

DRUG CARDS | DAILY



NAME(S): **Generic:** benazepril (ben AY ze pril) | **Brand:** Lotensin

PHARMACOLOGIC & THERAPEUTIC CLASS: Anti-hypertensive | Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme (ACE) Inhibitor

DOSAGE FORM & STRENGTH: **Tablet:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg, 40 mg

INDICATION(S) & DOSING(S): ADULTS

1. **Hypertension:** Tx range b/t 10-40 mg/day PO divided qd-bid. Initiate at 10 mg PO qd with a max dose of 80 mg/day. If pt is on a diuretic initiate at 5 mg PO qd.
- **OFF LABEL | Heart Failure:** Tx range b/t 5-20 mg PO qd. Initiate 5 mg PO qd with a max of 20 mg/day.

INDICATION(S) & DOSING(S): PEDIATRICS (6 years of age and older)

1. **Hypertension:** Tx wt based dosing range b/t 0.1-0.6 mg/kg/dose PO qd. Initiate at 0.2 mg/kg/dose PO qd up to 10 mg/day w/ a max of 0.6 mg/kg/day up to 40 mg/day.

MECHANISM OF ACTION & PHARMACOLOGY

- **MOA:** Competitively inhibits the angiotensin 1 converting enzyme (ACE). Inhibition of the enzyme prevents the conversion of angiotensin I → angiotensin II which is a potent vasoconstrictor. The decrease of angiotensin II also increases renin activity and reduces the secretion of aldosterone. | **Absorption** is rapid at 37% w/ minimal changes if taken w/ or w/o food. | Rapidly hepatically **metabolized** to the active metabolite (benazeprilat). | 20% is **excreted** through the urine as the active metabolite and 12% as other metabolites. | Regarding the **onset of action**, the peak effect occurs w/in 1-2 hours after 2-20 mg dose. | The **time to peak** of the parent drug is b/t 0.5-1 hour and the active metabolite is 1-2 hours (fasting) and 2-4 hours (non-fasting). | **Duration of action** regarding the reduction of the ACE activity is 24 hours w/ >90% of ACE activity halted after a 5-20 mg dose. | **Half-life elimination** for the drug is ~5 hours in children and ~22 hours in adults. The active metabolite is 10-11 hours. | The active metabolite and the drug is ~95-97% **protein bound** respectively.

SPECIAL POPULATIONS & CONSIDERATIONS

- **African Americans:** Decreased efficacy when used as monotherapy. | **Renal Impairment:** If CrCl <30 or on hemodialysis (HD) initiate at 5 mg qd w/ max of 40 mg/day. | **Hepatic Impairment:** No adjustment needed. | **Elderly:** Consider lower doses. | **Contraindicated or exercise caution:** Hx of angioedema from ACE inh, African Americans, renal impairment, severe CHF, CAD, and others. | **Pregnancy:** Avoid use. Risk of fetal and neonatal harm/death in 2nd and 3rd trimester. | **Lactation:** No known risk/harm based on limited data. May use.

SIDE EFFECTS

- **Common:** Cough, fatigue, dizziness, hypotension, hyperkalemia, ↑BUN or Cr, photosensitivity, & hyperuricemia
- **Serious:** Angioedema (head/neck/intestine), severe hyperkalemia/hypotension, agranulocytosis, neutropenia, Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), renal impairment/failure, & others.

BLACK BOX WARNING: Fetal toxicity – D/c benazepril ASAP if pregnancy is detected due to direct action on renin-angiotensin system which affected leads to fetal injury/death to fetus.



DRUG INTERACTIONS

- **Characteristics to consider:** Angioedema, antihypertensive agents, decreased renal activity, hyperkalemia, hypoglycemia, & hyponatremia.
- **Drugs to avoid:** Clonidine, tacrolimus, telmisartan, valsartan, aliskiren, guanfacine, irbesartan, to name a few.
- **Monitor or modify treatment when using the following:** Almotriptan, acyclovir, amphetamines, aripiprazole, armodafinil, aspirin, clozapine, diclofenac, doxepin, nabumetone, mirtazepine, tizanidine, to name a few.

MONITORING PARAMETERS

- Blood pressure (General as well as follow American Diabetes Association guidelines in patients w/ diabetes & HTN), BUN, creatinine, electrolytes, and WBC if pt is renally impaired.

PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

- Benazepril is commonly used to treat **high blood pressure in children and adults** and also has off label uses in heart failure for adults.
- It should not be used if pregnant and must be discontinued as soon as possible if pregnancy is determined.
- **Wait 36 hours** before taking if pt as been on **Entresto** or medications that contain **sacubitril**.
- Drink plenty of water when on benazepril and if a dose is missed, skip the dose if it is almost time for the next dose.
- Do not use potassium supplements or salt substitutes unless specifically instructed by MD to do so.
- After **sitting down** or **lying down** for a period of time, **avoid getting up too fast** to avoid **orthostatic hypertension**.

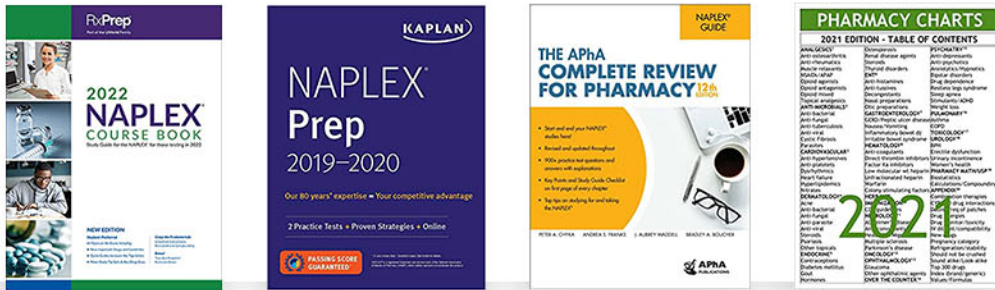
REFERENCE(S)

1. <https://online.epocrates.com/drugs/91010/benazepril/Monograph>
2. <https://www.drugs.com/ppa/benazepril.html>
3. JNC 8 Algorithm. <https://thepafp.org/website/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/2014-JNC-8-Hypertension.pdf>
4. Ahajournals.org Hypertension Clinical Practice Guidelines 2020. <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/pdf/10.1161/HYPERTENSIONAHA.120.15026>

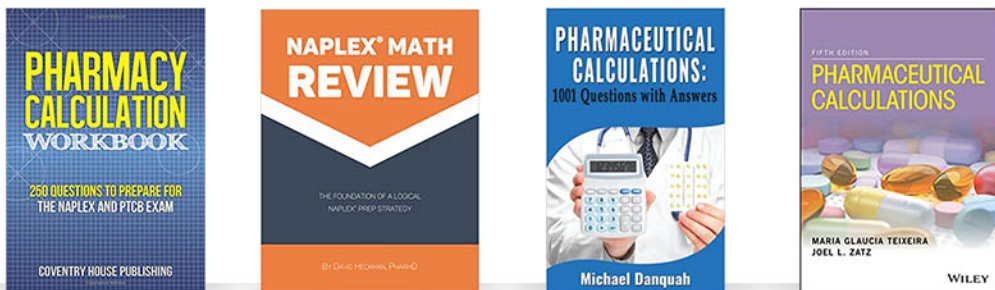


PREPARE FOR SUCCESS!

Comprehensive (NAPLEX)



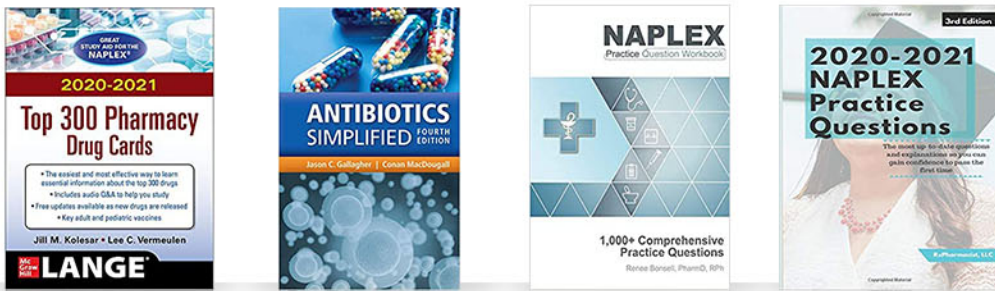
Calculations (NAPLEX)



Pharmacy Law (MPJE)



Supplemental



DRUG CARDS DAILY

Monday at 7 am EST
(6 am CST, 4 am PST)

HEY NEW GRAD!

So you landed that perfect job offer or got the perfect match for your PGY1 and now the **ONLY** thing standing in your way is passing the NAPLEX and MPJE.

Here are some NAPLEX & MPJE prep recommendations to help you do everything you can to **pass the first time!**

HEY STUDENT!

When I was P1 one of the best pieces of advice I got from those before me was to use a NAPLEX Prep book while learning each topic.

This helps focus your learning and the repetition helps to retain info and indirectly prepare you for the NAPLEX

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