

Class

Opioid, Narcotic Analgesic

Pharmacologic Properties

Morphine is a narcotic analgesic which depresses the central nervous system and sensitivity to pain. It increases venous capacitance, decreases venous return and produces mild peripheral vasodilation. Morphine also decreases myocardial oxygen demand. Patients allergic to “Sulfa” drugs are NOT allergic to Morphine Sulfate.

Indications

- Pain from acute MI [Protocol 10](#), [Protocol 11](#).
- Burn patients without multiple trauma or head trauma [Protocol 18](#), [Protocol 18P](#), [Protocol 21](#), [Protocol 21P](#).
- Severe pain management [Protocol 18](#), [Protocol 18P](#).

Contraindications

- Morphine should not be given to a patient with volume depletion or hypotension. It is contraindicated in patients with head trauma, acute alcoholism, acute asthma, severe chronic obstructive lung disease, and in those who are hypersensitive to the drug.

Precautions

- Constipation, warmth, tingling, or redness under the skin, stomach pain, diarrhea, loss of appetite, dizziness, headache and anxiety.

Side Effects/Adverse Reactions

- Euphoria, drowsiness, pupillary constriction, respiratory arrest, bradycardia, hypotension, nausea and vomiting.

Dosage and Administration**Adult**

- 2 – 10 mg slow IV/IO or IM
 - May repeat in small increments of 2 mg every 5 minutes until desired effects are achieved.



Pediatric

- 0.1 – 0.2 mg/kg slow IV/IO or IM (Maximum dose 5 mg)
 - May repeat in small increments of 0.05 mg/kg every 5 minutes until desired effects are achieved.