



# Drug Therapy Protocols: Salbutamol

<b>Policy code</b>	DTP_SAL_0520
<b>Date</b>	May, 2020
<b>Purpose</b>	To ensure a consistent procedural approach to salbutamol administration.
<b>Scope</b>	Applies to all Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS) clinical staff.
<b>Health care setting</b>	Pre-hospital assessment and treatment.
<b>Population</b>	Applies to all ages unless specifically mentioned.
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# Salbutamol

May, 2020

## Drug class

Beta-adrenergic agonist

## Pharmacology

Salbutamol is a direct acting sympathomimetic agent which mainly affects  $\beta_2$  – adrenoceptors. It primarily acts as a bronchodilator but also has inotropic and chronotropic actions. Additionally it lowers serum potassium levels through its direct stimulation of the sodium/potassium ATPase pump, drawing potassium into cells.<sup>[1-3]</sup>

## Metabolism

Hepatic with renal excretion.<sup>[1]</sup>

## Indications

- **Bronchospasm**
- **Suspected hyperkalaemia** (with QRS widening AND/OR AV dissociation)

## Contraindications

- Allergy and/or Adverse Drug Reaction
- Patients less than 1 year

## Precautions

- Acute pulmonary oedema
- Ischaemic heart disease

## Side effects

- Anxiety
- Tachyarrhythmias
- Tremors
- Hypokalaemia and metabolic acidosis

## Presentation

- Metered Dose Inhaler, 100 microg/puff *salbutamol*
- Nebule, 2.5 mg/2.5 mL *salbutamol*
- Nebule, 5 mg/2.5 mL *salbutamol*

## Onset

2–5 minutes

## Duration

16–60 minutes

## Half-life

1.6 hours

## Schedule

- Metered dose inhaler, S3 (Therapeutic Poison).
- NEB, S4 (Restricted drugs).

### Routes of administration

Metered Dose Inhaler (MDI)



Nebuliser (NEB)



Intravenous infusion (IV INF)



### Special notes<sup>[1-6]</sup>

- 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 Consult and Advice Line*.
- When clinically appropriate, salbutamol should be administered using a Metered Dose Inhaler in preference to a nebuliser, to minimise aerosol generation.
- Different preparations of salbutamol are used for nebulised and IV routes. The inappropriate IV administration of nebulizer salbutamol solution will cause serious adverse effects.
- For patients with COPD, nebulised salbutamol is to be delivered via nebuliser mask at a rate of 6 L/minute. For all other patients 8 L/minute is appropriate.
- Nebulised salbutamol will reduce serum potassium by 0.5–1 mmol/L within 30 minutes.
- The manufacturer recommends that nebulisers must be stored within the foil packet and are to be discarded three months after opening. The date that the foil packet is opened should then be clearly marked on the packet.
- All salbutamol infusions are to be initiated using hospital supplies. The intravenous presentation of salbutamol will not be carried by QAS.

Adult dosages

Bronchospasm		
	MDI	12 (1.2 mg) MDI inhalations Single dose only.
	MDI	12 (1.2 mg) MDI inhalations Repeat at 10 minutes. No maximum dose.
	NEB	5 mg Single dose only.
	NEB	5 mg Repeated PRN. No maximum dose.
	IV INF	RSQ Clinical Coordinator consultation and approval required in all situations.  Commence infusion at 5 microg/ minute (5 mL/hour) and increase by 2.5 microg/minute (2.5 mL/hour) every 3–5 minutes as determined by patients respiratory status.
Suspected hyperkalaemia (with QRS widening AND/OR AV dissociation)		
	NEB	20 mg Single dose only.

Paediatric dosages

Bronchospasm		
	MDI	1–5 years – 6 (600 microg) MDI inhalations Single dose only.  ≥ 6 years – 12 (1.2 mg) MDI inhalations Single dose only.
	MDI	1–5 years – 6 (600 microg) MDI inhalations Repeated at 10 minutes. No maximum dose.  ≥ 6 years – 12 (1.2 mg) MDI inhalations Repeated at 10 minutes. No maximum dose.
	NEB	1–5 years – 2.5 mg Single dose only.  ≥ 6 years – 5 mg Single dose only.
	NEB	1–5 years – 2.5 mg Repeated PRN. No maximum dose.  ≥ 6 years – 5 mg Repeated PRN. No maximum dose.
	Suspected hyperkalaemia (with QRS widening AND/OR AV dissociation)	
	NEB	5 mg Single dose only.