

## NEONATAL Medication Monograph

## **LABETALOL**

This document should be read in conjunction with this **DISCLAIMER** 

Highly Restricted: Requires Cardiologist or Neonatologist approval before commencing

Presentation	Ampoule: 50mg/10mL			
1 resemation	Oral: 10mg/mL suspension			
Description	Lowers blood pressure by blocking alpha-adrenoreceptors in peripheral arterioles and therefore reduces peripheral vascular resistance.			
	Also blocks beta-adrenoreceptors, in the heart, reducing blood pressure without cardiac stimulation or reduction in cardiac output.			
Indications	reatment of all grades of hypertension			
	Hypertensive emergencies (IV administration)			
Precautions	erthyroidism – may mask signs of hyperthyroidism			
	Diabetes mellitus – may potentiate hypoglycaemia			
	Compensated heart failure – monitor for worsening of condition.			
	Phaeochromocytoma – some patients can have a paradoxical hypertensive response.			
Dosage	Oral:			
	0.5-1mg/kg/dose twice or three times a day  Maximum: 10 mg/kg/day			
	IV infusion:			
	IV infusion: 0.25mg - 3mg/ kg/ hour			
	Commence at lower dose and then titrate to effect up to 3mg/kg/hour.			
	Commence at lower dose and then thrate to effect up to sing/kg/nodi.			
Adverse Reactions	Common: transient worsening of heart failure, alteration of glucose and lipid metabolism			
	<b>Serious:</b> thrombocytopenia, increased aminotransferase concentrations, hepatotoxicity, ventricular arrhythmias (IV), flushing, hypotension, bronchospasm.			

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Compatible Fluids	Glucose 5%, Sodium Chloride 0.9%, Glucose in Sodium Chloride solutions			
Preparation	Dilute 10mL (50mg) in 50mL of compatible fluid			
	Concentration is 50mg/50mL = 1mg/mL			
	May be given undiluted (5mg/mL) if fluid restricted via CVC.			
Administration	Oral: Labetalol can be taken with or without food but should be taken in a consistent manner with regards to food.			
	IV infusion: If fluid restricted may be given undiluted (5mg/mL), preferably through a CVC.			
Monitoring	IV infusion:			
	Blood pressure, heart rate, pulse, ECG monitoring			
	Continue monitoring for at least 6 hours after infusion due to prolonged duration of action			
	Oral:			
	Monitor for reduction in standing blood pressure within the first 1 to 3 hours of an initial dose or dose increase.			
	Assess hepatic function at regular intervals or at the first sign or symptom of liver dysfunction			
Storage	Store at room temperature - below 25°C.			
References	Starr MC, Flynn JT. Neonatal hypertension: cases, causes, and clinical approach. Pediatr Nephrol. 2019 May;34(5):787-799. doi: 10.1007/s00467-018-3977-4. Epub 2018 May 28. Erratum in: Pediatr Nephrol. 2019 Sep;34(9):1637. PMID: 29808264; PMCID: PMC6261698.			
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