

M05 - EPINEPHRINE (ADRENALINE)

Version date: 2025-04-15 Effective date: 2025-04-30 (07:00)

ERS HIGH-ALERT MEDICATION (A03)

INDICATIONS

- Cardiac arrest (table A)
- Newborn resuscitation (table B)
- Push-dose pressor support (table C)
- Anaphylaxis, refractory anaphylaxis, or anaphylactic shock (table D)
- Beta blocker or calcium channel blocker toxicity (table E)
- Bradycardia (table F)
- Asthma / bronchospasm (table G)
- Croup (table H)

WARNINGS

For preparation instructions refer to H10 (DOUBLE-CHECK DILUTION CALCULATIONS)

TABLE A: CARDIAC ARREST		
INTRAVENOUS (INTRAOSSEOUS) INJECTION	ICP / ACP	

NOTE: USE CARDIAC EPINEPHRINE (0.1 MG/ML)

ADULTS:

- Administer 1 mg (10 ml) by rapid push & follow with flush
- Repeat every 3 to 5 minutes as required

INFANTS / CHILDREN / ADOLESCENTS:

- Administer 0.01 mg/kg (0.1 ml/kg) by rapid push & follow with flush
- Maximum per dose = 1 mg (10 ml)
- Repeat every 3 to 5 minutes as required

АСР

NOTE: USE 1 MG/ML CONCENTRATION

ADULTS:

- Dilute 2 to 2.5 mg (2 to 2.5 ml) in 10 ml of sterile saline
- Instill & rapidly ventilate for 5 breaths
- Repeat every 3 to 5 minutes as required

INFANTS / CHILDREN / ADOLESCENTS:

- Dilute 0.1 mg/kg (0.1 ml/kg) in 2.5 to 5 ml sterile saline
- Maximum per dose = 2.5 mg
- Instill & rapidly ventilate for 5 breaths
- Repeat every 3 to 5 minutes as required

TABLE B: NEWBORN RESUSCITATION		
INTRAVENOUS (INTRAOSSEOUS) INJECTION	ACP	

NOTE: USE CARDIAC EPINEPHRINE (0.1 MG/ML)

UP TO 5 DAYS:

- Administer 0.01 mg/kg (0.1 ml/kg) by rapid push & follow with a flush of 0.5 to 1 ml saline
- Maximum per dose = 0.03 mg
- Repeat every 3 to 5 minutes as required

ENDOTRACHEAL ²	ACP

NOTE: USE CARDIAC EPINEPHRINE (0.1 MG/ML)

UP TO 5 DAYS:

- Administer 0.1 mg/kg (1 ml/kg) directly into the endotracheal tube
- Ventilate with several breaths to distribute into the lungs
- Maximum per dose = 0.4 mg)
- Repeat every 3 to 5 minutes as required

QUICK DOSING GUIDE FOR NEWBORN RESUSCITATION					
INTRAVENOUS (INTRAOSSEOUS) INJECTION			ENDOTRACHEAL ³		
kg	mg	ml	kg	mg	ml
≤ 1	0.01	0.1	<u>≤</u> 1 kg	0.1	1
1 - 2	0.02	0.2	1 - 2	0.2	2
<u>≥</u> 3	0.03	0.3	2 - 3	0.3	3
			<u>≥</u> 4	0.4	4

TABLE C: PUSH-DOSE PRESSOR SUPPORT ³		
INTRAVENOUS (INTRAOSSEOUS) INJECTION	ACP	

NOTE: REFER TO H10 FOR THE CORRECT DILUTION

ADULTS:

- Administer 10 to 50 mcg by slow push over 1 to 2 minutes
- Repeat every 3 to 5 minutes as required
- If ongoing blood pressure support is required, transition to a continuous vasopressor infusion as soon as possible

TABLE D: ANAPHYLAXIS, REFRACTORY ANAPHYLAXIS, OR ANAPHYLACTIC SHOCK			
AUTOINJECTOR EMR / PCP / ICP / ACP			
6 YEARS & OLDER: • Inject 0.3 mg (orange autoinjector) in the anterolateral thigh • Repeat once in 10 minutes if required			
UP TO 6 YEARS:Inject 0.15 mg (green autoinjector) to anterolateral thigh			

- If a pediatric autoinjector is not available, use the adult dose
- Repeat once in 10 minutes if required

INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION PCP / ICP / ACP		
	INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION	PCP / ICP / ACP

NOTE: USE 1 MG/ML CONCENTRATION

ADULTS / ADOLESCENTS:

- Inject 0.5 mg in the anterolateral thigh
- Repeat every 10 minutes as required

INFANTS / CHILDREN:

- Inject 0.01 mg/kg (0.1 ml/kg) in the anterolateral thigh (see the quick dosing guide below)
- Repeat every 10 minutes as required

INTRAVENOUS (INTRAOSSEOUS) INJECTION	ACP

NOTE: REFER TO H10 FOR THE CORRECT DILUTION

ADULT:

- Administer 10 to 50 mcg by slow push over 1 to 2 minutes
- Repeat every 3 to 5 minutes as required

INTRAVENOUS (INTRAOSSEOUS) INFUSION	ACP

NOTE: REFER TO H10 FOR THE CORRECT DILUTION

ALL AGES:

- Begin the continuous infusion at 0.1 mcg/kg/min
- Titrate in increments of 0.05 mcg/kg/min every 2 to 3 minutes to the response targets
- Maximum infusion rate = 2 mcg/kg/min

