**EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE INJECTION**

*Ephedrine Hydrochloride 30mg in 1ml, solution for injection*

**Description**

Ephedrine Hydrochloride Injection is a sterile solution of Ephedrine Hydrochloride in Water for Injections. Each mL contains 30 mg of Ephedrine Hydrochloride.

**Pharmacology**

Ephedrine is a sympathomimetic which stimulates both alpha and beta adrenergic receptors, and also releases noradrenaline from storage site. The main effects of therapeutic doses of ephedrine are relaxation of bronchial smooth muscle, cardiac stimulation and increased systolic and usually diastolic blood pressure via an increase in cardiac output and peripheral vasoconstriction. Ephedrine also decreases intestinal tone and motility, relaxes the bladder wall, contracts the sphincter muscle, relaxes the detrusor muscle, and decreases uterine activity. Ephedrine also has central nervous system stimulant effects. Tachyphylaxis to the effects of ephedrine may also occur after use for a short while possibly due to the depletion of noradrenaline stores.

**Pharmacokinetics**

Ephedrine is rapidly absorbed after intramuscular or subcutaneous administration. The onset of action after intramuscular administration is 10-20 minutes, and the duration of pressor and cardiac responses to ephedrine is 1 hour after intravenous administration of 10-25 mg or intramuscular or subcutaneous administration of 25-50 mg. Small quantities of ephedrine are metabolised in the liver, but the majority of ephedrine is excreted unchanged in the urine. The plasma half life of ephedrine is 3-6 hours. Elimination of ephedrine is increased (and hence the half life is decreased) with decreasing pH of the urine. Ephedrine is presumed to cross the placenta, and to be excreted into breast milk.

**Indications**

Ephedrine Hydrochloride injection is indicated in the treatment of shock unresponsive to fluid replacement. It is also indicated in the treatment of hypotension secondary to spinal anaesthesia. Ephedrine Hydrochloride Injection has also been used in the treatment of bronchial asthma and reversible bronchospasm although more selective agents (beta-adrenergic agonists) are now available.
Contraindications

Ephedrine Hydrochloride Injection is contraindicated in closed angle glaucoma, since ephedrine may exacerbate the condition.

Ephedrine hydrochloride is contraindicated in patients with pheochromocytoma, since severe hypertension may result.

Ephedrine hydrochloride is contraindicated in patients with asymmetric septal hypertrophy (idiopathic hypertrophic subaortic stenosis) since the obstruction may increase as myocardial contractility improves.

Ephedrine hydrochloride is contraindicated in patients undergoing therapy with monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAO inhibitors), or within 14 days of ceasing such therapy, since MAO inhibitors may prolong and intensify the cardiac and pressor effects of ephedrine.

Ephedrine hydrochloride is contraindicated in patients undergoing general anaesthesia with cyclopropane or halothane or other halogenated hydrocarbons, since anaesthesia may increase cardiac irritability which may lead to arrhythmias.

Ephedrine hydrochloride is contraindicated in patients with tachyarrhythmias or ventricular fibrillation, since exacerbation of these conditions may occur.

Ephedrine hydrochloride is also contraindicated in patients with hypersensitivity to ephedrine and in patients with psychoneurosis.

Precautions

The use of ephedrine as a pressor agent is not a substitute for replacement of blood, plasma, fluids and/or electrolytes. Blood volume depletion should be corrected as fully as possible before ephedrine therapy is instituted. In an emergency, ephedrine may be used as an adjunct to fluid volume replacement or as a temporary supportive measure to maintain coronary and cerebral artery perfusion until volume replacement therapy can be completed, but ephedrine must not be used as sole therapy in hypovolaemic patients.

Ephedrine may deplete noradrenaline stores in sympathetic nerve endings resulting in reduced cardiac and pressor effects of the drug. Consequently, it may be necessary to administer noradrenaline to replace tissue stores for restoration of the pressor effects of ephedrine.

Prolonged administration of pressor agents has been associated with oedema, haemorrhage, focal myocarditis, subpericardial haemorrhage, necrosis of the intestine and hepatic and renal necrosis. Since these effects have generally been observed in patients with severe shock and it is not clear if the drug or the shock state itself was responsible, they should therefore be taken into consideration before ephedrine hydrochloride is used.
Hypoxia, hypercapnia and acidosis may also reduce the effectiveness or increase the incidence of adverse effects of ephedrine, and should be identified and corrected prior to or concurrently with administration of the drug.

