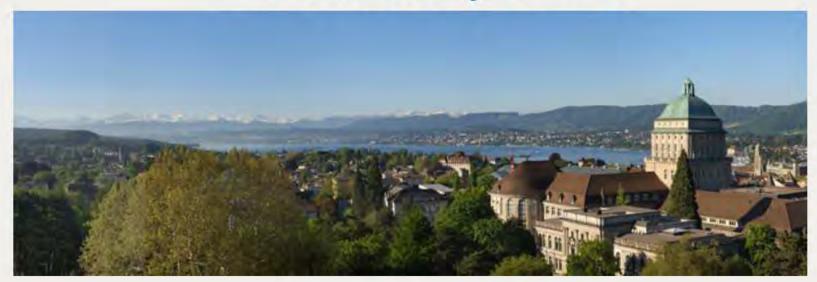
Grundlagen der Rhythmologie und Antiarrhythmika



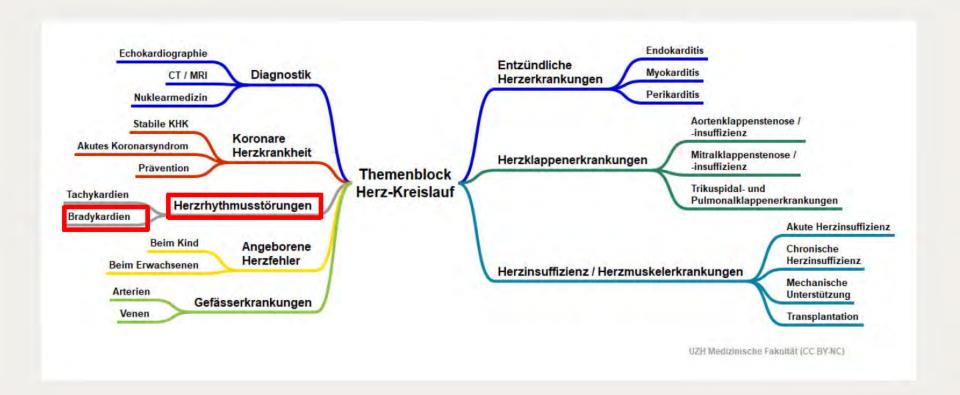
PD Dr. med. Ardan M. Saguner Leitender Arzt Rhythmologie Klinik für Kardiologie Universitäres Herzzentrum UniversitätsSpital Zürich ardan.saguner@usz.ch







Mindmap



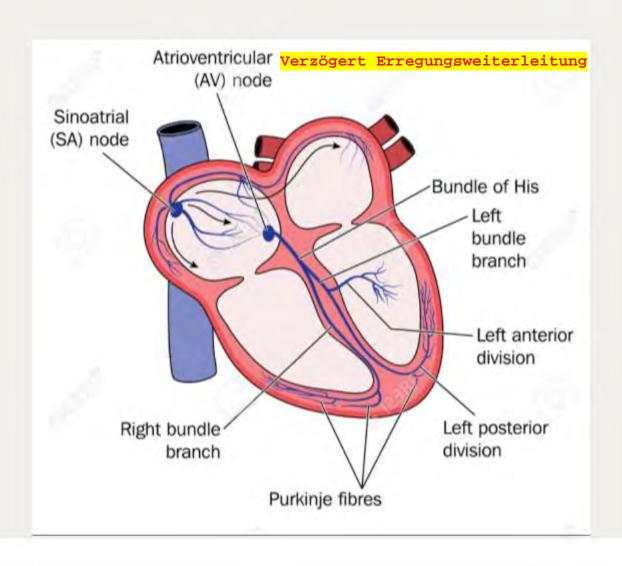


Lernziele

- Sie kennen die Antiarrhythmikaklassen
- Sie können die Wirkmechanismen der Antiarrhythmika anhand eines Aktionspotentials aufzeichnen
- Sie kennen die häufigsten Nebenwirkungen der wichtigsten Antiarrhythmika
 Sie können die bradykarden Herzrhythmusstörungen im EKG identifizieren
- Sie kennen die Grundlagen der Therapie bradykarder Herzrhythmusstörungen

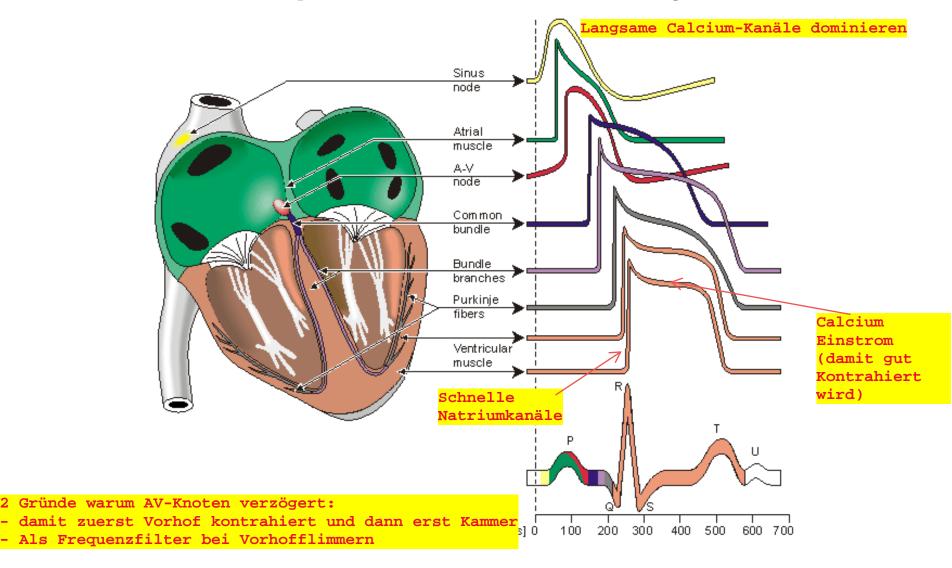


Anatomie des elektrischen Reizleitungssystems





Aktionspotentialmuster im Myokard



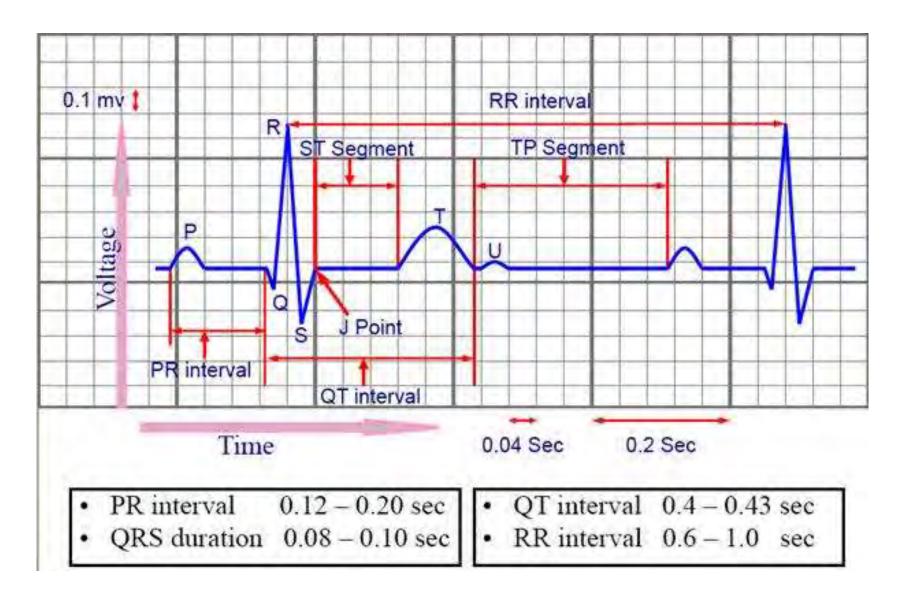


Elektrokardiogramm (EKG)





Elektrokardiogramm (EKG)





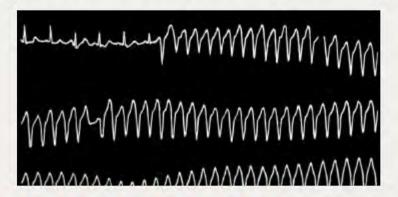
Herzrhythmusstörungen

Langsame
Herzrhythmusstörungen
Bradykardien <60/min.



