Case 3

You are an F1 working in orthogeriatrics (Ward 32) at General Hospital. Your consultant is Dr Patel.

Patient details

Name: Marion Dempsey

DOB: 04/06/1943

Patient number: X1011978

History

You see Marion, a 79-year-old lady on the post operative orthopaedic ward round.

Marion was admitted to hospital with a fractured left neck of femur 2 days ago following an unwitnessed fall at her care home. She underwent a left hemiarthroplasty procedure yesterday.

Her past medical history includes chronic kidney disease stage 3, secondary to type 2 diabetes.

Having reviewed her Kardex, you see she has been receiving regular paracetamol for pain relief. You note that she has been receiving regular doses of PRN morphine post operatively.

Your consultant Dr Patel informs you that this is a significant error – morphine should be avoided in patients with poor renal function, as the active metabolites can build up and cause toxicity.

Task 1

On the new Kardex provided, please prescribe a more appropriate choice of PRN analgesia.

You do not need to prescribe any of Marion's other medications.

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the reason why t b) TAKE APPRO	he dose was	not administered and initial this code. TION to resolve the matter	Patie	nt Numbe	r X1011978			
For further detail	s refer to the	eatment is not compromised. 'Purple Booklet'	Ward	1	32			
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Date	Type of Chart	Details	Signature NAME

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EXPLANATION

This question tests your knowledge of prescribing acute analgesia in renal impairment and ability to accurately fill out a Kardex. Do not forget the basic principles of ensuring patient details are filled in correctly and all pages of the Kardex are appropriately labelled.

Prescribing analgesia is problematic in patients with CKD for several different reasons

- 1. Drugs may accumulate as they are renally excreted
- 2. Drugs may have increased toxic effects in patients with renal disease
- 3. Drugs with **nephrotoxic effects** (e.g. antibiotics, antihypertensives, NSAIDs) need to be used with caution

eGFR	CKD G stage	Notes for prescribing
> 60	Stage 1 or 2 if other evidence of kidney disease present (eg proteinuria)	No specific adjustment required
30-60	3	Caution advised, especially with high risk drugs (eg gentamicin) and nephrotoxic agents
15-30	4	All prescribing should take renal
< 15	5	function into account and both dose
On dialysis	5D	and choice of agent should be checked. Specialist advice should be sought where appropriate.

Table 1: Modified KDOQI staging of Chronic Kidney Disease

Pain is assessed and treated using the WHO Pain Ladder scale.

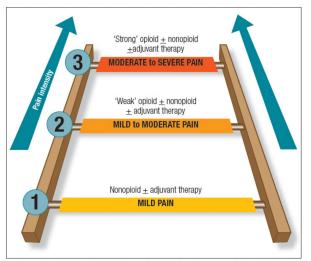


Figure 1. A modern rendition of the original 1986 WHO pain ladder with 3 steps. Patients begin at the first rung and then based on pain intensity progress, rung by rung, up the ladder as pain worsens.

Morphine is problematic in patients with reduced renal function due to the risk of accumulation of active metabolites and therefore should generally be avoided. Oxycodone is a reasonable first line strong opioid. It is partly renally excreted so doses should be reduced in patients with severe renal impairment. It is important to monitor patients regularly for evidence of **opioid side effects**.

OPIOID SIDE EFFECTS TO KNOW:

- Sedation
- Dizziness

- Nausea and vomiting
- Respiratory depression
- Constipation
- Physical dependence
- Tolerance

For oxycodone hydrochloride

Postoperative pain,

Severe pain

By mouth using immediate-release medicines

Adult

Initially 5 mg every 4–6 hours, dose to be increased if necessary according to severity of pain, some patients may require higher doses than the maximum daily dose; maximum 400 mg per day.

By mouth using modified-release medicines

Adult

Initially 10 mg every 12 hours (max. per dose 200 mg every 12 hours), dose to be increased if necessary according to severity of pain, some patients might require higher doses than the maximum daily dose, use 12-hourly modified-release preparations for this dose; see *Prescribing and dispensing information*.

Do not forget that in any patient prescribed regular opioids, a laxative should be prescribed alongside to prevent **opioid induced constipation**. The NICE guidelines state for patients with opioid induced constipation:

- **Do not** prescribe bulk-forming laxatives.
- Offer an osmotic laxative and a stimulant laxative.

Please refer to the following constipation treatment summary section 'Opioid induced constipation'

https://www.dbth.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Analgesia-in-patients-with-impaired-renalfunction-revision-2022.pdf

https://bnf.nice.org.uk/treatment-summaries/constipation/#chronic-constipation

Image: Pergolizzi J, Raffa R. The WHO Pain Ladder: Do We Need Another Step?. Pract Pain Manag. 2014;14(1). https://www.practicalpainmanagement.com/resources/who-pain-ladder-do-we-need-another-step