Ephedrine hydrochloride should be used with caution, if at all, in patients with hypertension or hyperthyroidism, since there is an increased risk of adverse effects in these patients.

Ephedrine hydrochloride should also be used with caution in geriatric males, especially those with prostatic hypertrophy, since ephedrine may cause acute urinary retention.

Ephedrine hydrochloride should also be used with caution in diabetic patients since drug induced hyperglycaemia may result in loss of diabetic control.

Ephedrine hydrochloride should also be used with caution in patients with cardiovascular disease including angina, cardiac arrhythmia and coronary insufficiency, since the cardiovascular effects of ephedrine may exacerbate these conditions. Ephedrine may intensify the ischaemia in myocardial infarction by increasing myocardial oxygen demands.

**Patient Monitoring**

Cardiovascular parameters, including blood pressure, ECG, cardiac output, central venous pressure and pulmonary artery pressure should be monitored during therapy with ephedrine. Urinary output should also be monitored.

**Use in Pregnancy (Category A)**

Category A: Drugs which have been taken by a large number of pregnant women and women of childbearing age without any proven increase in the frequency of malformations or other direct or indirect harmful effects on the foetus having been observed.

Ephedrine Hydrochloride Injection may accelerate the foetal heart rate when used to control maternal hypotension during spinal anaesthesia for delivery. Ephedrine Hydrochloride Injection should not be used if the maternal blood pressure is greater than 130/80 Hg.

**Use in Lactation**

Ephedrine hydrochloride is distributed into breast milk, and therefore Ephedrine Hydrochloride Injection is not recommended for use during lactation because of the risk of adverse effects in the infant.

**Drug Interactions**

α-blockers: α-blockers may decrease the vasopressor effect of ephedrine.
**Atropine hydrochloride**: Atropine hydrochloride may increase the vasopressor effect of ephedrine.

**β-blockers**: β-blockers may inhibit the cardiac and bronchodilator effects of ephedrine.

**Cardiac glycosides**: Concurrent use of cardiac glycosides and ephedrine may increase the risk of arrhythmias.

**Ergotamine, ergometrine, methylergometrine, oxytocin**: Concurrent use of these drugs with ephedrine hydrochloride may result in a potentiation of the pressor effect of ephedrine. Concurrent use of ergotamine and ephedrine hydrochloride may also produce peripheral vascular ischaemia and gangrene.

**Guanethidine**: Ephedrine hydrochloride may decrease the antihypertensive effect of guanethidine.

**Hydrocarbon inhalation anaesthetics, such as cyclopropane, halothane**: These drugs may increase cardiac irritability, and concurrent use with ephedrine hydrochloride may lead to increased risk of arrhythmia (see Contraindications section).

**Methyldopa**: Concurrent use of methyldopa with ephedrine hydrochloride may result in a reduced pressor effect.

**Monoamine Oxidase (MAO) Inhibitors**: Concurrent use of MAO inhibitors and ephedrine hydrochloride may result in potentiation of the cardiac and pressor effects of ephedrine (see Contraindications section).

**Reserpine**: Concurrent use of reserpine with ephedrine hydrochloride may result in a reduced pressor effect.

**Sympathomimetic Agents**: Concurrent use of ephedrine hydrochloride and other sympathomimetics may result in increased cardiovascular and pressor effects and an increased risk of adverse effects.

**Tricyclic antidepressants**: Concurrent use of tricyclic antidepressant and ephedrine may result in potentiation of the cardiovascular and pressor effects of ephedrine.

**Clonidine**: Pretreatment with clonidine may increase the pressor effect of ephedrine.

**Urinary Alkalinizers, such as acetazolamide, dichlorphenamide, sodium bicarbonate and sodium citrate**: These drugs may increase the half-life and decrease the elimination of ephedrine leading to enhanced therapeutic or toxic effects of ephedrine.

**Theophylline**: Concurrent use of ephedrine and theophylline may result in an increased incidence of adverse effects than when either drug is used alone. Adverse effects include those in the central nervous and the gastrointestinal systems.
Adverse Reactions

**Body as a whole:** pallor, fever, headache, dryness of nose, mouth and throat.

Ephedrine hydrochloride is reported to cause physical addiction after excessive long term use. Addiction is more likely to occur after oral use, since intramuscular, subcutaneous or intravenous administration of ephedrine hydrochloride would not normally occur over long periods.

