|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Patient’s Name: | |
| D.O.B: | NHS No: |
| Address: |  |
| GP: |  |
| Practice: |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Latest eGFR: | Date: |

Adjustments within dose ranges should be justified by

|  |
| --- |
| **Allergies / Sensitivities:** |
| **Special Instructions:** Document any analgesic patch (type, strength & location). |

symptoms and any current or previous medicines administered. Please record these in the patients’ Clinical Record.

# NB. ONLY PRESCRIBE AND ADMINISTER THOSE MEDICATIONS CLINICALLY INDICATED

***Community prescriber:*** *Complete & save as document in RiO / S1 before printing. Where a patients’ GP uses EMIS please also email a copy to the practice generic admin NHSmail marked “For Information”.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date author- ised | Name & Form of Drug | | PRN Dose or Range \* | Route | Minimal Interval | Seek advice before exceeding | PRINT name against each prescribed drug |
|  | MORPHINE SULFATE  INJ. (Check vial strength prior to administering) | Opioid naïve | 1.25 - 2.5mg | SC | 1 hour | If titrating  6 doses in 24hrs |  |
| Pain, breathlessness, cough | |  | SC | 1 hour | If on driver or patch  4 doses in 24hrs |
|  | HALOPERIDOL INJ. 5mg / ml  Nausea, vomiting, delirium | | 0.5 - 1.5mg | SC | 4hrs | 4 doses in 24hrs |  |
|  | HYOSCINE BUTYLBROMIDE  INJ. [Buscopan® ] 20mg / ml Distressing oral or chest secretions, or abdominal colic | | 20mg | SC | 4hrs | 4 doses in 24hrs |  |
|  | MIDAZOLAM INJ. 10mg / 2ml  Anxiety, agitation, breathlessness | | 2.5 - 5mg | SC | 1 hour | 4 doses in 24hrs |  |
|  | WATER FOR INJECTION  To flush line | | 0.5ml | SC | None |  |  |
|  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |

# Once printed, delete discontinued medicines with a single line, sign & date, using a pen

HHFT April 2023 – Provided by Southern Health

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **For Specialist Palliative Care Advice Out of Hours contact the team covering the patient’s GP practice** | | | |
| Countess of Brecknock, Andover | 01264 835288 | Oakhaven Hospice, Lymington | 01590 670346 |
| Mountbatten Hospice, Hampshire | 02382 548860 | Rowans Hospice, Portsmouth | 02392 250001 |
| St Michael’s Hospice, Basingstoke | 01256 844744 | Salisbury Hospice | 01722 425113 |
| The Beacon Centre (9am-5pm) | 01252 729440 | Macmillan Unit, Christchurch Hospital | 01202 705470 |
| Phyllis Tuckwell Hospice (24 hour) | 01252 729400 | (Out of hours | 01202 705291) |
| St Wilfrid’s Hospice, Chichester | 01243 775302 | Midhurst SPC Team (8.30am – 8.30pm) 01730 811121 | |
| Winchester Hospice | 01962 825344 |  | |

**Golden Rules**

* Assess and diagnose the cause of symptoms before planning symptom management.
* Treat potentially reversible causes, where appropriate e.g. constipation, retention or dressing a pressure ulcer.
* Always consider non-drug approaches e.g. positioning, a calm environment, information for patient, carers &/or family. They are as important as the use of drugs.

