

The Conversion from Continuous Sufentanil Infusion to Oral Retarded Opioid Medication: Beware of the Equi-Analgesic Opioid Ratios – A Case Series

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Abstract

Background: Sufentanil has an outstanding place in clinical practice and one cannot think of surgery or intensive care therapy without it. However, the routine use of continuous sufentanil infusion may cause severe problems if stabilized patients are discharged from the ICU after surgical treatment and need to be converted to oral opioids.

Aim & method: Here we report our experiences with a series of six patients that we have converted from intravenous sufentanil to oral morphine.

Cases: In 6 cases, we report intensive care (ICU) patients after surgical or medical therapy, who received sufentanil infusion for analgosedation. The patients were between 45 and 68 years old. It can be demonstrated that the optimal dose of sufentanil can be converted to minor doses of oral medication than expected from the calculated equi-analgesic ratios. Despite of lower oral opioid medication pain levels did not increase after conversion.

Conclusion: We recommend to begin opioid conversion with 10% of the calculated equivalent dose of intravenous sufentanil when converting to oral long-acting morphine and afterwards to further adapt the dosage.

Introduction

Since its development in the late 70s, sufentanil has an outstanding importance in clinical practice and one cannot think of surgery or intensive care routines without this treatment. The substance delivers a much higher potency than its parent drug fentanyl with an expanded therapeutic range [1,2]. From the beginning of its clinical use, sufentanil was the intravenous opioid of choice for hemodynamically instable patients [3]. Due to its outstanding hemodynamic stability resulting from a minor impact on cardiac index, left ventricular ejection fraction and heart rate [4], sufentanil is broadly used for critically ill patients in cardiac and non-cardiac surgery. In comparison with fentanyl, it has a shorter context-sensitive half time that results in better controllability [5] and predisposes the use of sufentanil in extended cases and for continuous infusion in intensive care.

The decoupling of analgesia and respiratory depression [6] is another reason for preferring sufentanil during weaning of mechanically ventilated patients or in those with spontaneous

breathing. However, the routine use of continuous sufentanil analgosedation in the ICU may result in the problem that stabilized patients are still not free of pain or suffer from chronic pain and thus need to be converted to oral opioid medication, if discharged from the ICU after surgical or medical therapy. For example, common dosage of 20µg of sufentanil per hour has to be substituted by oral opioids as the patient should be transferred to the floor. The calculated equivalent dose for oral substitution would be 1440mg morphine per day, which is, of course, not practicable.

The following cases should demonstrate that sufficient pain therapy can be achieved also with significantly lower morphine doses. We report here six cases in which the hospital pain service was consulted to assist non-anesthetic intensive care units in the conversion from intravenous sufentanil to oral medication.

Case Presentation

Case 1: Patient J.S., male, 44 years old, weight 170kg, height 175cm; septic shock with multi-organ failure

The patient who suffered from arterial hypertension, atrial fibrillation, type-II-diabetes mellitus and morbid adipositas was admitted due to severe and rapid deterioration of his general condition. He developed a septic shock with subsequent multi-organ failure including renal insufficiency requiring dialysis, and liver failure. Furthermore, he developed a cardiogenic shock with a left ventricular ejection fraction of about 10%, and required cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) as ventricular fibrillation occurred.

After improvement and when the patient was able to be transferred to the floor, he received sufentanil infusion with 25µg per hour. The patient reported pain scores between NAS

four and eight with burning quality. Pain therapy was converted orally to long-acting morphine (MST®, Mundipharma Ltd., Limburg an der Lahn, Germany) 3×100mg and 30mg mirtazapine (REMERGILSolTab®, MSD Sharp & Dohme GmbH, Haar, Germany) in the evening and short-acting morphine(Sevredol®, Mundipharma Ltd., Limburg an der Lahn, Germany), 20mg up to six times daily on demand. After a stepwise reduction of the morphine dose down to 3×30mg long-acting morphine per day and 30mg of mirtazapine, the pain service could sign off after seven days.

Case 2: Patient P.M., male, 63 years old, weight 97kg, height 180cm; serial rib fractures with pleural empyema

Table 1: Conversion from intravenous to oral opioid analgesics. In addition to morphine, 20mg of Sevredol p.o., 6-8 times/d on demand was prescribed. All patients received psychotropic drugs as co-medication to the opioids. Please note that the conversion did not affect the pain levels after the switch.

