## **CAFFEINE CITRATE**

Trade Name	Caffeine Citrate Injection <sup>®</sup> Biomed Caffeine Citrate Oral <sup>®</sup> Biomed				
Class	Respiratory stimulant				
Mechanism of Action	Direct stimulation of CNS and respiratory centre, decreases sensitivity to CO <sub>2</sub> , relaxes smooth muscle in bronchial wall. Stimulates glycogeno-lysis and lipolysis				
Indications	Prophylaxis and treatment of apnoea of prematurity Assists with weaning from ventilation				
Contraindications	Hypersensitivity to caffeine Use with caution in patients with cardiovascular disorders, hepatic or renal impairment or seizure disorders				
Supplied As	Caffeine Citrate 20mg/mL				
Dilution	<ul> <li>Oral: No dilution required</li> <li>IV: No dilution required in most instances.</li> <li>If the dose volume is &lt;0.5mL then will need to further dilute to 5mg/mL before infusing via the T34 pump</li> </ul>				
	Drug	Water Added	Final Volume	Concentration	
	2mL (40mg)	6mL	8mL	5mg/mL	
Dosage Interval	Prescribed as Caffeine Citrate         Loading dose: 20mg/kg         Maintenance: 7.5-15mg/kg         Start at 7.5mg/kg if ≥ 28 weeks at birth         Start at 10mg/kg if <28 weeks at birth         Bolus Dose: 5-10mg/kg         If apnoeas are not well controlled and the         maintenance dose is being increased then a bolus         may be ordered at the SMO's discretion         Maintenance to start the morning after the loading dose         Dose once a day at 10am for consistency				
	If on ≥15mg/kg/day and the baby is unstable the daily dose can be given 12 hourly at 1000 and 2200 (SMO decision)				
Administration	<ul> <li>Oral: Give with a feed if possible to reduce gastric irritation</li> <li>IV: Infusion over 30 min</li> <li>If caffeine is commenced IV switch to the oral route once the infant has reached half enteral feeds.</li> </ul>				
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Compatible With	Solution: Dextrose 5% and 10%, sodium chloride 0.9%		
	Y-site: Adrenaline, alprostadil, amikacin, aminophylline, benzylpenicillin, calcium gluconate, cefotaxime, clindamycin, dexamethasone, dobutamine, dopamine, doxapram, fentanyl, gentamicin, heparin ≤1u/mL, lidoocaine, lipid, meropenem, metoclopramide, morphine, naloxone, nitroprusside, pancuronium, phenobarbital, potassium chloride, sodium bicarbonate, TPN, vancomycin		
Incompatible With	Aciclovir, adenosine, furosemide, ibuprofen, mexilitine, pantoprazole		
Interactions	Ciprofloxacin, erythromycin and fluconazole may inhibit metabolism of caffeine citrate resulting in reduced clearance and higher than expected plasma concentrations of caffeine Phenytoin may increase caffeine clearance. Caffeine can antagonise the sedative effect of midazolam		
Monitoring	<b>Trough levels</b> : if apnoeas are uncontrolled or concern re side effects or dosing >15mg/kg/day Levels of 35mg/L (175 micromol/L) required for effective prophylaxis against apnoea after extubation <sup>2</sup> . Levels of 70mg/L (350 micromol/L) recorded without problems Previous therapeutic range reported as 40-150 micromol/L <sup>4</sup> Call the lab to have a green non-gel tube sent over for the caffeine level		
Stability	<ul> <li>IV: Check for precipitate. Ampoules single use.</li> <li>Further dilution to 5mg/ mL (if required due to the baby's small size) is safe and stable to use for immediate administration.</li> <li>Oral mixture: Check for precipitation prior to use. Discard one week after opening bottle (no preservative).</li> </ul>		
Storage	Store at room temperature <30°C. Do not refrigerate (precipitation can occur)		
Adverse Reactions	Tachycardia, vomiting, gastric irritation agitation, Overdose symptoms - arrhythmia and seizures.		
Metabolism	<ul><li>86% excreted unchanged in urine, 14% transformation to theophylline in liver. High reabsorption by renal tubules.</li><li>Half life 80-100 hours depending on gestation, decreasing to 6 hours after 60 weeks post-conceptual age.</li></ul>		
Comments	Caffeine Citrate 5mg/kg is equivalent to 2.5mg/kg Caffeine Base. Review babies who are transferred from other units and are on caffeine and prescribe as caffeine citrate according to our protocol and not caffeine base. Flush IV tubing with 0.9% NaCl before and after administration		

	Outpatient scripts Prior to discharge check which community pharmacy is to be used and contact that pharmacy to ensure they have a supply. On the prescription write "unstable medicine, dispense weekly" (contains no preservative)		
References	<ol> <li>Scanlon et al, ADC 1992, 67:425-8</li> <li>Clin Pharmacol Ther 1997, 61:628-40</li> <li>Cochrane Library: Caffeine vs Theophylline 1998</li> <li>Paed Clin North Am 1981 28:113-33</li> <li>Steer PA. Archives Dis Child Fetal Neonatal Ed. 2004; 89 F499-503</li> <li>NEJM 2006 CAP Trial 354;2112-21</li> <li>NEJM 2007 CAP Trial Long Term 357</li> <li>Neofax in www.micromedexsolutions.com</li> <li>Trissels Compatibility Data in www.micromedexsolutions.com</li> <li>www.nzf.org.nz</li> <li>www.anmfonline.org</li> </ol>		
Updated By	N Austin A Lynn, B Robertshawe A Lynn, B Robertshawe, F Robertson A Lynn, B Robertshawe, N Austin SMO Decision 7.5mg/kg start dose A Lynn, B Robertshawe A Lynn, B Robertshawe, M Young A Lynn, M Wallentstein, B Robertshaw	Jan 2000 March 2008, July 2008 (change label) May 2009 (T34 pumps) August 2010 (caffeine citrate) July 2011 June 2012 (re-order profile) Sept 2015 outpatient scripts Aug 2016 outpatient scripts we July 2020 (update and revision) May 2023 (routine review)	

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