Kausale Ursache
behandeln
Isuprenalin
Atropin
Adrenalin
Schrittmacher

Schnelle
Herzrhythmusstörungen
Tachykardien >100/min.



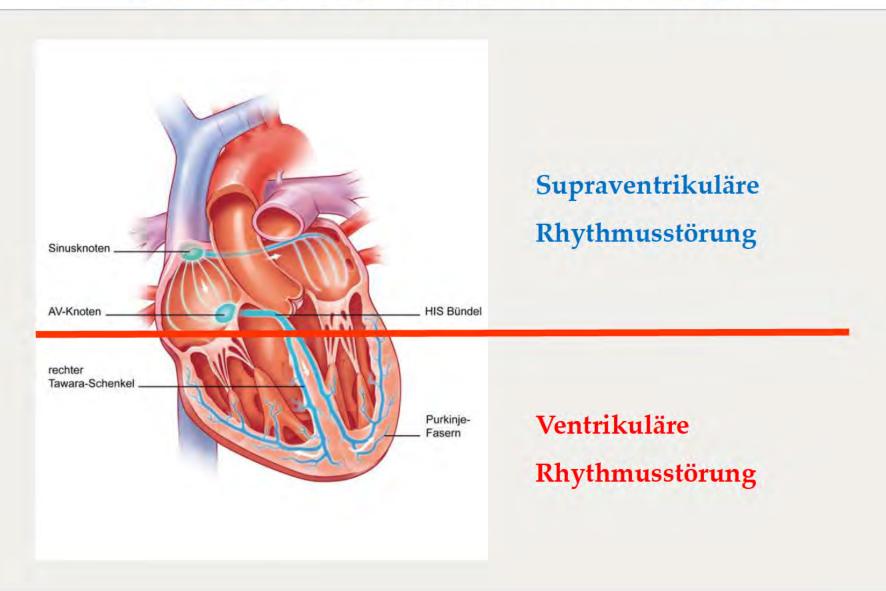
Kausale Ursache behandeln

Medikamente Ablation

Defibrillator



Lokalisation der Rhythmusstörungen





Tachykardien

Reentry-Tachykardien

- AV-Knoten-Reentry-Tachykardien (AVNRT)
- Tachykardien bei akzessorischen Leitungsbahnen (AVRT)
- Vorhofflattern

Fokale Tachykardien

- Sinustachykardie
- Ektope atriale Tachykardien

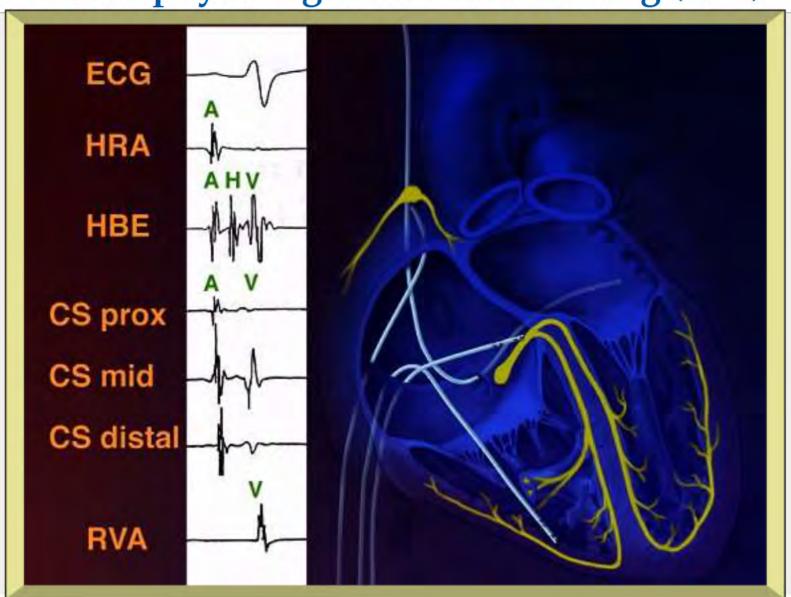
<u>Vorhofflimmern</u>

<u>Kammertachykardien</u>

<u>Kammerflimmern</u>



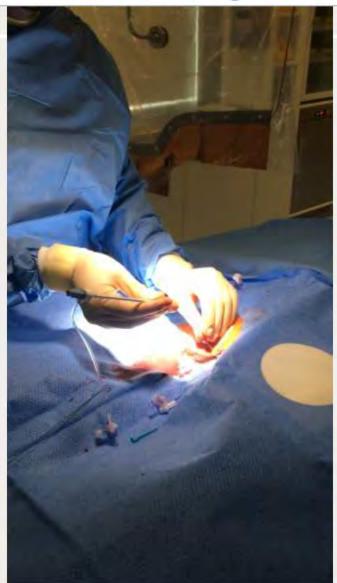
Elektrophysiologische Untersuchung (EPS)





Elektrophysiologische Untersuchung (EPS)

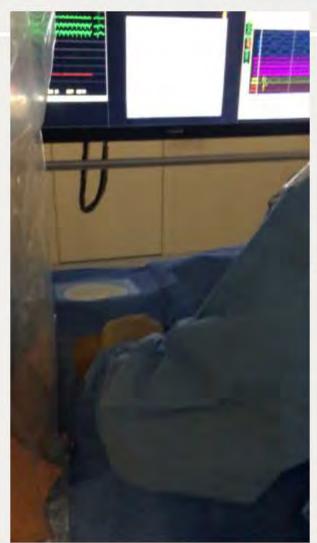






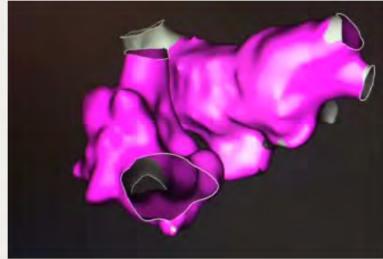


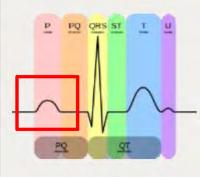
Elektrophysiologische Untersuchung (EPS)













Herzrhythmusstörungen

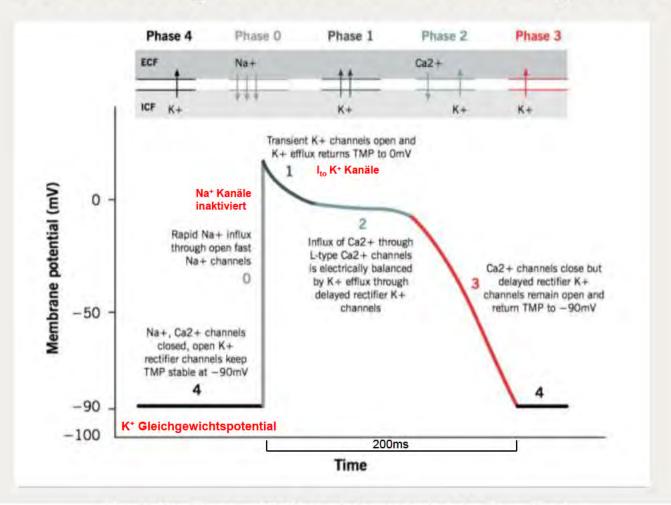
Allgemeine Aspekte der Medikamentösen Therapie





