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NHS Grampian Policy And Staff Guidance On Patient And Informal Carer Administration Of Subcutaneous Medication By Intermittent Injection - Adult Palliative Care

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NHS Grampian Policy And Staff Guidance On Patient And Informal Carer Administration Of Subcutaneous Medication By Intermittent Injection - Adult Palliative Care

1. Introduction

Palliative care should be provided through person-centred and integrated health services that pay special attention to the specific needs and preferences of individuals.\(^1\)

The Scottish Government has expressed a similar view in the national action plan for palliative and end of life care.\(^2\) In the vision for palliative and end of life care in Scotland it identifies that the planning of care and support should be undertaken in a way that accords with the needs and preferences of people, their families and carers.\(^3\)

It is widely acknowledged that for many people an important element of choice relates to their preferred place of care.\(^4\) However, the presence of uncontrolled symptoms, particularly pain, is one of several possible reasons which may prevent patients from remaining at home at the end of life. This is especially so if the patient is unable to tolerate oral medication. Rapid access to drugs in the community is important to avoid crises at home and to reduce unwanted or unnecessary admissions in the last days of life.\(^5\)

National Policy\(^2\) reflects the importance of access to medication by promoting anticipatory prescribing and the use of Just-in-Case Boxes to ensure that injectable drugs commonly required at the end of life and specifically prescribed for the individual are available in the home. To ensure the availability of medication the NHS Grampian Palliative Care Network of Community Pharmacists hold a stock of core palliative care drugs and member pharmacists are able to provide assistance Out of Hours.

Currently such medications are administered by healthcare professionals in response to patient need but response times may, on occasions, be more lengthy than desired. Potential contributing factors to such a delay include geography and rurality and professional availability, particularly Out of Hours.

Informal carers have a significant role in symptom management and commonly administer or assist with the administration of oral medication. However there may be times when it could be helpful for them to administer subcutaneous palliative medication.\(^6\) A parallel already exists as it is not uncommon for informal carers to administer subcutaneous medications such as insulin and dalteparin.

Policies, protocols and educational guidance for patient and/or informal carer administration of subcutaneous medication in adult palliative care have been developed elsewhere within the United Kingdom [Section 5]. In Australia the benefits of this practice are reported as not only affording immediate symptom relief but that...
carers valued their role and felt it gave them a sense of empowerment, pride and achievement as opposed to feelings of helplessness.[6]

Precedents for informal carers to administer palliative medications by subcutaneous injection currently exist. Patient and carer preference, in addition to factors identified above, may act as drivers for this option of symptom control, particularly in unusual or exceptional circumstances, to be available and formally supported in Grampian.

A crucial element of this support will be education and training to enable informal carers to be adequately prepared to undertake the task confidently and competently. Current evidence suggests that educational interventions delivered face-to-face, supported by written and/or other resources and appropriate follow up, have the potential to improve family carers’ knowledge and self-efficacy for pain management.[7]

To assist staff to communicate with patients and informal carers with a limited command of English, the “Language Line” telephone interpretation service is widely available. By prior arrangement, “face to face” interpreters can also be provided and material in translation. If the patient or their informal carer has a communication disability, appropriate communication support such as British Sign Language (BSL) interpreters can be provided.

This policy provides the guidance for healthcare professionals to support patients and informal carers in the safe administration of prescribed medication by the subcutaneous route.

2. Aims And Objectives

This protocol and the associated documentation concerning procedures, training, patient/carer information and medication management provide a comprehensive and safe framework for health care professionals, patients and informal carers in relation to the subcutaneous administration of palliative medication by patients and informal carers.

The guidance it contains will:

- facilitate effective symptom control and offer greater patient choice and informal carer involvement.

- afford patients and informal carers a greater understanding of the medicines prescribed, their indications, actions and side-effects.

- assist healthcare professionals in the training and assessment of patients and informal carers in a consistent and safe manner.

It is not anticipated that the need for this protocol will become commonplace but that it should only be relevant for a small number of patients in unusual and/or exceptional circumstances.

The individual elements of this protocol have been developed in accordance with current evidence and review of existing relevant protocols from other NHS sources.
2.1. Definitions

- the term informal carer refers to an adult providing care for a palliative patient (most likely in the home environment) who is not employed by NHS Grampian or a care provider organisation to provide care to that palliative patient. The likelihood is they will be a family member.

- subcutaneous administration relates to the administration of prescribed medication via a subcutaneous cannula which has been inserted previously by a healthcare professional.

