine, Mexiletine

Type III anti-arrhythmic drugs consist of \_\_\_ and \_\_\_ among others.

Amiodarone, Bretylium

Type IV anti-arrhythmic drugs include nondihydropyridine calcium channel antagonists like \_\_\_ and \_\_\_.

verapamil, diltiazem

In the context of antiarrhythmic drugs, blocking Na<sup>+</sup> channels helps in \_\_\_ activity and \_\_\_ abnormal automaticity.

suppressing, terminating

Blocking K<sup>+</sup> channels in ventricular muscles leads to \_\_\_ AP duration and \_\_\_ ERP.

prolonged, increased



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Class I antiarrhythmic drugs affect the ventricular action potential by altering the \_\_\_ and \_\_\_ intervals on an ECG.

QT, QRS

Additional autonomic actions of certain antiarrhythmic drugs include \_\_\_ like action and \_\_\_ blocking action.

atropine, alpha-adrenergic

In the treatment of supraventricular arrhythmias, quinidine is used for the prevention of recurrence of \_\_\_ and \_\_\_.

atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter

Quinidine can be co-administered with \_\_\_ and \_\_\_ for effective management of atrial fibrillation.

anti-coagulants, beta blockers

For ventricular arrhythmias, quinidine is effective in treating \_\_\_ and preventing recurrence of \_\_\_ after cardioversion.

ventricular extrasystole, paroxysmal ventricular tachycardia



In addition to arrhythmias, I.V. quinidine may also be used in the treatment of \_\_\_\_ during acute cases.

malaria

Before treating atrial fibrillation, we need to decrease A-V nodal conduction using \_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_ to protect the ventricles.

β-blockers, Ca<sup>++</sup> channel blockers

Atrial fibrillation is often associated with stagnation of blood leading to \_\_\_\_ in the atrium, so we use \_\_\_\_ drugs.

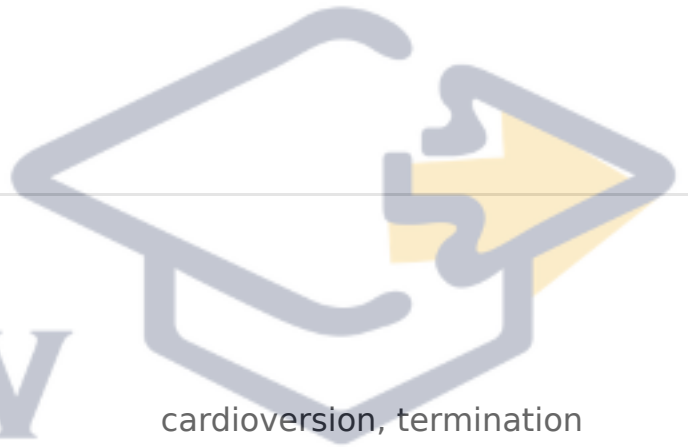
thrombosis, anticoagulant

To restore sinus rhythm in atrial fibrillation, we use a procedure called \_\_\_\_ which is known as \_\_\_\_.

cardioversion, termination

After correcting atrial fibrillation, maintaining sinus rhythm can be achieved with medications like \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_.

quinidine, amiodarone, dofetilide



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Quinidine can cause \_\_\_\_ toxicity, leading to symptoms like recurrent light headedness and \_\_\_\_.

cardiac, syncope

One of the serious effects of quinidine is \_\_\_\_ de pointes, which is characterized by \_\_\_\_ ventricular tachycardia.

Torsade, polymorphic

Quinidine may lead to embolism due to \_\_\_\_ standing atrial fibrillation, causing dislodged \_\_\_\_ during rhythm conversion.

old, thrombi

In some cases, quinidine can produce \_\_\_\_ actions, resulting in an increased ventricular rate and \_\_\_\_ ventricular tachycardia.

atropine-like, paradoxical

Extracardiac toxicity can include GIT issues such as \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.

nausea, vomiting



Cinchonism, derived from the cinchona plant, can cause symptoms like \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.

tinnitus, hearing loss

Hypersensitivity reactions may lead to symptoms such as \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.

fever, thrombocytopenia

Quinidine can increase serum digoxin levels, enhancing its toxicity by \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.

