Ipratropium Bromide 0.5 mg and Albuterol Sulfate 3 mg Inhalation Solution

Ipratropium Bromide and Albuterol Sulfate Inhalation Solution contains: 0.5 mg (1.1% of ipratropium bromide) and 3 mg (0.1%) of albuterol sulfate (equivalent to 2.5 mg (0.083%) of albuterol base) and 0.5 mg (0.017%) of sodium lactate. The active components in Ipratropium Bromide and Albuterol Sulfate Inhalation Solution are albuterol and ipratropium bromide, respectively.

Ipratropium bromide is a quaternary ammonium compound, chemically related to atropine. It has a molecular weight of 576.7 and the empirical formula is (C₁₃H₂₃NO₅+H⁺). Ipratropium bromide is freely soluble in water and lower alcohols, and insoluble in lipophilic solvents such as ether, benzenes, and chloroform. It has a pKa of 3.9 and is the H⁺ salt of (endo,syn)-, (±)-α,α′-diol sulfate (2:1) (salt). Ipratropium bromide is a clear, colorless solution. It does not require dilution prior to administration by nebulization. For Ipratropium Bromide and Albuterol Sulfate Inhalation Solution, the other nebulization required, the amount delivered to the lungs will depend on patient factors, the jet nebulizer utilized, and comparison performance. Using the Pari LC plus™ nebulizer (with four-mouths or mouthpiece) connected to a MEDICAL™ nebulizer system under in vitro conditions, the mean delivered dose from the mouthpiece (nominal dose) was approximately 45% of albuterol and 42% of ipratropium bromide at a mean flow rate of 0.1 L/min. The mean nebulization time was 15 minutes or less. Ipratropium Bromide and Albuterol Sulfate Inhalation Solution should be administered from jet nebulizers at adequate flow rates, four-mouths or mouthpiece (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION). CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY Ipratropium Bromide and Albuterol Sulfate Inhalation Solution is a combination of two medicines called bronchodilators, Ipratropium Bromide, and Albuterol Sulfate Inhalation Solution. The prime action of β-adrenergic drugs is to stimulate membrane receptors, which then stimulate adenyl cyclase, the enzyme that catalyzes the formation of cyclic-3',5'-adenosine monophosphate (cAMP). The increase in cAMP results in the relaxation of the smooth muscle of the airways.

The active components in Ipratropium Bromide and Albuterol Sulfate Inhalation Solution are albuterol and ipratropium bromide, respectively. Albuterol is a β₂-adrenergic bronchodilator chemically described as (±)-α,α′-diol sulfate (2:1) (salt). It is a white crystalline powder, soluble in water and slightly soluble in ethanol. The structural formula is shown below.

Albuterol Sulfate Inhalation Solution is a combination of two medicines called bronchodilators, Ipratropium Bromide, and Albuterol Sulfate Inhalation Solution. The prime action of β-adrenergic drugs is to stimulate membrane receptors, which then stimulate adenyl cyclase, the enzyme that catalyzes the formation of cyclic-3',5'-adenosine monophosphate (cAMP). The increase in cAMP results in the relaxation of the smooth muscle of the airways.

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