3. Clinical Situation

The patient and informal carer wish to have an active role in the management of unpredictable and intermittent symptoms (most commonly pain) by the administration of subcutaneous medication.

- such medication will have been prescribed by an appropriate healthcare professional.

- administration will be via a pre-inserted cannula.

- there will be an agreed maximum number of doses of each ‘break through’ medicine which can be administered by the patient or informal carer in a 24 hour period without requesting professional advice.

- a Just-in-Case Box containing the appropriate medication should be in place (home environment only).

- the patient and informal carer must meet the eligibility criteria [Section 3.1].

- the procedure should be patient led and should not be imposed upon them by healthcare professionals.

- the patient and/or informal carer is under no obligation to continue administering the injections should they no longer wish to and can request that these are administered by healthcare professionals.

- support and supervision will be provided by a multidisciplinary team.

3.1. Eligibility Criteria

- the patient is an adult with a palliative illness who may experience unpredictable symptoms requiring ‘breakthrough’ medication by the subcutaneous route.

- the patient wishes to self-administer medication.

- the patient wishes an informal carer to administer medication.
• the informal carer is willing to undertake the procedure and has been assessed as having the capability (physical, mental and cognitive) to do so.

• the patient and/or informal carer have successfully undertaken the necessary education/training.

• both patient and carer are aged 16 years or over.

3.2. Exclusion Criteria

• the patient and informal carer are under the age of 16 years.

• the patient or informal carer is deemed unable to cope (physically, emotionally or cognitively) with the procedure.

• the patient or informal carer has a known history of substance misuse or there is someone with a known history of substance misuse who has access to the property.

• there are concerns that relationship issues between the patient and informal carer may compromise safety.

• failure to adhere to the protocol and the agreed plan of management.

• the decision for any exclusion should be made following discussion within the multidisciplinary team and the reason(s) for the exclusion clearly recorded in both the medical and nursing record.

3.3. Consent

The patient must give informed consent, in writing if possible, to:

• the self-administration of subcutaneous medication.

• the administration of subcutaneous medication by a named informal carer.

Informed consent requires the patient and/or carer to:

a) have an adequate explanation of the procedure.

b) have an adequate explanation of the benefits and risks.

c) understand the information given.

d) feel free from pressure or coercion.

In order for informed consent to be given, the patient and/or informal carer must be aware of the existing medical and nursing services, particularly during Out of Hours periods, available to them.
When such consent has been obtained, the appropriate patient and informal carer consent forms [Appendices D and E] should be completed and filed in the patient held nursing notes.

4. Criteria To Undertake Protocol

The Multidisciplinary Team (MDT) responsible for the patient’s care must collectively determine that the eligibility criteria relating to patient, informal carer and circumstances have been met.

A health care professional must be identified as the individual responsible for the training and support of patient and/or informal carer. The same named health care professional will also be responsible for the monitoring of all aspects of the procedure.

Should the General Practitioner not have been involved in the MDT discussion, the decision to implement the protocol must have his/her agreement as ongoing prescriber.

5. Evidence Base

This protocol and associated guidance has been developed following a comprehensive literature search and review of existing protocols developed elsewhere in the United Kingdom.

- Subcutaneous Drug Administration by Carers (Adult Palliative Care), Bradford and Airedale Teaching Primary Care Trust (2006).

- Patients and or Carers Administration of Subcutaneous Drugs by Intermittent Subcutaneous injections: Adult Palliative Care, NHS Lothian (2009).

- The Lincolnshire Policy for Informal Carer’s Administration of As Required Subcutaneous Injections in Community Palliative Care. Lincolnshire Community Health Services NHS Trust (2013).

6. Description Of Practice

An adult patient with a palliative illness, and/or informal carer, wish to undertake the administration of subcutaneous medication by intermittent injection to facilitate the management of symptoms.

The Request To Do So Should Be Patient/Informal Carer Initiated And Not Suggested By A Healthcare Professional.

Healthcare professionals should be familiar with The Responsibilities of Medical and Nursing Staff checklist [Appendix A].

The patient and/or informal carer must be fully advised as to the procedure and the individual tasks involved so that they might understand completely what will be required of them.
The teaching guide [Appendix B] provides a practical step by step approach to ensuring the consistent and safe preparation and administration of a subcutaneous injection via a pre-inserted cannula. The patient and/or informal carer should be supported by a named healthcare professional who will:

- ensure the patient and informal carer fully understand the nature of the tasks involved.
- be responsible for assessing the patient’s and/or informal carer’s ability to undertake these tasks.
- record in the training checklist [Appendix C] when the patient and/or informal carer is both confident and competent to undertake these tasks.

