Name of Trust / logo

Memo (for local adaptation) - shortage of supply

To:
From:
Date:

Re: Diamorphine injection 5 and 10mg

Description of product affected

Diamorphine is licensed for the treatment of severe pain associated with surgical procedures, myocardial infarction or pain in the terminally ill and for the relief of dyspnoea in acute pulmonary oedema.[1] It is also used for labour pain in obstetrics and in women having a Caesarean Section. [2] In addition, a small number of people in the UK may be receiving diamorphine for the management of opioid addiction.[3]

Background

Accord have ongoing issues at their manufacturing plant in Europe and have been unable to support the UK with stock of diamorphine 5mg and 10mg injection, since summer 2019, this is not expected to resolve until summer 2020. Wockhardt, the only other UK supplier, have partially been supporting the UK market, with secondary care having to significantly reduce usage to ensure enough stock remains for primary care. Wockhardt experienced a delivery delay of their active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) and will also go out of stock of diamorphine 5mg from early March and 10mg from mid-March 2020. The anticipated resolution date for the Wockhardt out of stock is early April 2020. Both primary and secondary care will have to prepare for a complete out of stock of diamorphine 5mg and 10mg injection. Other strengths of diamorphine injection are not affected but there is not enough stock of these to support an increase in demand.

Alternative agents and management options

The UK is the only country that uses diamorphine for medicinal analgesic purposes. Diamorphine is metabolised to morphine and in terms of analgesic efficacy and effect on mood, it has no clinical advantages over morphine by oral or subcutaneous/intramuscular routes.[4] In addition, morphine injection is less costly than diamorphine and does not have to be reconstituted. NICE guidance on the effective prescribing of strong opioids for pain in palliative care recommends initiating subcutaneous opioids with the lowest acquisition cost.[5] However, diamorphine is much more water soluble than morphine, and may be preferred to morphine in the very few patients where high dose injections are needed, as smaller volumes can be used.[4]

NICE however do support the preferential use of intrathecal or epidural diamorphine over morphine for women after a Caesarean section.[2] They also recommend that for women who have had intrathecal opioids, there should be a minimum hourly observation of respiratory rate, sedation and pain scores for at least 12 hours for diamorphine and 24 hours for morphine.

Action

Morphine 10mg injection is available and preservative-free versions are available for epidural use.

Clinicians will need to decide whether morphine or another opioid is most appropriate for each patient. Care is needed when switching from one opioid analgesic to another to ensure equipotent dosage.[6]

According to BNF 3mg of diamorphine given parenterally is approximately equivalent to 5mg of morphine given parenterally.[7] Therefore to convert diamorphine to morphine multiply the usual dose of diamorphine by 1.7 to give an approximately equivalent dose of morphine. However it is strongly recommended that any dose conversion should be carried out after consultation with the specialist involved.

Dose of parenteral diamorphine	**Approx. equiv dose of parenteral morphine**
2.5mg	4mg
5mg	8 mg
10mg	17mg
15mg	25mg
20mg	35mg
30mg	50mg

Patients should be carefully monitored after any drug switch and dose titration may be required. When converting from diamorphine to other subcutaneous drugs, consideration will also need to be given to drug compatibility in the syringe driver and the total volume of infused drugs.[6] When converting to alternatives in regional anaesthesia, consideration will need to be given to use of preservative-free opioids.[8]

As morphine is not as soluble as diamorphine and the maximum concentration available is 30mg/mL, this may be an issue for patients requiring high doses of subcutaneous morphine, particularly bolus doses for breakthrough pain where the volume given should not exceed 2mL. If volume is an issue, advice should be sought from the palliative care team.[9]

Midwives administer diamorphine under Midwives Exemptions from the Medicines Act. This exemption also allows them to administer morphine.[10] If stock of diamorphine run out, protocols need to be rewritten and midwives trained on administering morphine instead of diamorphine, as well as morphine added to Midwives Exemptions list on e-prescribing systems.

NICE do recommend a different duration of monitoring for morphine (24 hours) than diamorphine (12 hours) after Caesarean delivery and local guidance may need to be reviewed. In reality it has been shown that the incidence of clinically significant respiratory depression seen with epidural morphine after caesarean delivery is very low - in one systematic review it was estimated to occur in between 1.08 and 1.63 cases per 10,000 women. [11]

Patients in drug addiction treatment programmes may experience difficulties switching to alternatives[12] and the community drug and alcohol team should be contacted for advice.

Please refer to local guidance, the BNF or the Palliative care formulary for information on dose conversion to other opioids; and contact relevant specialist teams for advice on management of individual cases.

References

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