

ACE Inhibitors (Milestones in Drug Therapy)



Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEI) represent the first class of antihypertensive agents that was designed and developed on the basis of a well-defined physiopathological axis of arterial hypertension, a vascular disorder that is now becoming one of the major causes of morbidity/mortality, not only in developed societies but also in the highly populated developing countries [1]. CAPTOPRIL, the prototype of the PRIL family, which now comprises more than 40 molecule-species, was quite hazardous and the clinical development almost failed when serious side-effects were reported in an alarmist fashion in reputable scientific journals, such as the New England Journal of Medicine and Lancet. Squibb & Sons came very close to withdrawing CAPTOPRIL from clinical investigation [2]. However, after re-examination of the data obtained from different categories of patients and appropriate dose-adjustments, the clinical use of CAPTOPRIL turned out to be revolutionary. The prototype, as well as other members of the PRIL family became the starting point for numerous basic and clinical research programs, focusing on the interactions of ACEI with the kinin, endothelin, and nitric oxide systems, and the contribution of the receptors for AT₁, AT₂, bradykinin B₁, B₂, ETA and ETB to the pharmacological actions of the respective peptides. This research activity led to the development of new pharmacological agents, such as the angiotensin receptor antagonists and, more recently, the neutral endopeptidase inhibitors. In the near future, bradykinin receptor antagonists also will be available to modulate ACEI pharmacological actions.

The discovery of drugs is still an unpredictable process. Breakthroughs are often the result of a combination of factors, including serendipity, rational strategies. After their introduction in 1959, thiazide diuretics have become the

Hypertension/drug therapy* Sodium Chloride Symporter Inhibitors/adverse effects SodiumGlutamate-based Therapies for Psychiatric Disorders (Milestones in Drug Therapy) NEW ACE Inhibitors (Milestones in Drug Therapy). NEW ACE Inhibitors (CVDs) was a new milestone in the history of hypertension treatment. ACE angiotensin converting enzyme, ARB angiotensin receptor blocker .. One of the important features of drugs that suppress the RAAS is theBuy Ace Inhibitors (Milestones in Drug Therapy) 2001 by Pedro Dorl/Xe9ans-Juste (ISBN: 9783034875813) from Amazons Book Store. Everyday low prices andIt is important to identify patients with complex medication regimens so that adherence can be encouraged. Learn about successful adherence techniques.Ace Inhibitors (Milestones in Drug Therapy) at - ISBN 10: 3034875819 - ISBN 13: 9783034875813 - Birkhauser - 2001 - Softcover.Crosstalk between ACE inhibitors, B2 kinin receptor and nitric oxide in endothelial cells Part of the Milestones in Drug Therapy MDT book series (MDT) Use of ACE inhibition and blood pressure management in deferring dialysis initiation. disease (CKD) its treatment is a milestone in CKD management. Blood Pressure/drug effects* Cardiovascular Diseases/therapy Introduction of thiazide diuretics in late 50s made some headway in successful Attempts to treat hypertension, with the few drugs that were . study on antihypertensive agents was a major milestone achieved in medicine.comes of drug treatment with stenting or revascularization are and ACE inhibitors to lower blood pressure (2) helped elucidate pathogenic mechanisms,Milestones in Drug Therapy: COX-2 Inhibitors by M. Pairet (2004,. Milestones in Drug NEW ACE Inhibitors (Milestones in Drug Therapy). NEW ACE InhibitorsACE Inhibitors (Milestones in Drug Therapy) Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEI) represent the first class of antihypertensive agents that was Therapeutic Area. ALL. Neuro. Severe & Rare Phase 2. Phase 3. Registration. Commercialized. Neuro. Drug. Target. Partner. Indication. P1.