Patient	i.v. Sufentanil [µg/h]	Theoretical Morphine Dose per Day [mg]	de facto oral Morphine [mg]	Factual Dose of the Theoretical Value [%]	Co-Medication [mg]	Initial VAS	End VAS
1	25	1800	3x100	16,67	mirtazapine (30)	4(-8)	3
2	20	1440	3x60	12,5	mirtazapine (15)	5-6	4
3	40	2880	3x100	10,42	pregabalin(2x150)	5	3
4	20*	1440 (180*)	3x100	18,52	carbamazepine(3x100)	6(-8)	3-4
5	20	1440	3x100	20,83	pregabalin(150)	5(-9)	3
6	20	1440	3x100	20,83	mirtazapine (15)	3(-9)	1
				Mean: 16,63			

*This patient received additionally transdermal fentanyl (Durogesic SMAT 75µg/h)

The patient suffered from a traumatic left-sided rib series fracture and developed pneumonia and a pleural empyema while under conservative therapy. Secondary diagnoses comprised arterial hypertension, COPD, type-II-diabetes mellitus and chronic renal insufficiency. After surgical intervention and intensive care therapy with prolonged weaning, the patient was presented to the pain service for conversion to oral opioids. The current pain therapy was 20µg/h of i.v. sufentanil (Table 1). The patient was switched to 3×60mg long-acting morphine sulphate (MST®, Mundipharma Ltd., Limburg an der Lahn, Germany) and 15mg mirtazapine (REMERGIL SolTab®, MSD Sharp & Dohme, Haar, Germany) in the evenings; additionally Sevredol® 20mg up to eight times daily was prescribed, if VAS exceeded 5. After a stepwise reduction of the morphine dose down to 3×30mg with an evening dose of 15mg mirtazapine, pain service consultation ended after four days, the patient being satisfied at VAS <4.

Case 3: Patient S.L., female, 53 years old, weight 146kg, height 170cm; sepsis with multiple arterial emboli

The patient was primarily treated for a sepsis with unknown focus and suffered from morbid adipositas, a history of hypertension and type-II-diabetes mellitus in the intensive care unit. During the clinical course, both legs had to be partially amputated due to multiple arterial emboli; the right leg below the knee, the left leg above.

Under sufentanil infusion of 40µg/h, the patient was presented for conversion to oral therapy. The initial regime comprised 3×100mg of long-acting morphine with pregabalin (Lyrica®, Pfizer®, Berlin, Germany), 2×150mg, and Sevredol®, 20mg up to 6 times daily, if VAS exceeded 5. The consultation ended after five days, with morphine dosage reduced to 3×30mg of long-acting morphine and pregabalin 2×150mg. The patient was satisfied at VAS <3.

Case 4: Patient K.K., male, 58 years old, weight 104kg, height 180cm; osteomyelitis and acute renal failure after coronary arterial bypass grafting (CABG) surgery

The patient was treated for sternal osteomyelitis and acute renal failure after coronary arterial bypass grafting. In addition, the patient suffered from arterial hypertension, peripheral arterial vascular disease, hyperlipoproteinemia, COPD (GOLD III) and had been treated previously for laryngeal cancer with laryngectomy and bilateral neck dissection. At presentation to the pain service for conversion to oral medication, the patient received 20µg/h sufentanil with additional transdermal fentanyl (Durogesic SMAT 75µg/h, JANSSEN-CILAG, Neuss, Germany), which the patient had already before surgery. Pain scores of VAS=6 with peaks at VAS=8 were reported. The patient was converted to long-acting morphine 3×100mg/day and additionally with 3×100mg carbamazepine (Carbamazepin

HEXAL®, Salutas Pharma, Barleben, Germany) with opportunity of receiving supplementary 20mg Sevredol®, up to 8× per day. After reducing long-acting morphine to 2×50mg with carbamazepine 3×300mg, pain service consultation ended after six days, the patient being satisfied at VAS=3-4.

Case 5: Patient R.S., male, 66 years old, weight 80kg, height 178cm; Multiple Myeloma and ARDS

The patient needed mechanical ventilation support for acute respiratory insufficiency under pre-existing multiple myeloma. During the clinical course, the patient developed acute renal failure requiring dialysis, aspiration pneumonia and critical illness polyneuropathy. After prolonged weaning, an apparently pain stricken patient was presented to the pain service receiving 20µg/h sufentanil, for conversion to oral analgesics.

At pain levels of VAS=5 and peaks of VAS=9, initially long-acting morphine 3×100mg/day with 150mg pregabalin (Lyrica®, Pfizer, Berlin, Germany) in the evenings was prescribed, with the possibility of additionally receiving 8×20mg Sevredol® per day. After stepwise reduction of morphine dose to 2×20mg/d of long-acting morphine and 150mg pregabalin in the evenings, the patient was discharged from the ICU with VAS=3 and the patient was discharged with 2×10mg/d long-acting morphine and with 150mg pregabalin.

