

## Ranolazine



PLAY PICMONIC

### Mechanism

#### Inhibits Late Sodium Current

[Late-moon Salt-shaker Inhibiting-chains](#)

Ranolazine reduces oxygen consumption by inhibiting the late inward sodium current in cardiac cells and reducing intracellular calcium overload. This will result in a decrease in left ventricular diastolic tension. As a result, coronary blood flow improved.

#### No Effect on Heart Rate or Blood Pressure

[No effect-sign Timer Heart-rate-timer and BP-cuff](#)

Ranolazine's action does not depend upon reductions in heart rate or blood pressure.

#### Prevents Calcium Overload

[Prevented Calcium-cow Overloaded](#)

Cellular calcium overload contributes to the impairment of the left ventricle due to myocardial ischemia. Ranolazine helps to prevent calcium overload in this process.

### Indication

#### Refractory Angina

[Ref-factory Angel](#)

Ranolazine can be used as a second-line agent for refractory angina alongside other common anti-angina drugs such as beta-blockers, calcium channel blockers, and or nitrites. It is used to treat chronic angina.

### Side Effects

#### Dizziness

[Dizzy-eyes](#)

Ranolazine can cause dose-dependent dizziness. It is the most common side effect which can present in more than 4% of treated patients.<br>

#### Headache

[Head-egg-lump](#)

Ranolazine can cause dose-dependent headaches. It is the most common side effect which can present in more than 4% of treated patients.

#### Nausea

[Nauseated](#)

Ranolazine can cause dose-dependent nausea and vomiting.

**Constipation**

Corked Con-toilet

Constipation can occur as a side effect of Ranolazine.

**QT Interval Prolongation**

QT-heart Prolonged

QT prolongation can occur in patients taking Ranolazine. It is associated with a high dose, the use of QT prolongation drugs, extended exposure, personal or family history of congenital long QT syndrome, and potassium channel variants causing a prolonged QT interval.