MORPHINE - Neonatal Substance Withdrawal

Trade Name	RA Morph® - currently unavailable March 2024
	Morphine Sulphate Oral Liquid (Wockhardt) March 2024 (sect 29)
Class	Opioid analgesic
Mechanism of Action	Binds μ opioid receptors in the central nervous system.
Indications	Withdrawal from Maternal Opioid medications:
	Using the Eat, Sleep Console tool for assessment, with bedside and
	team huddles. • Yes responses to the Eat/Sleep assessments, AND
	Consolability scale is 3 on 2 consecutive assessments, AND
	No improvement with non-pharmacological measures
Contraindications	Hypersensitivity to morphine. Use with caution in patients with raised intracranial pressure, hepatic or renal impairment, cardiac arrhythmia, hypotension or breathing difficulties.
Supplied As	Morphine Hydrochloride 1 mg/ mL oral mixture (RA Morph®)
Caution: see	Morphine Sulphate 10 mg/ 5 mL (= 2 mg /mL) (Wockhardt)
comments section	
Dilution	N/A
Dosage	Initial Dosing
	Morphine 0.3mg/kg/DAY in 6 divided doses (ie: 4 hourly) if the 3-4hrly ESC Score is: Eat =Yes, Sleep = Yes, Consolability =3
	Morphine at 0.4mg/kg/DAY in 6 divided doses (ie: 4 hourly) if the 3-4hrly ESC Score is: Eat =Yes, Sleep = Yes, Consolability = 3 and polypharmacy and high dose methadone antenatally
	Increasing the Dose
	Increase by 0.1mg/kg/DAY increments, but, consider Increasing by 0.2mg/kg/DAY increment if polypharmacy or high dose methadone antenatally If on 0.8mg/kg/DAY and not controlled, consider adding in phenobarbitone depending on the maternal drugs used
	Reducing the Dose
	When stable for 48 hours the first change is not a reduction in the overall daily dose but an increase in the dose interval. Give the same daily dose in mg/kg/DAY in 4 divided doses ie: 6 hourly as opposed to 4 hourly When stable for 48 hours after the interval change Reduce dose by 0.02mls per dose. Review every 48 hours as inpatient Review 1-2 times a week for outpatients
	If this rate of reduction is not tolerated then reduce the dose by 10% instead

Interval	Start 4 hourly, then change to 6 hourly when there has been 48 hours of stability on the ESC scoring without changing the total mg/kg/day
Administration	Oral and given before a feed
	 The solution is very bitter and may induce vomiting. If the infant has a large vomit within 10 minutes of being given a dose – repeat the dose If the infant has a large vomit more than 10 minutes after the dose – give an extra half dose If the infant vomits 20 – 30 minutes after the dose or after the feed - do not repeat the dose
Compatible With	N/A
Incompatible With	N/A
Monitoring	Oral morphine doses greater than 0.8mg/kg/day require that the infant has cardiorespiratory monitoring as the dose is introduced
	Bowel and urinary output (especially at higher doses).
Stability	Discard 6 months after opening or as per manufacturer's expiry. (which ever date is shortest)
Storage	Controlled Drug Cupboard
Adverse Reactions	Respiratory depression, bradycardia, hypotension, ileus and delayed gastric emptying, urinary retention, sweating, nausea and vomiting, development of tolerance. Seizures (higher doses).
	Naloxone reverses effects. Mechanical Ventilation may be preferable if narcotic effects are required.
Metabolism	Hepatic conversion to glucuronide metabolites which are renally excreted. Variable pharmacokinetics. Elimination half life approximately 9 hours.
Interactions	Morphine decreases effects of diuretics by inducing release of ADH. Morphine may increase zidovudine levels by competitively inhibiting glucuronidation or directly inhibiting metabolism.
Comments	In March 2024 medication shortage required a temporary switch to using the Wockhardt brand of Morphine Sulphate Liquid 10 mg /5 mL (equivalent to 2 mg/ mL) which is a section 29 medication.
	RA-Morph® and Morphine Sulphate (Wockhardt) are both presented as a clear colourless or pale-yellow solution.
	They are both sugar and alcohol free.
	Note: It is recommended that Oramorph® another alternative oral morphine liquid product should not be stocked in NICU because this product contains 10% alcohol.

	Outpatient's prescriptions for morphine must be written on a Controlled Drug Prescription form.
	Morphine for NSW infants is prescribed on a weekly basis.
	The dose of morphine should be reduced by 0.05mL per dose 1-2 times a week.
	The total volume prescribed should include an extra 2mL in excess of the volume expected to be used over the 7 day period in order to allow for some loss associated with the drawing up process. (approximately 0.05mL /oral syringe).
	In order to permit the pharmacist to dispense a greater volume than that expected from the dose prescribed instructions for administration on the prescription should include the words "as instructed."
	Eg Rx Morphine Sulphate Oral Solution (TWO mg/mL)
	Sig Zero point two (0.2) mL every six hours as instructed
	Mitte Six point six (6.6) mL
References	 Neofax in www.micromedexsolutions.com Medicines for Children RCPCH. ADC 2000;83:F101-3 The Journal of Clinical Pharmacology 2016, 56(8) 1009–1018
Updated By	A Lynn and B Robertshawe September 2007 A Lynn, B Robertshawe Nov 2012 (re-order profile) N Austin, K Hougland, M Wallenstein, B Robertshawe Dec 2021 A Lynn, N Austin June 2022 – clarify dosing per DAY, morphine sticker B Dixon, N Austin, B Robertshawe April 2024 (Temporary change of oral brand)