

ALLEGATO P10– Novembre 2018

**FARMACI CON USO CONSOLIDATO NELLE CURE PALLIATIVE (FASE DI TERMINALITÀ) IN PEDIATRIA PER INDICAZIONI ANCHE
DIFFERENTI DA QUELLE PREVISTE DAL PROVVEDIMENTO DI AUTORIZZAZIONE ALL'IMMISSIONE IN COMMERCIO**

FARE RIFERIMENTO AL DOCUMENTO "FARMACI OFF-LABEL IN CURE PALLIATIVE (CP) PER LA POPOLAZIONE PEDIATRICA" www.aifa.gov.it

<i>Nome principio attivo</i>	<i>Indicazione terapeutica off-label</i>	<i>Referenze di letteratura</i>
Butilscopolamina- ioscina butilbromuro	Somministrazione e.v. per ostruzione intestinale da peritonite in pazienti oncologici.	<p><u>Tytgat GN.</u> <i>Hyoscine butylbromide: a review of its use in the treatment of abdominal cramping and pain.</i> Drugs 2007</p> <p><u>Mercadante S.</u> et al, <i>Medical treatment for inoperable malignant bowel obstruction: a qualitative systematic review.</i> J Pain Symptom Manage. 2007</p> <p><u>Miller M.</u> and <u>Karwacki M.</u>, <i>Management of the gastrointestinal tract in paediatric palliative medicine.</i> OXFORD TEXBOOK OF PALLIATIVE CARE FOR CHILDREN . Oxford University press 2nd edition 2012.</p>
	Somministrazione e.v per riduzione delle secrezioni e del rantolo nella terminalità.	<p><u>Albert RH.</u> <i>End-of-Life Care: Managing Common Symptoms.</i> Am Fam Physician. 2017</p> <p><u>Miller M.</u> and <u>Karwacki M.</u>, <i>Management of the gastrointestinal tract in paediatric palliative medicine.</i> OXFORD TEXBOOK OF PALLIATIVE CARE FOR CHILDREN . Oxford University press 2nd edition 2012.</p>
Desmedetomidina	Controllo dei sintomi stressanti da patologia o procedura, e difficoltà di addormentamento al di fuori della terapia intensiva in pazienti in cure palliative, come trattamenro in situazioni non	<p><u>Mahmoud M.</u> et al, <i>Dexmedetomidine: review, update, and future considerations of paediatric perioperative and periprocedural applications and limitations.</i> Br J Anaesth. 2015</p>

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	rispondenti alle terapie convenzionali.	<p><u>Sulton C. et al</u>, <i>Pediatric Procedural Sedation Using Dexmedetomidine: A Report From the Pediatric Sedation Research Consortium</i>. Hosp Pediatr. 2016</p> <p><u>Ni J. et al</u>, <i>Effect of dexmedetomidine on preventing postoperative agitation in children: a meta-analysis</i>. PLoS One. 2015</p> <p><u>Weerink M.A.S. et al</u>, <i>Clinical Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics of Dexmedetomidine</i>. Clin Pharmacokinet 2017</p> <p><u>Alexopoulou C. et al</u>, <i>Effects of Dexmedetomidine on Sleep Quality in Critically Ill Patients</i>. Anesthesiology 2014</p>
	Via di somministrazione endonasale.	<u>Cozzi G. et al</u> , <i>Intranasal Dexmedetomidine for Procedural Sedation in Children, a Suitable Alternative to Chloral Hydrate</i> . Paediatr Drugs. 2017
Fentanile	Uso per via transcutanea/endovenosa per la gestione del dolore acuto e/o cronico da patologia oncologica e non oncologica.	<p><u>Collins J.J. et al</u>, <i>Transdermal Fentanyl in children with cancer pain: feasibility, tolerability and pharmacokinetic correlates</i>. J pediatr 1999</p> <p><u>Finkel J.C. et al</u>, <i>Transdermal Fentanyl in the management of children with chronic severe pain</i>. Cancer 2005</p> <p><u>Zernikow B. et al</u>, <i>Transdermal Fentanyl in childhood and adolescence: a comprehensive Literature review</i>. J Pain 2007</p> <p><u>Drake R. et al</u>, <i>Pharmacological management</i>. OXFORT TEXBOOK OF PALLIATIVE CARE FOR CHILDREN . Oxford University press 2006</p>

