

Fentanyl PCA Guidelines - via Fresenius Kabi Agilia PCA syringe pump

Fentanyl is a potent opioid that can be used as an alternative to morphine.

Indications for use

- Patients with renal impairment.
- Patients with hepatic impairment.
- True allergy to morphine (rare).
- Severe Morphine intolerance: uncontrolled nausea, dysphoria or severe pruritus.

Presentation

- Glass vials, solution concentration 50 micrograms Fentanyl per ml.
- Availability: 2ml (small vials) and 10ml (large vials).
- ❖ 500mcgs Fentanyl in 10 ml.

Preparation

Add Fentanyl 1,000 micrograms (*Two x 10 ml large vials: total 20 mls of 50mcgs/ml*) to 30mls Sodium chloride 0.9% drawn up into a 50ml luer lock syringe to make a total volume of 50ml.

- = 1,000 micrograms divided by 50mls.
- = Final concentration 20 micrograms/ml.
- Check and Label syringe as per NHSL policy, (24hour expiry).
- Check prescription on Hepma and PCA prescription chart.
- Program Fresenius Kabi Agilia PCA syringe pump; only if you have completed specific pump training program.
- On programming pump ensure you select the correct make of syringe. The pump default is BD Plastipak which is our current stock luer lock 50ml syringe.
- Prime PCA extension set (requires anti siphon and anti reflux valve) currently Alaris Extension Set (Ref 30852).
- Review program against prescription chart and syringe with colleague and sign on checking together. Lock pump cover.

Standard Prescription Fentanyl PCA Regime

20 microgram bolus = 1ml 5 minute lockout

(20 micrograms of Fentanyl is approximately equivalent to 1mg of morphine)

Changing PCA Syringe

- Can only be changed by staff trained to do so.
- PCA syringes should be changed every 24 hours if prescription to continue.
- ❖ PCA giving sets can be in situ for up to 72 hours and then require renewal if prescription to continue.

Discontinuing the PCA

- Two nurses must verify and destroy all remaining drug, emptying the syringe into a sharps bin details should be recorded on PCA chart.
- Oral analgesia must be prescribed and administered prior to removal of the device.

No background infusion usually, except on prescription by an anaesthetist. **Any background infusion requires level one monitored bed.** Requires same 2 hourly observation management as Morphine PCA.

Notify Acute Pain Service of patient for review or on call Anaesthetist out of hours (Page 003).

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