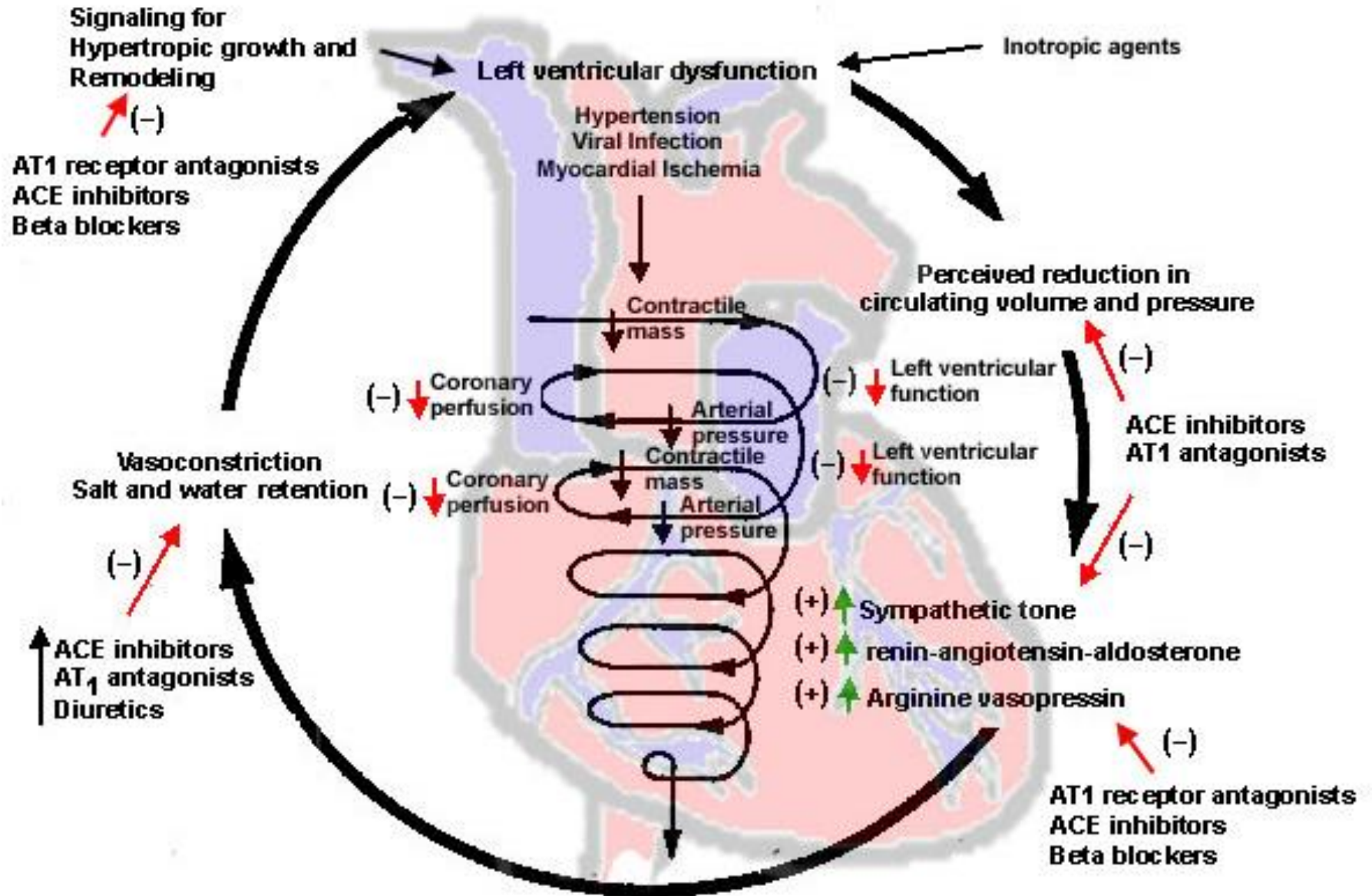


Cardiotonics

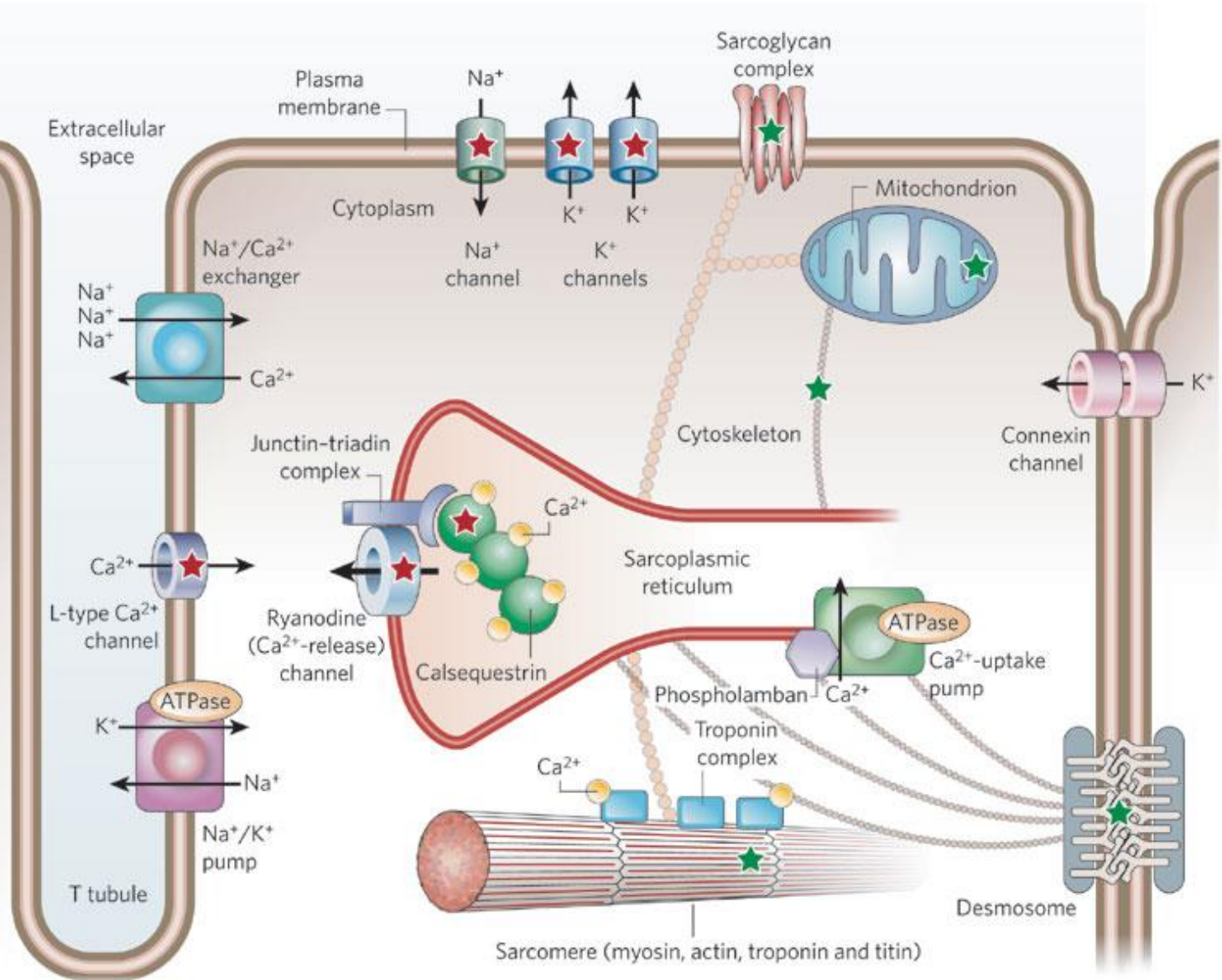
Tomáš Goněc

03.11.2014

Heart failure



Cardiomyocyte contraction

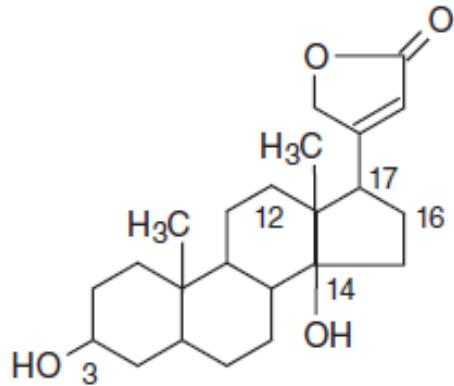


Therapy of heart failure: inotropic agents

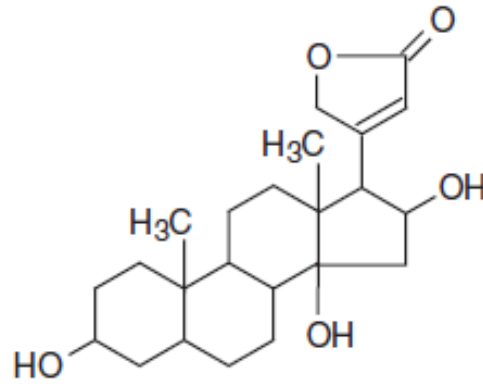
- cardioglycosides
- β -adrenergic agonists
- phosphodiesterase inhibitors
- Ca^{2+} channel sensitzers

Cardiac glycosides