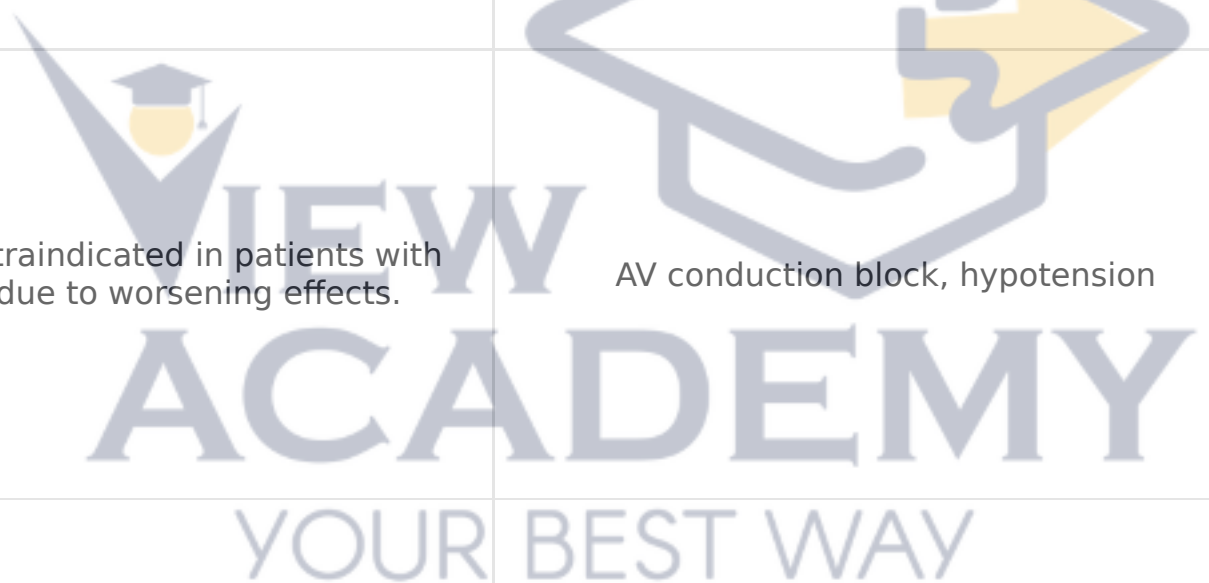
displacement from tissue binding, decreasing renal excretion

Quinidine is contraindicated in patients with \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ due to worsening effects.

AV conduction block, hypotension

A history of \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ are important contraindications for quinidine use.

embolism, old standing atrial fibrillation



Disopyramide differs from quinidine as it has no \_\_\_\_ blocking activity and more \_\_\_\_ activity.

α-adrenergic receptors, anti-cholinergic

Patients with \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ should be cautious when using quinidine due to potential aggravation of their conditions.

congestive heart failure, myasthenia gravis

Procainamide is similar to quinidine in pharmacological effects but lacks the \_\_\_\_ action and is better tolerated when given \_\_\_\_ infusion.

atropine-like, I.V.

One of the side effects of Procainamide is that it may cause a \_\_\_\_-like syndrome in 30% of patients, especially in \_\_\_\_ acetylators.

SLE, slow

Procainamide is metabolized in the liver by \_\_\_\_, and there are both fast and \_\_\_\_ acetylators.

acetylation, slow



Unlike quinidine, Procainamide does not cause \_\_\_\_, but it can cause more \_\_\_\_ due to blocking of alpha-adrenergic receptors.

Cinchonism, hypotension

Lidocaine is a local anesthetic and anti-arrhythmic drug that works by blocking \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ channels.

activated, inactivated Na+

Lidocaine is particularly effective in suppressing arrhythmias associated with \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ toxicity.

ischemia, digitalis

The therapeutic doses of Lidocaine do not affect \_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_ resistance.

contraction, vascular

Lidocaine has a rapid onset and short duration of action, making it suitable for \_\_\_\_ arrhythmias and has a half-life of \_\_\_\_ hours.

emergent ventricular, 2



Lidocaine is used intravenously for ventricular arrhythmias caused by \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ .

