SODIUM BICARBONATE

(Revised: November 2017)



TYPE:	Hypertonic alkaline solution – 8.4% sodium bicarbonate solution. Contains 1mMol/ml sodium and 1mMol/ml bicarbonate [no schedule]		
PRESENTATION:	50ml sodium bicarbonate solution – glass vial		
ACTIONS:	 Neutralises metabolic acidosis as a result of cardiac arrest or poor perfusion Causes movement of K⁺ into cells – swaps with H⁺ ions Onset IV: 30 – 60 seconds. 		
USES:	ICP	Cardiac arrest secondary to cardioactive drug overdose or hyperkalaemia	
	ICP	2. Prolonged cardiac arrest (>15 minutes)	
	ICP	3. For emergency treatment of hyperkalaemia	
	ICP	 For treatment of arrhythmias, seizures or coma in overdose of cardioactive medications (e.g. tricyclics antidepressant, β blocker, digoxin) 	
	ICP	5. To combat acidosis and hyperkalaemia in crush syndrome	
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ADVERSE EFFECTS:	1. Metabolic alkalosis		
	High sodium content may lead to fluid overload and cardiac failure		
		3. Interacts with some other drugs (especially calcium and adrenaline):	
		always flush well through the line before and after administration	
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CONTRA-INDICATION:

Known hypersensitivity

continues over

> consider a second line

SODIUM BICARBONATE – cont.



DOSES:

IN CARDIAC ARREST

(secondary to hyperkalaemia or cardioactive drug overdose; prolonged arrest >15 minutes)

ADULT and PAEDIATRIC:

ICP

1mMol/kg IV or IO - fast push

No repeat

HYPERKALAEMIA with cardiac output

ADULT and PAEDIATRIC:

ICP

0.5mMol/kg IV or IO – over 2 to 5 minutes

May repeat once, if required

CARDIO-ACTIVE MEDICATION OVERDOSE

ADULT and PAEDIATRIC – 12-lead with wide QRS complex:

ICP

1mMol/kg IV or IO – over 30 to 60 seconds

May repeat once, if required.

SPECIAL NOTE:

always administer sodium bicarbonate to cardioactive medication overdose patients when in cardiac arrest.