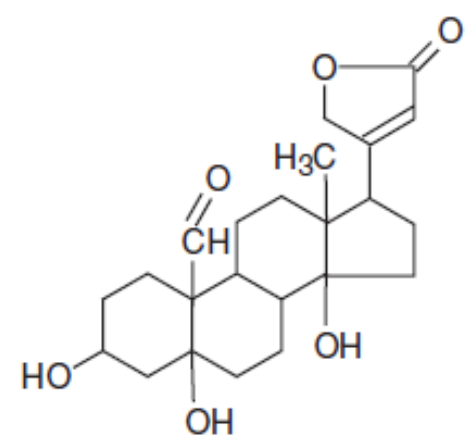
□ Aglycons:



digitoxigenin

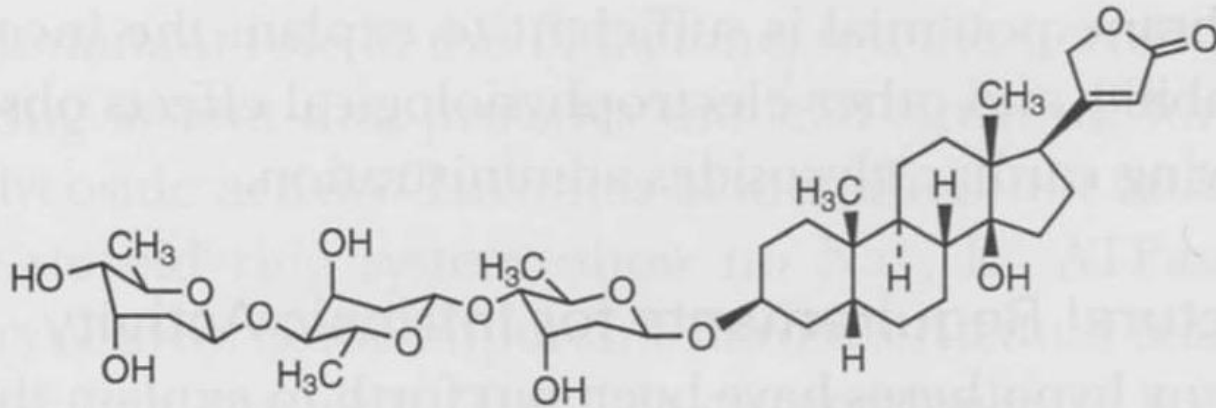


gitoxigenin

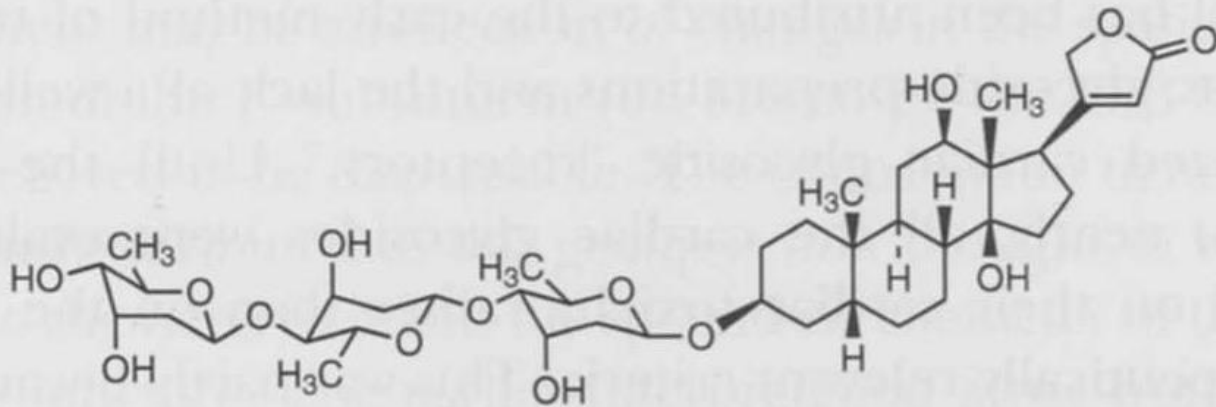


strophanthidin

Cardiac glycosides



Digitoxin



Digoxin



Cardiac glycosides – mechanism of action

- Na^+/K^+ -ATPase inhibitors
- Na^+ ions intracellular retention
- due to ion substitution also Ca^{2+} intracellular retention
- positive inotropic effect

