

M14 - AMIODARONE

MEDICATION STANDING ORDER

HIGH-ALERT MEDICATION ¹

Version date: 2023-12-13 Effective date: 2024-01-16 (0700)

INDICATIONS

- Cardiac arrest due to ventricular fibrillation (VF) or pulseless ventricular tachycardia (pVT) that has not responded to at least one shock, one cycle CPR, and one dose of epinephrine
- Return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) after VF / pVT arrest when amiodarone has not yet been given
- Stable wide complex tachycardia (WCT) or ventricular tachycardia (VT) when the transport time is long & the patient is at risk of deterioration ⁴

CONTRAINDICATIONS

• Unstable WCT or VT must proceed straight to cardioversion

CARDIAC ARREST (VENTRICULAR TACHYCARDIA / VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION)				
ROUTE (WORK SCOPE)	INITIAL DOSE	REPEAT DOSE		
INTRAVENOUS (ICP ONLY)	17 years & older - 300 mg	17 years & older - 150 mg once in 5 minutes (max = 450 mg total)		
	12 months to 17 years - 5 mg/kg (max = 300 mg/dose)	12 months to 17 years - 5 mg/kg every 5 min (max = 3 doses total)		
INTRAOSSEOUS (ICP ONLY)	17 years & older - 300 mg	17 years & older - 150 mg once in 5 minutes (max = 450 mg total)		
	12 months to 17 years - 5 mg/kg (max = 300 mg/dose)	12 months to 17 years - 5 mg/kg every 5 min (max = 3 doses total)		

ROSC (AMIODARONE NOT GIVEN DURING RESUSCITATION) ²				
ROUTE (WORK SCOPE)	INITIAL DOSE	REPEAT DOSE		
INTRAVENOUS (ICP ONLY)	17 years & older: 300 mg over 10 minutes	None		
	12 months to 17 years: 5 mg/kg over 10 minutes (max = 300 mg/dose)			
INTRAOSSEOUS (ICP ONLY)	17 years & older: 300 mg over 10 minutes			
	12 months to 17 years: 5 mg/kg over 10 minutes (max = 300 mg/dose)			

STABLE VENTRICULAR TACHYCARDIA / UNDIFFERENTIATED WIDE-COMPLEX TACHYCARDIA ²				
ROUTE (WORK SCOPE)	INITIAL DOSE	REPEAT DOSE		
INTRAVENOUS (ICP ONLY)	17 years & older: 150 mg over 10 minutes ²	Consult OLMS ³		

NOTES

- 1. ERS HIGH-ALERT MEDICATION: Refer to Shared Health Provincial Clinical Standard Safety Controls for High-Alert Medications (refer to A03 HIGH ALERT MEDICATIONS).
- 2. <u>The administration rate differs between cardiac arrest and nonarrest</u>. During arrest administer by rapid push, follow with a saline flush, and elevate the arm for 10 to 20 seconds if possible. In non-arrest inject by slow push over 10 minutes.
- 3. With recurrent arrhythmias management can become very complex. Consult on-line medical support (OLMS) at any time.

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VERSION CHANGES (refer to X08 for change tracking)

Addition of Shared Health Provincial Clinical Standard for high-alert medications