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 guideline 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

Reduction of procedural pain

Oral

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Weight (grams)</th>
<th>Dose</th>
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<td>≤ 1500 grams</td>
<td>up to 0.5mL</td>
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<tr>
<td>1500 grams to 3500 grams</td>
<td>up to 1mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥3500 grams</td>
<td>up to 2mL</td>
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</table>

Maximum of 5 doses in 24 hours

Preparation and Administration

Oral

Drop the appropriate dose of sucrose onto the baby’s tongue 2 minutes prior to procedure. A dummy or comforter may be given to suck following the oral administration of the sucrose.

Adverse Effects

The adverse effects of repeated doses in neonates are unknown.

Hyperglycaemia has not been reported but may need to be considered with chronic high doses of sucrose.
Practice Points

> Sucrose reduces procedural pain from single events including:
  - Intravenous insertion
  - Suction
  - Lumbar puncture
  - Dressing changes
  - Heel prick
  - Venipuncture
  - Bladder tap
  - Removal of tapes from lines or tube

> Sucrose may be contraindicated for intravenous insertion immediately before a general anaesthetic – seek anaesthetic advice

> Sucrose 24% has an osmolarity of about 1000mOsm/L

> Sucrose is only effective when given orally and is ineffective if given directly into the stomach ie via nasogastric tube

> Other natural sugars (eg glucose in breast milk) may have a role in the management of procedural pain in infants

> Efficacy is enhanced if sucrose is combined with the use of a pacifier, and if the baby is held throughout the procedure. Parental comforting and positioning have also been suggested as helpful in combination with the sucrose.

References


3. Royal Children’s Hospital Melbourne, Current Guidelines for the use of oral sucrose.


Version control and change history

**PDS reference:** CG058

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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<th>Date to</th>
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