Cardiac glycosides used in therapy

- Lanatosides A, B, C; purpureaglycosides A, B
digitoxin, gitoxin, digoxin – secondary
glycosides with cleavaged terminal sugar
- Ouabain, k-strophanthoside
- Proscillaridine, meproscillarine
(buffadienolides)

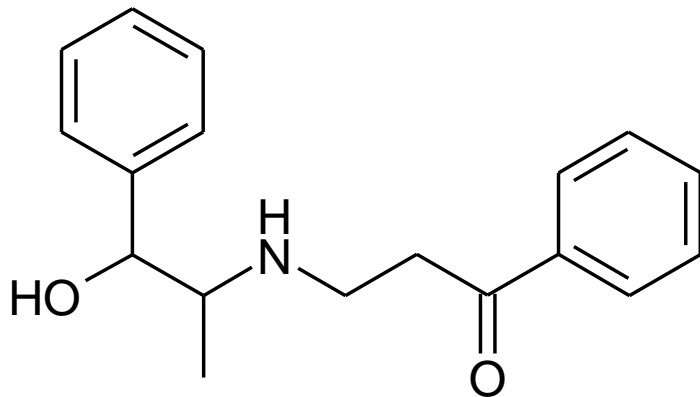


Cardiac glycosides

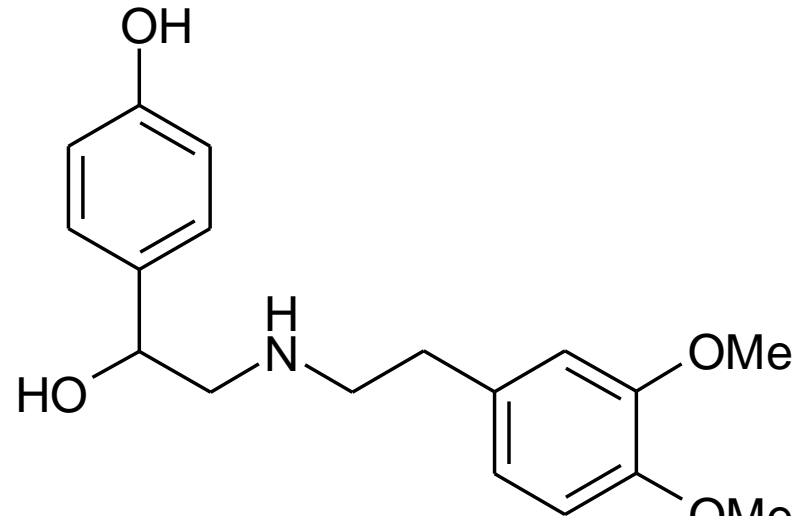
- ❑ narrow therapeutic-toxic window
- ❑ high plasma proteins binding
- ❑ monitoring during therapy necessary
- ❑ long-term administration increases mortality –
therapeutic use in future questionable

β_1 -adrenergic receptor agonists

- stimulation of adenylate-cyclase, increase of intracellular cAMP, positive inotropic effect

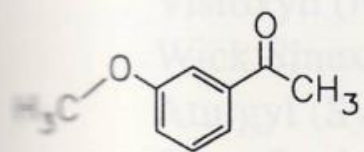


oxyfedrine

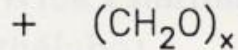


denopamine

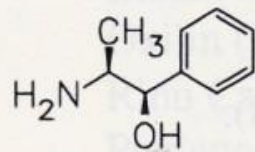
Oxyfedrine synthesis



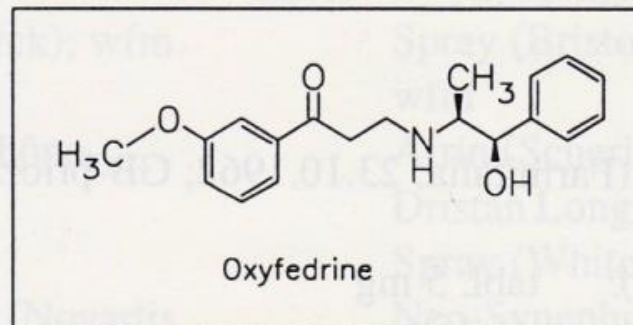
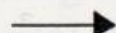
3-methoxyaceto-
phenone