Das kardiale Aktionspotential

Das Aktionspotential des Ventrikelmyokards

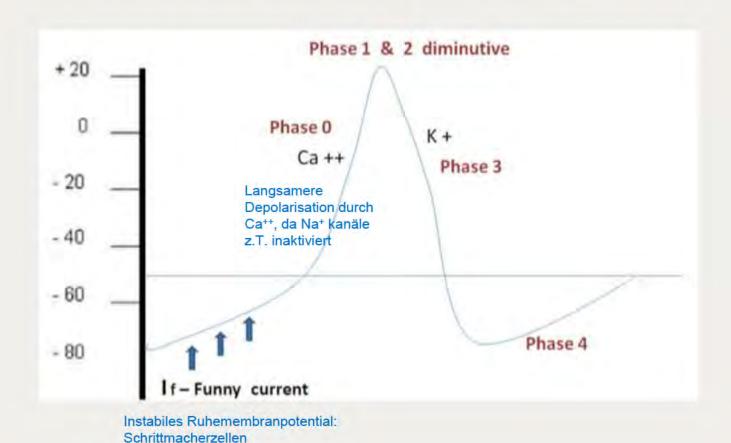


Aus: G. Ikonnikov und E. Wong. Action potential of cardiac muscles



Das kardiale Aktionspotential

Das Aktionspotential des Sinus/AV-Knotens



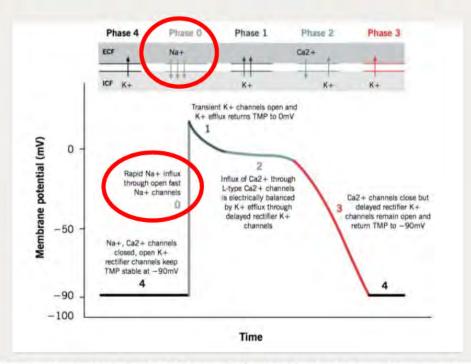
Aus: G. Ikonnikov und E. Wong. Action potential of cardiac muscles



Klassen I bis IV nach Vaughan Williams

Klasse I: Natriumblocker Bindung an spannungsabhängigen Na+-Kanal (für Depolarisation des Aktionspotentials verantwortlich) Wichtige unerwünschte Nebenwirkung: Arrhythmien!





Aus: G. Ikonnikov und E. Wong. Action potential of cardiac muscles



Klassen I bis IV nach Vaughan Williams

Klasse I: Natriumkanalblocker

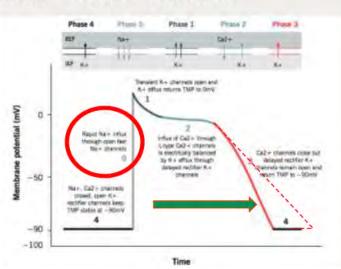
Je nach Bindungsverhalten Unterteilung in drei Subklassen

IA (Bindung an geöffneten (inaktivierten) Na+ Kanal):

Verlangsamung der Depolarisations v durch Blockade von Na⁺-Kanäle Verlängerung der Repolarisation durch Blockade von K⁺-Kanälen

Aktionspotential wird verlängert

- Chinidin, Disopyramid, Ajmalin





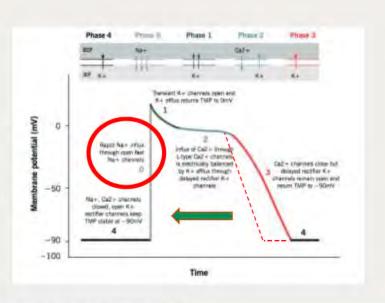
Klassen I bis IV nach Vaughan Williams

Klasse I: Natriumkanalblocker

IB (Bindung an geöffneten (inaktivierten) Na* Kanal

Aktionspotential wird verkürzt

- Lidocain, Mexiletin





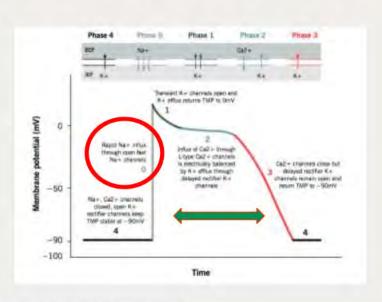
Klassen I bis IV nach Vaughan Williams

Klasse I: Natriumkanalblocker

IC:

Verlangsamung der Depolarisations v ohne Wirkung auf die AP Dauer

Flecainid, Propafenon



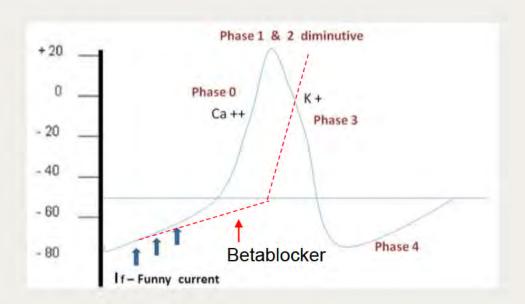


Klassen I bis IV nach Vaughan Williams

Klasse II: Betablocker

Blockade der β1-Adrenozeptoren am Herzmuskel-> Antagonisieren Sympathikus

- ✓ negativ chronotrop
- √ negativ dromotrop
- √ negativ inotrop
- ✓ negativ bathmotrop
- ✓ O₂ verbrauch↓



Klasse II: Betablocker (>20 Substanzen)

Blockade von $\beta1$ (Myokard) >>> $\beta2$ (glatte Muskulatur) Rezeptoren

- ✓ Nicht-kardioselektive Betablocker (Propranolol-> ZNS gängig)
- ✓ Kardioselektive Betablocker (Metoprolol, Bisoprolol, Nebivolol, Esmolol, Atenolol)



Klasse II: Betablocker

Unerwünschte Nebenwirkungen:

- ✓ Bradykardie
- ✓ Periphere Vasokonstriktion (kalte Hände und Füsse)
- ✓ Asthma bronchiale
- ✓ Leistungsminderung
- ✓ Erektile Dysfunktion

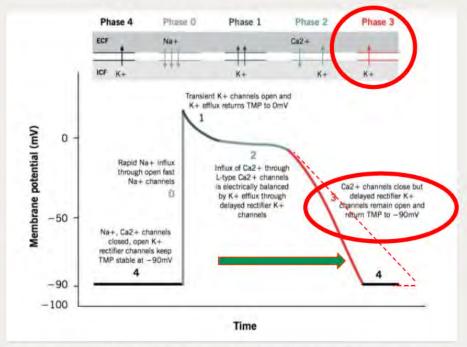


Klassen I bis IV nach Vaughan Williams

Klasse III: Kaliumkanalblocker

Die Repolarisation wird verlangsamt und damit das AP verlängert

Amiodaron, Sotalol, Dronedaron

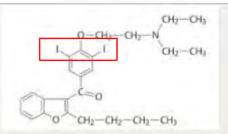


Aus: G. Ikonnikov und E. Wong. Action potential of cardiac muscles



Klasse III: Amiodaron

Wirksamstes Antiarrhythmikum, "Multikanalblocker"



Pharmakokinetik:

hohe Proteinbindung, Verteilungsvolumen und lange HWZ (~40d) Ablagerung in Lysosomen und Fettgewebe

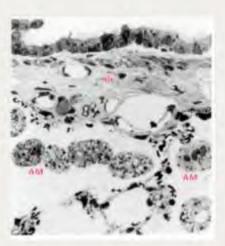
Interaktionen:

Marcoumar- und Dabigatranwirkung wird verstärkt

Unerwünschte Nebenwirkungen (häufig und stark):

- ✓ Bradykardie/Hypotonie
- ✓ Dysthyreose (Iod)
- √ Korneaablagerungen
- ✓ Lungen/-Leberfibrose
- √ Photosensibilisierung
- ✓ Polyneuropathie





Cave:

Bei jungen Patienten möglichst nicht über längere Zeit einsetzen



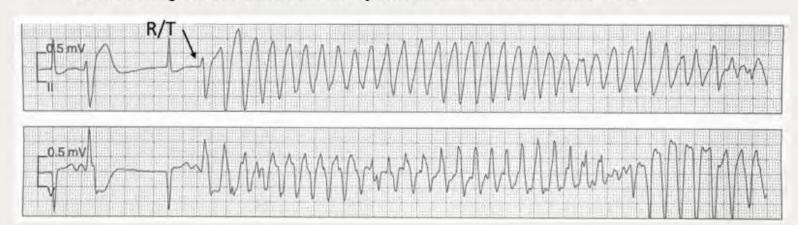
Klasse III: Sotalol

Racemat:

- ✓ D-Enantiomer antiarrhythmisch
- ✓ L-Enantiomer betablockierend

Unerwünschte Nebenwirkungen (seltener als Amiodaron)

- ✓ Bradykardie
- ✓ Torsade de pointes Kammertachykardien mit Gefahr des SCD!