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	Uso transmucoso per dolore incidente/breakthrough pain/dolore procedurale.	<p><u>Zernikow B. et al</u>, <i>Pediatric palliative care: use of opioids for the management of pain</i>. Paediatr Drugs. 2009</p> <p><u>Mystakidou K. et al</u>, <i>Oral transmucosal fentanyl citrate: overview of pharmacological and clinical characteristics</i>. Drug Deliv. 2006</p> <p><u>Friedrichsdorf S.J. et al</u>, <i>Management of breakthrough pain in children with cancer</i>. J Pain Research 2014</p> <p><u>Zeppetella G. et al</u>, <i>Opioids for the management of breakthrough pain in cancer patients</i>. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2013</p> <p><u>Drake R. et al</u>, <i>Pharmacological approaches to pain: Simple analgesics and opioids</i>. OXFORD TEXBOOK OF PALLIATIVE CARE FOR CHILDREN. Oxford University press 2nd edition 2012</p>
Gabapentin	Dolore neuropatico o misto in bambini in cure palliative, di età superiore a 2 anni.	<p><u>Friedrichsdorf S.J. et al</u>, <i>Pain reporting and analgesia management in 270 children with a progressive neurologic, metabolic or chromosomally based condition with impairment of the central nervous system: cross-sectional, baseline results from an observational, longitudinal study</i>. J Pain Res. 2017</p> <p><u>Brown S.C. et al</u>, <i>A randomized controlled trial of amitriptyline versus gabapentin for complex regional pain syndrome type I and neuropathic pain in children</i>. Scandinavian Journal of Pain 2016</p> <p><u>Cooper T.E.</u>, <i>Antiepileptic drugs for chronic non-cancer pain in children and adolescents</i>. Cochrane Database Syst</p>

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		<p>Rev. 2017</p> <p><u>Kaul I. et al</u>, <i>Use of gabapentin and pregabalin for pruritus and neuropathic pain associated with major burn injury: A retrospective chart review</i>. Burns. 2017</p> <p><u>Butkovic D. et al</u>, <i>Experience with gabapentin for neuropathic pain in adolescents: report of five cases</i>. Paediatr Anaesth. 2006</p> <p><u>Mc Cullock R.</u> <i>Pharmacological approaches to pain. 3: Adjuvants for neuropathic and bone pain</i>. OXFORD TEXBOOK OF PALLIATIVE CARE FOR CHILDREN . Oxford University press 2nd edition 2012.</p>
Ketamina	Gestione del dolore procedurale o neuropatico/misto non rispondente ad altra terapia, da solo o in associazione/sostituzione ad analgesici oppioidi.	<p><u>Bredlau A.L. et al</u>, <i>Oral ketamine for children with chronic pain: a pilot phase 1 study</i>. J Pediatr. 2013</p> <p><u>Bredlau A.L. et al</u>, <i>Ketamine for pain in adults and children with cancer: a systematic review and synthesis of the literature</i>. Pain Med. 2013</p> <p><u>Tawfic Q.A</u>, <i>A review of the use of ketamine in pain management</i>. J Opioid Manag. 2013</p> <p><u>Grunwell J.R. et al</u>, <i>Pediatric Procedural Sedation Using the Combination of Ketamine and Propofol Outside of the Emergency Department: A Report From the Pediatric Sedation Research Consortium</i>. Pediatr Crit Care Med. 2017</p>
	Somministrazione per via endonasale.	<p><u>Poonai N. et al</u>, <i>Intranasal ketamine for procedural sedation and analgesia in children: A systematic review</i>. PLoS One. 2017</p>

