

## Who can administer

May be administered by registered competent doctor or nurse/midwife

## Important information

- Unlicensed preparation

## Available preparations

Diamox 500mg vial

Acetazolamide 500mg vial (Mylan)

## Reconstitution

### Water for injections

- Ideally reconstitute each vial with 10ml to reduce injection pain - but must use at least 5ml per 500mg vial

## Methods of intravenous administration

### Slow intravenous injection (preferred method)

- Administer required dose over 3 to 5 minutes <sup>(ref 2)</sup>

## Dose in adults

### Glaucoma

- Give 250mg to 1g per twenty-four hours - usually in divided doses for amounts greater than 250mg
- Some references suggest that for secondary, acute (closed angle) glaucoma that the initial dose may be 250 to 500mg, with a maintenance dose of 125-250mg every 4 hours (250mg every 12 hours has been effective in the short term treatment of some patients) <sup>(ref 1)</sup>

### Epilepsy

- Give 250 to 1000mg daily in divided doses

### Congestive heart failure or drug induced oedema

- For diuresis, the starting dose is usually 250mg to 375mg once daily mane
- If, after an initial response, the patient fails to lose oedema fluid, do not increase the dose but allow for kidney recovery by giving dose on alternate days

### Metabolic alkalosis (unlicensed use) <sup>(ref 1)</sup>

- 500mg as a single dose, and reassess need based on acid-base status

### Renal impairment

- Avoid in CrCl less than 10ml/min <sup>(ref 3)</sup>

## Storage

Store below 25°C

## References

UK SPC April 2020

- 1: Lexicomp- accessed online 16th December 2021
- 2: Medusa accessed online 16th December 2021
- 3: Renaldrugdatabase- accessed online 16th December 2021

## Therapeutic classification

Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors

### **BNF**

[Glaucoma and ocular hypertension](#)