
Anticoagulants (blood thinners)

Decreases the clotting ability of blood. Does not dissolve existing blood clots. Used to treat certain blood vessel, heart and lung conditions.

- **Apixaban (Eliquis)** Often prescribed to prevent first or recurrent stroke. May prevent clots from becoming larger and causing more serious problems.
- **Dabigatran (Pradaxa)**
- **Edoxaban (Savaysa)**
- **Heparin (various)**
- **Rivaroxaban (Xarelto)**
- **Warfarin (Coumadin)**

Antiplatelet Agents & Dual Antiplatelet Therapy (DAPT) – P2Y12 inhibitors (blood thinners)

Side effects may include diarrhea, itching, nausea, skin rash, stomach pain.

★ Call doctor if you have any of these side effects and they do not go away:

Dizziness, difficulty swallowing, tightness in chest or chest pain, swelling in face or hands, itching, hives, tingling in face or hands, wheezing or difficulty breathing, very bad stomach pain, skin rash. Any signs of unusual bleeding, such as blood in the urine or stools, nosebleeds, any unusual bruising, heavy bleeding or unexpected vaginal bleeding, vomit that looks like coffee grounds.

- **Aspirin**
- **Cangrelor**
- **Clopidogrel (Plavix)**
- **Dipyridamole (Persantine)**
- **Prasugrel (Effient)**
- **Ticagrelor (Brilinta)** May cause episodes of shortness of breath.
- **Ticlopidine** May lead to a very low white blood cell count or an immune disorder that destroys platelets.

Keeps blood clots from forming by preventing blood platelets from sticking together.

Can be prescribed preventively when plaque buildup is evident, but not yet a major blockage in the artery.

Certain patients will be prescribed aspirin combined with another antiplatelet drug, also known as DAPT.

Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Inhibitors – ACE Inhibitors

- **Benazepril (Lotensin)**
- **Captopril (Capoten)**
- **Enalapril (Vasotec)**
- **Fosinopril (Monopril)**
- **Lisinopril (Prinivil, Zestril)**
- **Moexipril (Univasc)**
- **Perindopril (Aceon)**
- **Quinapril (Accupril)**
- **Ramipril (Altace)**
- **Trandolapril (Mavik)**

Angiotensin II Receptor Blockers (or Inhibitors) – ARBs

Used to treat or improve symptoms of cardiovascular conditions including high blood pressure and heart failure.

Rather than lowering levels of angiotensin II (as ACE inhibitors do) ARBs prevent this chemical from having any effect on the heart and blood vessels. This keeps blood pressure from rising.

- **Azilsartan (Edarbi)**
 - **Candesartan (Atacand)**
 - **Eprosartan (Teveten)**
 - **Irbesartan (Avapro)**
 - **Losartan (Cozaar)**
 - **Olmesartan (Benicar)**
 - **Telmisartan (Micardis)**
 - **Valsartan (Diovan)**
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Angiotensin Receptor-Neprilysin Inhibitors – ARNIs

A drug combination of a neprilysin inhibitor and an ARB; For the treatment of heart failure.

Neprilysin is an enzyme that breaks down natural substances in the body that open narrowed arteries.

By limiting the effect of neprilysin, it increases the effects of these substances and improves artery opening and blood flow, reduces sodium (salt) retention, and decreases strain on the heart.

- **Sacubitril/Valsartan (Entresto)**
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Antiarrhythmics

Antiarrhythmics are categorized based on how they work against certain channels and receptors in the heart.

- **Dronedarone (Multaq)**
 - **Amiodarone (Cordarone)**
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Beta Blockers

Decreases the heart rate and force of contraction, which lowers blood pressure and makes the heart beat more slowly and with less force. Used to lower BP, for cardiac arrhythmias, to treat chest pain, to help prevent future heart attacks in patients who have had a heart attack.

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| ● Acebutolol (Sectral) | ● Metoprolol (Lopressor, Toprol XL) |
| ● Atenolol (Tenormin) | ● Nadolol (Corgard) |
| ● Betaxolol (Kerlone) | ● Propranolol (Inderal) |
| ● Bisoprolol/hydrochlorothiazide (Ziac) | ● Sotalol (Betapace) |
| ● Bisoprolol (Zebeta) | |
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Combined Alpha and Beta-Blockers

May cause a drop in blood pressure when you stand up. Used to treat high blood pressure and heart failure.

