# Therapeutic Insights into PHENOXYBENZAMINE Injections

Pommala Nagaveni[1], Racham Reddy Supriya[2], Kasimedu saravanakumar[3], Devireddy Harshitha[4], Gajula Vinuthna Grace[5], Ulava Mahendra Chowdary[6]

[1] *Academic consultant, Department of pharmaceutics, SVU college of Pharmaceutics sciences, Tirupati-517502*

[3] *Academic director, Seven hills college of pharmacy (Ramapuram)*

[2,4,5,6] *Student, SVU college of Pharmaceutics sciences*

***Abstract*—One ligand that can permanently alkylate the alpha-1 adrenergic receptor is phenoxybenzamine. The current study will describe how to formulate and assess an injectable phenoxybenzamine dosage form. [1] The medication we require must be most practical and in the right form before it can reach the intended location of action. Given that injections contain a wide range of medicinal substances. These injections are intended to be administered parenterally.[2] Parenteral injections are known to have the benefits of quick onset of action and instant systemic drug availability. It is crucial to let the doctor know about any known allergies or hypersensitivities before beginning this medicine. Patients with peptic ulcer disease should not use it since it may make their peptic ulcers or other gastrointestinal disorders worse. Due to the paucity of research, it is generally not advised for usage in youngsters.[3] An isotonic aqueous solution, with a PH of 7.4, is the most straight forward and convenient form of an injectable substance.[4]**

***Index Terms*—Hypersensitivity, Pheochromocytoma, phenoxybenzamine, Myocardial infraction, Hypovolemia**

## I. INTRODUCTION

Phenoxybenzamine was initially used in the treatment of hypertension especially hat caused by pheochromocytoma. It was also first alpha blocker to be used.[5] At ambient temperature, phenoxybenzamine hydrochloride is a white crystalline powder that is the hydrochloride salt of a haloalkyl amine that is chemically closely related to nitrogen mustards. It is insoluble in diethyl ether, soluble in ethanol and chloroform and weakly soluble in water.[6] This injection contains active component such as phenoxybenzamine. Before using this injection, it is important to inform the healthcare provider about any known allergies or hypersensitivities. This review article discusses the pharmacological aspects, mechanism of action, storage.[7]

## II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The preparation of phenoxybenzamine injection typically involve specific materials and methods.

Materials:

1.Phenoxybenzamine powder:

It comes in powder form (EG: phenoxybenzamine hydrochloride.

2.Sterile Diluent:

The powder is reconstituted using sterile saline (0.9% NACL) or water for injection.

3.Sterile Equipment:

- Syringes- Typically 10ml or 20ml syringes
- Sterile needles
- Alcohol swabs
- Sterile gloves

4.Monitoring Equipment:

Blood pressure monitor – To monitor for hypotension.

- Heart rate monitor – To track tachycardia.
- Infusion pump – For slow infusion while using IV route.

## III. METHODS

1.Check the prescription:

Make sure the dosage and administration method are proper.

2.Reconstitute the powder:

• Use an alcohol swab to clean the phenoxybenzamine powder container.
• Based on concentration, draw up the required amount of sterile saline
. • Add the diluent to the vial and gently stir to dissolve the powder homogenously.
• Fill the syringe with the necessary dosage after taking it out of the prepared vial, to prevent crisis mark the syringe with the drug name, dosage and concentration.[8]

## IV. CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY:

A. Mechanism of action:
Phenoxybenzamine is an irreversible, non-selective antagonist of alpha-adrenergic receptors that blocks both alpha-1 and alpha-2 receptors. This results in
1.vasodilation and reduced BP.
2.Decreased vasoconstriction by inhibiting alpha-1 receptors on vascular smooth muscle.
B. absorbs phenoxybenzamine after an IV injection.
Distribution: In tissues, widely dispersed.
Metabolism: Heavily break down in the liver, mostly by cytochrome p450 enzymes.
Excretion: Eliminated by the urine.
Half-life: The phenoxybenzamine has a comparatively long half-life of roughly 24 hours.
Duration of action: Long lasting (24-28 hours).[9]
C. Contraindications:
Contraindicated in situations when hypovolemia in patients experiencing severe shock may make a drop in blood pressure undesirable. In patients who have a cardiovascular accident after acute myocardial infraction. Patients with serious heart disease, congestive heart failure or renal impairment should use this medication very carefully. [10]
D. Indications:
Pheochromocytoma hypertension, management of severe peripheral vasospasm.
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F. Adverse effects:

- Thrombocytopenia
- Fever
- Low bp [11]
- Dry mouth
- GIT irritation
- Fatigue [12]
- Precautions or warnings:

1.Regularly check blood pressure, particularly before starting therapy.
2.It is important to alert patients to the risk of fainting or dizziness.
3.It is best to keep an eye on your blood pressure and heart rate throughout treatment. 4.Before undergoing surgery, make sure the blood pressure is under control to avoid hypertensive crisis. 5.Because the medication is eliminated in breast milk, women who are nursing should use phenoxybenzamine with caution. [13]
Overdose:
Because phenoxybenzamine affects blood pressure and the cardiovascular system, an overdose can cause severe and perhaps fatal symptoms.

- Severe hypotension
- Tachycardia
- Confusion
- Sedation
- Coma in severe cases [14]

## V. DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

IV infusion: 0.5mg/kg over at least 2 hours. May repeat every 12 hours with dose adjusted according to response.
Initial dose:10mg at first, though the precise amount may change based on the patient response and condition. [15]
Storage:

- Keep injections of phenoxybenzamine at room temperature (20-25 degrees).
- To stop the drug from degrading, shield the injection from light.
- Avoid severely cold or hot weather.
- Keep the syringe or container sterile to prevent contamination.
- Stop taking the medication if the fluid becomes discoloured or contains particles. [16]

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