paraform-
aldehyde

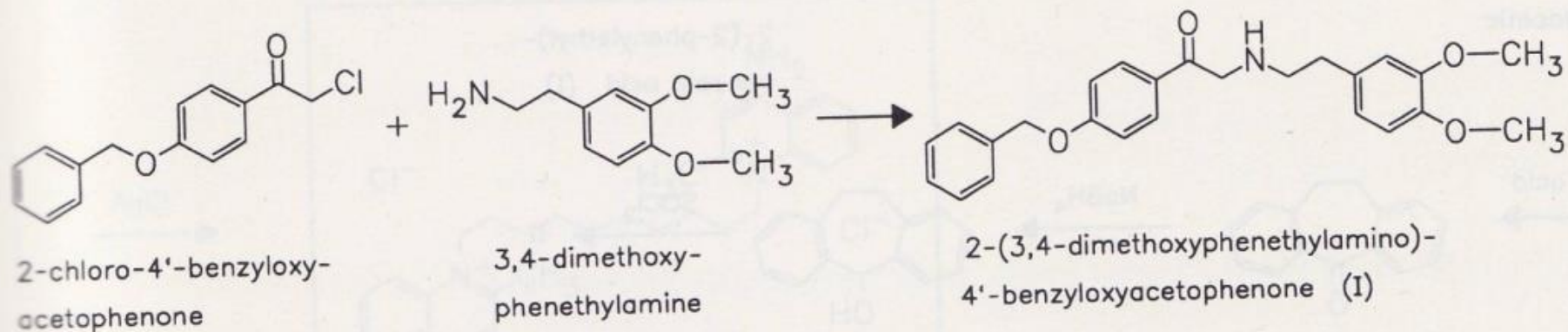


L-norephedrine

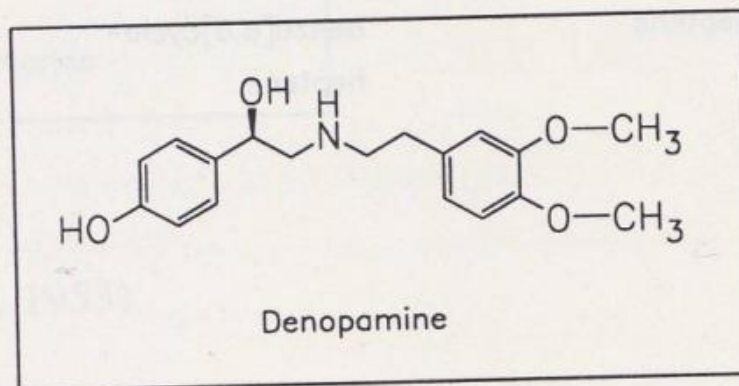


Oxyfedrine

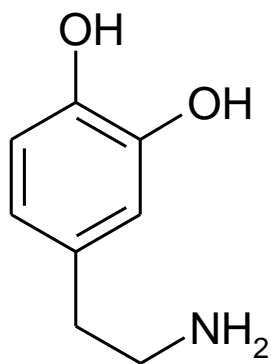
Denopamine synthesis



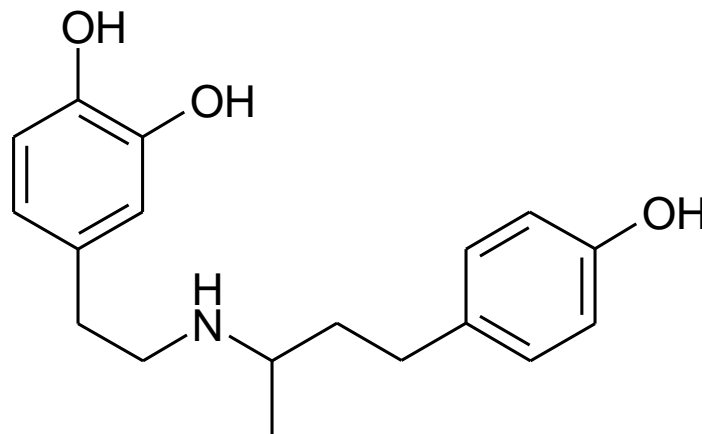
1. NaBH_4
2. racemate resolution with D(-)-acetylphenylalanine
3. H_2 , Pd-C



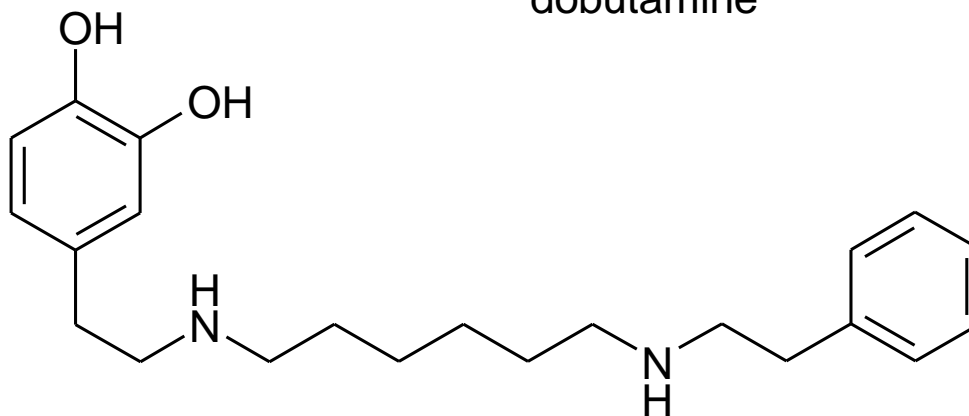
β_1 -adrenergic receptor agonists



dopamine

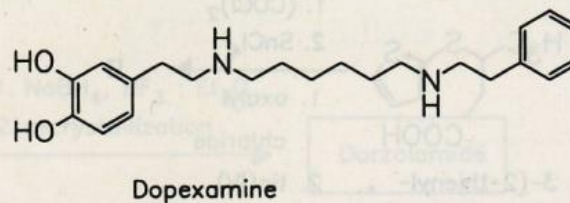
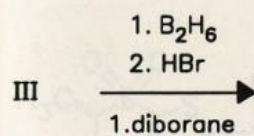
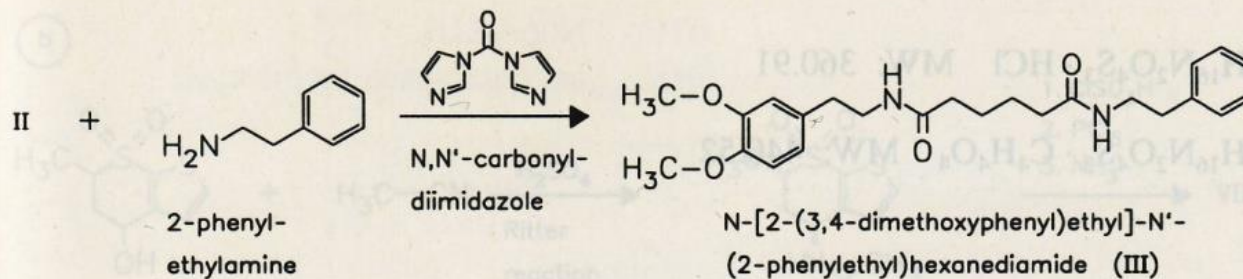
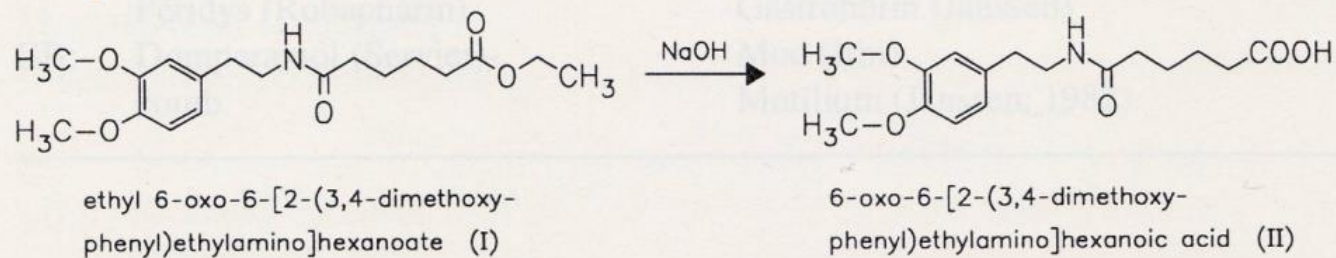
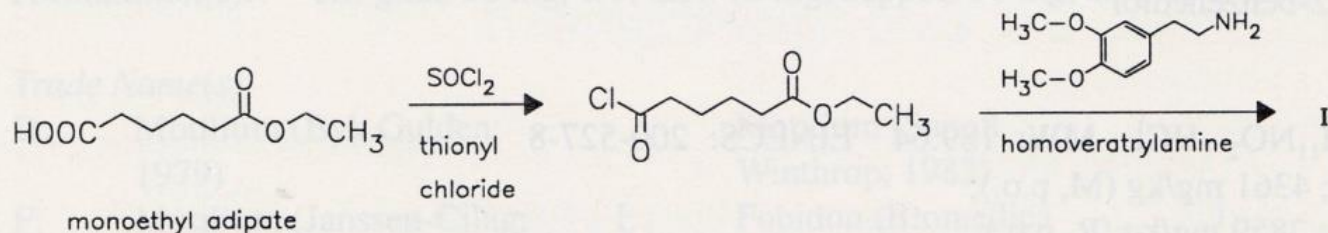


