AMLODIPINE

| Trade Name | Amlodipine Suspension (prepared by pharmacy) |
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| Class | Calcium channel blocker |
| Mechanism of Action | Inhibits calcium ions from entering voltage sensitive channels in vascular smooth muscle and the myocardium resulting in vasodilatation and a reduction in blood pressure. |
| Indications | Management of hypertension - second line agent |
| | Use when other options such as ACE inhibitors and beta- blockers are contraindicated ie: renal impairment or myocardial dysfunction |
| Contraindications | Hypersensitivity to amlodipine or other calcium channel blockers |
| | Use with caution in patients with renal or hepatic impairment, congestive heart failure, sick sinus syndrome, cardiomyopathy or other concurrent cardiac impairment. |
| Interactions | Azole antifungals eg. Fluconazole, and macrolides such as erythromycin may inhibit calcium channel blocker metabolism and increase amlodipine exposure |
| | Additive risk of hypotension when used in combination with other antihypertensives. |
| | Phenobarbitone and phenytoin are predicted to decrease exposure to calcium channel blockers. |
| Supplied As | Amlodipine Suspension 1mg/mL |
| Dilution | None required |
| Dosage | 0.1- 0.4 mg/kg/day Start at 0.1 mg/kg/day and increase as required |
| Interval | 24 hourly but can be given 12 hourly |
| Administration | Oral |
| Compatible With | N/A |
| Incompatible With | Do not mix with other medications |
| Monitoring | Heart rate, blood pressure, signs and symptoms of heart failure, peripheral oedema. |
| Stability | 30 days at 2 – 8 °C |
| Storage | In the fridge |

| Adverse Reactions | Peripheral oedema, rash, itching, hypotension, sweating, stomach upset, breathing difficulties (pulmonary oedema). |
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| Metabolism | 90% metabolised by the liver Peak effect: 6 – 12 hours (adults) Half life: 30 – 50hrs (adults) |
| Comments | Amlodipine has a long half life so its effects will be gradual. Other anti-hypertensive agents may need to be continued for 48 hours after starting amlodipine to prevent rebound hypertension Avoid abrupt discontinuation of amlodipine as this may cause chest pain. Suspension may require funding on discharge |
| References | www.medsafe.govt.nz/datasheets Drug Information Handbook , Lacy et al 2006. BNF for Children 2007 |
| Updated By | A Lynn, B Robertshawe Feb 2009 A Lynn, B Robertshawe June 2012 (re-order profile) A Lynn, M Wallenstein, B Robertshawe, A Evison May 2020 June 2023 no changes |