

DOMPERIDONE

Trade Name	Current Brand (Dec 2020) Domperidone (<i>Pharmacy Health</i>) Domperidone 10mg tablets are used to make this extemporaneously prepared Domperidone 1 mg/mL Oral Solution.
Class	Dopamine antagonist, antiemetic
Mechanism of Action	Domperidone is a dopamine antagonist (blocking both D1 and D2 receptors) Dopamine antagonism stimulates gastric emptying, increased rate of intestinal transit time and enhanced strength of oesophageal sphincter contractions.. The antiemetic effect of domperidone is due to the prokinetic effect on the gastrointestinal tract combined with antagonisation of dopamine receptors in the chemo trigger zone (CTZ). Domperidone does not readily cross the blood brain barrier.
Indications	Gastric Stasis
Contraindications	Known hypersensitivity to domperidone Known hepatic disease Use with caution in patients with a history of cardiac problems (QTc prolongation) liver impairment or gastrointestinal obstruction. The film coated tablets contain lactose and may not be suitable to be taken by patients with lactose intolerance.
Supplied As	1mg/mL suspension prepared from tablets by pharmacy
Dilution	N/A
Dosage	250 microgram/kg/dose (range 100 – 400 microgram/kg/dose)
Interval	8 hourly
Administration	Oral / Nasogastric
Compatible With	N/A. Do not mix with medicines prior to administration
Incompatible With	N/A. Do not mix with medicines prior to administration

Interactions	<p>Antacid medications (eg. Mylanta, omeprazole ranitidine etc) may decrease the absorption of domperidone.</p> <p>Medications which inhibit CYP3A4 may increase domperidone concentrations include; fluconazole, itraconazole, ketoconazole, voriconazole, clarithromycin, erythromycin, diltiazem, verapamil, amiodarone.</p> <p>Risk of QTc prolongation may be increased if domperidone is taken in combination with other medications that are known to prolong QTc interval eg. fluconazole, ketoconazole, voriconazole, erythromycin, amiodarone.</p>
Monitoring	No regular monitoring is required
Stability	30 days
Storage	Store in the fridge at 2 – 8 °C
Adverse Reactions	Q-T prolongation, stomach upset, rash, very rare incidence of extrapyramidal effects and dyskinesia.
Metabolism	<p>Absorption of domperidone is reduced by an alkaline environment</p> <p>Domperidone has low oral bioavailability due to extensive first pass metabolism by CYP3A4 in the gut wall and liver.</p> <p>Half life = 7 – 14 hours.</p>
Comments	Domperidone is not registered for use in NZ in children aged less than 2 years.
References	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BNF for Children 2009 2. Paediatric Dosage handbook 6th Edition 1999-2000 3. Hale T. Medications and Mother's Milk. Pharmasoft Medical Publishing. 1999. 4. www.medsafe.govt.nz/profs/datasheet 5. Micromedex 6. Tillman et al. Pharmacologic Treatment of paediatric gastroparesis: A review of the Literature . Pediatr. Pharmacol Ther. 2016, 21(2): 120-132 7. https://www.kemh.health.wa.gov.au/~media/Files/Hospitals/WNHS/For%20health%20professionals/Clinical%20guidelines/NCCU/Drug%20Protocols/Domperidone.pdf
Updated By	<p>A Lynn, B Robertshawe Sept 2010</p> <p>A Lynn, B Robertshawe June 2012 (re-order profile)</p> <p>A Lynn, M Wallenstein, B Robertshawe December 2020.</p>