

Special Issue for Cardiovascular & Hematological Agents in Medical Chemistry

Guest Editor: Dr. Andrea Rognoni

Old and new drugs for treatment of stable angina

Aims & Scope:

Atherothrombosis and coronary artery disease affect more than 13 million individuals only in the United States, about 8 millions in Europe and are the major causes of death worldwide. In particular chronic stable angina impairs patient quality of life, is associated with an important health spending and increased patient mortality; it is a prominent symptom of coronary artery disease (CAD), the latter being prevalent worldwide in patients. The pathogenesis of stable angina is complex and often involves atheromatous plaques flow limiting epicardial coronary artery reducing the ability of the coronary circulation to deliver appropriate blood and consequent oxygen supply to the myocardium. In fact an imbalance between myocardial oxygen supply and metabolic oxygen demand causes the symptoms of angina pectoris and represents a major therapeutic target. Rational treatment requires a combined approach of lifestyle changes, aggressive management of modifiable coronary artery disease risk factors, pharmacological therapy and myocardial revascularisation when appropriate. Currently, therapeutic options for patients with coronary stable angina include β -blockers, calcium channel blockers, nitrates, and ranolazine; despite these modern therapies, many patients continue to suffer from angina. Several new antianginal drugs have been introduced that might allow more effective symptom control. These novel agents have specific mechanisms of action and fewer side effects compared to conventional drugs. The combined use of traditional and novel treatments is likely to increase the proportion of patients who are managed successfully with medical therapy alone. The aim of our Hot Topic issue is to summarize the mechanisms of action, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of old and new drugs for treatment of stable angina.

Key words: Stable angina, medical therapy, atherosclerosis, coronary intervention, pharmacotherapy

Subtopics:

- Pathophysiology of coronary atherosclerosis
- Beta – blockers and nitrates: pharmacotherapy and indications
- New anti – anginal drugs: ivabradine
- New anti – anginal drugs: ranolazine
- New anti - anginal drugs and coronary revascularization

Submission Deadline for Authors: 30th June 2014