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Title:	Aciclovir for n	eonates		Effective da  10 Febr	ate: ruary 2020
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## **BRIEF ADMINISTRATION GUIDE**

For detailed information refer to The Australasian Neonatal Medicines Formulary aciclovir monograph

**Indications**: • Treatment of herpes simplex virus (HSV) infections

Treatment of varicella zoster virus (VZV) infections

Supplied as aciclovir 250 mg/10 mL vial. pH approx. 11

**Route**: Intravenous, preferably via central venous access device (CVAD).

**Oral**, supplied as aciclovir 200mg tablet (to be dispersed in water for injection)

Note: Intravenous administration is preferred. Oral uptake is limited and delayed and, at high doses, progressively less complete (bioavailability 10– 20%).

20mg/kg every 8 hours

Consider 12 hourly dosing if <30 weeks CGA and infection not confirmed</li>

• Adjust dose and frequency interval in renal impairment as per the table below:

Serum Creatinine	Dose / Interval Adjustment
70 – 100 micromol/L	20 mg/kg every 12 hours
101 – 130 micromol/L	20 mg/kg every 24 hours
> 130 micromol/L	10 mg/kg every 24 hours

#### **Duration:**

Dose:

- Treat localized herpes simplex virus for 10 to 14 days
- Treat disseminated or CNS herpes simplex virus for 21 days
- Treat varicella zoster virus for 7 to 10 days

## Preparation and administration:

#### Intravenous Infusion

- If vial contains powder (instead of solution) reconstitute with 10 mL water for injection. Resulting concentration is 25 mg/mL.
- Dilute 4 mL (100 mg) of aciclovir with 16 mL of compatible fluid e.g. sodium chloride 0.9%, to make 20 mL of a **5 mg/mL** solution.

Note: maximum concentration of 25 mg/mL (undiluted) if fluid restricted and has a CVAD.

- Draw up required dose and administer by intravenous infusion **over 1 hour**, using Guardrails.
- Discard any unused vial contents remaining.

#### Oral

- Disperse the 200 mg tablet in 10 mL of water for injection. Resulting concentration is 20 mg/mL.
- Stir or shake to ensure mixture is a uniform suspension then draw up the required dose.
- Give dose immediately and discard remaining solution.

## **Monitoring:**

- Observe for adverse effects and injection site reactions. Avoid extravasation (aciclovir is alkalotic / irritant)
- Monitor renal function at baseline and daily during therapy. Maintain adequate hydration to minimise the risk of renal dysfunction
- Monitor full blood count, electrolytes and liver function tests periodically during therapy

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# Competency for administration:

This procedure is carried out by, or under, the direct supervision of a registered nurse/registered midwife who holds current Waikato DHB Generic Medicine Management and IV certification. For CVAD administration Neonatal specific competency NCV/NAC is also required.

#### **Guardrails:**

Aciclovir is Guardrail profiled on the CC pump for NICU. Following are the guardrail limits:

Guardrails Drug Name		Aciclovir	
Pump		CC	
Concen	tration (mg/mL)		
	Minimum	5	
	Maximum	25	
Dose ra	te (mg/kg/h)		
	Default	20	
	Soft minimum	10	
	Soft maximum	20	
	Hard max	21	

### References:

- Royal Prince Alfred Hospital NeoMed Consensus Group. Aciclovir Drug Information Sheet. December 2016.
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- Baxter Healthcare Ltd. Aciclovir-Claris solution for infusion Data Sheet. 14 March 2018. Available from: <a href="http://www.medsafe.govt.nz/profs/datasheet/A/AciclovirClaris.pdf">http://www.medsafe.govt.nz/profs/datasheet/A/AciclovirClaris.pdf</a>
- The Royal Children's Hospital Melbourne. Paediatric Injectable Guidelines. Accessed 31st August 2018.
   Available from: https://pig.rch.org.au.
- Waikato DHB Guardrails Database 2018.

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