LABETALOL

BRAND NAME
LABETALOL SXP, TRANDATE

DRUG CLASS
Beta-blocker, selective alpha$_1$ blocker

AVAILABILITY
Labetalol SXP ampoule contains 50 mg/10 mL of labetalol hydrochloride. Also contains hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide.[1]
Trandate ampoule contains 100 mg/20 mL of labetalol hydrochloride. Also contains hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide.[2] Available through the Special Access Scheme.

pH
3–4.5[3]

PREPARATION
Not required

STABILITY
Labetalol SXP ampoule store below 25 °C. Protect from light.[1]
Trandate ampoule: store below 30 °C. Protect from light.[2]
Infusion solutions prepared with labetalol SXP are stable for 6 hours below 25 °C or 24 hours at 2 to 8 °C.[1]

ADMINISTRATION

IM injection
Not recommended

SC injection
Not recommended

IV injection
Inject the dose slowly over 2 minutes. Repeat after 10 to 20 minutes if required.[1]

IV infusion
Add 20 mL (100 mg) to 80 mL of a compatible fluid to make a concentration of 1 mg/mL.[1,2]
Starting rates range from 20 mg/hour to 120 mg/hour depending on the indication.[1,2]
May be infused undiluted in a syringe pump.
Rates of 2 to 8 mg/min are used in acute management of stroke.[4]
Adjust the rate according to the blood pressure response.

COMPATIBILITY

Fluids
Glucose 5%[1,2] see SPECIAL NOTES, glucose in sodium chloride solutions[1,2], Hartmann's[3], Plasma-Lyte 148 via Y-site[5], Ringer's[3], sodium chloride 0.9%[3]

Y-site
Amikacin[3], aminophylline[3], amiodarone[3], ampicillin[3], atracurium[6], aztreonam[6], buprenorphine[6], calcium chloride[6], calcium gluconate[3,6], ceftazidime[3], ceftolozane-tazobactam[3], ciclosporin[6], dexmedetomidine[3], dobutamine[6], dopamine[6], ephedrine sulfate[6], erythromycin[3], esmolol[3], ethanol[7], fentanyl[3], ganciclovir[6], gentamicin[3], glyceryl trinitrate[3], insulin (Novorapid)[8], isavuconazole[3], lidocaine[3], linezolid[3], magnesium sulfate[3], metoclopramide[6], metronidazole[3], midazolam[3], morphine sulfate[3], nicardipine[3], noradrenaline (norepinephrine)[3], pethidine[3], potassium chloride[3], ranitidine[3], sodium acetate[3], sodium nitroprusside[3], tobramycin[3], trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole[3], suxamethonium[3], vancomycin[3], verapamil[3]

INCOMPATIBILITY

Fluids
Sodium bicarbonate[1-3]

Drugs
Albumin[8], aciclovir[8], azathioprine[8], benzylpenicillin[6], cefalotin[6], cefepime[8], cefotaxime[8], cefoxitin[8], ceftaroline fosamil[3], ceftriaxone[3], dexamethasone[8], esomeprazole[8], foscarnet[8], fosfomycin[8], furosemide[1,3], heparin sodium[1], hydrocortisone sodium succinate[8], ibuprofen[8], indometacin[8], insulin (Actrapid)[8], ketorolac[8], micafungin[3], piperacillin-tazobactam (EDTA-free)[8], sodium bicarbonate[1], thiopental sodium[8]

SPECIAL NOTES

Continuous cardiac monitoring is required during IV infusion.[1]

Half life is 4 hours, duration of action is 6 hours but can be longer; monitor the patient for at least 6 hours after stopping the infusion.[1,2]

Monitor blood pressure and heart rate every 5 to 10 minutes when giving by IV injection. Maximum effect occurs within 5 minutes.[1,2]

Patients should remain lying down during and for up to 3 hours after IV administration. Orthostatic hypotension is likely to occur if the patient is tilted upward or allowed to stand during this period.[1,2]

For patients at risk of cerebral oedema, avoid glucose solutions if possible. Excessive glucose can exacerbate cerebral oedema and may worsen brain injury in stroke patients.[10]

REFERENCES

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