

Muscle relaxants *Information Sheet*

- Cisatracurium** Dose and pharmacokinetics suggest that this may be usable with the sensor. Possibly the muscle relaxant of choice for chronic paralysis in the ICU due to its low dose & Hoffman elimination
- Doxacurium** This looks like it may be a good candidate for intra operative use via bolus administration
- Mivacurium** Possibly could be used as a constant infusion

Summary Information about muscle relaxants¹ (neuromuscular blocking agents)

Common Name	US Brand Name	Time to maximal block (min)	Time to 25% recovery (mins)	Dose (mg/Kg)
Quarternary Amines (depolarising)				
Succinylcholine (Suxamethonium)	Anectine, Quelicin	0.8	7.6	1
Benzylisoquinoliniums (non-depolarising)				
Doxacurium	Nuromax	5.9	83	0.05
Atracurium	Tracrium	2.4	38	0.4
Cisatracurium	Nimbex	7.7	46	0.1
Mivacurium	Mivacron	1.8	16	0.15
Aminosteroids (non-depolarising)				
Pancuronium	Pavulon	2.9	86	0.08
Vecuronium	Norcuron, Vecuron	2.4	44	0.1
Rocuronium	Zemuron, Esmeron	1.0	43	0.6

Common Name	US Brand Name	????
Paralytic Agents; Type: Long acting; less frequently used		
Pipecuronium	Arduan	120-165
Tubocurarine	Curare	120-165
Metocurine		120-165
Gallamine	Flaxedil	120-165
Alcuronium	Alloferin	

¹ Moore EW, Hunter JM; "The new neuromuscular blocking agents: do they offer any advantages?" Br J Anaesth 2001; 87 (6): 912-925.

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