

## **FUROSEMIDE**

<b><u>Name-</u></b>	Furosemide, Lasix
<b><u>Class-</u></b>	Diuretic
<b><u>Action-</u></b>	Stops the reabsorption of sodium and chloride in the proximal tubule, and loop of Henley. Decreases cardiac preload by increasing venous capacitance. Causes quick diuresis.
<b><u>Indication-</u></b>	Pulmonary edema secondary to CHF, hepatic and renal diseases.
<b><u>Contraindications-</u></b>	Hypersensitivity to drug, hypovolemia, dehydration, severe electrolyte depletion (hypokalemia). Hypersensitivity to sulfonamides.
<b><u>Precautions-</u></b>	Protect from light, don't use if solution is yellow or discolored, furosemide has been known to cause fetal abnormalities, dehydration, positional hypotension. Digitalis toxicity may be increased due to potassium depletion. Lithium toxicity may be increased due to sodium depletion. May increase therapeutic effects of antihypertensive drugs.
<b><u>Side effects-</u></b>	hypotension, dry mouth, hypochloremia, hypokalemia, hyponatremia, hypercalcemia, hyperglycemia, and ECG change secondary to electrolyte disturbances.
<b><u>Dose/route</u></b>	Adult: 20 to 40mg (0.2-1.0mg/kg) slow IV over 1-2 minutes (not to exceed 20mg/minute) Pedi: 1mg/kg (max 6mg/kg total dose)
<b><u>Onset-</u></b>	(IV) Diuretic effects within 15-20 minutes, vascular effects within 5 minutes
<b><u>Duration-</u></b>	2 hours
<b><u>Reference</u></b>	Mosby's Pharmacology in Nursing 20 <sup>th</sup> edition by Mckenny and Salerno Mosby's Paramedic Textbook Second edition by Mick J. Sanders Brady Prehospital Emergency Pharmacology Fifth edition by Bryan E. Bledsoe, Dwayne E. Clayden and Frank J. Papa