South Australian Neonatal Medication Guidelines

Sildenafil

2mg/mL oral suspension*, 10mg/12.5mL injection © Department for Health and Wellbeing, Government of South Australia. All rights reserved.

Note:

This guideline provides advice of a general nature. This statewide guideline has been prepared to promote and facilitate standardisation and consistency of practice, using a multidisciplinary approach. The guideline is based on a review of published evidence and expert opinion.

Information in this statewide guideline is current at the time of publication.

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Health practitioners in the South Australian public health sector are expected to review specific details of each patient and professionally assess the applicability of the relevant guideline to that clinical situation.

If for good clinical reasons, a decision is made to depart from the guideline, the responsible clinician must document in the patient's medical record, the decision made, by whom, and detailed reasons for the departure from the guideline.

This statewide quideline does not address all the elements of clinical practice and assumes that the individual clinicians are responsible for discussing care with consumers in an environment that is culturally appropriate and which enables respectful confidential discussion. This includes:

- The use of interpreter services where necessary,
- Advising consumers of their choice and ensuring informed consent is obtained,
- Providing care within scope of practice, meeting all legislative requirements and maintaining standards of professional conduct, and
- Documenting all care in accordance with mandatory and local requirements

Dose and Indications

Treatment of persistent pulmonary hypertension

Intravenous

Loading dose of 0.4mg/kg over 3 hours followed by a continuous infusion of 0.07mg/kg/hour

Oral

0.5mg/kg every 8 to 12 hours, increasing according to response to a maximum of 3mg/kg every 6 hours



2mg/mL oral mixture*, 10mg/12.5mL injection

Preparation and Administration

Oral

The oral mixture contains 2mg/mL sildenafil

Dose	0.2mg	0.4mg	0.6mg	0.8mg	1mg	1.2mg	1.4mg	1.6mg
Volume	0.1mL	0.2mL	0.3mL	0.4mL	0.5mL	0.6mL	0.7mL	0.8mL

^{*} The 2mg/mL oral mixture is not commercially available however is manufactured at Women's & Children's Health Network Pharmacy and Flinders Medical Centre Pharmacy

Intravenous

Select the strength required based on the weight of the infant in the context of any fluid restrictions. Sildenafil Concentration Selection Tables can be found on the following pages of this guideline to assist prescribers to gauge which strength is best for the patient.

Preparation requires a **TWO STEP** dilution process (see preparation steps below). Diluted preparations below are stable for 24 hours at room temperature. Discard remaining solution.

The three standard concentrations to select from are:

- > Sildenafil 0.1mg/mL
- > Sildenafil 0.2mg/mL
- > Sildenafil 0.4mg/mL

Formulae

To calculate infusion rate (mL/hr):

Rate (mL/hr) = dose (milligram/kg/hour) x weight (kg) Strength (milligram/mL)

To calculate the dose (milligram/kg/hour):

Dose (milligram/kg/hour) = Rate (mL/hr) x Strength (milligram/mL)
Weight (kg)

Compatible Fluids

Glucose 5%



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Sildenafil Concentration Selection Tables for 25mL syringes

Sildenafil 0.1mg/mL

STEP ONE: Dilute 12.5mL (10mg) of sildenafil injection with 7.5mL of 5% glucose (to a final volume of 20mL). This results in a 0.5mg/mL solution.

STEP TWO: Dilute 5mL sildenafil (0.5mg/mL) with 20mL of 5% glucose (total of 25mL). The resulting solution contains 0.1mg/mL sildenafil.

Rate (mL/hr)	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1	Rate (mL/hr)
Weight (kg)	Approximate mg/kg/hr									Weight (kg)
1.5	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	1.5
2	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	2
2.5	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	2.5
3		0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	3
3.5			0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	3.5
4				0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	4
4.5					0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	4.5
5					0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	5

Sildenafil 0.2mg/mL

STEP ONE: Dilute 12.5mL (10mg) of sildenafil injection with 7.5mL of 5% glucose (to a final volume of 20mL). This results in a 0.5mg/mL solution.

STEP TWO: Dilute 10mL sildenafil (0.5mg/mL) with 15mL of 5% glucose (total of 25mL). The resulting solution contains 0.2mg/mL sildenafil.

Rate (mL/hr)	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1	Rate (mL/hr)
Weight (kg)	Approximate mg/kg/hr									Weight (kg)
1.5	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.13	1.5
2	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	2
2.5	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	2.5
3	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	3
3.5	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	3.5
4		0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	4
4.5		0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	4.5
5		0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	5

Sildenafil 0.4mg/mL

STEP ONE: Dilute 12.5mL (10mg) of sildenafil injection with 7.5mL of 5% glucose (to a final volume of 20mL). This results in a 0.5mg/mL solution.

STEP TWO: Dilute 20mL sildenafil (0.5mg/mL) with 5mL of 5% glucose (total of 25mL). The resulting solution contains 0.4mg/mL sildenafil.

Rate (mL/hr)	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1	Rate (mL/hr)
Weight (kg)		Approximate mg/kg/hr								
1.5	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.19	0.21	0.24	0.27	1.5
2	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.20	2
2.5	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.16	2.5
3	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.13	3
3.5	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	3.5
4	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	4
4.5		0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	4.5
5		0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	5

2mg/mL oral mixture*, 10mg/12.5mL injection

Adverse Effects

Common

Hypotension, dyspepsia, flushing, headache, nasal congestion, worsening oxygenation

Monitoring

> Continuous monitoring of blood pressure, heart rate and oxygen

Practice Points

- > Pharmacokinetics of sildenafil is neonates is highly variable
- > Drug interactions: CYP3A4 enzyme inducers such as rifampicin decrease levels of sildenafil
- > Concomitant administration with other antihypertensive agents may result in excessive hypotension
- > Consider reduced doses in context of renal failure
- > Care should be taken when stopping sildenafil. Weaning of the dose should be considered

References

- > Steinhorn RH et al. Intravenous sildenafil in the treatment of neonates with persistent pulmonary hypertension, *J Paeds*, 2009, 155 (6), pp 841 847
- > Al Hadithy et al. Stability of sildenafil (Revatio®) dilutions in dextrose 5%, *Intensive care med*, 2011, 37, pp 1899

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Document Ownership & History

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