Neonatal





MORPHINE Analgesia and Sedation

Read in conjunction with **Disclaimer**

A HIGH RISK Medication

<u>1 mg = 1000 micrograms</u>

Formulary: Restricted										
Presentation	Syringe (morphine sulfate): 1000 microgram/mL Oral solution (morphine hydrochloride): 1000 microgram/mL									
Classification	Opioid analgesic									
	Analgesia									
Indication	SedationNeonation	on al Abstinence S	yndrome (NAS)	– see <u>Morphine</u>	NAS protocol					
Special Considerations	 Opioid-naïve infants are at risk of cardiorespiratory depression, particularly if they are breathing spontaneously. Use with caution in patients with hypersensitivity reactions to other opioids. Tolerance may develop after prolonged use a weap slowly. 									
Monitoring	 Cardiao delay ir Monitor 	c and respiratory n passage of sto r NAS scores in	v status, urine ou ol. opioid-depender	itput, abdominal nt infants.	distension or					
	Fluids: Glucose 5%, Glucose 10%, Sodium chloride 0.45%, Sodium chloride 0.9%									
	Compatibility with Heparin									
		Sodium chloride 0.9%	Glucose 5%	Glucose 10%	Sodium chloride 0.45%					
Compatibility	With Heparin	Stable for 24 hours at room temperature	No stability information (avoid use)	No stability information (avoid use)	No stability information (avoid use)					
	Without Heparin	Stable for 48 hours at room temperature	Stable for 48 hours at room temperature	Stable for 24Stable for 24hours at roomhours at roomtemperaturetemperature						
	Y-site: Refer to KEMH Neonatal Medication Guideline Y-Site IV Compatibility in Neonates									
Interactions	Combination use with other CNS depressants can increase the opioid effect - increasing the risk of respiratory depression and sedation.									

Side Effects	Respiratory depression, decreased gastrointestinal motility, hypotension, bradycardia, urinary retention.					
Storage & Stability	Schedule 8 Medication					
	Syringe: Store at room temperature, below 25°C Oral solution: Store at room temperature, below 25°C					
Comments	 Withdraw/wean slowly following prolonged use. Respiratory depression / apnoea can be reversed with <u>naloxone</u>. <u>Naloxone</u> is contraindicated in opioid dependent infants. 					

	Presentation (for oral use) Oral solution: 1000 microgram/mL morphine hydrochloride							
		Analgesia / Sedation ** For oral doses less than 100 microg – prescriber to annotate medication order with "dilution required" in 'additional information' section on medication chart. See Preparation section below for dilution instructions. ** 100 to 200 microg/kg/dose every 4 to 6 hours						
	Dosage	Oral doses recommended to be rounded to nearest 50 micrograms. Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS)						
		See Neonatal Morphine NAS Protocol						
		Dose adjustment						
ORAL		 Adjust dose according to response and adverse effects. Renal and/or hepatic impairment: No specific dosage adjustments provided. May affect metabolism and excretion. 						
		Dilution required for doses less than 100 microg:						
		WARNING: error prone dilution – take extra care						
	Preparation	Dilution:						
	-	 Draw up 1 mL (1000 microg) of morphine oral solution and dilute to a final volume of 10 mL with sterile water. <i>Concentration now equal to</i> 100 microg/mL. Measure required dose and discard any unused solution. 						
	Administration	 Draw prescribed dose into oral/enteral syringe Can be given Oral/OGT/NGT May be given anytime in relation to feeds 						

		ANALGESIA / SEDATION - CONTINUOUS INFUSION			
	Presentation (for IV use)	Syringe: 1000 microg/mL morphine sulfate			
Z	Dosage	 Analgesia / Sedation – Continuous IV infusion 10 to 40 microg/kg/hour See Preparation section below and <u>Appendix 1</u> for information how to prescribe morphine on the Variable Rate Infusion Chart. Dose adjustment Adjust dose according to response and adverse effects. Renal and/or hepatic impairment: No specific dosage adjustments provided. May affect metabolism and 			
CONTINUOUS INTRAVENOUS INFUSI	Preparation	 Continuous IV infusion See <u>Appendix 1</u> for examples on how continous morphine infusion should be prescribed on the Variable Rate Infusion Chart. Use IV Infusion prepared by CIVAS Pharmacy where available. Sodium chloride 0.9% is the only fluid that has stability data when combined with both heparin and morphine. See compatibility table on page 1 for more information. Dilution: Draw up 500 microg (0.5 mL) per kilogram of baby's weight and make up to a final volume of 50 mL with a compatible fluid. Concentration = 10 microg/kg/hour = 1 mL/hour. Example: To prepare an infusion for a 780 g infant Weight = 0.78 kg Dose in Infusion = 500 microg x 0.78 kg = 390 microg Dilute 390 microg morphine to 50mL with compatible fluid. Fluid restricted infants Continuous infusions can be made double, quadruple, etc strength if required for fluid restricted infants. Ensure medication order is clearly annotated with the strength of the infusion. See <u>Appendix 1</u>. Pay close attention to the change in infusion rate when changing strength. 			
	Administration	IV infusion: Infuse at the prescribed rate via syringe driver pump.			

