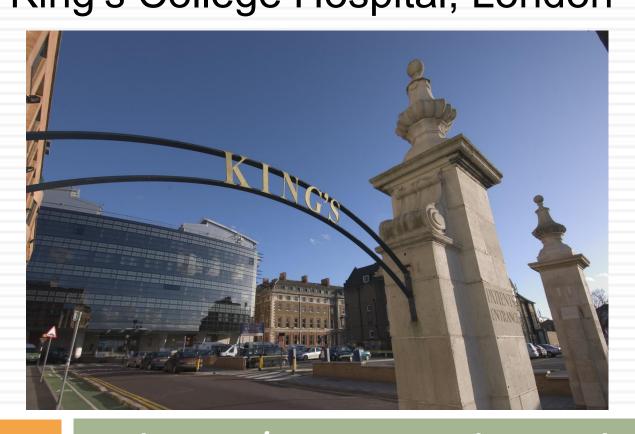
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In October 2009
I joined KCH.
Subcut PCA!

Effective.

Nausea? Vomiting?



Pharmacokinetics of morphine after S/C & IV boluses.

Stuart-Harris et al 1999

The mean values for *Cmax*, AUC, CL and *Vd* after s.c.b. were very similar to the respective parameters for i.v. administration.

The median *tmax* after s.c.b. morphine was significantly longer than after i.v. morphine (0.25 vs 0.08 h, P<0.001).

Nevertheless, this difference was relatively small and may not be significant clinically.

Pharmacokinetics/dynamics Clinical significance?

Absorption of subcutaneous **Fentanyl** was relatively rapid and similar to the rate of absorption previously reported for subcutaneous morphine

Capper et al 2010



King's standard S/C PCA regimens



Morphine 2 mg/ml

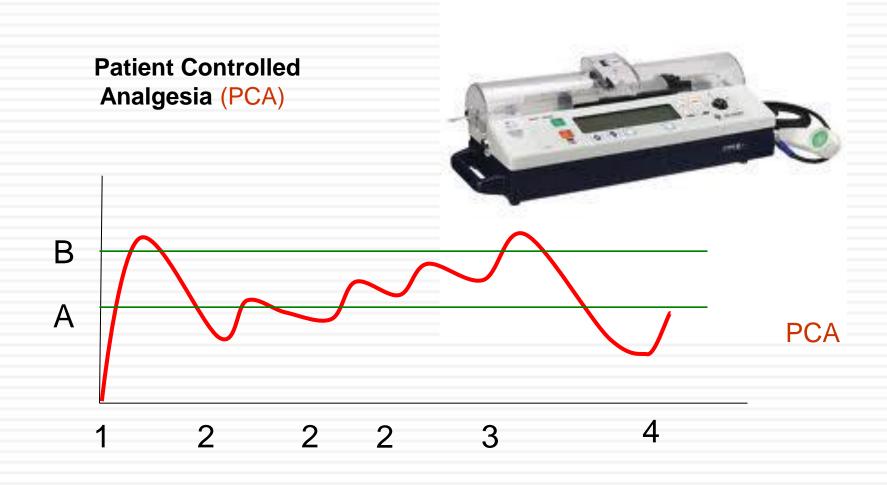
2 mg bolus 10 minute lockout

Fentanyl 20 mcg/ml

20 mcg bolus 10 minute lockout

Dose delivery time

Usually STAT but can be varied



KCH Audit Data

Pain Scores @ 24 hours

n = 136

	66%				26%			8%				
n(136)	45	9	15	21	18	8	9	4	6	1	0	ŀ
Score	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

Case - mix:

Regional trauma centre

Liver transplant / hepato-biliary

Neuro / Spinal

Orthopaedic

Urology

Gynae

GI surgery

Vascular surgery

Haematology (Sickle Cell)

Nausea & Vomiting

n = 136

Nausea/Vomiting 1st POD = **12 (9%)**

n = 40

Nausea/Vomiting 1st POD = 2 (5%)

Advantages of Subcutaneous PCA

No risk of phlebitis

Reduced risk of infection

6.2% HA bacteraemia from peripheral IV lines (NINNS 2002)

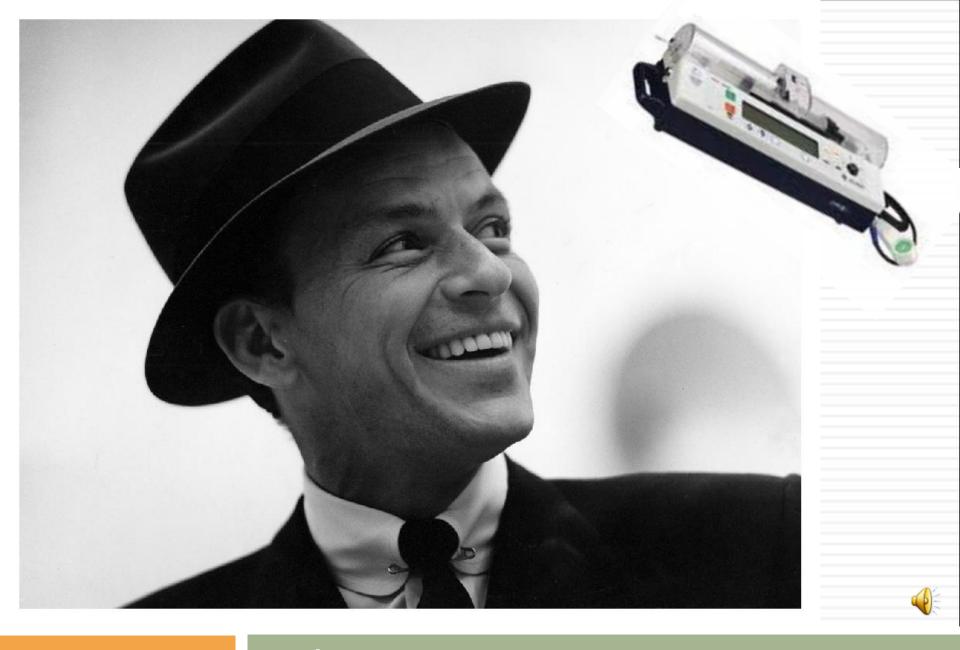
Less nausea & vomiting

No regular anti-emetic Reduced medication burden

Effective analgesia

No delay in re-siting cannula Analgesia more consistent than IV Happy patient, nurse, FY1s, anaesth on-call





Subcut PCA: *No-Brainer*