ACTIONS

Morphine is a narcotic analgesic, which depresses the central nervous system and sensitivity to pain.

Increases venous capacitance, decreases venous return and produces mild peripheral vasodilation.

Morphine also decreases myocardial oxygen demand.

INDICATIONS

1. Pain from acute myocardial infarction.
2. Pulmonary edema.
3. Pain associated with isolated extremity fracture, renal colic or burns.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

1. Pain due to trauma or acute abdomen (except isolated extremity trauma or burns).
2. Volume depletion or hypotension.
3. Head trauma.
4. Acute alcoholism.
5. Acute asthma.
6. Known hypersensitivity to MS.
ADVERSE REACTIONS AND SIDE EFFECTS

CNS:  Euphoria, drowsiness, pupillary constriction, respiratory arrest.

Cardiovascular:  Bradycardia, hypotension.

GI:  Decreases gastric motility, nausea and vomiting.

GU:  Urinary retention.

Respiratory:  Bronchoconstriction, decrease cough reflex.

WARNINGS

Morphine is detoxified by the liver.

It is potentiated by alcohol, antihistamines, barbiturates, sedatives and beta blockers.

DOSAGE

Adult:  2 - 10 mg IV slowly.

Dilute 10mg Morphine with 9cc of Normal Saline (1.0 mg/cc).

Repeat with small increments every 5 minutes until desired response is achieved (max. 10 mg).

Can also be given IM or SC.

Pediatric:  0.1 - 0.2 mg/kg IV slowly.

Dilute 10mg Morphine with 9cc of Normal Saline (1.0 mg/cc).

Repeat with small increments every 5 minutes.
**Infant:** 0.05 - 0.1 mg/kg IV slowly.

Dilute 10mg Morphine with 9cc of Normal Saline (1.0 mg/cc).

Repeat with small increments every 5 minutes