dobutamine

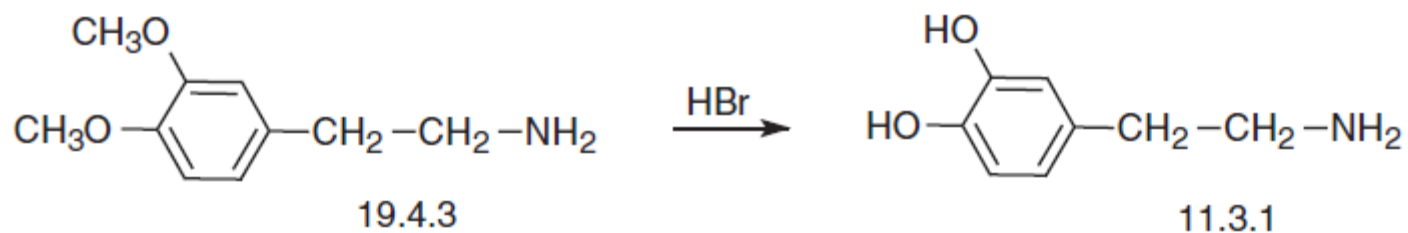


dopexamine

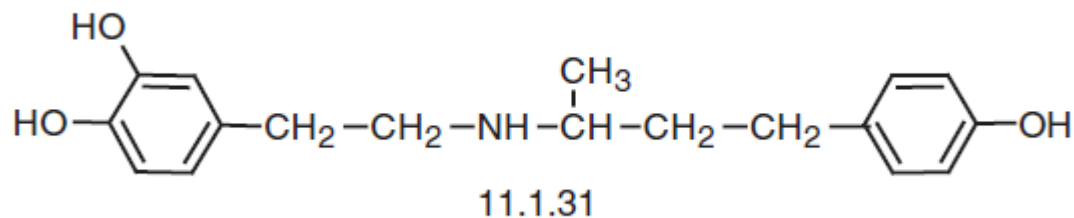
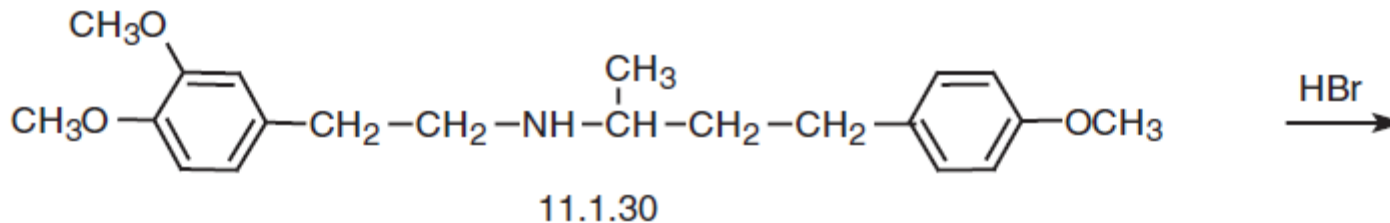
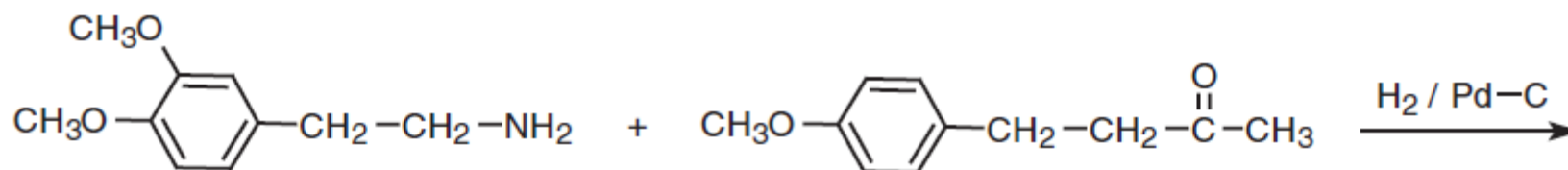
Dopexamine synthesis



Dopamine synthesis



Dobutamine synthesis





Phosphodiesterase inhibitors

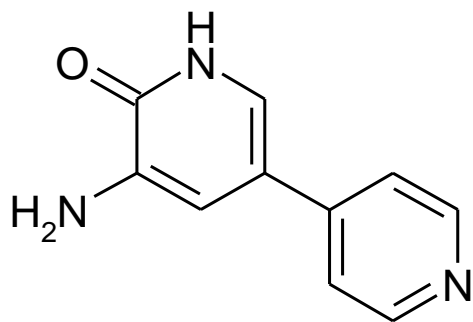
- xanthine derivatives
- bipyridine derivatives
- 3-pyridazinone derivatives
- chinolin-2-one derivatives



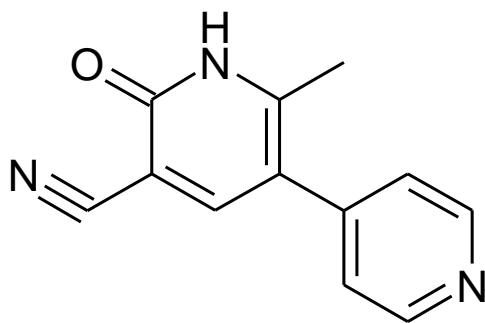
Xanthine derivatives

- Theophylline
 - Aminophylline
 - Etophylline
- * see coronary vasodilators presentation

