TIMOLOL

**DESCRIPTION**

Timolol is a beta-adrenergic antagonist. It is used to treat high blood pressure (hypertension), chronic stable angina, and glaucoma.

**PHARMACOLOGY**

Timolol is a cardioselective beta-blocker, which means it selectively blocks the beta-1 receptors in the heart, reducing heart rate and blood pressure without significantly affecting the bronchial and vascular beta-2 receptors.

**PHARMACOKINETICS**

Timolol is rapidly absorbed following oral administration and is extensively metabolized in the liver. About 1% of an oral dose is excreted unchanged in the urine. The half-life of timolol is approximately 4 hours.

**INDICATIONS AND USAGE**

Timolol is indicated in the treatment of elevated intraocular pressure in open-angle glaucoma or in ocular hypertension, and in the treatment of intermittent or chronic angle-closure glaucoma that is unresponsive to conventional therapy.

**CONTRAINDICATIONS**

Timolol is contraindicated in patients with severe cardiac impairment, asthma, bronchospastic diseases, or a known hypersensitivity to any component of the product.

**WARNINGS**

Timolol can cause respiratory symptoms in some patients with obstructive airway disease or to those taking theophylline.

**ADVERSE REACTIONS**

The most common adverse reactions associated with timolol include headache, dizziness, and dry mouth. Less common reactions include fatigue, constipation, and asthenia.

**PRECAUTIONS**

Monitor patients for changes in cardiac function, especially for those with cardiovascular disease. Patients should be monitored for signs of bronchospasm.

**DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**

Timolol should be administered orally as a single dose. The usual adult dose is 0.25 to 5 mg/d, with a maximum dose of 10 mg/d. Treatment should be individualized according to the patient's response.