**Cardiovascular system:** angina, palpitations, bradycardia, tachycardia, hypertension, hypotension, extrasystole and pericardial pain. Arrhythmias, including ventricular fibrillation, may occur, especially in patients with organic heart disease or those receiving other drugs that sensitize the heart to arrhythmias.

**Digestive system:** nausea, vomiting, mild epigastric distress.

**Nervous system:** nervousness, anxiety, restlessness, insomnia, mood or mental changes, fear, irritability, trembling. Large doses may cause dizziness, lightheadedness, vertigo, confusion, delirium, euphoria. Long-term therapy in large doses may lead to psychosis characterized by paranoia, hallucinations, depression and bizarre mentation.

**Genito-urinary system:** difficult or painful urination, acute urinary retention (especially with prostatic hypertrophy).

**Respiratory system:** shortness of breath, respiratory difficulty, dyspnoea.

**Skin and appendages:** sweating.

Dosage and Administration

Ephedrine Hydrochloride Injection is administered by the intramuscular, subcutaneous or intravenous route. Patients in shock may require intravenous administration to ensure absorption of the drug. When administered intravenously, the injection should be given slowly. Care should be taken to avoid extravasation, since this may result in tissue necrosis and sloughing. Ephedrine hydrochloride should be administered in the lowest effective dose. The parenteral adult dose should not exceed 150 mg in 24 hours.

**As a pressor:**

**Adult dose:** The usual adult dose is 25-50 mg (range 10-50 mg) administered intramuscularly or subcutaneously. Additional doses should be based on patient response. The intravenous route may be used if an immediate response is required. The dosage for the intravenous route is 10-25 mg which may be repeated every 5-10 minute until the desired response is obtained.
**Paediatric dose:** The recommended paediatric dose is 3 mg/kg/day or 100 mg/m²/day via the intravenous or subcutaneous route, given in 4-6 divided doses.

During therapy with a pressor agent, blood pressure should be elevated to slightly less than the patient's normal blood pressure. In previously normotensive patients, systolic blood pressure should be maintained at 80-100 mmHg. In previously hypertensive patients, systolic blood pressure should be maintained at 30-40 mmHg below their usual blood pressure. In some patients with very severe hypotension, maintenance of even lower blood pressure may be desirable if blood or fluid volume replacement has not been completed.

**Bronchospasm:**

**Adult dose:** The usual adult dose is 12.5-25 mg, given intramuscularly, subcutaneously or intravenously. Further dosage should be determined by patient’s response.

**Paediatric dose:** The usual paediatric dose is 3 mg/kg or 100 mg/m² intravenously or subcutaneously, given in 4-6 divided doses.

**Compatibilities**

Ephedrine hydrochloride is reported to be compatible with 0.9% sodium chloride, lactated Ringer's injection, and 10% glucose in water.

**Incompatibilities**

Ephedrine hydrochloride is reported to be physically incompatible with the phenobarbitone sodium, pentobarbitone sodium, quinalbarbitone sodium and thiopentone sodium, and with hydrocortisone sodium succinate in some infusion solutions.

**Overdosage**

**Clinical features**

Symptoms associated with overdosage of ephedrine include headache, severe nausea or vomiting, chills or fever, dizziness or lightheadedness, anxiety, nervousness, restlessness, mood changes, convulsions, severe weakness, blurred vision or enlarged pupils, ongoing fast heartbeat, severe or ongoing chest pain, severe hypertension or hypotension, and severe breathing difficulties.

Paranoid psychosis, delusions and hallucinations may also follow ephedrine overdosage.

**Treatment**

Treatment of overdose involves the following measures:
- reduce dosage or discontinue administration of ephedrine
- general supportive therapy, including monitoring and maintaining vital signs, blood gases, electrolytes and ECG.

The following additional measures may need to be considered:

- β-blockers (eg. propranolol) to control tachycardia and arrhythmia
- phentolamine or nitroprusside to reduce severe hypertension
- diazepam to control convulsions. General anaesthesia and neuromuscular blocking agents may need to be considered to treat refractory seizures
- dexamethasone to treat pyrexia

**Medicine Classification**

Controlled Drug B2

**Presentation**

Ephedrine hydrochloride 30 mg/mL 10 x 1 mL ampoules

**Storage**

Store below 25°C, protect from light.

**Shelf Life**

3 years.

**Name and Address of Sponsor**

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