



Cardipro[®]

Atenolol
Beta Blocker

COMPOSITION

Cardipro[®] 50 mg tablet : Each tablet contains Atenolol BP 50 mg.

Cardipro[®] 100 mg tablet : Each tablet contains Atenolol BP 100 mg.

PHARMACOLOGY

The synthesis of atenolol resulted from attempts to produce a β -adrenoceptor antagonist that would competitively block β_1 (cardiac) receptors but have no effect on β_2 - receptors. It is classified as a β_1 selective (cardioselective) β -adrenergic receptor antagonist with no membrane-stability activity and no partial agonist activity. It is markedly the most hydrophilic of the currently available β - blockers and thus penetrates the lipid of cell membranes poorly.

INDICATION

1. Hypertension
2. Angina pectoris
3. Cardiac arrhythmia
4. Myocardial infarction

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- a. *Hypertension*: 50 mg once daily, the daily dose can be raised to 100 to 200 mg.
- b. *Angina pectoris*: 50 to 100 mg daily.
- c. *Cardiac arrhythmia*: Atenolol in low dose, 25-50 mg once daily, can be used in combination with digoxin to control the ventricular rate in atrial fibrillation or atrial flutter which is refractory to digoxin alone.

CONTRAINDICATION AND PRECAUTION

1. Second and third degree heart block
2. Untreated heart failure
3. Cardiogenic shock

SIDE EFFECT

In general, atenolol is well tolerated although in a small number of patients (approximately 2-3%) therapy must be withdrawn because of troublesome symptomatic adverse effects. The commonest of these are cold extremities,

fatigue, vivid dreams, insomnia, diarrhoea, constipation, impotence and paraesthesia. Bronchospasm has been occurred with atenolol although this is very much less common than with the non-selective β -blockers.

DRUG INTERACTION

Verapamil: Both atenolol and verapamil depress myocardial contractility and the combination may precipitate heart failure in patients with impaired left ventricular function. It is recommended that neither drug be administered intravenously within 24 hours of discontinuing the other. *Class 1 anti-arrhythmic drug (e.g. disopyramide)*: These drugs also depress myocardial contractility and may precipitate cardiac failure when given in combination with atenolol. *Clonidine*: The simultaneous withdrawal of atenolol and clonidine may result in severe rebound hypertension. *Indomethacin*: Concurrent administration of indomethacin reduces the antihypertensive action.

USE IN PREGNANCY AND LACTATION

Atenolol has been used successfully for the treatment of pregnancy associated hypertension.

Atenolol does accumulate in breast milk but this has not been associated with any adverse effect on the infant.

HOW SUPPLIED

Cardipro® 50 tablet : Box containing 10 x 10 tablets in strip pack.

Cardipro® 100 tablet: Box containing 10 x 10 tablets in strip pack.