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		<p><u>Mehran M. et al</u>, <i>Effect of Intranasal Sedation Using Ketamine and Midazolam on Behavior of 3-6 Year-Old Uncooperative Children in Dental Office: A Clinical Trial.</i> J Dent (Tehran). 2017</p> <p><u>Scheier E. et al</u>, <i>Intranasal ketamine proved feasible for pain control in paediatric care and parental support was high.</i> Acta Paediatr. 2017</p> <p><u>Carr D.B. et al</u>, <i>Safety and efficacy of intranasal ketamine for the treatment of breakthrough pain in patients with chronic pain: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover study.</i> Pain. 2004</p>
Ketorolac	<p>Somministrazione orale e sublinguale per un periodo massimo di 5 giorni in soggetti di 4-15 anni di età senza accesso vascolare, per gestione di dolore acuto nocicettivo episodico moderato/severo, quale integrazione di altra analgesia se non efficace.</p>	<p><u>Dancel R. et al</u>, <i>Acute Pain Management in Hospitalized Children.</i> Rev Recent Clin Trials. 2017</p> <p><u>Plapler P.G. et al</u>, <i>Double-blind, randomized, double-dummy clinical trial comparing the efficacy of ketorolac trometamol and naproxen for acute low back pain.</i> Drug Des Devel Ther. 2016</p> <p><u>Neri E. et al</u>, <i>Sublingual ketorolac versus sublingual tramadol for moderate to severe post-traumatic bone pain in children: a double-blind, randomised, controlled trial.</i> Arch Dis Child 2013</p> <p><u>Di Massa A. et al</u>, <i>Ketorolac for paediatric postoperative pain. A review.</i> Minerva Anestesiol. 2000</p> <p><u>Marzuillo P. et al</u>, <i>Narrative review shows that the short-term use of ketorolac is safe and effective in the management of moderate-to-severe pain in children.</i> Acta Paediatr 2017</p>

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Lidocaina	Uso in aerosol per il trattamento della tosse refrattaria ad altre terapie, in caso di metastasi polmonari.	<p><u>Slaton R.M. et al</u>, <i>Evidence for therapeutic uses of nebulized lidocaine in the treatment of intractable cough and asthma</i>. Ann Pharmacother. 2013</p> <p><u>Decco M.L. et al</u>, <i>Nebulized lidocaine in the treatment of severe asthma in children: a pilot study</i>. Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol. 1999</p> <p><u>Truesdale K. et al</u>, <i>Nebulized lidocaine in the treatment of intractable cough</i>. Am J Hosp Palliat Care. 2013</p> <p><u>Molassiotis A. et al</u>, <i>Symptomatic Treatment of Cough Among Adult Patients With Lung Cancer: CHEST Guideline and Expert Panel Report</i>. Chest. 2017</p>
	Uso endovenoso per il trattamento del dolore neuropatico in pazienti in cure palliative non rispondenti alle terapie convenzionali.	<p><u>Hutson P. et al</u>, <i>Intravenous lidocaine for neuropathic pain: a retrospective analysis of tolerability and efficacy</i>. Pain Med. 2015</p> <p><u>Kajiume T. et al</u>, <i>Continuous intravenous infusion of ketamine and lidocaine as adjuvant analgesics in a 5-year-old patient with neuropathic cancer pain</i>. J Palliat Med. 2012</p>
Midazolam	Uso intranasale per minore invasività e rapidità di somministrazione in assenza di accesso venoso, anche in caso di urgenza in pazienti in cure palliative di età superiore a 1 mese.	<p><u>Tsze D.S. et al</u>, <i>Optimal Volume of Administration of Intranasal Midazolam in Children: A Randomized Clinical Trial</i>. Ann Emerg Med. 2017</p> <p><u>Nemeth M. et al</u>, <i>Intranasal Analgesia and Sedation in Pediatric Emergency Care-A Prospective Observational Study on the</i></p>

