



Policy code	DTP_SAL_0924		
Date	September, 2024		
Purpose	To ensure a consistent procedural approach to salbutamol 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.		
Source of funding	Internal – 100%		
Author	Clinical Quality & Patient Safety Unit, QAS		
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Salbutamol

September, 2024

Drug class

Beta-adrenergic agonist^[1,2]

Pharmacology

Salbutamol is a direct acting sympathomimetic agent which mainly affects ß2 – adrenoceptors. It primarily acts as a bronchodilator but also has inotropic and chronotropic actions. Additionally it lowers serum potassium levels through its direct stimulation of the sodium/potassium ATPase pump, drawing potassium into cells.^[1,2]

Metabolism

Hepatic with renal excretion. $^{[1]}$

Indications

- Bronchospasm
- **Suspected hyperkalaemia** (with QRS widening AND/OR AV dissociation)

Contraindications

- Allergy AND/OR Adverse Drug Reaction
- Patients less than 1 year of age

Precautions

- Acute pulmonary oedema
- Ischaemic heart disease

Side effects

- Anxiety
- Tachyarrhythmias
- Tremors
- Hypokalaemia and metabolic acidosis

Presentation

- Metered Dose Inhaler, 100 microg/puff salbutamol
- Nebule, 2.5 mg/2.5 mL salbutamol
- Nebule, 5 mg/2.5 mL salbutamol
- Ampoule, 500 mcg/1 mL salbutamol

Onset	Duration	Half-life	
2–5 minutes	16–60 minutes	1.6 hours	

Schedule

- Metered dose inhaler, S3 (Therapeutic Poison).
- NEB, S4 (Restricted drugs).

Routes of administration

Metered Dose Inhaler (MDI)



Nebuliser (NEB)



Intravenous infusion (IV INF)



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Special notes [1-6]

- 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.
- Salbutamol Metered Dose Inhalers (MDIs) are the preferred formulation for the management of bronchospasm. Use of the MDI (compared to nebuliser) reduces aerosolisation (and exposure to respiratory viruses) and reduces the incidence of salbutamol side effects. Where clinically appropriate, salbutamol should be administered using a MDI in preference to a nebuliser.
- Different preparations of salbutamol are used for nebulised and IV routes. The inappropriate IV administration of nebuliser salbutamol solution will cause serious adverse effects.
- For patients with COPD, nebulised salbutamol must be delivered via nebuliser mask at a rate of 6 L/minute. For all other patients 8 L/minute is appropriate.
- Nebulised salbutamol will reduce serum potassium by 0.5-1 mmol/L
 within 30 minutes.
- The manufacturer recommends that nebules must be stored within the foil packet and must be discarded three months after opening. The date that the foil packet is opened should then be clearly marked on the packet.
- All salbutamol infusions must be initiated using hospital supplies.
 The intravenous presentation of salbutamol will not be carried by QAS.
- Salbutamol MDIs are single patient use only.

Adult dosages^[1-6]

12 (1.2 mg) MDI inhalations **MDI** Single dose only. 12 (1.2 mg) MDI inhalations MDI ACP ACP2 Repeat at 10 minutes. No maximum dose. **NEB** 5 mg Single dose only. 5 mg **NEB** Repeated PRN. No maximum dose. IV **RSQ Clinical Coordinator** consultation and approval INF required in all situations. Commence infusion at 5 microg/ minute (5 mL/hour) and increase by 2.5 microg/minute (2.5 mL/hour) every 3-5 minutes as determined by patients respiratory status. (with QRS widening AND/OR AV dissociation) CCP **NEB** 20 mg Single dose only.

Paediatric dosages [1-6]