On completion, a copy of the training guide should be given to the patient or informal carer and a copy of the signed training checklist should be filed in the patient’s nursing and/or medical records.

It is important that staff respect the religious or belief requirements of patients and their informal carers. Guidance on the different requirements is available in the NHS Grampian Booklet: “Religions and Cultures in Grampian”, which is available on-line and in hard copy. Guidance can also be obtained from members of the Chaplaincy Department.

The patient and/or informal carer must have a good understanding of the prescribed medication to be administered. Such understanding should include not only indication, dose, intended benefit and potential side effects but also the disposal of unused medication.

The patient or informal carer should only administer an agreed maximum number of prescribed doses of any one medication in a 24 hour period. Should symptom control not be achieved and maintained with the agreed dose regime the patient or informal carer must seek advice from a doctor or nurse so that the patient and their management can be reassessed. The agreed maximum number of doses which may be administered in a 24 hour period may vary from patient to patient and according to individual circumstances but should always be determined by the prescriber and multidisciplinary team.

The patient and carer information leaflet and contact details of medical and nursing professionals for both during the day and Out of Hours should be provided [Appendix F].

The patient or informal carer is responsible for keeping an accurate record of the medication administered. Details of the drug, dose, date and time of administration should be recorded accurately on the Record of Medicines Given By Subcutaneous Injection By Patient or Named Carer sheet [Appendix H]. This should be kept with the Direction to Administer Medicines by Subcutaneous Injection by Patient or Named Carer [Appendix G].
Failure to adhere to the agreed plan of management or to maintain accurate drug administration documentation should immediately trigger a review of the suitability of the patient and/or informal carer to undertake the procedure. The occurrence of a drug error should also trigger such a review.

Patients and/or informal carers will be taught the correct technique for the disposal of ‘sharps’ and be informed of the steps to take in the event of a needle stick injury in line with NHS Grampian policy.

In the case of an individual who is approaching the end of their life, there is the possibility that they might die soon after appropriately receiving a subcutaneous injection for symptom control. Death may be perceived by the carer to be attributable to this ‘last injection’. To reduce the risk of resulting carer distress, healthcare professionals should consider discussing this possible eventuality during the training period.

There must be clear documented evidence in nursing and medical records that the patient or informal carer is administering subcutaneous medication. This information should also be shared with the Out of Hours medical and nursing services by completing, whenever possible, an Electronic Palliative Care Summary (ePCS) or Key Information Summary (KIS).

In the event of the patient being transferred from home to a hospital or hospice, nursing staff in the admitting unit must be made aware that the patient has been self-administering subcutaneous medication or has had such medication administered by an informal carer. Should the training have been undertaken in a hospital setting it is imperative that the general practitioner and community nursing team be advised before the patient is discharged home.

7. Professional Responsibilities and Governance

Section 7 of the Misuse of Drugs Regulations (2001) permits any person other than a doctor to administer any of the controlled drugs listed Scheduled 2, 3 and 4 of the Act in accordance with the directions of a doctor.

Similarly, any person may administer, in accordance with the specific directions of a nurse independent prescriber, any controlled drug which such a nurse independent prescriber may prescribe under regulation 6B provided it is administered for a purpose for which it may be prescribed under regulation.

Regulatory bodies provide professionals with clear and more detailed advice:

**General Medical Council**

The GMC advises that when you delegate care or treatment you must be satisfied that the person to whom you delegate has the knowledge, skills and experience to provide the care involved.

Further advice is provided in the publication Delegation Referral 2013 which also advises that if you delegate care you are still responsible for the overall management of the patient.
Nursing and Midwifery Council

The NMC, in the Standards for Medicines Management 2015, (section 8, administration) advises that:

- the registrant delegating should be satisfied that the individual has an appropriate level of education and training and has been assessed as competent.
- a record of the individual's training and assessment should be kept and all refresher or continuing education and training should also be routinely kept.

Section 11 of the NMC Code (2015) provides more detailed advice on delegation:

11 - you must be accountable for your decisions to delegate tasks and duties to other people.

11.1 - only delegate tasks and duties that are within the other person’s scope of competence, making sure that they fully understand your instructions.

11.2 - make sure that everyone you delegate tasks to is adequately supervised and supported so they can provide safe and compassionate care.

11.3 - confirm that the outcome of any task you have delegated to someone else meets the required standard.

