

Generic Name: Furosemide

Trade Name: Lasix

Drug Class: Diuretics

Pharmacologic: loop diuretics

Indications: Edema due to heart failure, hepatic impairment or renal disease. Hypertension.

Action: Inhibits the reabsorption of sodium and chloride from the loop of Henle and distal renal tubule. Increases renal excretion of water, sodium, chloride, magnesium, potassium, and calcium. Effectiveness persists in impaired renal function.

Therapeutic Effects: Diuresis and subsequent mobilization of excess fluid (edema, pleural effusions). Decreased blood pressure

Available Forms: Injection(10mg/ml), Tablets(20, 40, 80, 500mg)

Route	Onset	Peak	Duration
PO	30-60min	1-2hr	6-8hr
IM	10-30min	Unknown	4-8hr
IV	5min	30min	2hr

Contra/Precautions: Dehydration, hypokalemia, hepatic coma

Adverse Reactions: hypokalemia, hypotension, dehydration

Interactions:

Amphotericin B, corticosteroids	May increase risk of hypokalemia
Antidiabetics	May decrease hypoglycemic effects
Antihypertensives	May have additive antihypertensive effect
Barbiturates, opioids	May increase orthostatic hypotensive effect
Bumetanids, ethacrynic acid, furosemide, torsemide	May cause excessive diuretic response, causing serious electrolyte abnormalities or dehydration
Cardiac glycosides	May increase risk of digoxin toxicity from diuretic-induced hypokalemia
Cholestyramine, colestipol	May decrease intestinal absorption of thiazides
Diazoxide	May increase antihypertensive, hyperglycemic and hyperuricemic effects
NSAIDs	may increase risk of renal failure, may decrease diuretic and antihypertensive effects