		ANALGESIA / SEDATION – IV PUSH					
NSH	Presentation (for IV use)	Syringe: 1000 microg/mL morphine sulfate					
	Dosage	Analgesia / Sedation – Intermittent IV Push	-				
S		100 to 200 microg/kg/dose every 4 to 6 hours					
б		Dose adjustment					
AVENC		 Adjust dose according to response and adverse effects Renal and/or hepatic impairment: No specific dosage adjustments provided. May affect metabolism and excretion. 					
Ë	Preparation	For doses 100 microg or greater:					
Ζ		Administer undiluted.					
ENT		For intermittent IV doses less than 100 micrograms the following dilution should be used:					
ERMITTE		 Draw up 1000 micrograms (1 mL) of morphine sulfate and make up to 10 mL total volume with sodium chloride 0.9%. 					
		Concentration now equal to 100 microgram/mL.					
E_	Administration	IV push:					
Ζ		IV Injection over 5 minutes.					
		Rapid IV administration may increase adverse effects.					

Appendix 1

Morphine continuous infusion example

Child and Adolescent Health Service Neonatology				ALLERGIES & ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS NI Known Unknown Yes – refer to NIMC (Tick appropriate box)				opriate box)	Med Rec. No:			
			Patient Name: Baby A			Date: 04/11/2024			Surname:			
INFUSION CHART			Gest Age 27 + 1			CGA 27+3			Forename:			
			BW 1220g	Working Wt 1220g				Gender: D.O.B				
MI	EDICATION ORDER		RATE CHANGE									
Date: 04/11/2024	Medication:	Date:		04/11/24								
Route: IV	Morphine	Time:		0915								
Dose in Infusion:	Dose/kg/time (at 1mL/hr):	Rate	(mL/hr):	1mL/hr								
610 microg	10 microg/kg/hour	Docto	or:	A. Dr								
Diluent: Glucose 10%	Dose Calculation: 500 microg x 1.22 kg	Nurse	9:	AN BN								
Final Volume:	Doctor name: A. Dr	Volun	ne Discarded:									
50 mL	Signature:											
Date: 05/11/2024 Medication: DOUBLE STRENGTH		Date:		05/11/24	Che	ck co	npatibilit	y with he	parin and	fluids.		
Route: IV	Morphine with 25 units Heparin Time:			0800								
Dose in Infusion:	Dose/kg/time (at 1mL/hr):	Rate	(mL/hr):	0.5 mL/hr	Dos	e/kg/	time will	change if	the conce	ntration i	s adjusted	I.
1220 microg	20 microg/kg/hour	Docto	or:	A. Dr	Indi	icate t	he steps	taken to	calculate t	he dose ir	the infus	ion.
Diluent: sodium chloride 0.9%	Dose Calculation: 500 microg x 1.22 kg x 2	Nurse	e:	AN BN	elei	arly la	hel if incr	eased co	rentratio	nie"DO		ENGTH"
Final Volume:	Doctor name: A. Dr	Volun	ne Discarded:									
50 mL	Signature:											
Date: 06/11/2024	Medication.QUADRUPLE STRENGTH	Date:		06/11/24								
Route: IV	Morphine	Time:		1050								
Dose in Infusion:	Dose/kg/time (at 1mL/hr): Rate		(mL/hr):	0.5mL/hr								
2240 microg 40 microg/kg/hour		Docto	or:	A. Dr								
Diluent: Glucose 5%	Dose Calculation: 500 microg x 1.22 kg x 4	Nurse	e:	AN BN								
Final Volume: 50mL	Doctor name: A. Dr Signature:	Volun	ne Discarded:									

MR828.02 / MR725.01 NEONATAL VARIABLE RATE INFUSION CHART

Related Policies, Procedures, and Guidelines

HDWA Mandatory Policies:

MP 0131/20: WA High Risk Medication Policy

Clinical Practice Guidelines:

CAHS Neonatology – Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS)

CAHS Neonatology - Intubation

CAHS Neonatology - Pain Assessment and Management

Pharmaceutical and Medicines Management Guidelines:

CAHS Neonatology – Medication Administration Guideline

High Risk Medicines

Schedule 4 Restricted (S4R) and Schedule 8 (S8) Medications

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Document history

Keywords	Morphine, morphine sulfate, morphine hydrochloride, analgesia, sedation								
Document Owner:	Chief Pharmacist								
Author/ Reviewer	KEMH & PCH Pharmacy/Neonatology Directorate								
Version Info:	V4.0 Renamed as Morphine (previously Morphine Sulfate). Updated Appendix 1 charting example. Addition of special considerations. Removal of NAS information – moved to its own protocol								
Date First Issued:	November 2013	November 2013 Last Reviewed: 05/11/2024 Review Date: 05/11/2029							
Endorsed by:	Neonatal Directorate Management Group Date: 25/02/2025								
NSQHS Standards Applicable:	Std 1: Clinical Governance Std 4: Medication Safety								
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