

METOPROLOL

CLASSIFICATION	Beta blocker
TRADE NAME(S)	Lopressor
DESIRED EFFECTS	To reduce the incidence of ventricular fibrillation and other complications in patients who have recently suffered an MI. To slow ventricular conduction in the presence of atrial fibrillation or atrial flutter with rapid ventricular response.
MECHANISM OF ACTION	Metoprolol is a beta-adrenergic blocking agent with preferential effect on beta1 adrenoreceptors located primarily on the cardiac muscle.
INDICATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To convert to NSR or slow ventricular response in atrial fibrillation or atrial flutter.
CONTRAINDICATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heart rate < 45 / beats a minute Second degree AVB Third degree AVB Significant first degree AVB (PR interval >0.24 sec) Systolic blood pressure < 100 mmHg Moderate to severe cardiac failure Acute severe COPD or Asthma exacerbation
ADVERSE REACTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dizziness Fatigue Bradycardia Palpitation Chest Pain Nausea / vomiting Hypotension
DRUG INTERACTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barbiturates and rifampin may decrease the effects of metoprolol. Added bradycardiac effects may be seen with digoxin Concurrent use with calcium channel blockers can result in bradycardia and hypotension
PRECAUTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During IV administration, BP, heart rate, and ECG should be carefully monitored.
SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS	IV metoprolol may be given by direct IV undiluted at a rate of 5mg over 2-5 minutes
DOSING REGIMEN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adult: 5mg Slow IV push over 2-5 mins May repeat every 5 minutes to max of 15 mg. <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pediatric: Not recommended
PROTOCOL LOCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dysrhythmias