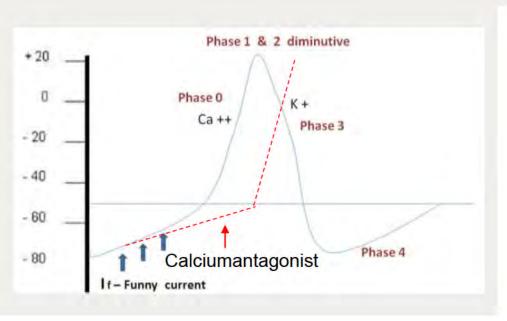
Cave: Bei Frauen vorsichtig einsetzen, kein Einsatz bei langem QT!

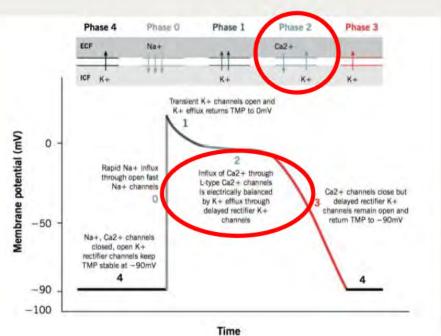


Klassen I bis IV nach Vaughan Williams

Klasse IV: Calciumkanalblocker

Blockade von L-Typ Ca2+-Kanälen im Myokard -> negativ chronotrop, dromotrop, bathmotrop und inotrop







Klasse IV: Calciumkanalblocker:

Verapamil, Diltiazem

Cave: Dihydropyridine (Nifedipin, Amlodipin) wirken kaum am Herzen!



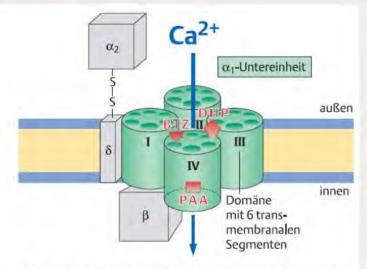


Abb. 12.14 Kardialer L-Typ-Calciumkanal mit Bindungsstellen für Ca²⁺-Antagonisten. Die α_1 -Untereinheit (grün) bildet die lonenpore, die anderen Untereinheiten (α_2 , β , δ) modulieren deren Funktionen. Bindungsstellen der α_1 -Untereinheit:

DHP: Dihydropyridin-Bindungsstelle

BTZ: Benzothiazepin (Diltiazem)-Bindungsstelle PAA: Phenylalkylamin (Verapamil)-Bindungsstelle



Klasse IV: Calciumkanalblocker

Unerwünschte Nebenwirkungen:

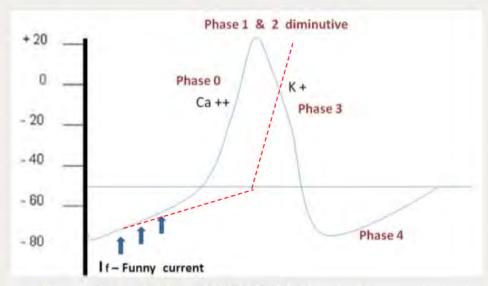
- Bradykardie
- Hypotonie
- Herzinsuffizienz
- Obstipation (glatte Muskulatur)
- Periphere Ödeme

Cave: Nicht bei Herzinsuffizienz einsetzen



Weitere Substanzen ausserhalb Klassifikation

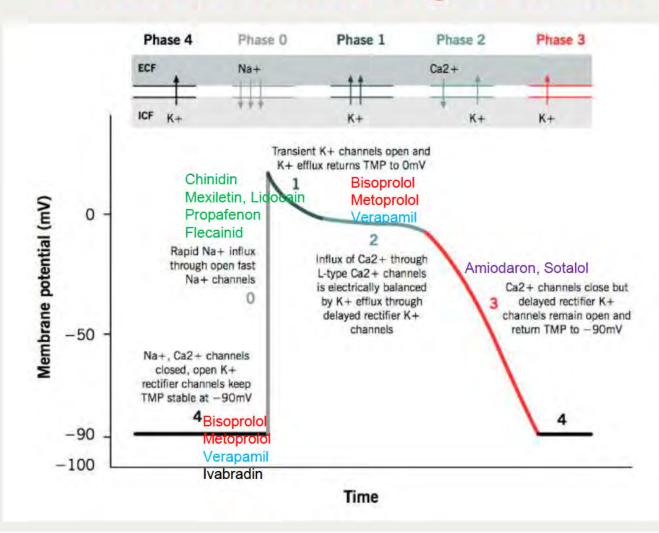
- Digitalis (vagoton: negativ dromotrop und positiv inotrop)
- Adenosin (AV Blockade über A1 Rezeptoren, sehr kurze HWZ!)
- Atropin (parasympatholytische Wirkung: bei vagalen Bradykardien)
- Ivabradin (spezifische Hemmung des If-Kanals am Sinusknoten)



Sinusknoten: «Funny channels» bzw. HCM Na⁺/K⁺ Kanäle: Hyperpolarisations-aktiviert, cAMP gesteuert



Klassen I bis IV nach Vaughan Williams



Digoxin Adenosin



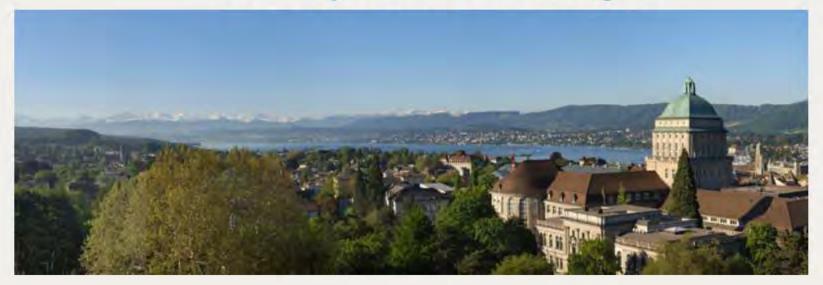


Fragen?



Mittwoch, 13. Dezember 2023 3. Studienjahr Humanmedizin

Bradykarde Herzrhythmusstörungen



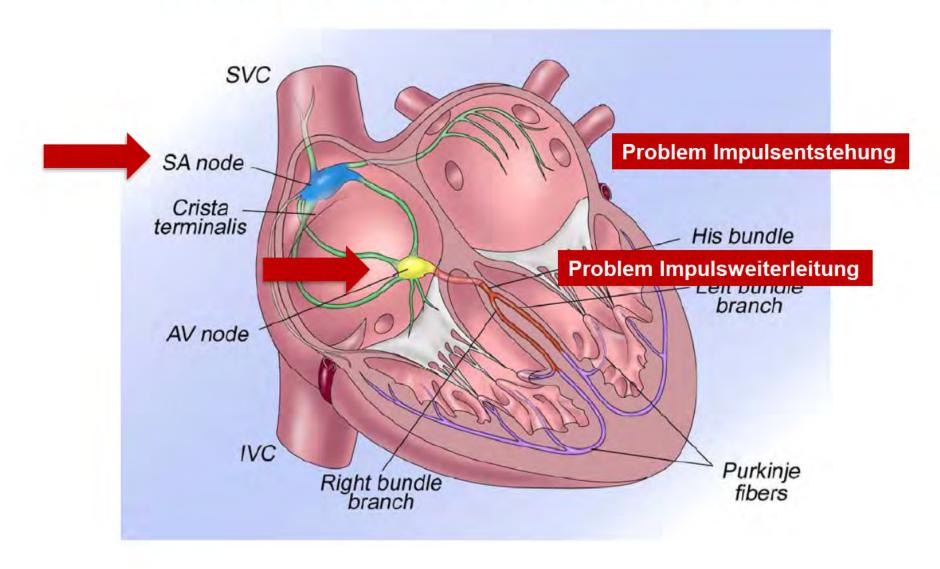
PD Dr. med. Ardan M. Saguner Leitender Arzt Rhythmologie Klinik für Kardiologie Universitäres Herzzentrum UniversitätsSpital Zürich ardan.saguner@usz.ch