Further information and advice is available from the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (Controlled drugs: safe use and management 2016) and from the National Prescribing Centre: a guide to good practice in the management of controlled drugs in primary care (England) 2009.

8. Monitoring

It is the responsibility of the patient and informal carer to keep an accurate record of the medication given by entering the details of each injection in the Record of Medicines Given sheet [Appendix H] provided.

A member of the multidisciplinary team should, on a daily basis, check that the record is correct and that the frequency and dose of the drugs administered and the reason for their administration comply exactly with the instructions in the Direction to Administer Medicines [Appendix G] sheet.

Any discrepancy must trigger an immediate review of the appropriateness of the arrangements in place.

The patient should be assessed on a regular basis and the effectiveness of symptom control and overall patient care determined. The presence of new symptoms or a failure to adequately control existing symptoms indicate the need for urgent patient review.
8.1. Audit

Healthcare professionals are responsible for undertaking audit activity in their clinical areas of practice.

Since the procedure of patient and/or informal carer administration of medication by subcutaneous injection will apply to unusual or exceptional circumstances, it is anticipated that the number of patients involved will be small.

Audit of the procedure and the protocol should be undertaken on an individual basis and the effectiveness of the protocol and impact on practice determined. This is particularly important during the first year.

A structured data gathering form is available for download from the NHS Grampian Palliative and End of Life Care Intranet site and should be completed for every patient for whom the protocol is used.

Completed forms should be returned to the Project Support Officer, Palliative Care Network Office, Summerfield House, Aberdeen so that the NHS Grampian Palliative and End of Life Care Steering Group may be involved in the review and audit process.

9. References


5) Twycross R, Wilcock A; Palliative Care Formulary, Ed 5.

6) Anderson A, Kralik B ; Palliative care at home: Carers and medication management; Palliative and Supportive Care 2008.


9) General Medical Council (2013) Good medical practice, para 45, London, GMC.

10) General Medical Council (2013) Good practice in prescribing and managing medicines and devices, London, GMC.
10. Original Development and Consultation Team

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General Practitioner, NHS Grampian

Dr Denise McFarlane  
General Practitioner, Chair, Local Medical Committee, NHS Grampian

Leonora Montgomery  
Patient/Public Representative

Miles Paterson  
Patient/Public Representative

Dr Annabel Ross  
General Practitioner, Associate Medical Director for Primary Care and Hosted Services, NHS Grampian

Lesley Thomson  
Lead Pharmacist, Aberdeenshire Health and Social Care Partnership, Lead Pharmacist, Controlled Drugs Team, NHS Grampian
Appendix A - Responsibilities Of Medical And Nursing Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discussed/Completed</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Signed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To ascertain if the patient / informal carer is willing to undertake this task</td>
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<tr>
<td>To ensure the patient / informal carer has been deemed suitable and capable by the clinical team involved</td>
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<tr>
<td>To undertake a risk assessment which is documented on the appropriate form and filed in the patients’ notes</td>
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<tr>
<td>To obtain written / verbal consent from the patient / informal carer (if possible)</td>
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<tr>
<td>To provide the patient and informal carer with the necessary training / support and be assured of their competency to undertake the task</td>
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<tr>
<td>To act upon any concerns by discussing with the specialist palliative care team</td>
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<tr>
<td>To insert, review and renew subcutaneous device (cannula) as per NHS Grampian Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>To arrange daily visits to provide support for patient / informal carer (including on-going review of appropriateness of patient / informal carer involvement)</td>
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<tr>
<td>To ensure all members of team involved are aware of patient / informal carer involvement, including out of hours teams</td>
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<tr>
<td>To provide the patient / informal carer with contact details for 24 hour advice and support</td>
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Appendix B - A Guide For Patients And Informal Carers On How To Prepare And Administer Medicines In A Syringe For Injection Via A Subcutaneous Device (e.g. Saf T Intima)

Step 1: Check the administration sheet for the time the last dose was given making sure it is safe to give a further dose.

Step 2: Wash Hands And Dry Thoroughly

Step 3: Check The Entry Site And Infusion Line
- Are there any signs of leakage, discomfort, redness or swelling at the entry site of the subcutaneous device?
- Has the device fallen out or become dislodged?
- If Yes, Do Not proceed and contact the nursing team.

Step 4: Prepare Equipment Required
- Prescription Sheet
- Administration Sheet
- Medication required
- Water for Injection (Flush)
- Syringes and Blunt Fill Needle
- Sharps Bin.

