# frusemide 10mg/mL injection, 10mg/mL mixture

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## **Synonyms**

Furosemide



## frusemide

## 10mg/mL injection, 10mg/mL mixture

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### **Dose and Indications**

#### **Diuretic**

#### Intravenous, oral

1 to 2mg/kg/dose

Corrected Age (weeks)	Frequency (hours)
[Gestational age PLUS postnatal age]	
≤ 31	every 24 hours
> 31	every 12 to 24 hours

### **Renal Failure**

#### Intravenous

5mg/kg/dose as a single dose under specialist Renal advice.

## **Preparation and Administration**

#### Intravenous

	•	_	•	7.5mg	•
Volume	0.1mL	0.25mL	0.5mL	0.75mL	1mL

Push over at least 4 minutes (maximum rate of 0.5 mg/kg/min). Administer large intravenous doses for renal failure as an infusion over 30 minutes.

Discard remaining solution

#### Oral

Dose	1mg	2.5mg	5mg	7.5mg	10mg
Volume	0.1mL	0.25mL	0.5mL	0.75mL	1mL

Store in the refrigerator and discard three weeks after opening the bottle.

The intravenous preparation may be given orally and is more cost effective when giving a single dose.

## Compatible Fluids

Glucose 5%, glucose 10%, Sodium chloride 0.9%



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## **Adverse Effects**

#### Common

Hyponatraemia, hypokalaemia, hypomagnesaemia, dehydration, hyperuricaemia

### Infrequent

Dyslipidaemia, increased creatinine concentration, hypocalcaemia, rash

#### Rare

Deafness (especially with rapid IV administration), acute pancreatitis, jaundice, thrombocytopenia, haemolytic anaemia, agranulocytosis, interstitial nephritis, exfoliative dermatitis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, bullous eruptions.

Nephrocalcinosis in preterm neonates may occur with prolonged use.

## Monitoring

> Weight and electrolytes

### **Practice Points**

- > Patients on long-term treatment with frusemide may require supplementation with oral potassium chloride to prevent hypokalaemia
- > Do not use intravenous solution if discoloured yellow
- > Risk of ototoxiciy is increased with renal impairment, high doses, rapid IV administration and the use of other ototoxic drugs such as aminoglycosides
- > Administration with other drugs with a hypotensive effect may cause an additional drop in blood pressure.



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## Version control and change history

PDS reference: OCE use only

Date from	Date to	Amendment	
November 2012	current	Original version	
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