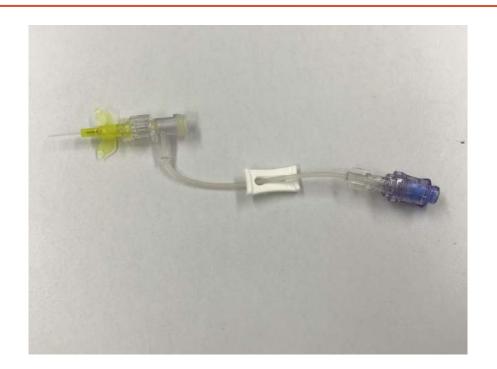
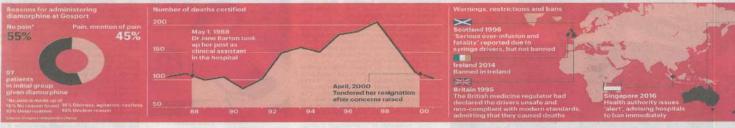
"JUST-IN-CASE" & SYRINGE DRIVER PRESCRIBING





OPIATE SCANDAL





Cheap, faulty and pumping death straight into the veins

n a police interview room in the market town of Fareham, near Portsmouth, two detective consta-Portsmouth, two detective consta-bles sat opposite Dr Jane Barron and turned on the tape. The date was April 6, 2006. Operation Rochester had begun. Barron had faced questions about her behav-iour for years. Why did she pre-patients were not in pain? Why did she act in a "brusque and know-it-all way" when relatives asked why their loved ones had suddenly died? Yet she had never been questioned

Yet she had never been questioned

"Doctor, will you please give your full name and your date of birth?" "Jane Ann Barton," she replied. "19th October 1948." A red light flashed on, indicating another detective was listening in on the interview from outside.

Over the next hour the detectives interrogated Barton about a string of suspicious deaths that had occurred under her watch at Gosport War Memo-rial Hospital in the 1990s.

Specifically they asked questions about her use of Graseby syringe drivers battery operated pumps – a line of inquiry in the investigation that had been hidden until today's revelations in The Sunday Times. Apart from her name and

have led to the deaths of thousands o

vulnerable patients. Today a whistleblower has accused the panel of creating a "cover up within a cover-up" by ignoring "awkward ques tions" about how Barton and her col loops about now Barton and her cop-leagues compounded the lethal risks to patients in their care by the use of these cheap and faulty devices. In explosive claims, supported by a leaked cache of documents, the whistleblower says the government panel passed over evidence that asked questions not only about Gos port hospital, but about institutional fail ings across the NHS. It is the "cock-up or conspiracy" culture that the panel itsel

says protected Barton.
The accusations centre on the flawer Graseby MS 16A and MS 26 syringe driv ers that were in use at Gosport and across the NHS at the time. The plastic devices were loaded with syringes and programmed to release drugs into a patient's bloodstream over a sustained period of

DOCTOR GAVE FATAL DOSES OF PAINKILLER

lane Barton was responsible for the deaths of at least 456 and "probably"

Case Study

- Out-of-hours visit on Sunday afternoon
- 79 yr old man with pancreatic cancer
- GP very involved had visited on Friday
- DNACPR form in house and clearly recorded PPD of home.
- Over last 2 days had become drowsy, not eating or drinking, unable to get out of bed, not managing his oral medications
- For last 3 hours appeared distressed and agitated, upper airway respiratory secretions.
- Wife, son and daughter at home with him, all increasingly anxious and distressed.
- No meds in house: GP had noted "to consider JIC next week"

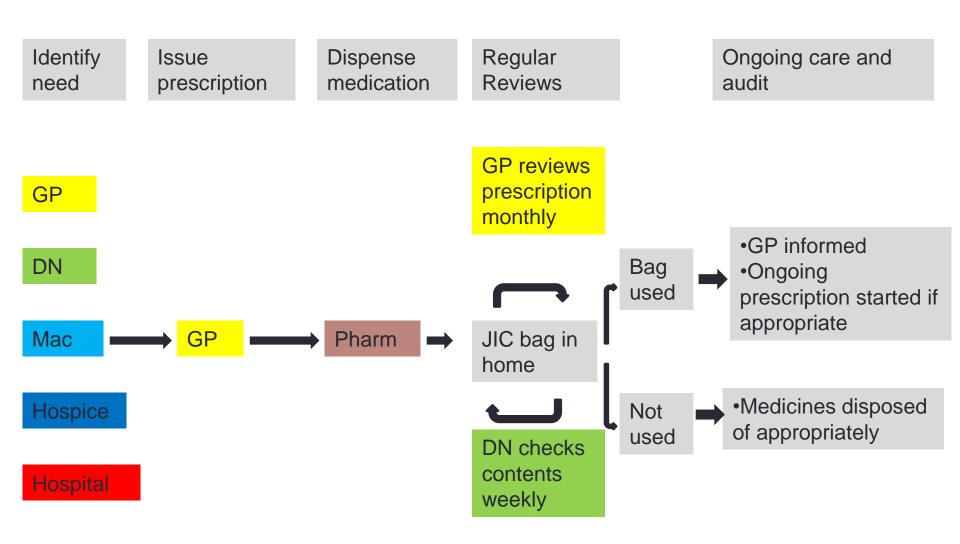
Management

- 2.5mg morphine SC stat, repeated after 20 mins
- Prescribed a syringe driver on community MAR chart
- Hand-written FP10s for syringe driver medications
- District Nurses called urgently to set up driver
- Son drove into Cambridge to collect medications
- Pharmacy did not stock strength of midazolam prescribed:
 OOH doctor called to pharmacy to alter prescription
- District Nurses arrived at house, no meds available yet
- Syringe driver eventually set up 4 hours later
- Settled on driver and died late Sunday night

