

- **Potentially fatal hypersensitivity, allergic reactions:** rash, urticaria; if these occur, product may have to be discontinued
- **Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis** may occur during beginning treatment or any other dose
- **Pregnancy/breastfeeding:** cautious use in pregnancy, breastfeeding (PO), use only if clearly needed (IV)

Evaluate:

- Therapeutic response: absence of pain using pain scoring; absence of fever

Teach patient/family:**Black Box Warning: Hepatotoxicity:**

not to exceed recommended dosage; the elixir, liquid, suspension come in several concentrations, read label carefully; acute poisoning with liver damage may result; tell parents of children to check products carefully; that acute toxicity includes symptoms of nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and that prescriber should be notified immediately; that toxicity may occur when used with other combination products

- Not to use with alcohol, herbals, OTC products without approval of prescriber
- **To recognize signs of chronic overdose:** bleeding, bruising, malaise, fever, sore throat
- That those with diabetes may notice blood glucose monitoring changes
- To notify prescriber of pain or fever lasting more than 3 days
- Not to be used in patients <2 yr unless approved by prescriber
- **Hypersensitivity: to stop product, call prescriber if rash occurs**
- **Pregnancy/breastfeeding:** May be used when breastfeeding, short-term

TREATMENT OF OVERDOSE:

Product level, gastric lavage; administer oral acetylcysteine to prevent hepatic damage (*see acetylcysteine monograph*); monitor for bleeding

acetaZOLAMIDE (Rx)

(a-set-a-zole'a-mide)

Acetazolam , Diamox , Novo-Zolamide 

Func. class.: Diuretic, carbonic anhydrase inhibitor, antiglaucoma agent, antiepileptic

Chem. class.: Sulfonamide derivative

Do not confuse:

acetaZOLAMIDE/acetHEXAMIDE
Diamox/Diabinese

ACTION: Inhibits carbonic anhydrase activity in proximal renal tubules to decrease reabsorption of water, sodium, potassium, bicarbonate resulting in increased urine volume and alkalization of urine; decreases carbonic anhydrase in CNS, increasing seizure threshold; able to decrease secretion of aqueous humor in eye, which lowers intraocular pressure

USES: Open-angle glaucoma, angle-closure glaucoma (preoperatively, if surgery delayed), mixed, tonic-clonic, myoclonic, refractory seizures, epilepsy (petit mal, grand mal, absence), edema in HF, product-induced edema, acute altitude sickness

Unlabeled uses: Urine alkalization, metabolic alkalosis in mechanical ventilation, decrease CSF production in infants with hydrocephalus, familial periodic paralysis, nystagmus

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Hypersensitivity to sulfonamides, severe renal/hepatic disease, electrolyte imbalances (hyponatremia, hypokalemia), hyperchloremic acidosis, Addison's disease, long-term use for closed-angle glaucoma, adrenocortical insufficiency, metabolic acidosis, acidemia, anuria

Precautions: Pregnancy, breastfeeding, hypercalciuria, respiratory acidosis, pulmonary obstruction/emphysema, COPD

DOSAGE AND ROUTES**Angle-closure glaucoma**

- **Adult: PO/IV** 250 mg q4hr or 250 mg bid for short-term therapy