Myocardial infarction, Open heart surgery

Adverse effects of lidocaine include CNS stimulation such as \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ , followed by CNS depression.

confusion, tremors

Tocainide is a lidocaine analog that is administered \_\_\_\_ and may cause \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ as major adverse effects.

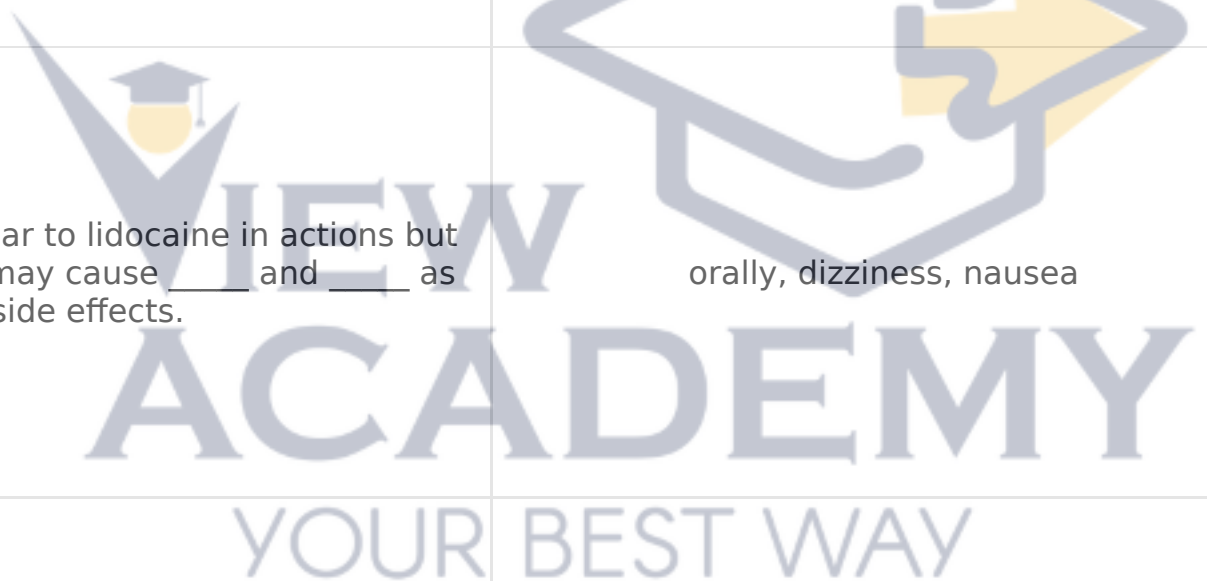
orally, tremor, nausea

Mexiletine is similar to lidocaine in actions but is given \_\_\_\_; it may cause \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ as side effects.

orally, dizziness, nausea

Phenytoin is an antiepileptic and antiarrhythmic drug that blocks the inactivated cardiac \_\_\_\_ channels and has a depressant effect on the \_\_\_\_ centers in the CNS.

Na+, sympathetic



Subgroup 1C includes drugs like Flecainide and Propafenone, which are known for blocking \_\_\_ channels in all cardiac cells and are used for treating \_\_\_ tachyarrhythmia.

Na<sup>+</sup>, ventricular

The use of Subgroup 1C drugs can lead to side effects such as aggravating preexisting \_\_\_ or inducing a new one, and they may increase the incidence of \_\_\_ death.

arrhythmia, sudden

Wolff Parkinson White Syndrome (WPWS) is associated with the anomalous conduction in the \_\_\_ pathway, which can be treated with potent antiarrhythmic drugs like \_\_\_ and Moricizine.

A-V, Flecainide

Beta-adrenergic blockers like propranolol and metoprolol are used to treat \_\_\_ and \_\_\_.

supraventricular arrhythmias, sinus tachycardia

The mechanism of beta-adrenergic blockers involves blocking beta adrenoceptors in \_\_\_ and also blocking \_\_\_ channels in propranolol.

cardiac tissues, sodium

