

CLONIDINE

Read in conjunction with **Disclaimer**





Formulary: Restricted Requires Neonatologist review within 24 hours of initiation						
Presentation	Ampoule: 150 microg/mL Oral suspension: 1 microg/mL (KEMH only), 10 microg/mL					
Drug Class	Centrally acting Alpha ₂ adreno-receptor agonist					
Indication	 Neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS) Adjunct analgesia Adjuvant sedative, anxiolytic (opioid- and benzodiazepine-sparing effect) Iatrogenic Acquired Withdrawal Syndrome (IWS) 					
Special Considerations	 Do not discontinue clonidine abruptly, monitor heart rate and blood pressure – discontinue gradually Rebound hypertension may occur after cessation Rebound neonatal abstinence syndrome may occur after cessation May need to reduce dose in infants with renal impairment 					
Monitoring	 Heart rate and blood pressure every 4 hours the first 2 days of therapy and every 12 hours thereafter Blood pressure closely for 48 hours after discontinuing clonidine to assess for rebound hypertension Monitor NAS scores every 3 to 4 hours during treatment using Neonatal Abstinence Scoring 					
Compatibility	Fluids: Sodium Chloride 0.9% Refer to KEMH Neonatal Medication Guideline: Y-Site IV Compatibility in Neonates					
Interactions	Combination with beta blockers may enhance bradycardia and hypotension but may rarely cause paradoxical increase in BP; monitor clinical effects and titrate clonidine dose carefully.					
Side Effects	Common: Increased mucus secretions, oedema, flushing, hypotension, sedation					
	Infrequent: Bradycardia, AV block, arrhythmias					
Storage & Stability	Ampoule: Store at room temperature, below 25°C Oral suspension: Refrigerate at 2 to 8°C, do not freeze					

	Drocentation	Oral suspension:	
ORAL	Presentation (for oral use)	PCH: 10 microg/mL	7
		KEMH : 10 microg/mL, 1 microg/mL – prepared in pharmacy	
	Dosage	 Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Infants 35 weeks CGA or older: 0.5 to 1 microg/kg/dose every 6 hours Increase dose according to response by increments of 25 to 50% Maximum of 12 microg/kg/day 	
		 Analgesia 0.5 to 2 microg/kg/dose every 6 hours Higher doses can ONLY be prescribed under specialist advice 	
		 latrogenic Acquired Withdrawal Syndrome (IWS) 0.5 to 2 microg/kg/dose every 6 hours Higher doses can ONLY be prescribed under specialist advice 	
	Preparation	PCH – Use suspension available on ward	
		KEMH – Use suspension made by pharmacy	
		If suspension not available – prepare the following solution using clonidine 100 microgram tablet:	
		 Disperse ONE clonidine tablet (100 microg) in 10 mL of water 	
		 Tablet will disperse within 2 minutes Concentration is 100 microg/10 mL = 10 microg/mL 	
		Discard any unused solution immediately	
	Administration	 Shake well before use Draw prescribed dose into oral/enteral syringe Can be given Oral/OGT/NGT May be given anytime in relation to feeds 	

	Presentation (for IV use)	Ampoule: 150 microg/mL	
INTRAVENOUS	Dosage	 Analgesia – CONTINUOUS IV Infusion Infants 37 weeks CGA or older 0.5 to 2 microg/kg/hour Start with 0.5 microg/kg/hour in self-ventilating babies. Adjust with caution based on clinical effect. 	Ŧ
		Analgesia – INTERMITTENT IV Infusion 0.5 to 2 microg/kg/dose every 6 hours • Higher doses can ONLY be prescribed under specialist advice	
		 latrogenic Acquired Withdrawal Syndrome 0.5 to 2 microg/kg/dose every 6 hours Higher doses can ONLY be prescribed under specialist advice 	
	Preparation	CONTINUOUS IV Infusion Dilute 50 microg per kilogram of baby's weight (≈ 0.33 mL/kg) to 50 mL with sodium chloride 0.9%	
		INTERMITTENT IV Infusion Withdraw 1 mL (150 microg) clonidine and make up to 50 mL total volume with sodium chloride 0.9% • Concentration now equal to 3 microg/mL	
	Administration	CONTINUOUS IV Infusion: Infuse at 0.5 to 2 mL/hour = 0.5 to 2 microg/kg/hour	
		 INTERMITTENT IV infusion: First dose to be administered in the presence of a doctor Infuse prescribed dose via syringe driver pump over 10 to 15 minutes 	

Related Policies, Procedures, and Guidelines

HDWA Mandatory Policies:

MP 0131/20: WA High Risk Medication Policy

Clinical Practice Guidelines:

Neonatology - Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS)

Neonatology - Narcotic Dependence: Treatment of latrogenically Acquired Narcotic Dependence

Neonatology – Post-Operative: Analgesia

WNHS Pharmaceutical and Medicines Management Guidelines:

High Risk Medicines

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Document history

Keywords	Clonidine, catapres, neonatal abstinence syndrome, NAS, analgesia, IWS							
Document Owner:	Chief Pharmacist							
Author/ Reviewer	KEMH & PCH Pharmacy/Neonatology Directorate							
Version Info:	V4.0 – full review, new template, inclusion of intermittent dosing for analgesia and IWS requested by PCH (Jan 2024)							
Date First Issued:	03/2013	Last Reviewed:	08/01/202	24	Review Date:	08/01/2029		
Endorsed by:	Neonatal Directorate Management Group				Date:	29/01/2024		
NSQHS Standards Applicable:	Std 1: Clinical Governance			Std 4: Medication Safety				
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