AMIODARONE

CLASSIFICATION	Antidysrhythmic
TRADE NAME(S)	Cordarone
DESIRED EFFECTS	Amiodarone is a class III antidysrhythmic agent used to treat supraventricular and ventricular dysrhythmias
MECHANISM OF ACTION	Acts directly on the myocardium to delay repolarization and increase the duration of the action potential. Also depresses automaticity of both the SA and AV nodes directly and slows conduction in the His-Purkinje system and in the accessory pathway of patients with WPW. Relaxes smooth and cardiac muscle, causing decreases in coronary and peripheral vascular resistance, left ventricular end-diastolic pressure and systolic pressure, thereby decreasing afterload.
INDICATIONS	 Ventricular fibrillation / Pulseless Ventricular Tachycardia Wide Complex Tachycardias
CONTRAINDICATIONS	 Known hypersensitivity Cardiogenic shock Second or third degree AV block Marked sinus bradycardia
ADVERSE REACTIONS	 Hypotension is most commonly reported side effect Arrhythmias, heart block, sinus arrest Heart failure Ataxia, tremor, dizziness Exacerbation of asthma
DRUG INTERACTIONS	Amiodarone significantly increases digoxin levels and enhances pharmacologic effects and toxicities of lidocaine.
PRECAUTIONS	Should be used with caution in patients with lat or manifest heart failure
SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS	Amiodarone in patients with a pulse must be diluted and administered slowly

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DOSING REGIMEN	 Adult VF / Pulseless VT: 300 mg diluted in 20-30 ml normal saline IVP. If condition unchanged administer second dose of 150 mg in 20-30 ml normal saline IVP. Consider in Wide Complex Tachycardia: 150 mg diluted in 20-30 normal saline slow IVP over 10 minutes.
	Pediatric VF / Pulseless VT: 5 mg/kg diluted in 20-30 ml normal saline IVP may repeat 2 times
	 Consider in Wide Complex Tachycardia: 5 mg/kg diluted in 20-30 ml normal saline IV/IO over 10 minutes
PROTOCOL LOCATION	Cardiac ArrestDysrhythmias