

Effects of captopril on prostaglandin-thromboxane relation during myocardial ischemia induced by ventricular pacing EFECTOS DE CAPTOPRIL EN LA RELACION PROSTAGLANDINA/TROMBOXANO DURANTE LA ISQUEMIA INDUCIDA POR ESTIMULACION VENTRICULAR

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To evaluate the possible role of captopril during pacing induced ischaemia we studied 7 patients with stable coronary artery disease. Coronary sinus blood levels of thromboxane-B₂ (TXB₂), prostaglandin-F₁ alpha (PGI₂), PGI₂/TXB₂ ratio and plasma renin activity were measured. An important increase in blood levels of PGI₂ and TXB₂ and reduction of PGI₂/TXB₂ ratio was observed during pacing induced ischaemia [1.16 ± 0.39 to 0.43 ± 0.09 ($p < 0.01$)]. After 25-50 mg of oral captopril PGI₂/TXB₂ during pacing increased from 0.68 ± 0.22 to 0.85 ± 0.14 ($p = \text{NS}$ and $p < 0.05$ vs 0.43 ± 0.09). No changes in plasma renin activity levels were observed. Captopril reduced the excretion of prostanoids during pacing induced ischaemia without a significant change in PGI₂/TXB₂ ratio, a fact that could contribute to cardioprotection given by captopril during the acute coronary events.