Step 5: Preparing The Medicine For Administration
- Read the prescription sheet and the information on the label of the prescribed medicine.
- Draw up prescribed medicine as written on prescription sheet.
- Dispose of unused/excess medicines and needles used into sharps bin.
- Draw up prescribed diluent – 1mL of water for injection (Flush) into a 5mL syringe

Step 6: Administering The Subcutaneous Medicine
- Remove cap from the infusion line.
- Using syringe slowly administer prescribed medicine through the subcutaneous device (cannula), followed by syringe with water for injection (flush).
- Secure cap back onto infusion line.

Step 7:
- Dispose of used syringes and used vials into sharps bin.
- Wash hands and dry thoroughly.
- Document medicine given on administration record for carers.
- Store all equipment and medicines as instructed by your nursing team.
## Appendix C - Teaching Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Healthcare Professional (sign)</th>
<th>Patient / Informal Carer (sign)</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Observe Procedure</th>
<th>Perform with Supervision (1)</th>
<th>Perform with Supervision (2)</th>
<th>Competent doing Procedures(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Learner Initials (Date)</td>
<td>HCP Initials (Date)</td>
<td>Learner Initials (Date)</td>
<td>HCP Initials (Date)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Discuss, Demonstrate &amp; Feedback</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Describe medicines to be administered, why they are being used, expected benefits and potential side effects</td>
<td><strong>Healthcare Professional</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Demonstrate hand washing and discuss importance</td>
<td><strong>Healthcare Professional</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Describe equipment required to administer subcutaneous medication</td>
<td><strong>Healthcare Professional</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Describe the importance of administering a flush and be able to differentiate between the syringes of prepared medicine and flush</td>
<td><strong>Healthcare Professional</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Describe and demonstrate the administration of subcutaneous medication and flush.</td>
<td><strong>Healthcare Professional</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Describe and demonstrate how to document medication given</td>
<td><strong>Healthcare Professional</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Describe how to store and discard equipment</td>
<td><strong>Healthcare Professional</strong></td>
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Patient or Informal Carer's Name: .................................................................
Healthcare Professional: .................................................................................. Designation: ..........................................................
(Sign and Print when complete):

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NHS Grampian Policy And Staff Guidance On Patient And Informal Carer Administration Of Subcutaneous Medication By Intermittent Injection - Adult Palliative Care – Version 1
Appendix D - Consent Form - Self-Administration Of Subcutaneous Injections By Patient

The patient: Name: ____________________________ date of birth: ____________

CHI number: ____________________________

has requested to self-administer prescribed medication by subcutaneous injection for the purpose of symptom relief.

The patient fulfils the eligibility criteria.

The patient:

• has undergone the necessary training and has been assessed as competent in performing the technique.

• is happy to proceed with this delegated responsibility in the knowledge that they have contact numbers for support [in and out of hours] and that they can relinquish the role at any time they wish.

• will adhere to the agreed management plan.

Multidisciplinary Team members who considered and agreed to the request for the self-administration of subcutaneous injections by the patient:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Date</th>
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Training delivered by: name: ________________, designation: ________________
and completed on: ____________

Signature of patient: ____________________________ date: ____________
Appendix E - Consent Form - Administration Of Subcutaneous Injections By Informal Carer

The patient: Name: ____________________________ date of birth: ____________

CHI number: __________________

has requested that their carer, __________________ administer prescribed medication by subcutaneous injection for the purpose of symptom relief.

The patient and named carer fulfil the eligibility criteria.

The named carer:

- has undergone the necessary training and has been assessed as competent in performing the technique.

- is happy to proceed with this delegated responsibility in the knowledge that they have contact numbers for support [in and out of hours] and that they can relinquish the role at any time they wish.

- will adhere to the agreed management plan.

Multidisciplinary Team members who considered and agreed to the request for the administration of subcutaneous injections by an informal carer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Designation</th>
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</table>

Training delivered by: name: ________________, designation: __________________

and completed on: ____________

Signature of patient: ____________________________ date: ____________

Signature of carer: ____________________________ date: ____________
Appendix F - Information Leaflet For Relatives And Informal Carers Giving As Required Injections For Symptom Control

As patients become more poorly they often lose the ability to swallow and so are unable to take the medication they need by mouth.

If this happens, symptoms such as pain and sickness can be controlled by using a device called a syringe pump. The pump, which is managed by the community nurses, ensures that the patient receives their medication by the prescribed amount regularly over 24 hours.

Unfortunately however, patients may experience episodes of increased pain and other troublesome symptoms at any time of the day or night. These episodes can be unpredictable and require extra medication (often called ‘break through’ medication) by a small injection.

