

## DRUGS THAT MODIFY VENTRICULAR REPOLARIZATION IN BRUGADA SYNDROME

	DRUGS THAT MODIFY VENTRICULAR REPOLARIZATION IN BRUGADA SYNDROME	Decrease elevation of the J point and the ST segment. Improve repolarization.
<p>Anti-arrhythmic agents class IA:</p> <p>1) Ajmaline: 50mg IV in 5'. The dose is 1mg/Kg administered in 5' followed by continuing infusion of 0.25mg/Kg in 15'.</p> <p>2) Procainamide Doses up to 10mg/Kg in 10'. 0,5mg/Kg/min or total of 450mg IV.</p>	+	
<b>Disopiramide inhibits the</b>	<b>?? Controversial.</b>	<b>?? Controversial.</b>

Quinidine: blocker of the Ito channel .		<p>+</p> <p>The drug reduces the magnitude of the Ito channel – mediator of phase 1 and consequently normalizes the elevation of the ST segment in Brugada syndrome. Additionally, due to its vagolytic effect (M2 muscarinic receptor block) and to the exacerbation of reflex sympathetic tone could improve repolarization.</p>
Anti-arrhythmic agents class I C: Flecainide in doses of 2mg/Kg in 10 minutes IV .	+	
Propranolol		+
Amiodarone		<p>Decrease transmural dispersion of repolarization produce greater prolongation of the APD in epicardium and endocardium and decrease in the M region.</p>
Pilsicainide	+	Potassium channel opener.
Tricyclic drug	<p>+</p> <p>In overdoses.</p>	

Catecholamines Isoproterenol Isoprenaline Dobutamine		+	Intravenous Isoproterenol is indicated in prevention of recurrent VF or electric storm. Low doses of isoprenaline quickly obviated any recurrence of ventricular fibrillation in patient with electric storm <sup>15</sup> .
Acetylcholine	+		It could worsen the ST elevation with paradoxical dilatation of coronary vessels.
Dimenhydrinate infusion	+		First generation antihistamines.
Insulin	+		
Ito CHANNEL BLOCKERS Quinidine, 4-aminopyrine, (4-AP) Cilostazol, (CebrelatR, Libbs PLETALR)			+
Cocaine Prajmalium bitartrate Antimalarials Anesthetics	+		