

Cardiovascular System

more interesting stuff

acute heart failure

- Nurses should know which drugs are likely to be used and how they are normally given so that the drugs can be given as quickly as possible.

acute heart failure

- after CPR
- anaesthetic overdose
- pericarditis
- metabolic illness
- progressive CHF

severe acute heart failure treatment priorities

- 1 avoid excitement
sedate if necessary
benzodiazepine ± opioid
- 2 give oxygen
oxygen cage
mask
nasal tube
- 3 place large bore iv catheter
sedate if necessary
benzodiazepine ± opioid
cut down if necessary
local anaesthetic
- 4 give frusemide iv
1 - 2 (up to 8 in dogs)mg/kg/hr
- 5 attach ECG machine
- 6 make diagnosis
x rays, ultrasound, etc
- 7 drugs
vasodilators
inotropes
antiarrhythmics
fluids

chronic heart failure

- **Nurses should know how to advise owners about minor side effects and how to cope with major side effects until a veterinary assessment can be made.**

CHF

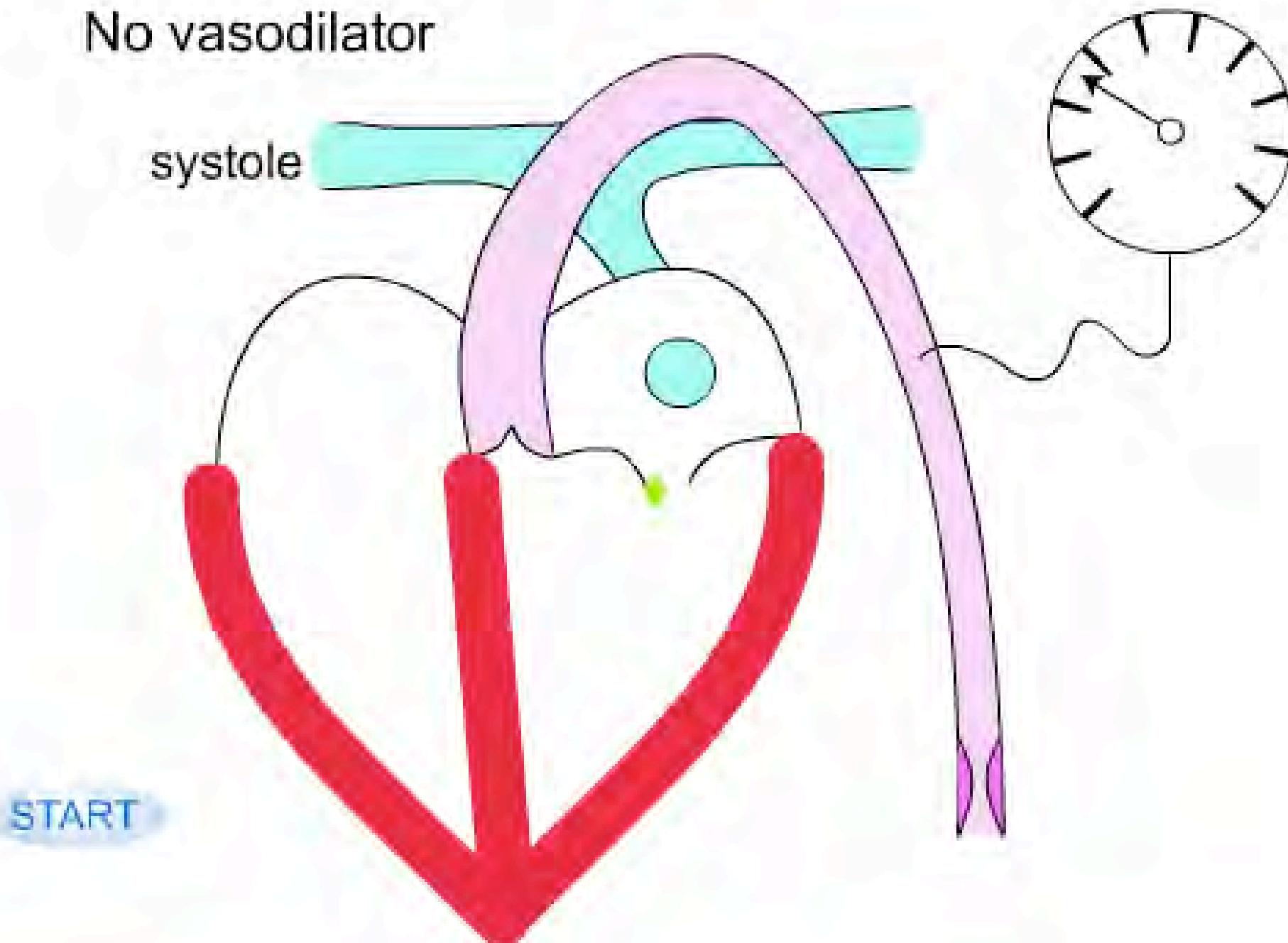
- **cardiac output down**
- **blood pressure down**
- **sympathetic tone up**
 - vasoconstriction
 - tachycardia
- **salt and water retention up**