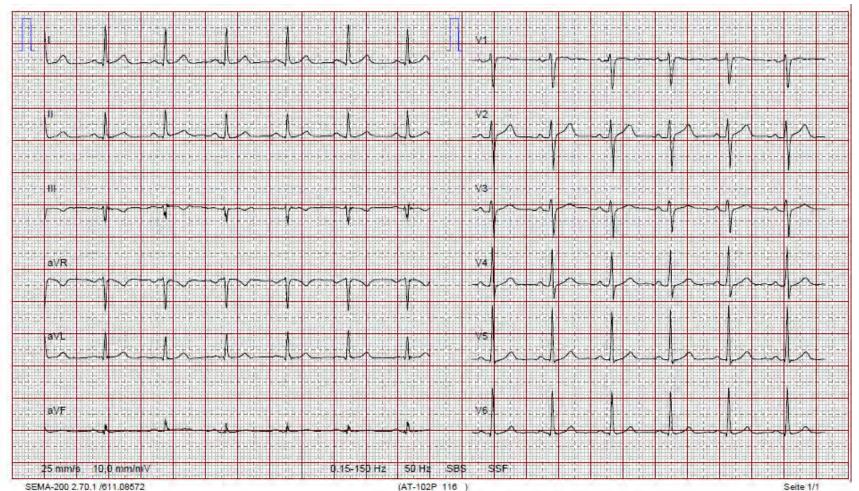


Störungen des Reizleitungssystems





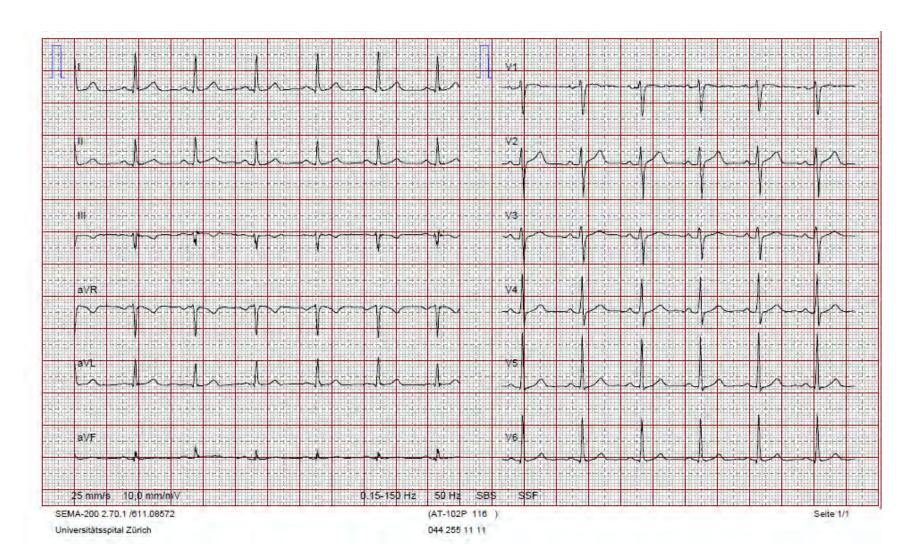
Reizleitungsstörung?



Universitätsspital Zürich

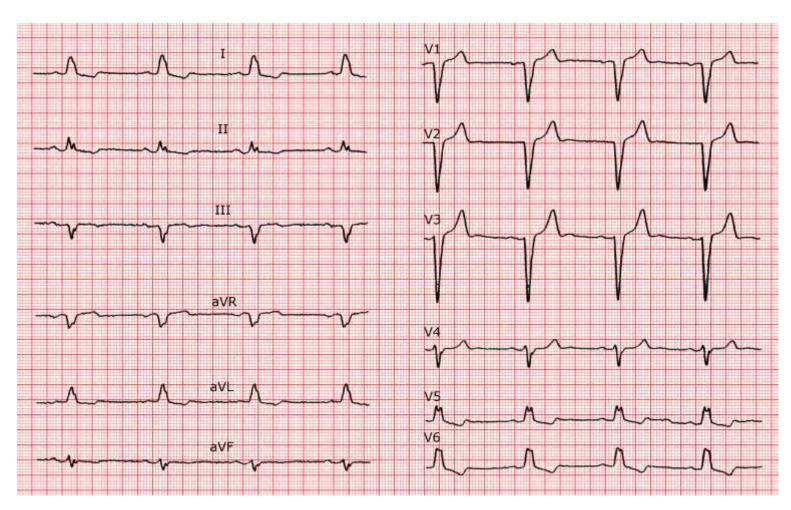


Normokarder Sinusrhythmus



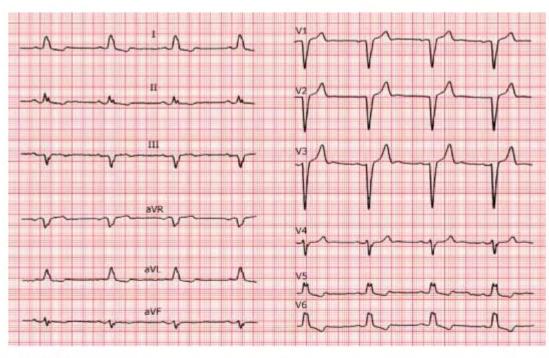


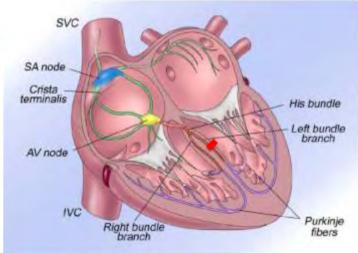
Reizleitungsstörung?





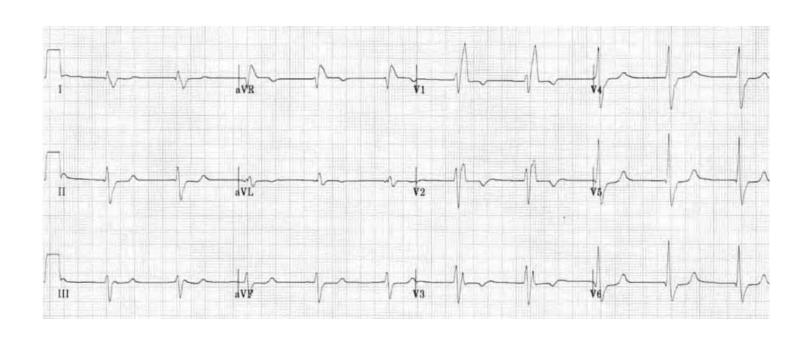
Kompletter Linksschenkelblock





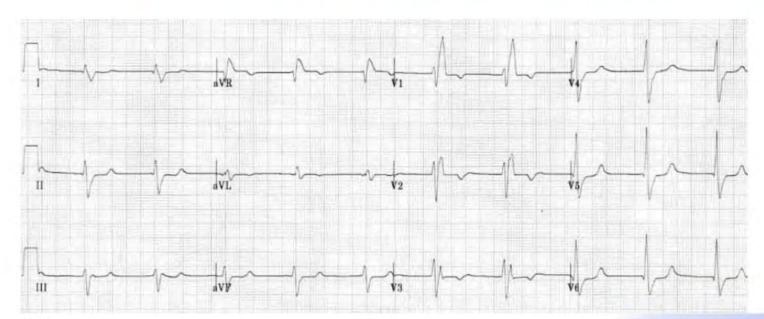


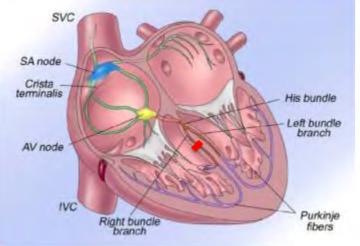
Reizleitungsstörung?





