

OXYMETAZOLINE [AFRIN]

DRUG CLASSIFICATION	Imidazoline Derivative Direct-Acting Sympathomimetic Adrenergic Receptor Agonist Decongestant Agent	
MECHANISM OF ACTION	Oxymetazoline is an adrenergic α 1- and α 2-agonist and a direct-acting sympathomimetic drug. Stimulates adrenergic receptors, promoting vascular smooth muscle contraction by increasing intracellular calcium levels in response to ligand activation, causing local vasoconstriction of dilated arterioles and local reduction of blood flow.	
CLINICAL INDICATIONS	Epistaxis with Active Bleeding Preparatory Step for Nasotracheal Intubation	
STANDARD CONTRAINDICATIONS	Hypersensitivity to Oxymetazoline or Other Relative Components	
POTENTIAL ADVERSE EFFECTS	Dry Nose / Rebound Nasal Congestion / Temporary Nasal Mucosa Irritation / Sneezing	
GENERAL RISKS & PRECAUTION	1) Use with caution in patients with diabetes mellitus or thyroid disease. 2) Use with caution in patients with prostatic hyperplasia and/or GI obstruction. 3) Temporary discomfort such as burning, stinging, sneezing, or an increased nasal discharge may occur. 4) Use extreme caution as the risk of angle closure glaucoma is increased in patients with narrow-angle glaucoma. 5) Use caution in patients with severe or unstable cardiovascular disease, orthostatic hypotension, or uncontrolled blood pressure disorders. 6) Patients with cerebral or coronary issues, Sjögren's syndrome, Raynaud's syndrome, or scleroderma are at risk for vascular insufficiency.	
PROTOCOL INDEX	Epistaxis (UP-9)	
MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION		
ADULT		PEDIATRIC
Epistaxis with Active Bleeding 2 Sprays in the Effected Nostril; Followed by Direct Pressure		NOT LISTED