Relatives and carers can be taught how to give these injections to ensure comfort and help control pain and other symptoms. This is similar to when you gave the medication by mouth but the route of giving the medication has now changed since the patient is no longer able to swallow.

For the sake of comfort, a nurse will insert a simple device (cannula) under the patient’s skin, usually on the arm, so that when you give an injection you only inject into the device and not directly into the patient.

The general practitioner, community nurse and MacMillan nurse will support you and teach you everything you need to know to be able to give the injections safely and confidently.

If at any time you feel you can no longer give these injections let the doctor or nurse know so that alternative arrangements can be made.

It is important to remember that patients experience symptoms at any time during their illness, even in the last few hours. It may be that an injection you give to ease their discomfort comes close to the end of their life. This is not unusual and you must not worry that the injection has in any way caused the patient’s life to end.

Please do not hesitate to ask any healthcare professional any question that will help you to care for the patient and enable them to remain comfortable.

Contact Numbers

Community Nurse

In Hours:  

Out-Of-Hours:
In order to prepare medicines for subcutaneous injection and give them safely, there are a number of things that you need to know and steps that you need to follow.

You will need to know:

- the names and doses of any drugs that have been prescribed.
- the symptoms or problems that these drugs have been prescribed to treat.
- any possible side-effects to look out for.

You will also need to know how to:

- follow the information and instructions in the Direction to Administer Medicines sheet for each drug that has been prescribed.
- keep an accurate written record of each subcutaneous injection you give - drug, dose and time you gave it in the Record of Medicines Administered sheet.
- dispose of equipment and any unwanted medicine.
- check the cannula site for pain, swelling or redness. This must be done before every injection and on a daily basis even if no subcutaneous injections have been required in the previous 24 hours.
- prepare (fill) a syringe for giving a subcutaneous injection.
- give a subcutaneous injection.

Remember:

If at any time you have any concerns or questions please do not hesitate to contact the GP or Community Nurse for advice or help.
### Appendix G - Direction To Administer Medicines By Subcutaneous Injection By Patient Or Named Carer

**Surname:**
**First Name:**
**DOB:**
**CHI:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Medicine</th>
<th>Dose (For Each Drug)</th>
<th>Prescribed By (Full Signature For Each Drug Or Discontinue If Not Prescribed)</th>
<th>What The Medicine Should Be Given For?</th>
<th>How frequently can the dose be repeated?</th>
<th>Number of doses that may be given in 24 hours</th>
<th>DATE STOPPED</th>
<th>STOPPED BY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MORPHINE SULPHATE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pain or breathlessness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MIDAZOLAM (10mg/2mL)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Agitation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HYOSCINE BUTYLBROMIDE (20mg/mL)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Secretions</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LEVOMEPROMAZINE (25mg/mL)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nausea or agitation</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Other medicines (specify below):**

1. If frequent repeat doses are required, contact the healthcare team responsible for the patient to review the appropriateness of the medicines and doses prescribed.
2. The prescriber **MUST** specify the number of doses of each medicine that may be given in a 24 hour period without the need for the patient / carer to seek the advice of the healthcare team.
   - The prescriber must ensure that a supply of each medicine is available and labelled with same instructions as the direction above.
   - Water for Injection must be prescribed for use as a flush.

**NB:** If you are not sure about any aspect of giving these subcutaneous injections or are unwilling to proceed with this direction, you **MUST** contact the team looking after the patient as soon as possible.
Appendix H - Record Of Medicines Given By Subcutaneous Injection By Patient Or Named Carer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname:</th>
<th>Name of responsible GP:</th>
<th>Drug/Medicine sensitivity:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Name:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>DOB:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CHI:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time (24 Hour Clock)</th>
<th>Medicine Given¹</th>
<th>Dose Given (Mg)</th>
<th>No Of Ampoules Used For This Dose²</th>
<th>Number Of Doses Given In The Last 24 Hours (Including This Dose)³</th>
<th>Reason For Giving This Medicine</th>
<th>Signature Of Person Giving The Medicine</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>

1. ALWAYS administer a FLUSH of Water for Injection after each dose as instructed.
2. Ensure that the stock balance sheet for each drug is updated after a dose of medication is given.
3. If frequent repeat doses are required, contact the healthcare team responsible for the patient to review the appropriateness of the medicines and doses prescribed.

NB: If you are not sure about any aspect of giving these subcutaneous injections or are unwilling to proceed with this direction, you MUST contact the team looking after the patient as soon as possible.