DOBUTAMINE

This drug must be guardrailed

Trade Name	Dobutamine – Hameln 12.5 mg/mL (Max Health)
Class	Synthetic catecholamine
Mechanism of Action	Primarily Beta1-adrenergic activity. Inotropic vasopressor. Increases myocardial contractility. Decreases systemic vascular resistance Increases cardiac output.
Indications	Poor cardiac output Hypotension.
Contraindications	Known hypersensitivity to dobutamine and sodium metabisulfite. Idiopathic hypertrophic subaortic stenosis or other obstruction to left ventricular filling or emptying. Hypovolaemia, low cardiac filling pressure, arrhythmias. (Use with caution in patients with family history of asthma).
Supplied As	250mg dobutamine in 20 mL, with sodium metabisulfite.
Dilution	See dobutamine infusion sheet: Take (30 x wt(kg) in mg ÷ 12.5) and make up to 50mL with normal saline, 5% or 10% dextrose without heparin 1 mL/hr = 10 microgram/kg/min Max concentration 5mg/mL— this may be exceeded if infusion is made "double strength" for bigger babies
Dosage *Must chart guardrail and use Alaris pump*	5-20 microgram/kg/minute. Titrate by monitoring effect.
Guardrails	Concentration: Min – 0.18mg/mL Max – 5mg/mL Soft Min: 2 microgram/kg/min Soft Max: 20 microgram/kg/min Hard Max: 25 microgram/kg/min Default: 5 microgram/kg/min
Interval	Continuous iv infusion. Steady state reached in 10 minutes.
Administration	Continuous iv infusion. Need to make up infusion, place in syringe driver and use purge until solution is flowing prior to connecting to baby (or it make take up to an hour to reach the baby's circulation).
Compatible With	5% dextrose, 10 % dextrose, 0.9% sodium chloride, TPN, Lipid. Y site: Adrenaline, alprostadil, amiodarone, atropine, caffeine citrate, dopamine, ephedrine, erythromycin,fentanyl, fluconazole, gentamicin, hydralazine, midazolam, morphine, nitroglycerine, nitroprusside, ranitidine pancuronium, propranolol, potassium chloride, tolazoline

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Incompatible With	Aciclovir, aminophylline, amphotericin.benzyl penicillin, calcium chloride, calcium gluconate, cefazolin, diazepam, digoxin, furosemide, heparin*, insulin*, indometacin, magnesium sulphate, phenobarbital,phenytoin, propofol, sodium bicarbonate, sulphamethoxazole/trimethoprim, verapamil*. Do not use in combination with other agents or diluents containing sodium bisulphite. *Variable compatibility results use separate lines if at all possible
Monitoring	Continuous heart rate and intra-arterial blood pressure preferably. If peripheral iv, monitor iv site.
Stability	Single use vial
-	Continuous infusions need to be changed after 24 hours
	Pink discolouration is acceptable in the 24 hours after diluting
Storage	Below 30°C, protect from light.
Adverse Reactions	Ectopic beats, tachycardia, hypertension, hypotension, myocardial ischaemia, vomiting, hypokalaemia, cutaneous vasodilatation. Partial tolerance may develop after 72 hours, so higher doses may be needed. Extravasation may cause tissue ischaemia.
Metabolism	Metabolised by liver rapidly. Very short half-life (around 2 minutes). Renal excretion. Wide variability in clearance.
Comments	Increases cardiac output, in comparison with dopamine which may be better for hypotension. May be useful in hypotension related to low output states. Correct hypovolaemia before giving dobutamine
References	 NZHPA notes on injectable drugs 5th Edition Trissel Handbook on Injectable Drugs 10th Edition Neofax 2000 Medicines for Children RCPCH. Pediatrics 1992 89(1): 47-51. Neonatal dosing guidelines www.starship.org.nz Data Sheet www.medsafe.govt.nz www.anmfonline.org Neofax in www.micromedexsolutions.com
Updated By	A Daniell, March 2001 P Schmidt & B Robertshawe February 2005 A Lynn, B Robertshawe July 2009, September 2009 A Lynn, B Robertshawe June 2012 (re-order profile) A Lynn, M Wallenstein, B Robertshawe Dec 2020 (update)