congestive heart failure

- rest
- low salt diet
- vasodilators
- diuretics
- long acting inotropes
- (antiarrhythmics)

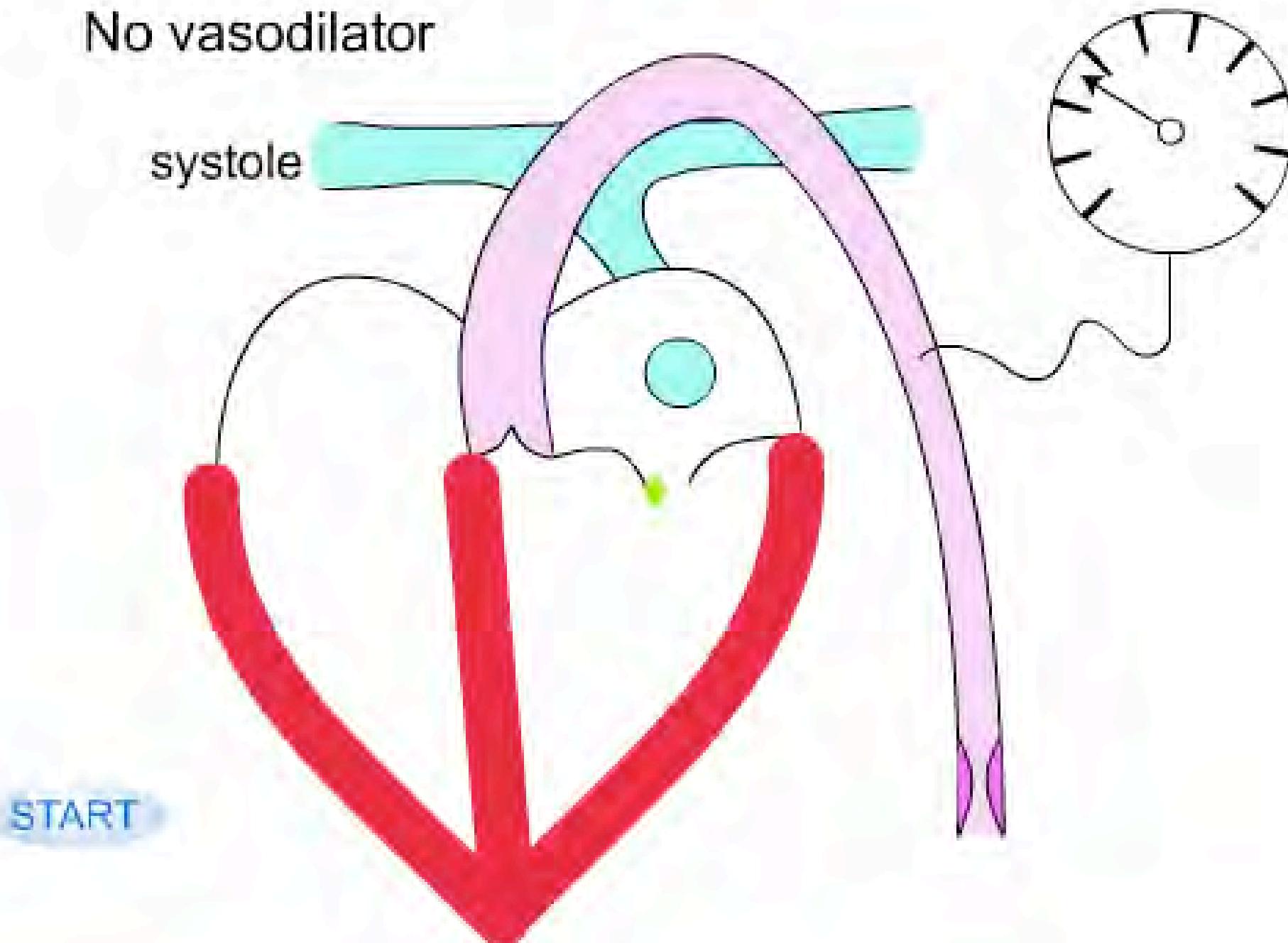
No vasodilator

systole



No vasodilator

systole



vasodilators

- **angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors**
- **nitrates**
- **odds & sods**

ACEI indications

- congestive heart failure
- especially mitral regurgitation
- ± diuretics

side effects

- **hypotension (\pm tachycardia)**
- **anorexia**
- **vomiting**
- **diarrhoea**
- **(cough)**

care

- **hyponatraemia**
 - frusemide
- **renal failure**
- **breeding bitches**

drugs

- enalapril
- benazepril
- quinapril
- captopril
- etc, etc

congestive heart failure

- rest
- low salt diet
- vasodilators
- diuretics
- long acting inotropes
- (antiarrhythmics)