Kompletter Rechtsschenkelblock





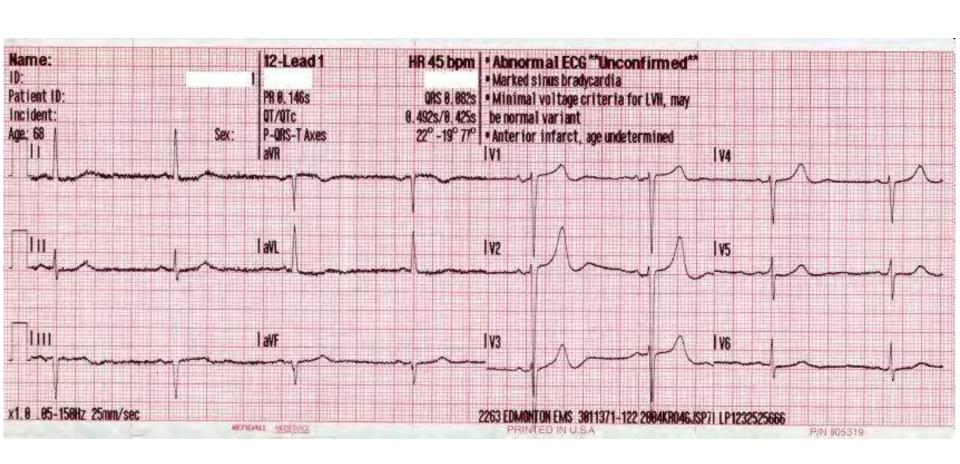


Bradykardien

Herzfrequenz <60/min.

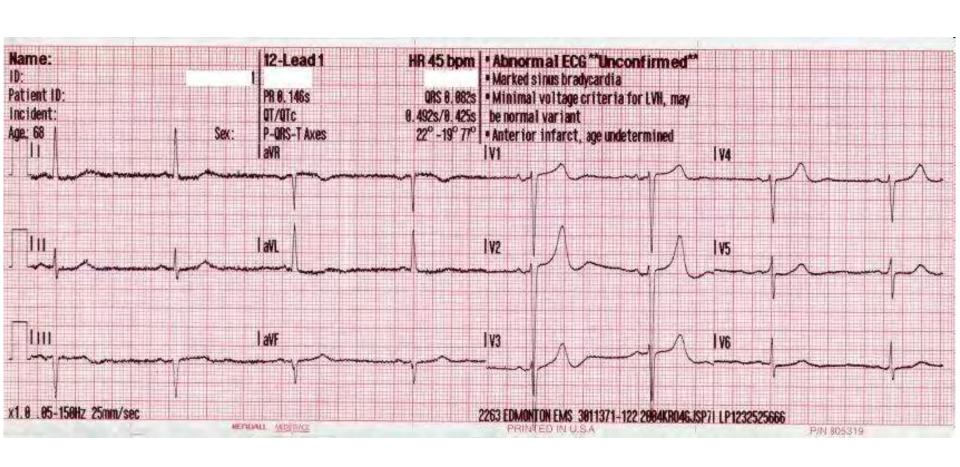


Störung?



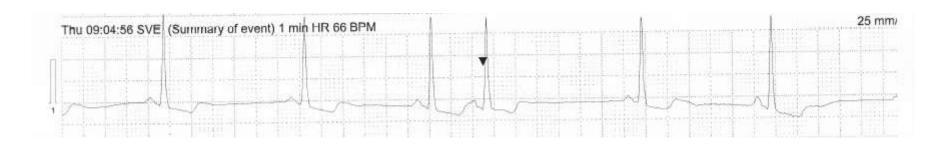


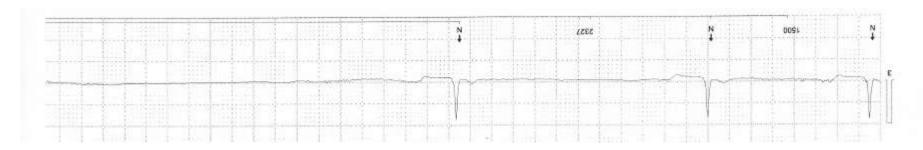
Sinusbradykardie



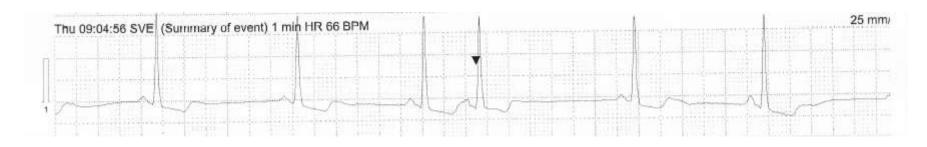


Störung?





Sinuspause







Bradykardien

Sick-Sinus-Syndrom

Therapie:

- Vagale Trigger?
- Schilddrüsenfunktion?
- Medikamente stoppen
- Schrittmacherimplantation

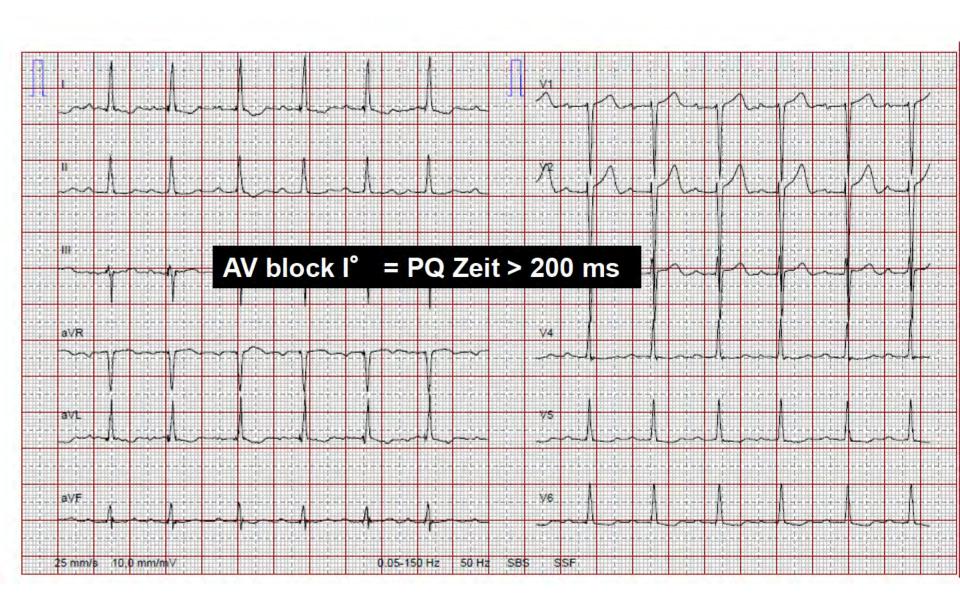


Bradykardien – AV Blockierungen

- 1. AV block I°
- 2. AV Block II°
 - 1. A. Typ Wenckebach
 - 2. B. Typ Mobitz
- 3. 2:1 block
- 4. AV block III°



