

NICU: Sodium Bicarbonate

Presentation:	Injection 8	3.4% (1mmol of bicarbonate/ml), 10ml ampoule		
Indication:	Used to co	orrect severe metabolic acidosis		
Dose:	The amount of alkali required to half-correct the acidosis depends on the gestational age of the baby and base deficit and can be calculated using the following formulae:			
	Pre-term neonate (< 37 weeks gestation) mmol alkali (bicarbonate) = base deficit (mmol/L) x body weight (kg) x 0.6 2 Term neonate (≥ 37 weeks gestation) mmol alkali (bicarbonate) = base deficit (mmol/L) x body weight (kg) x 0.4			
	Child > 1 month			
	See paediatric monograph			
	A half-correction is given initially and is usually sufficient. It may be repeated if clinically appropriate.			
Route of administration:	Intravenous infusion – ideally via central line however may be given peripherally for emergency correction (see table below for concentrations). However, exercise extreme caution and monitor infusion site closely as Sodium bicarbonate is highly irritant. Venous damage and thrombophlebitis may occur at the site of infusion.			
Instructions for	** Use a ready-to-use preparation of the required concentration if available **			
preparation	ose a re		. avanable	
and	Water for injection, glucose 5%, glucose 10% and sodium chloride 0.9% are suitable diluents if			
administration:	required. Note sodium chloride 0.9% provides additional sodium and should be avoided in renal impairment due to risk of hypernatraemia.			
	In non-emergencies, concentrations over 1.4% should be given via a central venous access device but in emergencies, or in fluid restricted babies where a central line is not available, a maximum concentration of 4.2% solution may be given peripherally, however a lower concentration should be used where at all possible:			
	In emergencies infuse over 20-30 minutes			
		ergencies infuse over 1-2 hours (Maximum rate of adm	ninistration	1mmol/kg/hr)
	Starting Strength	Preparation	End solution	Once diluted, Suitable for:
	8.4%	Draw up 10mL (10mmol) of sodium bicarbonate 8.4% and dilute to 20mL, to obtain a 0.5mmol/mL (10mmol in 20mL) solution. Discard overage.	4.2%	Central (and peripheral in emergency only)
	8.4%	Draw up 5mL (5mmol) of sodium bicarbonate 8.4% and dilute to 30mL, to obtain a 0.17mmol/mL (5mmol in 30mL) solution. Discard overage.	1.4%	Peripheral & Central
	1.26%	Available in pharmacy as a pre-made 500mL polyfusor (contains 0.15mmol/mL)	1.26%	Peripheral & Central
	Flush with sodium chloride 0.9%			
Prescribing	-	cribe on MediTech cribe on NICU paper chart		

Instructions for	Load Syringe, prime line using the pump for accurate dosing		
SMART pumps:	Open 'NICU' folder then open 'Sodium Bicarbonate' programme.		
	Using DATA chevrons enter the total VTBI in mls and confirm		
	Enter the Total Time to infuse in hours and minutes then confirm		
	Visually confirm the rate (ml/h)		
	Perform STOP moment with medical team (Pump against prescription)		
	Connect to Baby		
	Press start button		
Known	Sodium bicarbonate should not be infused via the same line as any other infusion, in particular		
compatibility	calcium and magnesium salts including TPN		
issues			
Additional	Monitor: infusion site for signs of tissue damage, blood gases, U&Es for sodium and potassium		
Comments:	levels.		
	Hypernatraemia – each ml of sodium bicarbonate 8.4% contains 1mmol of sodium, this may be		
	significant if plasma sodium is already raised. If high sodium or bicarbonate levels are a problem, consider the use of THAM (trometamol) as an alternative agent to correct acidosis.		
	Hypochloraemic alkalosis may occur if used in conjunction with potassium-depleting diuretics e.g. furosemide and thiazide diuretics.		

Note: The contents of this monograph should be read in conjunction with information available in the BNFC and Medusa

References:

British National Formulary. Accessed by www.medicinescomplete.com (last accessed 08/03/2024)

Injectable Medicines Guide. Accessed by http://medusa.wales.nhs.uk/IVGuideDisplay.asp (last accessed 08/03/2024)

Summary of product characteristics by <u>Sodium Bicarbonate Injection BP 8.4% w/v - Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC) - (emc) (medicines.org.uk)</u> (last accessed 23/04/2024)

Handbook on Injectable Drugs. Accessed by www.medicinescomplete.com (last accessed 13/01/2020)

Evelina London, Paediatric Formulary, accessed at http://cms.ubqo.com/public/d2595446-ce3c-47ff-9dcc-63167d9f4b80 (last accessed 08/03/2024)

West of Scotland Neonatal Parenteral drug monographs. Accessed at West of Scotland Neonatal Pharmacists (perinatalnetwork.scot) (last accessed 23/04/2024)

Leeds Teaching Hospitals Paediatric Administration Guide Intravenous Sodium Bicarbonate. Accessed at http://www.leedsformulary.nhs.uk/docs/PaedSodiumBicarbonateMonograph.pdf (last accessed 08/04/2024)

Nottingham Children's Hospital Sodium Bicarbonate monograph. Accessed at https://www.emeesykidney.nhs.uk/images/Users/Pharmacy_info/Sodium_Bicarbonate_Renal.pdf (last accessed 08/04/2024)

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Document control sheet

GUIDELINE NUMBER	Sodium Bicarbonate_NICU: Version 1
AREA IN WHICH THIS MONOGRAPH APPLIES	NICU

DIVISIONAL AUTHORISATION		
GROUP	DATE	
Paediatric monograph review group	August 2024	

AUTHORS		
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Change history:

Changes Reference	Change details	Date
	Monograph split from paediatrics	02/07/20
	Addition of prescribing instructions for QHB and RDH. Addition of flush instructions. Addition of instructions to not administer via the same line as any other drug.	March 2024
	Removal of THAM as not stocked at RDH, administration instructions written more clearly for emergencies and non-emergencies	