QUICK PEDIATRIC IM DOSING GUIDE FOR ANAPHYLAXIS					
Weight (kg)	Dose (mg)	Volume (ml)	Weight (kg)	Dose (mg)	Volume (ml)
5 - 10	0.1	0.1	31 - 35	0.35	0.35
11 - 15	0.15	0.15	36 - 40	0.4	0.4
16 - 20	0.2	0.2	41 - 45	0.45	0.45
21 - 25	0.25	0.25	<u>></u> 46	0.5	0.5
26 - 30	0.3	0.3			

TABLE E: BETA BLOCKER OR CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKER TOXICITY 4		
INTRAVENOUS (INTRAOSSEOUS) INFUSION	ACP	

NOTE: REFER TO H10 FOR THE CORRECT DILUTION

ALL AGES:

- Begin infusion at 0.1 mcg/kg/min
- Titrate in increments of 0.05 mcg/kg/min every 2 to 3 minutes to response target
- Maximum infusion rate = 2 mcg/kg/min

TABLE F: BRADYCARDIA		
INTRAVENOUS (INTRAOSSEOUS) INJECTION ³	ACP	
NOTE: REFER TO H10 FOR THE CORRECT DILUTION		
ADULTS:		

Repeat every 3 to 5 minutes as required NOTE: USE CARDIAC EPINEPHRINE (0.1 MG/ML)

INFANTS / CHILDREN / ADOLESCENTS:

• Administer 0.01 mg/kg (0.1 ml/kg) by slow push over 1 to 2 minutes

• Administer 20 to 50 mcg by slow push over 1 to 2 minutes

• Repeat every 3 to 5 minutes as required

INTRAVENOUS (INTRAOSSEOUS) INFUSION	ACP
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NOTE: REFER TO H10 FOR THE CORRECT DILUTION

ADULTS:

- Begin infusion at 0.05 to 0.1 mcg/kg/min
- Titrate in increments of 0.05 mcg/kg/min every 2 to 3 minutes to achieve target heart rate
- Maximum infusion rate = 1 mcg/kg/min

TABLE G: ASTHMA / BRONCHOSPASM ⁵		
INTRAMUSCULAR	PCP / ICP / ACP	

NOTE: USE THE 1 MG/ML CONCENTRATION

ADULTS / ADOLESCENTS:

- Use 1 mg/ml solution
- Administer 0.5 mg by deep injection in the anterolateral thigh
- Repeat once in 20 minutes if required

INFANTS / CHILDREN:

- Use 1 mg/ml solution
- Administer 0.01 mg/kg (maximum per dose = 0.5 mg) by deep injection in the anterolateral thigh
- · Repeat once in 20 minutes if required

TABLE H: DOSING FOR CROUP	
NEBULIZER	PCP / ICP / ACP

NOTE: USE 1 MG/ML CONCENTRATION

UP TO 6 YEARS:

- Use 1 mg/ml solution
- Add 0.5 ml/kg (maximum per dose = 5 ml) to sterile saline to yield a total volume of 5 ml
- Administer over 15 minutes
- If the first dose is ineffective, a second dose can be repeated after 15 minutes
- If the time to medical care will be delayed, repeat every 2 hours as required ⁶

NOTES

- 1. Do not mix epinephrine with sodium bicarbonate.
- 2. Endotracheal administration results in lower coronary perfusion pressure, but may be an option is vascular access is delayed or cannot be obtained.

- 3. The safest way to administer a vasopressor is by continuous infusion, but establishing an infusion takes time. A critically low mean arterial pressure (MAP) or extreme bradycardia may be the final step before cardiovascular collapse and cardiac arrest, so rapid intervention is required.
 - Push-dose pressor support with epinephrine has been shown to be a safe and effective temporizing measure for immediate BP control in adults with shock.
 - Similarly, for the patient with bradycardia who may be on the verge of cardiac arrest, bolus epinephrine administration may be used as a bridge to establishing transcutaneous pacing (TCP) if atropine is contraindicated or ineffective.
- 4. Because of its propensity to cause tachycardia, epinephrine is an ideal agent in beta blocker or calcium channel blocker toxicity. A higher than usual dose may be required.
- 5. Intramuscular epinephrine is potentially useful in patients who cannot tolerate or cooperate with inhaled bronchodilators.
- 6. The effects of epinephrine for croup will generally last about 2 hours. Some children may experience a rebound with recurring or worsening symptoms after it wears off. Observe for rebound symptoms after administration.
- 7. When diluting epinephrine, the syringe must be clearly labelled with the final concentration.

LINKS • A03 - High Alert Medications • C02 - Advanced Cardiac Arrest • D03 - Newborn Care & Resuscitation • C05 - Bradycardia • C07.1 - Undifferentiated Adult Shock • C07.2 - Undifferentiated Pediatric Shock • C07.3 - Cardiogenic Shock • C07.4 - Septic Shock • LINKS • C12 - Beta Blocker & Calcium Channel Blocker Toxicity • D03 - Newborn Care & Resuscitation • E01 - Croup • E03 - Anaphylaxis • E07 - Asthma & COPD • F02.1 - Advanced Trauma Arrest • H10 - ERS Medication Formulary

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VERSION CHANGES (refer to X08 for change tracking)

- Addition of advanced work scope
- Addition of endotracheal dosing
- Addition of intravascular dosing for nonarrest
- Alignment of dosing for asthma & anaphylaxis
- Removal of "refractory" from asthma indication
- New indications: push-dose pressor support, bradycardia & newborn resuscitation