- **Carvedilol (Coreg, Coreg CR)**
 - **Labetalol hydrochloride (Normodyne, Trandate)**
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Calcium Channel Blockers – Calcium Antagonists or Calcium Blockers

Interrupts the movement of calcium into the cells of the heart and blood vessels. May decrease the heart's pumping strength and relax blood vessels. Used to treat high blood pressure, chest pain (angina) caused by reduced blood supply to the heart muscle and some arrhythmias (abnormal heart rhythms).

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| ● Amlodipine (Norvasc) | ● Nifedipine (Adalat, Procardia) |
| ● Diltiazem (Cardizem, Tiazac) | ● Nimodipine (Nimotop) |
| ● Felodipine (Plendil) | ● Nisoldipine (Sular) |
| | ● Verapamil (Calan, Verelan) |
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Digitalis Preparations

Increases the force of the heart's contractions. Can be beneficial in treating heart failure and irregular heartbeats.

Also slows certain types of irregular heartbeat (arrhythmias), particularly atrial fibrillation.

Used to relieve heart failure symptoms, especially when the patient isn't responding to other standard treatments including ACE inhibitors, ARBs and diuretics.

- **Digoxin (Lanoxin)**
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Cholesterol-Lowering Medications

Various medications can lower blood cholesterol levels, but drugs other than statins are usually only used for patients in whom statins are not effective or who have serious side effects from statin therapy. They work in the body in different ways. Some affect the liver, some work in the intestines and some interrupt the formation of cholesterol from circulating in the blood. **Used to lower LDL("bad") cholesterol.** *Some cholesterol-lowering medications may interact with grapefruit, grapefruit juice, pomegranate and pomegranate juice.

- **Statins:**
 - Atorvastatin (Lipitor)
 - Fluvastatin (Lescol)
 - Lovastatin (Mevacor)
 - Pitavastatin (Livalo)
 - Pravastatin (Pravachol)
 - Rosuvastatin (Crestor)
 - Simvastatin (Zocor)
 - **Nicotinic acids:** ● Niacin
 - **Adenosine Triphosphate-Citrate Lyase (ACL) inhibitor:** ● Bempedoic Acid (Nexletol)
 - **Cholesterol absorption inhibitor:** ● Ezetimibe (Zetia)
 - **Combo ACL inhibitor + Chol. absorption inhibitor:** ● Bempedoic Acid-Ezetimibe (Nexlizet)
 - **Combination statin + cholesterol absorption inhibitors:** ● Ezetimibe/Simvastatin (Vytorin)
 - **PCSK9 inhibitor:** ● Evolocumab (Repatha)
 - **Small interfering RNA (siRNA):** ● Inclisiran (Leqvio)
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Diuretics – Water Pills

Causes the body to rid itself of excess fluids and sodium through urination. Helps to reduce the heart's workload. Also decreases the buildup of fluid in the lungs and other parts of the body, such as the ankles and legs.

Different diuretics remove fluid at varied rates and through different methods.

Used to help lower blood pressure. Used to help reduce swelling (edema) from excess buildup of fluid in the body.

- Acetazolamide (Diamox)
 - Amiloride (Midamor)
 - Bumetanide (Bumex)
 - Chlorothiazide (Diuril)
 - Chlorthalidone (Hygroton)
 - Furosemide (Lasix)
 - Hydrochlorothiazide
 - Indapamide (Lozol)
 - Metolazone (Zaroxolyn)
 - Spironolactone (Aldactone)
 - Torsemide (Demadex)
 - Triamterene-Hydrochlorothiazide (Dyazide)
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HCN Channel Blockers (hyperpolarization-activated cyclic nucleotide-gated channel blockers)

This medication is used to treat heart failure. It is used by adults to help prevent heart failure from getting worse and needing treatment in a hospital. It is also used by children who have heart failure due to an enlarged heart (dilated cardiomyopathy). It works by slowing the heart rate so the heart can pump more blood through the body each time it beats.

- Ivabradine (Corlanor)
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Vasodilators

Relaxes blood vessels and decreases blood pressure; Used to ease chest pain.

A category of vasodilators called nitrates increases the supply of blood and oxygen to the heart while reducing its workload which can ease chest pain (angina). Nitroglycerin is available as a pill to be swallowed or absorbed under the tongue (sublingual), a spray, and as a topical application (cream).

- Isosorbide dinitrate (Isordil)
- Isosorbide mononitrate (Imdur)
- Hydralazine (Apresoline)
- Nitroglycerin (Nitro Bid, NitroStat)
- Minoxidil