Case 6: Patient K.B., male, 62 years old, weight 60kg, height 160cm; hemorrhagic shock after bypass surgery of the femoral artery

Following bypass surgery of the femoral artery with secondary hemorrhage and hypovolemic shock, the patient developed an urosepsis. Preexisting diagnoses were peripheral vascular disease, arterial hypertension, type-2-diabetes mellitus and stage-III-renal insufficiency. After stabilizing the patient and planning for discharge to the ward, pain service was consulted for conversion of i.v. Sufentanil, 20µg/h, to oral medication.

The patient described pain as having piercing/stabbing qualities at VAS=3, peaking at VAS=9. After a stepwise reduction of initially 3×100mg/day long-acting morphine with mirtazapine 15mg for the night, the patient was discharged from the ICU with 3×60 mg/d long-acting morphine with afore mentioned mirtazapine at VAS=1.

Discussion

In clinical practice, sufentanil is indispensable for anesthesia and intensive care therapy. However, a conversion from continuous sufentanil infusion to oral opioid medication is essential for discharge from the ICU; however, current literature offers no usable conversion algorithms.

The pain levels of a series of six patients presented here indicate that opioid conversion to lower oral doses does not result in an increase of pain scores. Additionally administered psychotropic drugs may also have an effect on alleviating

pain, yet two aspects have to be taken into account: (1) pain aggravation by under-dosing of opioids cannot be compensated by psychotropic medication, and (2) if the opioid dose is titrated to an optimum, psychotropic drugs cannot further reduce this dose. They can only be used to avoid severe side effects of opioid therapy [7]. In the present cases, psychotropic medication was used to treat effects of opioid over-dosing after conventional conversion, and was needed to treat the neuropathic aspects of the respective pain qualities [8].

It is important to note that the conversion to oral opioids is not an „opioid rotation“, although one has to calculate an equi-analgetic dose. The concept of opioid rotation addresses the problem of excessive side effects [9] of a single opioid or the insufficient effect on pain [9,10]. This was not the case in the presented patients. In those, we intended to switch an i.v. opioid to an orally applied one, much in the way a morphine drip is switched to oral retarded morphine.

Sufentanil is available as a non-i.v. preparation for sublingual, buccal and nasal administration but not in a long-acting formulation. As the application route switch is usually for a single compound and the long-acting formulation is commercially unavailable, change to long-acting morphine was necessary, but not in the sense of an opioid rotation.

In current references, only the general recommendation to begin oral substitution with approximately 50% of the equivalent dose can be found [10,11]. These recommendations are based on the thought that on one hand the patients have not benefitted from the current opioid and on the other they offer concomitant clinical limitations (i.e. advanced age, renal damage, cardiopulmonary insufficiency, etc.) that makes a 1:1 switch to a new opioid inappropriate.

The patients in the presented cases had an i.v. sufentanil medication near the optimum dose. The available conversion tables and factors suggested a 900% higher dosing than that we eventually applied. Even with a reduction of 50% from the given i.v. dose, the orally administered amount would still have been in excess of 350% of the dose that is finally necessary. This is striking, as inadequately high doses of opioids can lead to severe side effects such as attention deficits, optical hallucinations and ultimately respiratory depression [12,13].

From the present data, we provide evidence that, when converting i.v. sufentanil to oral morphine, a much steeper reduction of the equivalent dose is urgently warranted.

We would like to recommend starting with 10-20% of the calculated equivalent dose of sufentanil infusion when converting to oral long-acting morphine and afterwards adapting the morphine dosage further. Possible co-medication with neuroleptics and benzodiazepines should not be ignored in order to further minimize opioid doses and to decrease severe side effects.

In the possible case that the conversion to a long-acting opioid proves insufficient, a similar approach as usually followed in opioid conversion should be used: In addition to the estimated dose, rescue medication needs to be provided. This can be claimed every hour by the patient and, in the case of using morphine sulfate, doses of 10mg and 20mg with an onset of 15 to 20 minutes should be available. It seems important that none of our patients claimed rescue medication.

Conclusion

Owing to safety considerations, we propose to approach the final opioid dose from a lower dose. By doing this, severe side effects and a possible readmission to the intensive care unit can be avoided. Moreover, since the increased pain perception precedes withdrawal symptoms, correcting the opioid dose in an hourly interval would not have led to withdrawal indicators [14-18].

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