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		<p><i>Implementation of an Institutional Protocol in a Tertiary Children's Hospital.</i> Pediatr Emerg Care. 2017</p> <p><u>Jain P. et al</u>, <i>Efficacy and safety of anti-epileptic drugs in patients with active convulsive seizures when no IV access is available: Systematic review and meta-analysis.</i> Epilepsy Res. 2016</p> <p><u>Glauser T. et al</u>, <i>Evidence-Based Guideline: Treatment of Convulsive Status Epilepticus in Children and Adults: Report of the Guideline Committee of the American Epilepsy Society.</i> Epilepsy Curr. 2016</p> <p><u>Chiaretti A. et al</u>, <i>Intranasal lidocaine and midazolam for procedural sedation in children.</i> Arch Dis Child. 2011</p>
	Uso endovenoso per la gestione di sintomi da distress non doloroso nella fase di terminalità.	<p><u>Korzeniewska-Eksterowicz A. et al</u>, <i>Palliative sedation at home for terminally ill children with cancer.</i> J Pain Symptom Manage. 2014</p> <p><u>Postovsky S. et al</u>, <i>Practice of palliative sedation in children with brain tumors and sarcomas at the end of life.</i> Pediatr Hematol Oncol. 2007</p> <p><u>Cowan J.D. et al</u>, <i>Terminal sedation in palliative medicine--definition and review of the literature.</i> Support Care Cancer. 2001</p> <p><u>Wolfe J. et al</u>, <i>Textbook of interdisciplinary pediatric palliative care.</i> Elsevier Saunders 2011</p>
Ondansetron	Controllo della nausea e del vomito in corso di terapia con oppioidi in pazienti in cure palliative in età ≥ 6 mesi.	<u>Jitpakdee T. et al</u> , <i>Strategies for preventing side effects of systemic opioid in postoperative pediatric patients.</i> Paediatr Anaesth 2014

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		<p><u>Engelman E. et al, How much does pharmacologic prophylaxis reduce postoperative vomiting in children? Calculation of prophylaxis effectiveness and expected incidence of vomiting under treatment using Bayesian meta-analysis.</u> Anesthesiology 2008</p> <p><u>Gomez-Arnau J.I. et al, Postoperative nausea and vomiting and opioid-induced nausea and vomiting guidelines for prevention and treatment.</u> Rev Esp Anestesiol Reanim 2010</p> <p><u>Culy C.R. et al, Ondansetron: a review of its use as an antiemetic in children.</u> Paediatr Drugs 2001</p> <p><u>Binstock W. et al, The effect of premedication with OTFC, with or without ondansetron, on postoperative agitation, and nausea and vomiting in pediatric ambulatory patients.</u> Pediatr Anesthesia 2004</p>
Scopolamina/ ioscina idrobromuro	Trattamento della scialorrea in pazienti in cure palliative e in fine vita.	<p><u>Bavikatte G. et al, Management of Drooling of Saliva.</u> BJMP 2012</p> <p><u>Mato A. et al, Management of drooling in disabled patients with scopolamine patches.</u> BJCP 2010</p> <p><u>Little S.A. et al, An evidence-based approach to the child who drools saliva.</u> Clin Otolaryngology 2009</p> <p><u>Táboas-Pereira M.A. et al, Drooling therapy in children with neurological disorders.</u> Rev Neurol. 2015</p> <p><u>Jongerius P.H. et al, Effect of botulinum toxin in the treatment of</u></p>

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		<p><i>drooling: a controlled clinical trial.</i> Pediatrics. 2004</p> <p><u>Walshe M. et al</u>, <i>Interventions for drooling in children with cerebral palsy</i>. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2012</p> <p><u>Chowdhury N.A. et al</u>, <i>Transdermal Scopolamine Withdrawal Syndrome Case Report in the Pediatric Cerebral Palsy Population</i>. Am J Phys Med Rehabil. 2017</p> <p><u>Delgado-Charro M.B. et al</u>, <i>Effective use of transdermal drug delivery in children</i>. Adv Drug Deliv Rev. 2014</p> <p><u>Miller M. et al</u>, <i>Management of the gastrointestinal tract in paediatric palliative medicine</i>. OXFORD TEXBOOK OF PALLIATIVE CARE FOR CHILDREN . Oxford University press 2nd edition 2012</p>