Bradykardie

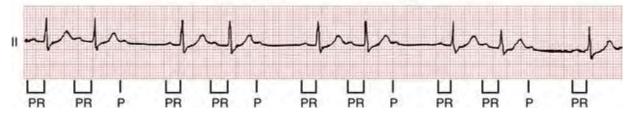


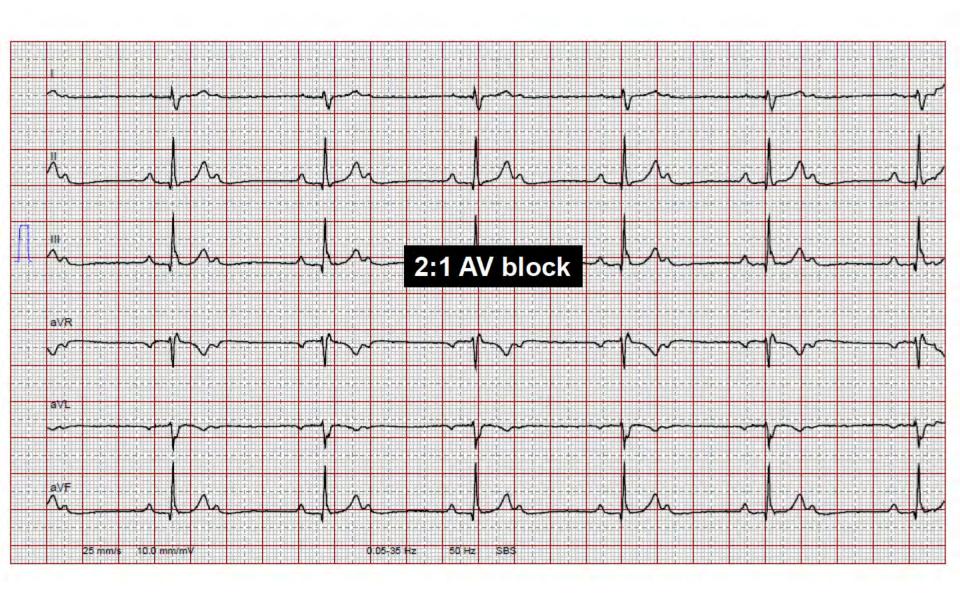


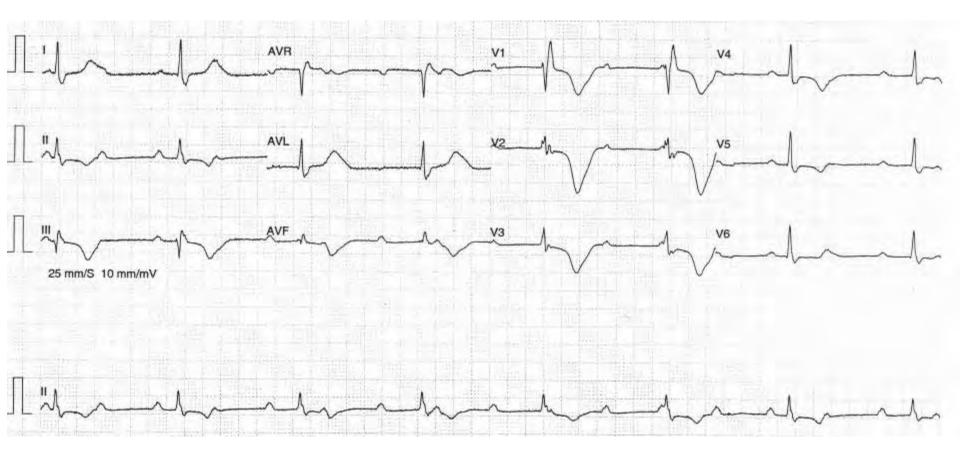
AVB II° Typ Wenckebach

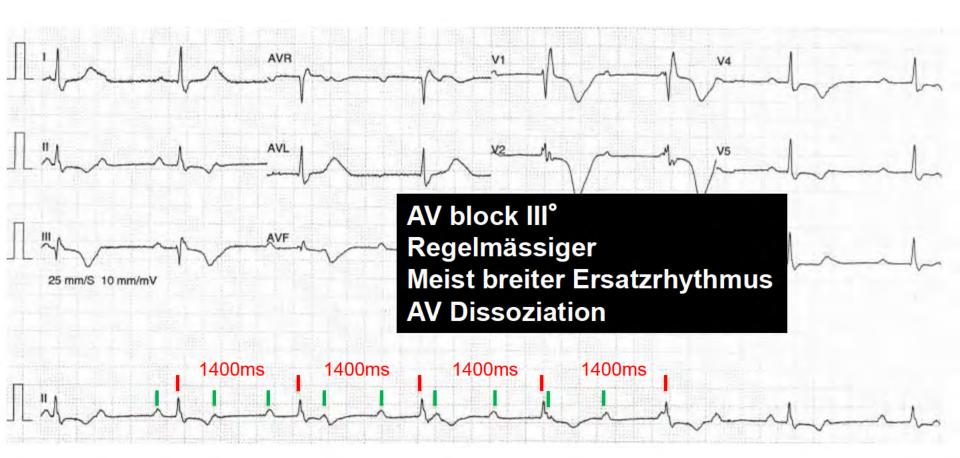
- Sukzessive PQ Verlängerung
- Grouped beating

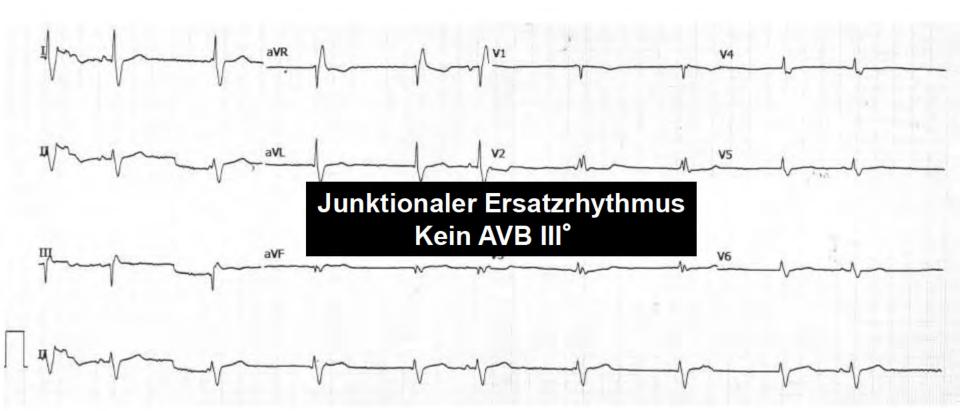
Mobitz Type I (Wenckebach) Second-Degree AV Block









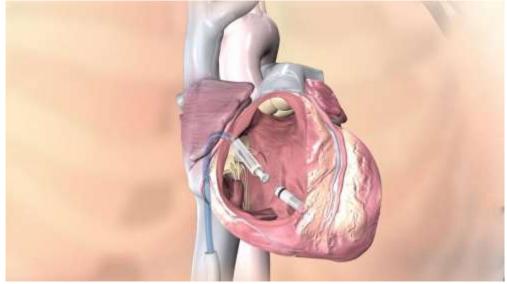




Therapie: Bradykardie symptomatisches Sick Sinus Syndrom, höhergradiger AVB II° oder AVB III°

Schrittmacherimplantation









Fragen?





Antiarrhythmika

Jedes Antiarrhythmikum kann proarrhythmogen sein!

Prädisponierende Faktoren:

- ✓ Strukturelle Herzerkrankung (St. n. Myokardinfarkt)
- ✓ Elektrolytstörung (Hypokaliämie)
- ✓ Weibliches Geschlecht
- ✓ Nieren-/Leberinsuffizienz
- ✓ Lange QT Zeit
- ✓ Medikamenteninteraktionen

Medikamente zur akuten Rhythmuskontrolle

Table 16 Antiarrhythmic drugs for pharmacological cardioversion

Drug	Route	I st dose	Follow-up dose	Risks	Reference
Flecainide	Oral IV	200–300 mg 1.5–2 mg/kg over 10 min	N/A	Hypotension, atrial flutter with 1:1 conduction, QT prolongation. Avoid in patients with IHD and/or significant structural heart disease.	595, 598
Amiodarone	IV ²	5–7 mg/kg over 1–2 hours	50 mg/hour to a maximum of 1.0 g over 24 hours	Phlebitis, hypotension, bradycardia/AV block. Will slow ventricular rate. Delayed conversion to sinus rhythm (8–12 hours).	596-601
Propafenone	IV Oral	1.5–2 mg/kg over 10 min 450–600 mg		Hypotension, atrial flutter with 1:1 conduction, QRS prolongation (mild). Avoid in patients with IHD and/or significant structural heart disease.	622, 625
lbutilide ^b	IV	I mg over 10 min	I mg over 10 min after waiting for 10 min	QT prolongation, polymorphic ventricular tachycardia/torsades de pointes (3–4% of patients). Will slow ventricular rate. Avoid in patients with QT prolongation, hypokalemia, severe LVH or low ejection fraction.	614,615
Vernakalant	IV	10 min 2 mg/kg over 10 min after waiting for 15 min 4 Hypotension, non-sustained ventricular arrhythmias, QT and QRS prolongation. Avoid in patients with SBP < 100 mmHg, recent (<30 days) ACS, NYHA Class III and IV heart failure, QT interval prolongation (uncorrected QT >440 ms) and severe aortic stenosis.		602–605, 618	

