ABCIXIMAB

BRAND NAME: REOPRO

DRUG CLASS: Antiplatelet, monoclonal antibody

AVAILABILITY: Vial contains 10 mg/5 mL of abciximab.[1] Also contains dibasic sodium phosphate dihydrate, monobasic sodium phosphate, sodium chloride and polysorbate-80. The solution is clear and colourless.[1]

WARNING: Anaphylactic reactions may occur. Resuscitation facilities must be readily available.[1]
The occupational hazard of intermittent low dose exposure to abciximab is not known. Wear a mask and gloves when filtering the dose and preparing the infusion solution to minimise exposure.

pH: 7.2[2]

PREPARATION: Abciximab must be filtered either before dilution through a sterile, non-pyrogenic, low-protein-binding, 0.2, 0.22 or 5 micrometre syringe filter or during administration using a sterile, non-pyrogenic, low-protein-binding, 0.2 or 0.22 micrometre inline filter.[1] **Do not shake**.[1]

STABILITY: Vial: store at 2 to 8 °C. Do not freeze. **Do not shake**.[1] Stable at 25 °C for up to 8 days.[3]
Infusion solution: use immediately.[1]

ADMINISTRATION

IM injection: Not recommended[1]

SUBCUT injection: Not recommended[1]

IV injection: Inject the filtered dose over at least 1 minute before commencing an IV infusion.[1]

IV infusion: Dilute the dose in a suitable volume of a compatible fluid usually 250 mL or 500 mL. Infuse at a rate of 0.125 microgram/kg/minute to a maximum of 10 microgram/minute (600 microgram/hour) over 12 hours.[1]

Practical example: dilute 10 mg (1 vial) to 250 mL to make a concentration of 40 microgram/mL, for an 80 kg patient the infusion rate is 15 mL/hr.
Or dilute 10 mg (1 vial) to 500 mL to make a concentration of 20 microgram/mL. For an 80 kg patient the infusion rate is 30 mL/hr.

COMPATIBILITY

Fluids: Glucose 5%[1], sodium chloride 0.9%[1]

Y-site: Adenosine[2], argatroban[4], atropine[2], bivalirudin[2], fentanyl[2], metoprolol[2], midazolam[2]

INCOMPATIBILITY

Fluids: No information

Drugs: No information

SPECIAL NOTES: Do not use filters made of an acrylic polymer of PVC and polyethylene cast on a non-woven nylon substrate.[1]
There is a major risk of bleeding, particularly at femoral artery puncture sites. Monitor all potential bleeding sites including catheter insertion, arterial and venous puncture, cut-down, needle puncture sites, and gastrointestinal, genitourinary, pulmonary (alveolar) and retroperitoneal sites.[1]

REFERENCES

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2. McEvoy GK editor. Handbook on injectable drugs. 18th ed. Bethesda, MD: American Society of Health-System Pharmacists; 2015.
3. Cohen V, Jellinek SP, Tpereikidis L, Bervovitz E, Goldman WM. Room-temperature storage of medications labelled for refrigeration. Am J Health Syst Pharm 2007; 64: 1711–15.
4. Patel K, Hursting MJ. Compatibility of argatroban with abciximab, eptifibatide, or tirofiban during simulated Y-site administration. Am J Health-Syst Pharm 2005; 62: 1381-4.