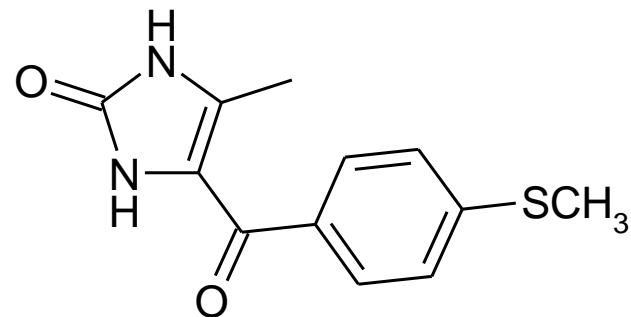
Bipyridine derivatives



Amrinon

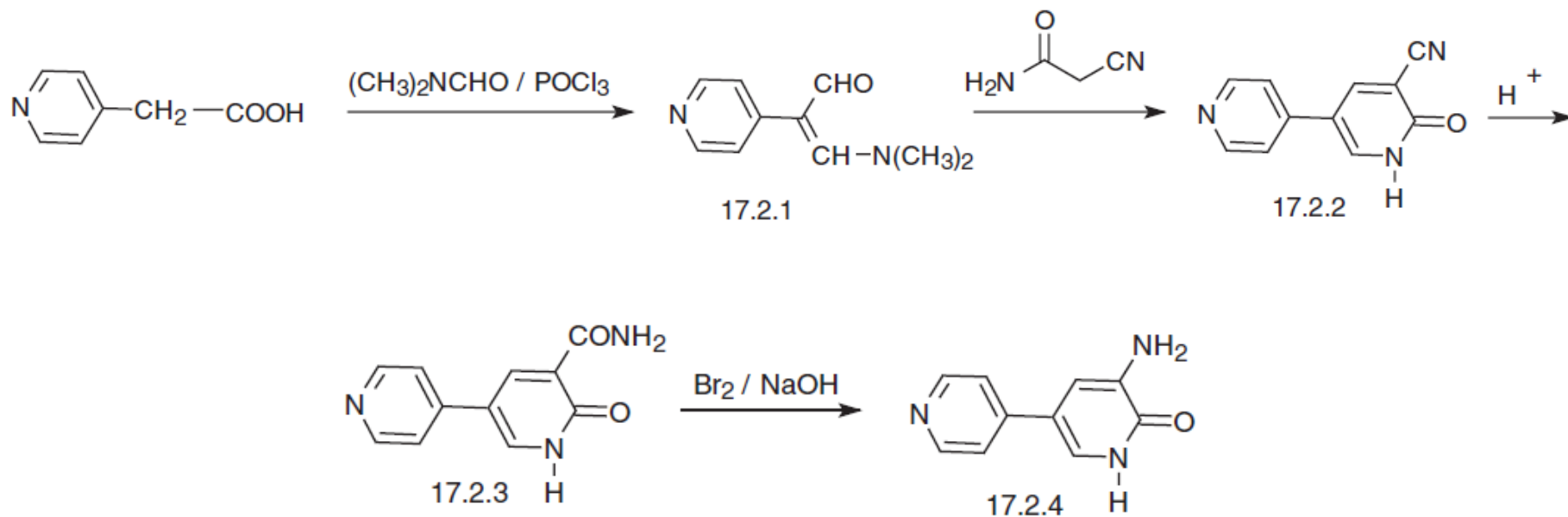


Milrinon

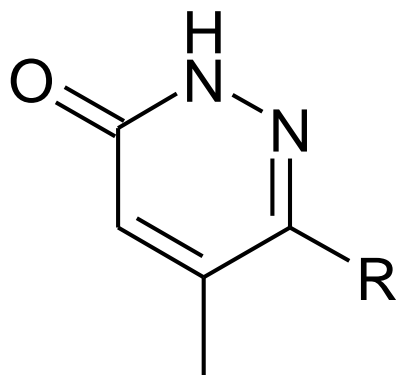


Enoximone

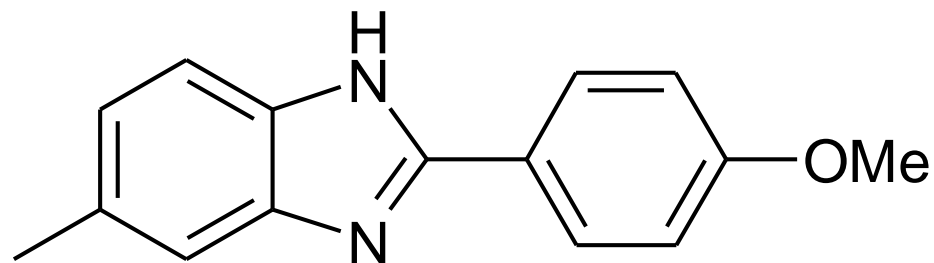
Amrinon synthesis



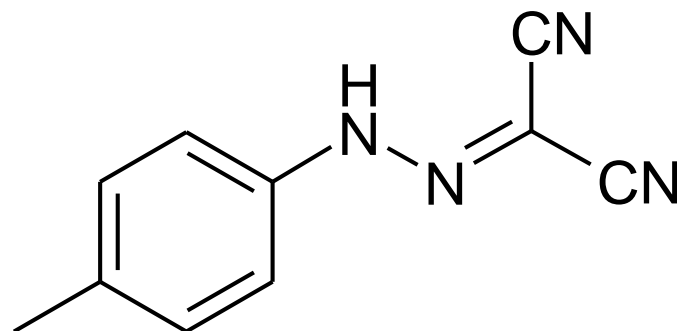
3-pyridazinone derivatives



R:

