ANTIARRHYTHMIC DRUG ACTIONS

Vaughn-Williams Class	DRUG	ECG Changes	CHANNELS			RECEPTORS				Clinical Effects			
			Ca^{++}	Na^{+}	K^{+}	α	β	ACh	Ado	Pro-Arrhy	Extra Cardiac	LV FX	Heart Rate
A	Quinidine	A		(M)	(M)	(L)		(M)		(H)	(M)		
	Procainamide			(M)	(M)					(M)	(H)		
	Disopyramide			(M)	(M)			(M)		(L)	(M)	↓↓	
IB	Lidocaine	B		(L)						(L)	(M)		
	Mexiletine			(L)						(L)	(M)		
C	Propafenone	C		(H)			(M)			(M)	(L)	↓↓	↓
	Flecainide			(H)						(H)	(L)	↓↓	
II	β-Adrenergic antagonists						(H)			(L)	(L)	↓	↓↓
III	Dronedarone		(L)	(L)	(H)	(M)	(M)	(M)		(L)	(H)	↓	↓
	Amiodarone		(L)	(L)	(H)	(M)	(M)	(M)		(L)	(H)		↓
	Sotalol				(H)		(H)			(H)	(L)	↓	↓
	Ibutilide			△	(H)					(H)	(L)		
	Dofetilide				(H)					(H)	(L)		
IV	Verapamil		(M)							(L)	(L)	↓↓	↓
	Diltiazem		(M)							(L)	(L)	↓	↓
Misc	Adenosine								△	(L)	(L)		↓

Antagonist relative potency
L = Low
M = Moderate
H = High

△ = Agonist
● = ECG Changes related to Ca^{++} channel block
● = ECG Changes related to Na^{+} channel block
● = ECG Changes related to K^{+} channel block

ACh – Acetylcholine
Ado – Adenosine
Pro-Arrhy – Proarrhythmia potential
Extra Cardiac – Extra-cardiac toxicity potential
LV FX – Left ventricular function
Heart Rate – Bradycardia potential