Medikamente zur Frequenzkontrolle

Therapy	Acute intravenous rate control	Long-term oral rate control	Side effect profile	Comments	
Beta-blockers					
Bisoprolol	Not available	1.25-20 mg once daily or split.	Most common reported adverse	Bronchospasm is rare – in cases of asthma, recommend beta-I selective agents (avoid carvedilol)	
Carvedilol	Not available	3.125-50 mg twice daily.	symptoms are lethargy, headache, peripheral oedema, upper		
Metoprolol	2.5–10 mg intravenous bolus (repeated as required).	100-200 mg total daily dose (according to preparation).	respiratory tract symptoms, gastrointestinal upset and dizziness.	Contra-indicated in acute cardiac failure and a history of severe	
Nebivolol Not available		2.5-10 mg once daily or split.	Adverse effects include bradycardia, atrioventricular block and	bronchospasm.	
Esmolol	0.5 mg intravenous bolus over 1 min; then 0.05–0.25 mcg/kg/min.		hypotension.		
Calcium-chann	nel blockers				
Diltiazem	15-25 mg intravenous bolus (repeated as required).	60 mg 3 times daily up to 360 mg total daily dose (120–360 mg once daily modified release).	Most common reported adverse symptoms are dizziness, malaise, lethargy, headache, hot flushes, gastrointestinal upset and	Use with caution in combination with beta-blockers. Reduce dose with hepatic impairment and start with smaller dose in renal impairment. Contra-indicated in LV failure with pulmonary congestion or LVEF <40%.	
Verapamil	2.5-10 mg intravenous bolus (repeated as required).	40–120 mg 3 times daily (120–480 mg once daily modified release),	oedema. Adverse effects include bradycardia, atrioventricular block and hypotension (prolonged hypotension possible with verapamil).		
Cardiac glycos	ides				
Digoxin	0.5 mg intravenous bolus (0.75–1.5 mg over 24 hours in divided doses).	0.0625-0.25 mg daily dose	Most common reported adverse symptoms are gastrointestinal upset, dizziness, blurred vision, headache and rash. In toxic states (serum levels >2 ng/mL), digoxin is proarrhythmic and can aggravate heart failure, particularly with co-existent hypokalaemia.	High plasma levels associated wit increased risk of death. Check renal function before starting and adapt dose in patients with CKD Contra-indicated in patients with accessory pathways, ventricular tachycardia and hypertrophic cardiomyopathy with outflow tract obstruction.	
Digitoxin	0.4-0.6 mg intravenous bolus.	0.05-0.3 mg daily dose.	es ensemeny permittening		
Specific indicat	tions				
Amiodarone	300 mg intravenously diluted in 250 mL 5% dextrose over 30–60 minutes (preferably via central venous cannula).	200 mg daily	Hypotension, bradycardia, nausea, QT prolongation, pulmonary toxicity, skin discolouration, thyroid dysfunction, corneal deposits and cutaneous reaction with extravasation.	Suggested as adjunctive therapy in patients where heart rate control cannot be achieved using combination therapy.	

Medikamente zur langfristigen Rhythmuskontrolle

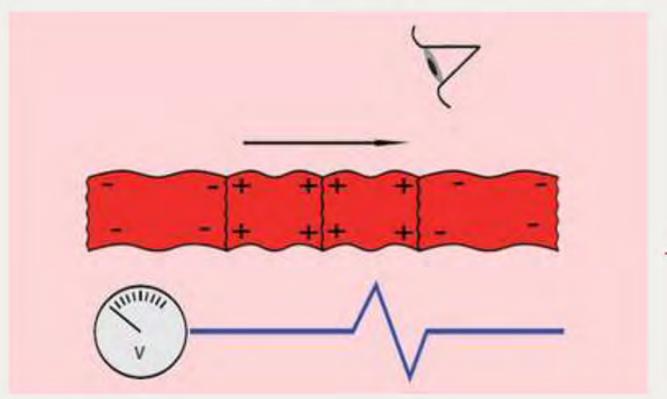
Table 17 Oral antiarrhythmic drugs used for maintaining sinus rhythm after cardioversion

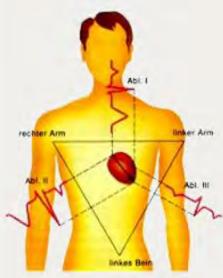
Drug	Dose	Main contra-indications and precautions	Warning signs warranting discontinuation	AV nodal slowing	Suggested ECG monitoring during initiation
Amiodarone	600 mg in divided doses for 4 weeks, 400 mg for 4 weeks, then 200 mg once daily	Caution when using concomitant therapy with QT- prolonging drugs and in patients with SAN or AV node and conduction disease. The dose of VKAs and of digitalis should be reduced. Increased risk of myopathy with statins. Caution in patients with pre-existing liver disease.	QT prolongation >500 ms	10–12 bpm in AF	Baseline, I week, 4 weeks
Dronedarone 400 mg twice daily		Contra-indicated in NYHA Class III or IV or unstable heart failure, during concomitant therapy with QT-prolonging drugs, or powerful CYP3A4 inhibitors (e.g. verapamil, diltiazem, azole antifungal agents), and when CrCl <30 mg/mL. The dose of digitalis, beta-blockers, and of some statins should be reduced. Elevations in serum creatinine of 0.1–0.2 mg/dL are common and do not reflect a decline in renal function. Caution in patients with pre-existing liver disease.	QT prolongation >500 ms	10–12 bpm in AF	Baseline, I week.
Flecainide Flecainide slow release	100–150 mg twice daily 200 mg once daily	Contra-indicated if CrCl <50 mg/mL, liver disease, IHD or reduced LV ejection fraction. Caution in the presence of SAN or AV node or conduction disease. CYP2D6 inhibitors (e.g. fluoxetine or tricyclic antidepressants) increase plasma concentration.	QRS duration increases >25% above baseline	None	Baseline, day 1, day 2–3
Propafenone Propafenone SR	150–300 mg three times daily 225–425 mg twice daily	Contra-indicated in IHD or reduced LV ejection fraction. Caution in the presence of SAN or AV node and conduction disease, renal or liver impairment, and asthma. Increases concentration of digitalis and warfarin.	QRS duration increase >25% above baseline	Slight	Baseline, day 1, day 2–3
d,l sotalol	80–160 mg twice daily	Contra-indicated in the presence of significant LV hypertrophy, systolic heart failure, asthma, pre-existing QT prolongation, hypokalaemia, CrCl<50 mg/mL Moderate renal dysfunction requires careful adaptation of dose.	QT interval >500 ms, QT prolongation by >60 ms upon therapy initiation	Similar to high dose blockers	Baseline, day 1, day 2–3



Elektrische Erregung im Myokard

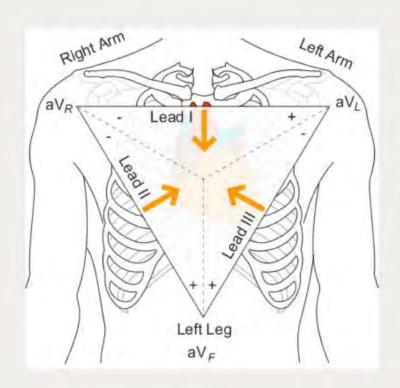
Ein positiver EKG-Ausschlag ergibt sich, wenn die Erregungswelle sich auf die Elektrode zu bewegt (von minus nach plus).







Elektrokardiogramm (EKG) Extremitätenableitungen



Tab.: Ableitungen nach Einthoven (bipolar).

Die Anlage der Elektroden erfolgt nach der **Ampel-Regel** (rechter

Arm: roter Anschluss; linker

Arm: gelber Anschluss; grüner Anschluss: linkes Bein; schwarzer Anschluss: rechtes Bein).



12-Kanal Elektrokardiogramm (EKG) Brustwandableitungen

