

## Who can administer

May be administered by registered competent doctor or nurse/midwife

## Important information

- **Flush line before and after** with Glucose 5% as **amiodarone is incompatible with Sodium Chloride 0.9%**
- When repeated or continuous infusion is anticipated, administration by a central venous catheter is recommended (**repeated or continuous infusion via the peripheral veins may lead to injection site reactions**) (ref 1)
- There are numerous important interactions - check latest BNF
- Mini-jet formulation is occasionally unavailable. If minijet is not available, the dose may be drawn from the ampoule and diluted to 10mls with Glucose 5%
- Too rapid administration can cause circulatory collapse
- Where possible, administer via a **central line** to minimise vein irritation. However, it may be given via a large **peripheral vein** if a patient does not have central access (ref 1)
- For Y-site compatibility [see below](#)

## Available preparations

Cordarone X 150mg per 3mL ampoule

Amiodarone 150mg per 3mL vial (Mylan)

Amiodarone 300mg in 10ml pre-filled syringe (for resuscitation trolley)

## Reconstitution

Already in solution

### **Dilute further prior to administration**

Use a 5 micron filter needle when drawing up contents of ampoule

## Infusion fluids

Glucose 5%

## Methods of intravenous administration

**Flush line before and after** with Glucose 5%.

See under 'Important information' re **central** vs peripheral **line**

### **Intermittent intravenous infusion (Loading dose only)(administer using an electronically controlled infusion device)**

- Add to 250ml infusion fluid and administer over 60 minutes (20 to 120 minutes is acceptable)

### **Continuous intravenous infusion (Maintenance dose) (administer using an electronically**

### **controlled infusion device)**

- Add required dose to 500ml infusion fluid and administer over 24 hours (23 hours on day 1)
- The use of a non-PVC infusion bottle (eg Braun Ecoflac, or Baxter Viaflo) is recommended <sup>(ref 2)</sup>

### **Central line administration only (ref 1)**

- Loading dose may be given in 50ml infusion fluid over 60 minutes (20 to 120 minutes is acceptable)
- Maintenance dose: Add required dose to make total volume of 50ml for infusion via syringe driver over 24 hours

### **Ventricular fibrillation**

- May be given faster in such circumstances (see under dose)

## Dose in adults

### **Usual dose**

### **Loading dose**

- Administer 5mg/kg

### **Maintenance dose**

- Administer 15mg/kg (maximum dose is 1200mg (including loading dose) over twenty-four hours
- See under Further information for guidance on how to change over from IV to oral therapy

### **Ventricular fibrillation/pulseless ventricular tachycardia (i.e.extreme clinical emergency)**

- 150 to 300mg (using the 300mg/10ml minijet) as a slow bolus injection over at least 3 minutes
- Mini-jet formulation is occasionally unavailable. If minijet is not available, the dose may be drawn from the ampoule and diluted to 10mls with Glucose 5%
- Flush the line or inject into fast-running infusion to ensure delivery of the drug
- The dose should not be repeated for at least fifteen minutes
- Patients treated in this way must be closely monitored, for example in an intensive care unit

## Monitoring

- **ECG** and blood pressure monitoring is required
- Monitor **site of infusion**- can cause thrombophlebitis and extravasation may cause tissue damage
- Monitor **LFTs** closely. Amiodarone dose should be reduced or stopped if transaminases increase to greater than three times the normal range
- **Telemetry** monitoring required
- Monitor **thyroid** function
- **Interstitial pneumonitis** has been rarely reported

## Further information

- Infusion solutions containing **less than 0.6mg/ml (e.g. 300mg in 500ml) are unstable** and should not be used
- Amiodarone injection contains iodine
- Injection solution contains benzyl alcohol
- As soon as an adequate response has been obtained with intravenous amiodarone, oral therapy should be initiated concomitantly at the usual loading dose (i.e. 200mg three times daily)
- The period of maximum risk is the first **twenty-four hours**

- Conversion from IV to oral therapy has not been formally evaluated. Some experts recommend a 1 to 2 day overlap when converting from IV to oral therapy, especially when treating ventricular arrhythmias <sup>(ref 2)</sup>
- When switching from IV to oral therapy, the amount of loading dose administered IV needs to be taken into account as follows:

Duration of IV amiodarone	Suggested oral regimen
Less than one week	Give 400 to 1200mg daily in divided doses until a loading dose of approx. 6 to 10g has been administered, then start maintenance dose
One to two weeks	Give 400 to 800mg daily in divided doses until a loading dose of approx. 6 to 10g has been administered, then start maintenance dose
More than two weeks	Give usual maintenance dose

While the manufacturers suggest that low adsorption administration sets are preferable, other sources say that this is not required. They suggest that low adsorption infusion bottles be used for infusions lasting longer than 2 hours- all such containers stocked in GUH are low adsorption <sup>(ref 2)</sup>

## Storage

Store below 25°C

## References

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1. Injectable Medicines Administration Guide UCL Medusa Downloaded 06/10/2021
2. Uptodate - downloaded 16th Feb 2022

## Therapeutic classification

Drugs for arrhythmias

### BNF

Arrhythmias