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NB1: This figure is intended as an example for the initial management of severe, acute nociceptive pain in adults and children. **It is not appropriate for ongoing analgesia in continuing pain.** Local protocols may differ and should be followed if available.

NB2: For overweight children, use ideal body weight.

NB3: The peak effect of an intravenous dose of morphine may not occur for over 15 minutes.

NB4: Adequate pain relief implies that the patient is comfortable; pain is not necessarily eliminated.

NB5: If the patient's circumstances have changed, reconsider analgesic regimens. If moderate or severe pain is expected to continue, oral opioids should be used for ongoing analgesia. If the oral route is not appropriate in adults, opioids may be administered subcutaneously via a subcutaneous cannula, or seek expert advice on the administration of opioids via patient-controlled analgesia (PCA). If the oral route is not appropriate in children, refer to local protocols—nurse- or patient-controlled analgesia may be considered, seek expert advice.