



Policy code	DTP_LOP_0223		
Date	February, 2023		
Purpose	To ensure a consistent procedural approach to loperamide administration.		
Scope	Applies to all Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS) clinical staff.		
Health care setting	Pre-hospital assessment and treatment.		
Population	Applies to all ages unless specifically mentioned.		
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# Loperamide

February, 2023

# **Drug class**

Antidiarrhoeal<sup>[1,2]</sup>

# **Pharmacology**

Loperamide activates opioid receptors in the gut wall, decreasing bowel motility and increasing fluid absorption.<sup>[1,2]</sup>

## Metabolism

Hepatic

## Indications

• **Acute diarrhoea** (Disaster Assistance Response Team members only)

## Contraindications

- Adverse drug reaction to loperamide
- Suspected intestinal obstruction



## Side effect

- Constipation
- Abdominal pain AND/OR bloating

ED WHEN PRINTED

#### Presentation

• Tablet, 2 mg loperamide

Onset	Duration	Half-life
1–3 hours	1–2 days	10 hours

# **Schedule**

• S2 (Therapeutic poisons).

### Routes of administration

Per oral (PO)



## Special notes

 Ambulance officers must only administer medications for the listed indications and dosing range. Any consideration for treatment outside the listed scope of practice requires mandatory approval via the QAS Clinical Consultation and Advice Line.

# Special notes

- This initial dose of loperamide is 4 mg (PO), all subsequent doses are 2 mg (PO) up to a total maximum daily dose
   of 16 mg.
- Under no circumstance is loperamide to be used for > 48 hours – medical review required.

# Adult dosages[1-2]

Acute diarrhoea (Disaster Assistance Response Team members only)



PO

4 mg Single dose only.

Must not be administered within 4 hours of previous loperamide administration.

Total maximum dose 16 mg in 24 hours.

# **Paediatric dosages**

**Note:** QAS officers are **NOT** authorised to administer loperamide to paediatric patients.