Amobarbital sodium is a white, friable, granular powder that is odorless, has a bitter taste, and is hygroscopic. It is slightly soluble in water and freely soluble in alcohol and benzyl alcohol.

The barbiturates are nonselective central nervous system (CNS) depressants that are primarily used as sedatives and hypnotics. They are used in the treatment of insomnia, anxiety, convulsions, and as adjuncts to other drugs. Barbiturates are also used to promote sleep in premature infants, and to induce anesthesia.

The short-, intermediate-, and to a lesser degree, long-acting barbiturates have been widely prescribed for treating insomnia. Patients who have psychological dependence on barbiturates may increase the dosage or decrease the dosage interval without consulting a physician and may subsequently develop a physical dependence.
Hypnotic doses of barbiturates do not appear to impair uterine activity significantly.

2.5% 
5 mL
10%
1%
50 mL
20 mL

Cardiovascular System:

Respiratory System:

A retrospective study of 84 children with brain tumors matched to 73 normal controls and 78 cancer controls.

Physicians' Desk Reference

The average daily dose for the barbiturate addict is usually about 1.5 g. As tolerance to barbiturates develops,

Alcami Carolinas Corporation

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Amytal Sodium Vials 0.5 g (dry powder) are available as follows:

After Sterile Water for Injection is added, the vial should be rotated to facilitate solution of the powder.

Administration of sedative-hypnotic barbiturates to the mother during labor may result in respiratory depression

emesis or lavage; consider charcoal instead of or in addition to gastric emptying. Repeated doses of charcoal

excess of 400 mg of pentobarbital or secobarbital for approximately 90 days is likely to produce some degree of

dependency may occur, especially following prolonged use of high doses of barbiturates. Daily administration in

a. Sedative: 30 to 50 mg given 2 or 3 times daily.

(abscesses or sloughs).

After stabilization on phenobarbital, the total daily dose is decreased by 30 mg/day as long as withdrawal

coma.

Convulsions and delirium may occur within 16 hours and last up to 5 days after abrupt cessation of barbiturates.

The toxic dose of barbiturates varies considerably. In general, an oral dose of 1 g of most barbiturates produces

The dose of amobarbital sodium must be individualized with full knowledge of its particular characteristics and

Diuresis and peritoneal dialysis are of little value; hemodialysis and hemoperfusion enhance drug clearance and

Tolbutamide may cause a decrease in hepatic blood flow and a loss of its capacity to metabolize drugs. A prolonged

5.0 to 5.2 pH

Acute Intoxication

The use of amobarbital sodium is contraindicated in those patients who have a history of sensitivity to other barbiturates

Interactions:

The sedated, therapeutic blood levels of amobarbital range between 2 to 10 mcg/mL; the

The sedation is dose-dependent and is brought about by the direct action of amobarbital on the cerebral cortex.

Carcinogenesis —

The dose of amobarbital sodium must be individualized with full knowledge of its particular characteristics and

Diuretics and peritoneal dialysis are of little value. Hemodialysis and hemoperfusion may be considered. The

Interactions:

Likewise, during treatment of barbiturate dependency, patients may experience signs of withdrawal after the

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

The dose of amobarbital sodium must be individualized with full knowledge of its particular characteristics and

The most common adverse effects of barbiturates are drowsiness, dizziness, and dizziness-related accidents, all

URINARY TRACT INFECTION

In extreme overdose, all electrical activity in the brain may cease, in which case a "flat" EEG normally equated

Toxin — to date, no specific antidote is available for the management of barbiturate intoxication. A saline or

The oral dose is usually 100 to 200 mg dose of barbiturate that the patient has been taking. The total daily amount of phenobarbital is then

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When administered by the oral route, phenobarbital is well absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, where it is

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Symptoms of acute intoxication with barbiturates include unsteady gait, slurred speech, and sustained

Diuresis and peritoneal dialysis are of little value; hemodialysis and hemoperfusion may be considered. The

Drug abuse and dependence —

Solutions of amobarbital should be made up as needed in suitable vehicles. The

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