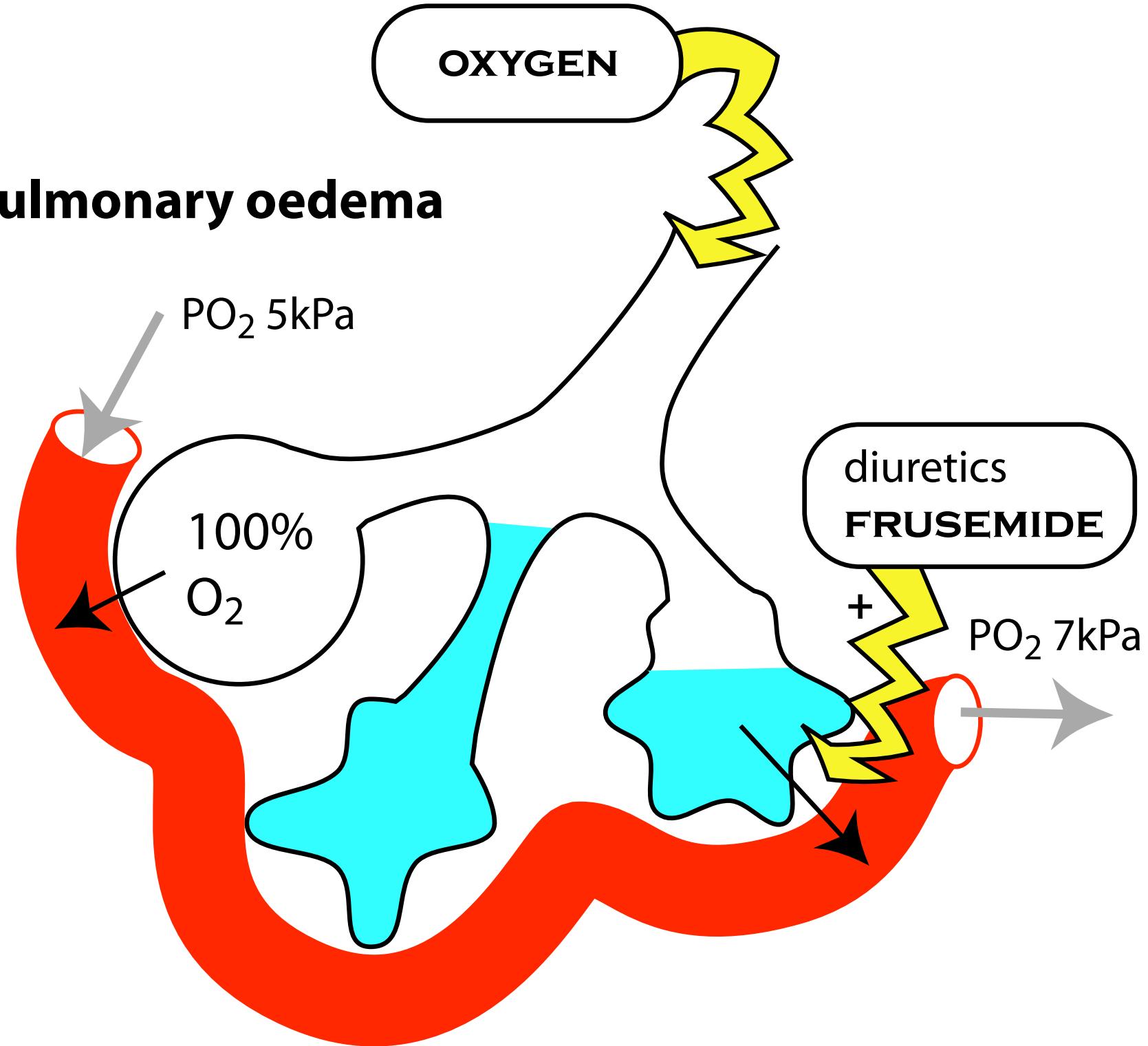
diuretics

- act on the kidney to increase urine flow
- most block reabsorption of ions from tubules
- water kept in tubules by osmotic pressure

diuretics & CHF

- reduce pulmonary oedema
- reduce preload

pulmonary oedema



common drugs

- frusemide
- (hydrochlorthiazide)
- (mannitol)

side effects

- hypovolaemia
- hypokalaemia
- metabolic alkalosis
- hypocalcaemia /
hypomagnesaemia
- tolerance

interactions

- **increased PCT toxicity**
 - aminoglycosides
 - out of date tetracyclines
 - some obsolete cephalosporins
- **potentiates digoxin**
- **ACE inhibitors?**

congestive heart failure

- rest
- low salt diet
- diuretics
- vasodilators
- long acting inotropes
- (antiarrhythmics)

positive inotropes

- **sympathomimetics**
- **cardiac glycosides**
- **phosphodiesterase inhibitors**

cardiac glycosides

- = digitalis





effects

- positive inotropic
- negative chronotropic

indications

- **congestive heart failure**
 - especially DCM
- **supraventricular tachycardias**
 - atrial fibrillation

side effects

- **cardiac**

- ventricular tachyarrhythmias
 - heart block

- **generalised**

- nausea / anorexia
 - vomiting

contra-indications

- ventricular tachycardias
- pericardial disease

toxicity

- **mild**
 - reduce dose / withdraw drug
- **ventricular tachyarrhythmias**
 - lignocaine, phenytoin
 - Ca blockers
- **accidental overdose**
 - cholestyramine
 - digoxin antibodies

interactions

- **do not use with**
 - quinidine
 - verapamil
- **care with**
 - diuretics
 - altered K⁺ concentrations

positive inotropes

- sympathomimetics
- cardiac glycosides
- phosphodiesterase inhibitors

phosphodiesterase inhibitors

- **methylxanthines**

- caffeine
- theophylline
 - aminophylline
 - etamiphylline
- theobromine

- **synthetic**

- milrinone
- oxpentifylline
- sildenafil

PDI effects

- **positive inotropy**
- **vasodilatation**
- **bronchodilatation**
- **CNS stimulation**
- **diuresis**

indications

- mild CHF



overdose

- tachyarrhythmias
- convulsions

general rules

- know about minor side effects
- avoid excitement
- get vet to check animal if in doubt