NALOXONE (Narcan) (B1)

(Revised: January 2014)



TYPE:	Narcotic antagonist [S4]					
PRESENTATION:	Varie	Varies frequently – check before use				
ACTION:	Reve	Reverses the effects of narcotic analgesics.				
	IV – onset: 1 – 2 minutes; duration: 30 – 45 minutes.					
		IM : timing unknown, but thought to have a slightly longer onset and duration than when given IV.				
USES:	ICP	1. Coma	AP			
	ICP	2. Drug overdose and poisoning	AP			
	ICP	3. Use in situations where there is significant decrease in level of consciousness; where there is hypoventilation <i>and/or</i> loss of protective reflexes; and where overdose of narcotics cannot be positively excluded	АР			
ADVERSE EFFECTS:	 May precipitate acute withdrawal syndrome in narcotic addicts Occasional aggressive behaviour following reversal 					
	3. Nausea and vomiting					
CONTRA- INDICATION:	Know	n hypersensitivity				

continues over

NALOXONE (Narcan) (B1) - cont.



DOSES:

ADULT:				
ICP	1 st dose: 0.8mg IM	AP		
ICP	2 nd dose: 0.8mg IM OR	AP		
ICP	2 nd and subsequent doses: 0.4mg IV increments, fast push.			
	May repeat IV dose up to 3 times (to maximum of 2mg).			
	(All doses may be administered IM or IV as the situation demands).			

PAEDIATRIC:				
ICP	IM: 0.01mg/kg	AP		
	Repeat after 2 – 5 minutes if no effect.			
	Maximum paediatric dose: 3 x calculated doses.			
ICP	IV: 0.01mg/kg – fast push			
	Maximum paediatric dose: 3 x calculated doses.			
	(All doses may be administered IM or IV as the situation demands).			

SPECIAL NOTES:

- When used IV, the effect may wear off rapidly, especially if a large dose of narcotic has been taken. An IM dose is highly recommended if the patient is likely to refuse transport.
- Special care is needed if long-acting agents are known or suspected to have been used (e.g. MS Contin, methadone, etc). In this case, give a larger IM dose and strongly encourage transport to hospital.