



Drug Therapy Protocols: Rocuronium

Policy code	DTP_ROC_o626
Date	June, 2026
Purpose	To ensure a consistent procedural approach to rocuronium administration.
Scope	Applies to all Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS) clinical staff.
Health care setting	Pre-hospital assessment and treatment.
Population	Applies to all ages unless specifically mentioned.
Source of funding	Internal – 100%
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Rocuronium

June, 2026

Drug class^[1,2]

Non depolarizing skeletal muscle relaxant.^[1,2]

Pharmacology

Acts by competing with the natural transmitter acetylcholine and blocks the receptors at the motor neuron endplate in striated muscle.^[1,2]

Metabolism

Hepatic with hepato-biliary excretion.^[1]

Indications

- **To facilitate paralysis** (for endotracheal intubation)
- **To maintain paralysis** (following endotracheal intubation)

Contraindications

- Allergy AND/OR Adverse Drug Reaction
- Muscular dystrophies AND myotonias

Precautions

- CNS or neuromuscular dysfunction where residual curarisation is likely, effect is often unpredictable.
- Cardiac and respiratory dysfunction may be potentiated.
- Renal and hepatic dysfunction may lead to prolonged neuromuscular blockade.
- Older people will have a slower onset and prolonged duration of action.
- Burn victims may develop resistance and require more frequent dosing.

Side effects

- Pain at injection site
- Rash
- Hypotension

Presentation

- Vial, 50 mg/5 mL *rocuronium bromide*

Onset

60–90 seconds

Duration

≈ 45 minutes

Half-life

14–18 minutes

Schedule

- S4 (Restricted drugs).

Routes of administration

Intravenous injection (IV)



Special notes

- Ambulance officers must only administer medications for the listed indications and dosing range. Any consideration for treatment outside the listed scope of practice requires mandatory approval via the *QAS Clinical Consultation and Advice Line*.
- The actions of rocuronium can be antagonised by acetylcholinesterase inhibitors (neostigmine) or nonselective relaxant binding agents (sugammadex).
- Rocuronium is not expected to modulate the cardiovascular effects of other anaesthetic agents.
- All canulae and IV lines must be flushed thoroughly with sodium chloride 0.9% following each medication administration.
- A dose of 1.2 mg/kg should provide paralysis for approximately 45 minutes.
- All parenteral medications must be prepared in an aseptic manner. The rubber stopper of all vials must be disinfected with an appropriate antimicrobial swab and allowed to dry prior to piercing.

Adult dosages^[1-3]

To facilitate paralysis (for endotracheal intubation)

		IV	<p><i>QAS Clinical Consultation and Advice Line</i> consultation and approval required in all situations.</p> <p>1.2 mg/kg</p> <p>Single dose only.</p>
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To maintain paralysis (following endotracheal intubation)

		IV	<p>0.5 mg/kg</p> <p>PRN.</p>
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Paediatric dosages^[1-3]

To facilitate paralysis (for endotracheal intubation)

		IV	<p><i>QAS Clinical Consultation and Advice Line</i> consultation and approval required in all situations.</p> <p>1.2 mg/kg</p> <p>Single dose only.</p>
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To maintain paralysis (following endotracheal intubation)

		IV	<p>0.5 mg/kg</p> <p>PRN.</p>
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