“This article reviews the characteristics of currently available intravenous prostacyclins and provides a practical guide for nurses who may have had limited exposure to intravenous prostacyclins and their unique dosing, side effects, and titration characteristics.” Kingman and Lombardi (2014).

Reference:

Guide to intravenous prostacyclin infusion: Dosing, administration and side effects
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Abstract:
Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) is a severely disabling disorder characterized by elevated pulmonary artery pressure ultimately leading to right heart failure and death. Treatment options have significantly increased over the past decade. Intravenous prostacyclins remain the treatment of choice for advanced PAH, leading to long-term clinical benefits and improved survival. Their administration requires a high level of nursing competency and presents considerable challenges for patients and caregivers. This article reviews the characteristics of currently available intravenous prostacyclins and provides a practical guide for nurses who may have had limited exposure to intravenous prostacyclins and their unique dosing, side effects, and titration characteristics.

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