



**Class** — Beta-blockers, alpha activity

**Pharmacology** — Nonselective beta blocker with intrinsic sympathomimetic activity; also, alpha blocker

**Indications** — severe hypertension with pre-eclampsia symptoms

**Contraindications** — Asthma or obstructive airway disease, severe bradycardia, second-degree or third-degree heart block (without pacemaker), cardiogenic shock, bronchial asthma, uncompensated cardiac failure, hypersensitivity, sinus bradycardia, sick sinus syndrome without permanent pacemaker; conditions associated with prolonged and severe hypotension. Use with caution in patients taking calcium channel blockers. Hypotension with or without syncope may occur, monitor. Consider pre-existing conditions, such as, sick sinus syndrome before initiating therapy. Use caution in patients with history of severe anaphylaxis to allergens; patients taking beta-blockers may become more sensitive to repeated challenges; treatment with epinephrine in patients taking beta-blockers may be ineffective or promote undesirable effects. Use with caution in patients with myasthenia gravis, psoriasis, or psychiatric illness (may cause or exacerbate CNS depression)

### **Lidocaine**

**Name** — Lidocaine CV®, Lidopen®, Xylocaine®

**Class** — Class Ib antidysrhythmics

**Pharmacologic Action** — Class 1b antidysrhythmic; combines with fast sodium channels and thereby inhibits recovery after repolarization, resulting in decreasing myocardial excitability and conduction velocity

**Indications** — For the management of refractory or recurrent ventricular fibrillation or pulseless VT

**Contraindications** — Hypersensitivity to lidocaine or amide-type local anesthetic, Adams-Stokes syndrome, SA/AV/intraventricular heart block in the absence of artificial pacemaker. nitro (CHF), cardiogenic shock, second- and third-degree heart block (if no pacemaker is present), Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome

### **Lorazepam**

**Name** — Ativan®

**Class** — Anticonvulsants, other; antianxiety agent; anxiolytics; benzodiazepines

**Pharmacologic Action** — Sedative hypnotic with short onset of effects and relatively long half-life; by increasing the action of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), which is a major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the brain, lorazepam may depress all levels of the CNS, including limbic and reticular formation

**Indications** — For the management of seizures, uncontrolled shivering in hypothermia, and for the management of agitated or violent patients suffering behavioral emergencies

**Contraindications** — Documented hypersensitivity, acute narrow angle glaucoma, severe respiratory depression, sleep apnea

### **Magnesium sulfate**

**Name** — MgSO<sub>4</sub>

**Class** — Class V antidysrhythmic, electrolyte

**Pharmacologic Action** — Depresses CNS, blocks peripheral neuromuscular transmission, produces anticonvulsant effects; decreases amount of acetylcholine released at end-plate by motor nerve impulse. Slows rate of sinoatrial (SA) node impulse formation in myocardium and prolongs conduction time. Promotes movement of calcium, potassium, and sodium in and out of cells and stabilizes excitable membranes

**Indications** — For the management of torsades de pointes or for severe bronchoconstriction with impending respiratory failure, seizure during the third trimester of pregnancy or in the postpartum patient