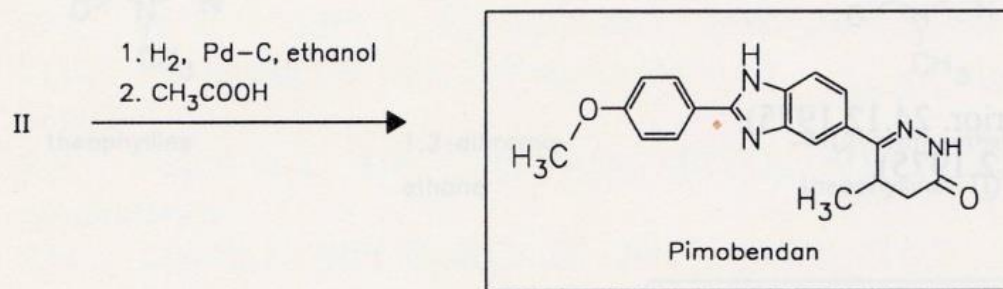
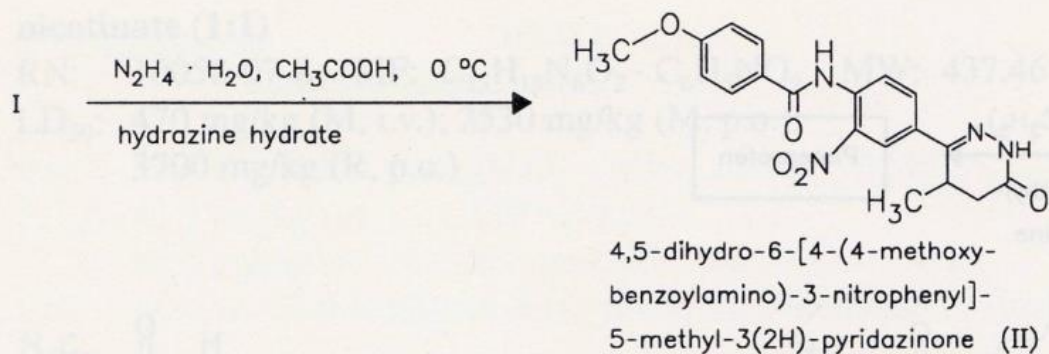
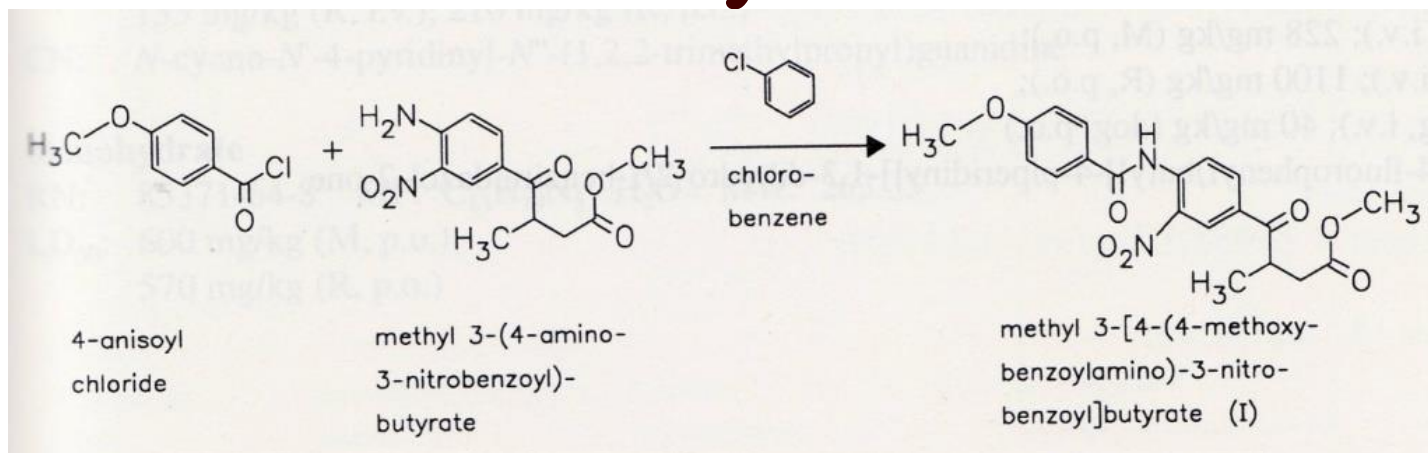