Background

- Many terminally ill patients wish to die at home, but hospital admissions in the final day days of life are common
- Patients have unpredictable and often rapidly progressing symptoms in the final days and hours of life
- Availability of palliative care medicines in the community, especially OOH, has the potential to reduce hospital admissions and optimise symptom control

Just-in-case bag process



Clinical Tips

- Prescribe early: the meds have a long shelf life
- Don't worry about cost: approx. £25
- Prescribe for all indications: pain, nausea, agitation, respiratory secretions
- Prescribe enough: at least 5 prn doses of each medication, or enough for 2x24h syringe drivers
- Don't forget patients with dementia and in care homes
- No "standard prescription"
- Personalise the prescription to patient, drugs and doses
- Write the community MAR chart at the same time as issuing the FP10s and liaise with DN team
- Avoid starting Fentanyl patches in final days of life
- Don't stop Fentanyl patches and try to convert to SD opioid
- If in doubt seek specialist advice

Example One

- Prescribe JIC injectable opiate medication for:
 - A 73 year old man with metastatic prostate cancer
 - Normal renal function
 - Increasing difficulty taking oral meds
 - Currently taking:
 - MST 30mg b.d. regularly
 - 5ml of 10mg/5ml Oramorph prn, 1 to 2 times a day

Example Two

- Prescribe JIC injectable opiate medication for:
 - A 55 yr. old lady with metastatic ovarian cancer leading to obstructive renal failure (Creatinine 190, eGFR 45)
 - Finding oral meds difficult
 - Currently on:
 - regular paracetamol 1000mg qds fentanyl patch 50mcg/hr

JIC initial doses to consider and personalise

- Morphine: 2.5mg to 5mg SC 2-hourly prn for pain
 - Supply 5 (five) x 10mg/1ml amps
- Midazolam: 2.5 to 5mg SC 2-hourly prn for agitation
 - Supply 5 (five) x 10mg/2ml amps
- Haloperidol: 0.5 to 1.5 mg SC 4-hourly prn nausea/vomiting
 - Supply 5 x 5mg/1ml amps
- Glycopyrronium: 200mcg SC 4-hourly prn for secretions
 - Supply 5 x 600mcg/3ml amps
- Lorazepam: 0.5 to 1.0mg s/l 4-hourly prn for anxiety / SOB
 - Supply 14 x 1mg tabs

SYRINGE DRIVERS



When to Use a Syringe Driver?

- Dysphagia / difficulty swallowing
- Nausea and vomiting
- Intestinal obstruction
- Malabsorption
- Weakness / dying / unconscious

What to put in a Syringe Driver?

Indication	Commonly Used Drugs
Pain	Morphine, Oxycodone
Anxiety	Midazolam, Haloperidol
Terminal Agitation	Midazolam, Levomepromazine
Nausea/Vomiting	Haloperidol, Cyclizine, Metoclopramide, Levomepromazine
Bronchial secretions	Glycopyrronium, Hyoscine butylbromide
Intestinal colic	Hyoscine butylbromide

Six Questions to Consider

- 1. What are they taking by other routes already?
- 2. How well are symptoms currently controlled?
- 3. Are all the proposed drugs compatible?
- 4. What diluent am I going to use?
- 5. Will all the drugs fit in one driver?
- 6. Are they on a transdermal patch?

Example 3

- 78yr old lady with colorectal cancer and liver metastases
- 40mg MST b.d.
- 2 to 3 prn doses of 10mg Oramorph a day
- Haloperidol 1.5 mg nocte
- No other meds
- Now drowsy and difficulty swallowing, intermittently agitated and early death rattle
- What would you prescribe for her syringe driver?
 - Dose ranges?
 - PRN doses?

Example 4

- 84 year old man with advanced heart failure
- Deteriorated over last two days, increasingly breathless, drowsy, minimal fluid intake, intermittently agitated
- On paracetamol 1 gram qds for arthritic hip pain
- Taking 0.5mg lorazepam s/l prn for SOB, 4 doses in last 24h
- Also takes bumetanide 2mg b.d, lisinopril 10mg o.d., bisoprolol 2.5mg o.d., aspirin 75mg o.d., omeprazole 20mg
- What would you put in his syringe driver?

- http://book.pallcare.info/index.php
 - syringe drivers
 - palliative care guidelines
 - Opioid dose conversions
 - Syringe driver compatibilities

