



What is propranolol?

- It is a medication used to treat abnormal heart rhythms.



How long will my child need to take propranolol?

- Give this medication to your child unless you are told to stop by your child's healthcare provider.
- Continue to give this medication even if your child feels well.



How does my child take propranolol?

- Propranolol comes as a pill or a liquid.
- Your child's medication schedule: _____
- If possible, give this medication with food.



Are there interactions between propranolol and other medications?

- Propranolol interacts with your child's heart rhythm. Other medications may do the same thing.
- Talk with your child's healthcare provider before giving any new medications, over-the-counter medications or natural supplements.
- Some products may change the way propranolol works, which could be dangerous.



What are some common side effects?

- Fatigue
- Reduced ability to exercise
- Diarrhea
- Dizziness
- Cold hands and feet
- Worsening asthma or wheezing
- Headache
- Upset stomach



What are some rare but serious side effects?

- Sometimes propranolol can cause low blood sugar in infants and young children.
- Signs of low blood sugar may include:
 - Pale color, sweating, cold and clammy skin, increased fussiness and irritability, lethargy and confusion.
 - Rarely, low blood sugar causes seizures.

These are not all of the side effects that may happen. If you have questions about side effects or want medical advice about side effects, call your child's provider.



When should I call my child's provider?

Call your child's provider if they are not eating/drinking well, have ongoing dizziness, vomiting (throwing up) or diarrhea.

- Call if your child misses or vomits (throws up) 2 feedings in a row.
- Call if your child misses 2 doses in a row.
- Call before your child has any type of surgery.
- **Call 911 or your local emergency responder if your child has severe or ongoing vomiting, is breathing quickly, seems lethargic, does not respond to your voice or touch or has a seizure.**

If you think your child had an overdose, call your poison control center or get medical care right away. Be ready to tell or show what was taken, how much and when it happened.