Pimobendan

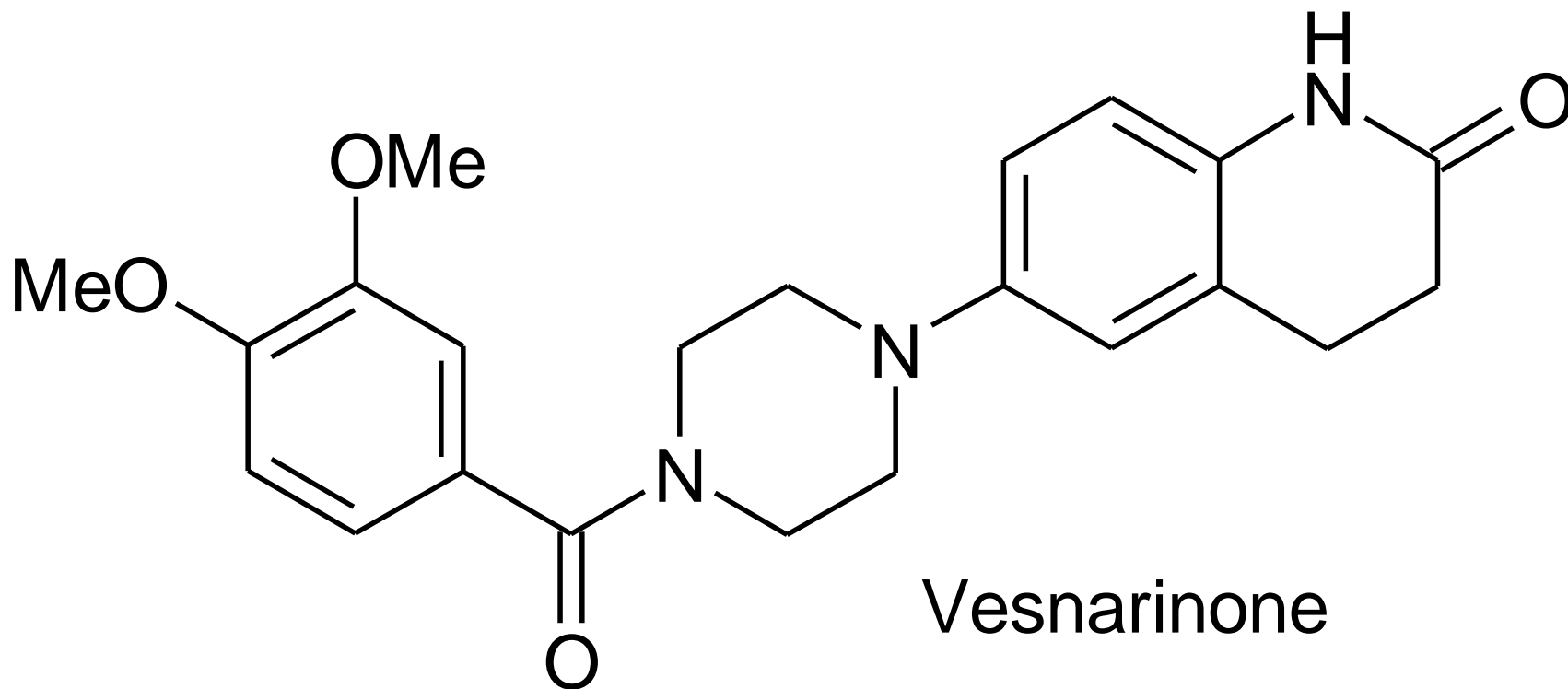


Simendan

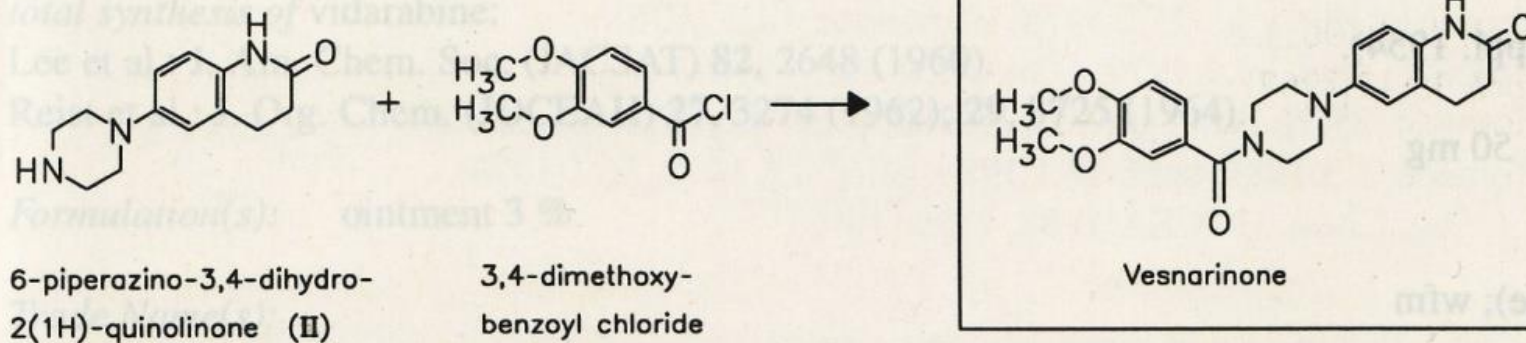
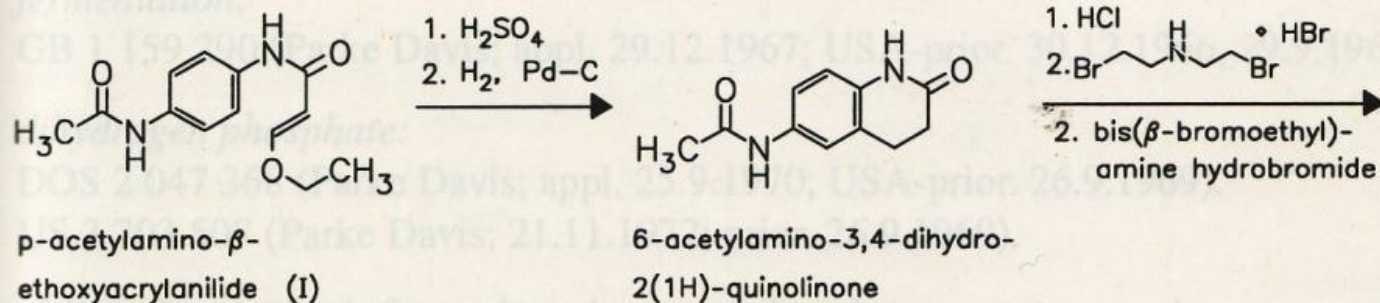
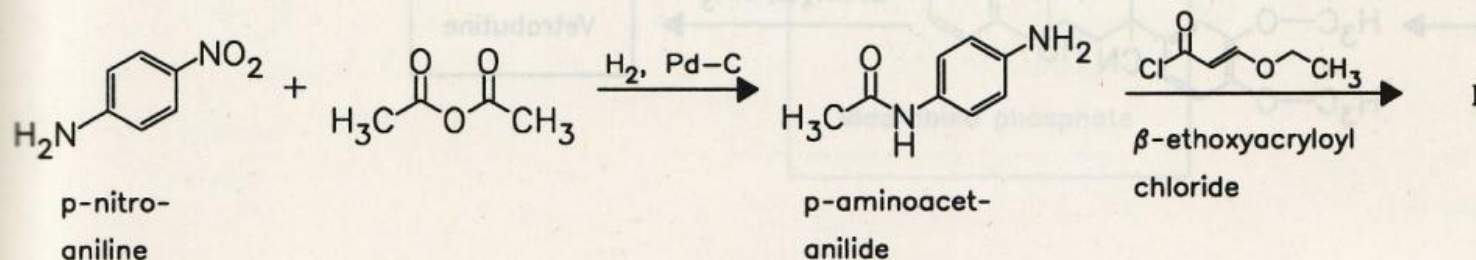
Pimobendan synthesis



Chinolin-2-one derivatives

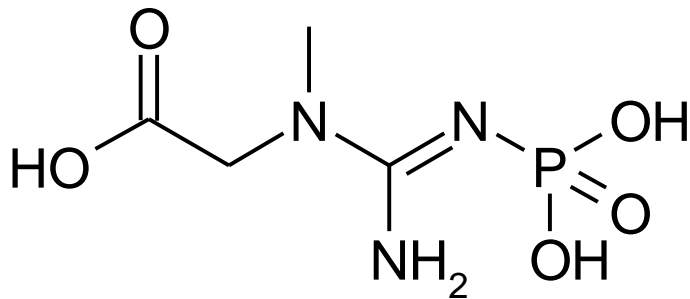


Vesnarinone synthesis

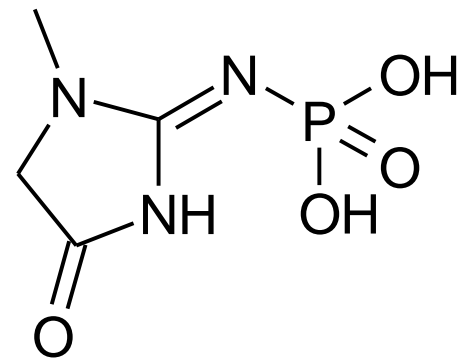


Cardioprotectives

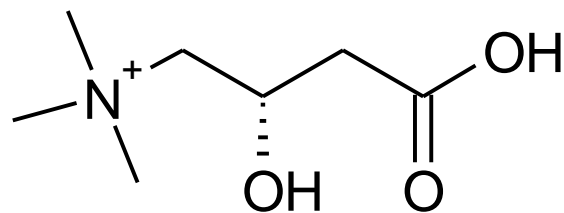
- detoxication of free radicals (NO, OO, OH)



phosphocreatin



phosphocreatinin



L-carnitin