GROUP	DRUG	EFFECT/S	FEATURES	SIDE EFFECTS
ORGANIC NITRATES	NITROGLYCERIN ISOSORBIDE MONONITRATE ISOSORBIDE DINITRATE	INCREASE NO VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE RELAXATION THERFORE DILATATION OF CORONARY VESSELS INCREASE COMP DECREASE OF CO DECREASE OF CO DECRE	ORAL NITROGLYCERIN HAS LOW BIOAVAILABILITY SUBLINGUAL NITRATES AVOID FIRST-PASS EFFECT HEFORE HIGHER BIOAVAILABILITY VEINS RESPOND TO LOW DOSES ARTERIES RESPOND TO HIGH DOSES	 THROBBING HEADACHE DILATATION OF TEMPORAL AND MENINGEAL ARTERIES TOLERANCE TOLERANCE CAN BE OVERCOME BY "NITRATE-FREE INTERVALS" POSTURAL HYPOTENSION FACIAL FLUSHING TACHYCARDIA
CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS	VERAPAMIL NIFEDIPINE	BLOCK L-TYPE CACIUM CHANNELS IN CATEGO AND SMOOTH MUSCLES ↓ RELAXATION OF CARDIAC MUSCLE VERAPAMIL DECREASES HR & CO RELAXATION OF SMOOTH MUSCLE NIFEDIPINE AFFECTS VESSELS MORE BLOCK CONDUCTION THROUGH AV NODE RELIEVE AND PREVENT FOCAL CORONARY ARTERY SPASM	RELAXATION OF SMOOTH MUSCLE INCLUDING: BRONCHIOLAR, GIT, AND UTERINE	CARDIAC DIPRESSION SESPECIALLY WITH VERAPAMIL CONSTIBATION SESPECIALLY WITH VERAPAMIL CONSTIBATION SESPECIALLY WITH VERAPAMIL CONSTIBATION SESPECIALLY WITH VERAPAMIL CAUSED FURTH OF CAUSED BY NIFEDIPINE IN RESPONSE TO HYPOTENSION
BETA BLOCKERS	[NONSELECTIVE] PROPRANOLOL NADOLOL [BETA-1 SELECTIVE] ATENOLOL ACEBUTOLOL [WITH ALPHA-1 BLOCKAGE] PINDOLOL	DECREASE HEART RATE DECREASE HEART CONTRACTILITY DECREASE CARDIAC OUTPUT DECREASE BLOOD PRESSURE ↓ DECREASE OXYGEN DEMAND	NEGATIVE INTROPIC AND CHRONOTROPIC EFFECTS ABRUPT DISCONTINUATION OF BETA BLOCKERS CAN EXACERBATE ANGINA USELESS IN VARIANT ANGINA	HYPOTESION BRADYCARDIA COLD EXTREMITIES FATIGUE SLEEP DISTURBANCE DIPRESSION LOW HDL CHOLESTEROL HIGH LDL CHOLESTEROL BLUNT RECOGNITION OF HYPOGLYCAEMIA IN DIABETES BRONCHOCONSTRICTION BLOCKAGE OF BETA-2 RECEPTORS