



REGIONAL ADULT PARENTERAL DRUG MONOGRAPH

GENERIC NAME

fat emulsion 20%
(when used for antidote)

Effective Date: Mar12-2014 Revised Date: Jan 28 2020	CLASSIFICATION Antidote	OTHER NAMES Intralipid	PAGE 1 of 2
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ADMINISTRATION POLICY:

- IV bolus:** - May be administered by a nurse
- IV Infusion** - May be administered by a nurse
- IO:** - Do NOT administer

RECONSTITUTION/DILUTION/ADMINISTRATION:

Available as: Intralipid : Contains 20% soybean oil
 Clinoleic: Contains 16% olive oil and 4% soybean oil
 Clinoleic and Intralipid: Use a non-DEHP administration set. Filter not required. Can be infused using a filter of 1.2 microns or larger

IV bolus: Administer undiluted over 1 minute

IV infusion: Administer undiluted. Change IV tubing every 12 hours.

DOSAGE:

As an antidote for:

- Lipid soluble medications
- Significant hemodynamic instability secondary to overdose of lipid soluble medications
- Cardiac arrest secondary to overdose of lipid soluble medications

Usual:

IV bolus: 1.5 mL per kg of lean body weight (may repeat this dose 1 to 2 times if needed).

Follow IV bolus dose with:

IV infusion: 0.25 mL/kg/minute, continued for at least 10 minutes after circulatory stability is attained. If not attained, consider another IV bolus dose and incrementing infusion to 0.5 mL/kg/minute.

Maximum rate:

IV bolus:	over 1 minute
IV continuous:	0.5 mL/kg/minute

Maximum concentration: 20%

STABILITY/COMPATIBILITY:

Stability: 12 hours at room temperature after initial puncture of bag

Compatibility:

- Intralipid:** Compatible with normal saline, Lactated Ringer, D5W/Lactated Ringer
Compatibility unknown with D5W
- Clinoleic:** Compatible with D5W and D5W in ½ normal saline



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PRECAUTIONS, POTENTIAL ADVERSE REACTIONS:

- Cardiovascular: chest pain with dyspnea and cyanosis
- CNS: headache
- GI: nausea and vomiting
- Fat overload syndrome: hyperlipemia, hepatosplenomegaly, jaundice, hemolytic anemia, prolonged clotting time, thrombocytopenia

ADDITIONAL NOTES AND NURSING CONSIDERATIONS:

- Hang fat emulsion bag higher than other IV bags. If the fat emulsion bag is piggy backed to another infusion, a back – check valve should be placed on the primary infusion.
- Do not use filters for administration.
- Use with caution in patients with lipid metabolism disorders (i.e. pancreatitis)
- Aseptic technique is mandatory; fat emulsion is preservative free and supports microbial growth
- Contraindicated in patients with, soybean, egg or peanut allergies.