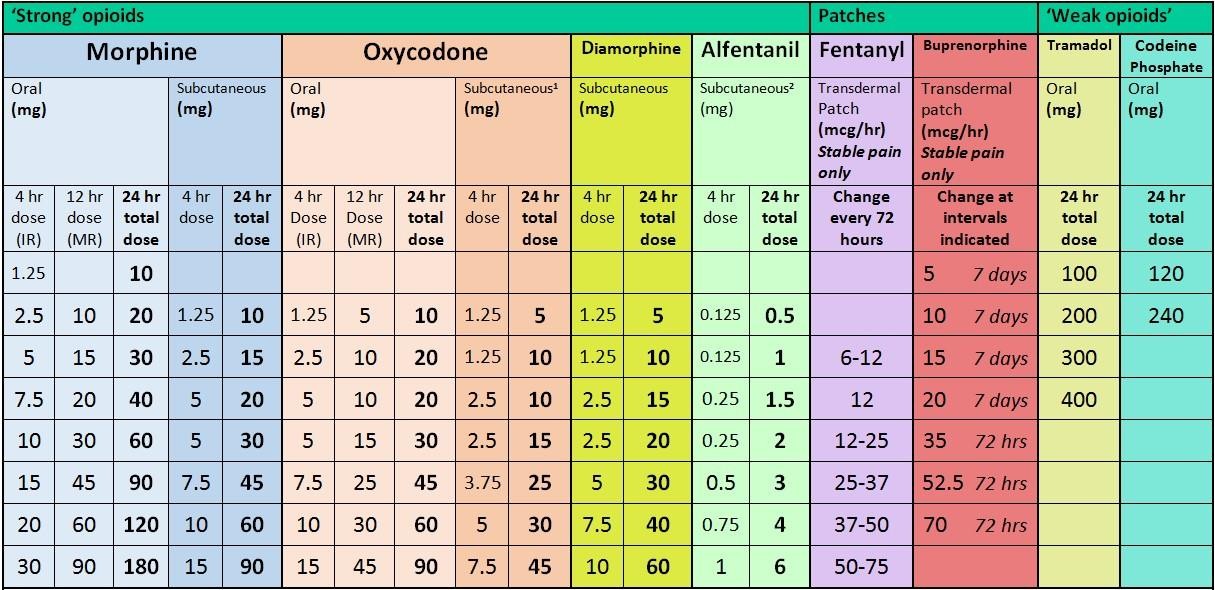
# Recording

* Record drug, dose given and “**reason for use**” in the electronic clinical record.

- Record a description of where, when, how bad and your reasoning, particularly for patients unable to communicate §. Writing solely “pain” or “agitation” is poor record keeping and is not clinically helpful.

# General Points

* Generally injections do not work any better than oral medication. Cases where oral medications are not absorbed are rare, though this may happen towards the end of life alongside swallowing becoming more difficult.



**Opioid Conversion Chart**

**Wessex Palliative Physicians Handbook of Palliative Care 9th edition 2019**

**1Some units recommend a 1:1 conversion from CSCI morphine to CSCI oxycodone rather than the 2:1 conversion in the table above**

**2Some units recommend an 18:1 conversion from PO morphine to CSCI alfentanil rather than the 30:1 conversion above**

**\*Seek specialist advice when doses are greater than the equivalent of 120- 200mg of oral morphine in 24hours.**

* Appropriate opioid use at the end of life does not shorten life, but uncontrolled pain can. Rarely, dying patients may experience distress when symptoms cannot be controlled, despite expert palliative care advice / involvement. In these rare circumstances, some patients may require sedating medication to diminish awareness of their discomfort.
* Medicines with a sedating effect: monitor the dose to ensure that it is the minimum required to relieve distress. Medication used in this way does not shorten life.

# Pain assessment in cognitive impairment §

* Patients may be slower to express pain, less able to localise it, or express it differently (e.g. aggression towards themselves or others). If so, use an observational scale such as the PAINAD (particularly for patients with dementia) which can be found [here](https://geriatricpain.org/painad).
* For further advice speak to a local end of life dementia CNS or Learning Disability team.

# Exceptions to [Normal Anticipatory Meds](https://www.futureplanning.org.uk/eolmedsworksheet.html)

* Renal Failure: if eGFR is below 30 drug accumulation, particularly of morphine, may lead to increased side effects. Please seek advice as necessary.
* If previously taking oral oxycodone use SC oxycodone (10mg/1ml at ½ oral dose) where possible.
* The same applies for Levetiracetam (100mg/ml at same dose). Where this is not available, and for replacement of other oral anticonvulsants, CSCI midazolam should be considered.
* Patients with intra-cranial pathology (brain metastases, CVA, dementia) appear more sensitive to Haloperidol CNS side effects, in these cases lower doses or use alternative medications e.g. cyclizine, metoclopramide or levomepromazine depending upon the cause of nausea
* Anti-psychotics are best avoided in patients with Parkinson’s disease or PSP. Use cyclizine 1st line for N&V in these patients.