Antiarryhythmics Drugs
Classification and Mechanism of Action

Class- I
Na⁺ channel blocker
Disopyramide, Flecainide, Lidocaine, Mexiletine, Procainamide, Propafenone, Quinidine

Class- II
B adrenoreceptor
Atenolol, Esmolol, Metoprolol

Class- III
K⁺ channel blocker
Amiodarone, Dofetilide, Dronedarone, Ibutilide, Sotalol

Class- IV
Ca⁺ channel blocker
Diltiazem, Verapamil

Other Antiarrythmic Drugs
Adenosine, Digoxin, Magnesium sulfate

Causes of Arrhythmia

1. Abnormal Automaticity - SA node shows the fastest rate of phase 4 depolarization and therefore, exhibits a higher rate of discharge than that occurring in other pacemaker cells exhibiting automaticity.

2. Abnormality in impulse conduction - Impulse from higher pacemaker centers are normally conducted down pathways that bifurcate to activate the entire ventricular surface. A phenomenon is called reentry may occur if unidirectional block occurs. Reference - Lippincott (Pharmacology) 6th Edition