

Drug Name: **Common Beta Blockers**

Trade Name: **N/A**

REVISED: **November 1, 2018**

Class:

- Beta Blockers

Mechanism of Action:

- Inhibit and antagonize Beta-agonist receptors

Indications:

- Myocardial infarction
- Hypertension
- Mitral Valve prolapse
- Arrhythmia
- Congestive Heart Failure
- Glaucoma
- Migraines

Contraindications:

- Obstructive Pulmonary Disorders
- Bradycardia
- Hypotension
- AV Block
- Co-administration of Ca-Channel Blockers

Precautions:

- Pregnancy category C

Dosage:

Doses are highly variable and based on institutional guidelines and patient laboratory values. Double check orders with transferring physician.

- **Acebutolol (Sectral)**
  - PO Dose: 200-1200 mg/day
  - IV/IO: 12.5-25 mg initial dose, titrated to 100 mg as needed.
- **Esmolol (Brevibloc)**
  - IV/IO: 0.5 mg/kg over 1 minute, repeated q5 minutes PRN or followed by infusion.
  - IV/IO infusion: 50 - 300 mcg/kg/min.
- **Propranolol (Inderal)**
  - PO: 30-320 mg/day
  - IV/IO: 0.1 mg/kg slow IV push divided into three equal doses administered at 2-3 minute intervals
- **Atenolol (Tenormin)**
  - PO: 20-500 mg/day
  - IV/IO: 5 mg Q 10 minutes slow IV push PRN.
- **Labetalol (Normodyne):**
  - PO: 200 mg/day
  - IV/IO: 10 mg over 1-2 minutes, repeated and doubled as needed to a max of 150 mg. As an alternative an infusion may be started.

# IFT

REFERENCE ONLY

This document is for **reference only**. Please refer to Physician Order's for specific indications, dosages, and applications

## IFT DRUG: Common Beta Blockers

- IV/IO Infusion: 2-8 mg/minute
  - **Metoprolol (Lopressor):**
    - IV: 5 mg slow IV over 2-5 minutes repeated every 5 minutes to a total of 15 mg.
- Onset:**
- IV/IO: Immediate
- Duration:**
- Based on drug
- Side Effects:**
- Diarrhea
  - Bronchospasm
  - Bradycardia
  - Hypotension
  - Hypertension
  - Heart failure
  - Heart blocks
  - Fatigue
  - Dizziness
  - syncope
  - Nausea
- Interactions:**
- May worsen illicit stimulant (i.e. Meth, MDMA) Alpha effects
- PEARLS:**
- There are three beta receptors (Beta 1, Beta 2, and Beta 3).
    - **Beta 1:** **Increases** Heart rate, contractile force, atomicity, and stimulates excretion of Renin in the Kidneys.
    - **Beta 2:** Causes peripheral vasodilatation, bronchodilatation, and smooth muscle relaxation. Stimulates secretion of insulin.
    - **Beta 3:** Causes lipolysis.
  - Some Beta Blockers have both agonist (stimulation) and antagonist (inhibition) affects.

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