



# HYDROCORTISONE

<b>Indication</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replacement therapy in acute and chronic adrenocortical insufficiency<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Treatment of refractory hypotension not responsive to volume and inotropic support<sup>2,3</sup></li> <li>Adjunct treatment for persistent hypoglycaemia<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>		
<b>ORAL</b>	<b>Presentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tablets: 4 mg   20 mg</li> <li>Mater Hospital Brisbane Pharmacy: Oral solution 1 mg/mL</li> <li>Contact local compounding pharmacy to obtain a suspension</li> </ul>	
	<b>Dosage (treatment)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hypoglycaemia               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1–2 mg/kg every 6–8 hours<sup>2,3</sup></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	<b>Dosage (physiological)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physiological replacement               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0.2–0.3 mg/kg every 8 hours<sup>2</sup></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	<b>Preparation (if no oral solution)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tablet poorly soluble and does not disperse easily in water (takes about 5 minutes)</li> <li>Use tablet strength closest to prescribed dose</li> <li>To minimise dosing errors, cut tablet in half or quarter (closest to prescribed dose) as required</li> <li>Mix with 5 mL water for injection</li> <li>Agitate gently until powder is evenly distributed</li> </ul>	
	<b>Administration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draw up prescribed dose</li> <li>Oral/OGT/NGT with feeds</li> </ul>	
<b>INTRAVENOUS</b>	<b>Presentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vial: 100 mg   Act-O vial 100 mg/2 mL</li> </ul>	
	<b>Dosage (treatment)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adrenal insufficiency, hypoglycaemia, hypotension               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1–2 mg/kg every 6–8 hours<sup>2,3</sup></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	<b>Dosage (physiological)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physiological replacement               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0.2–0.3 mg/kg every 8 hours<sup>2</sup></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	<b>Preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Act-O vial 100 mg/2 mL               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow manufactures instructions for activation</li> <li>Concentration equal to 50 mg/mL</li> </ul> </li> <li>Vial 100mg               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add 2 mL of 0.9% sodium chloride or water for injection<sup>4</sup></li> <li>Concentration now equal to 50 mg/mL</li> <li>Then follow instructions for either 10 mg/mL or 1 mg/mL preparation below according to prescribed dose and weight</li> </ul> </li> <li>To obtain <u>10 mg/mL</u> solution               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draw-up entire solution (100 mg in 2 mL) and make up to 10 mL total volume with 0.9% sodium chloride or 5% glucose</li> <li>Concentration now equal to 10 mg/mL</li> </ul> </li> <li>To obtain <u>1 mg/mL</u> solution               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare a 10 mg/mL solution as per above instructions</li> <li>Then, withdraw 1 mL of the 10 mg/mL solution and make up to 10 mL total volume with 0.9% sodium chloride or 5% glucose<sup>2</sup></li> <li>Concentration now equal to 1 mg/mL</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	<b>Administration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draw up prescribed dose</li> <li>IV injection over 2 minutes</li> </ul>	

<b>Special considerations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dosage regimens vary.<sup>5</sup> Most common 1 mg/kg every 8–12 hours for 3 to 5 days (range 0.5 to 3 mg/kg/day) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Use lowest effective dose to manage symptoms</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If indicated for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Hypoglycaemia, refer to Queensland Clinical Guideline: <i>Newborn hypoglycaemia</i><sup>6</sup></li> <li>○ Endocrine disorder, consult paediatric endocrinologist</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Caution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ If renal impairment, hypothyroidism or cardiac disease<sup>1</sup></li> <li>○ May exacerbate untreated systemic bacterial infections and mask signs of infection<sup>2</sup></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Prolonged use of corticosteroids (more than 14 days) may cause prolonged adrenal suppression requiring a tapering of hydrocortisone<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renal function, electrolytes</li> <li>• BP<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• BGL<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Compatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fluids <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 5% glucose<sup>4</sup>, 10% glucose<sup>7</sup>, 0.9% sodium chloride<sup>4</sup></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Y-site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Atropine<sup>4</sup>, benzylpenicillin<sup>7</sup>, cefepime<sup>4</sup>, clindamycin<sup>7</sup>, dexamethasone<sup>4</sup>, digoxin<sup>4</sup>, dopamine<sup>4</sup>, fluconazole<sup>7</sup>, furosemide (frusemide)<sup>7</sup>, heparin<sup>7</sup>, insulin (regular)<sup>7</sup>, metronidazole<sup>7</sup>, morphine<sup>7</sup>, noradrenaline (norepinephrine)<sup>4</sup>, paracetamol<sup>4</sup>, potassium chloride<sup>7</sup>, propofol<sup>7</sup>, sodium bicarbonate<sup>7</sup></li> </ul> </li> <li>• At 1 mg/mL concentration<sup>4</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Aciclovir, piperacillin-tazobactam, vecuronium</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Known drugs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Amiodarone<sup>4</sup>, ampicillin<sup>7</sup>, amphotericin B<sup>7</sup>, ciprofloxacin<sup>4</sup>, diazepam<sup>7</sup>, dobutamine<sup>4</sup>, midazolam<sup>4</sup>, phenobarbital (phenobarbitone)<sup>4</sup>, phenytoin<sup>7</sup>, pyridoxine<sup>4</sup>, rocuronium<sup>4</sup></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Interactions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rotavirus vaccine: increased risk of infection by the live vaccine<sup>8</sup></li> <li>• NSAIDs: increased risk of gastrointestinal ulcers or bleeding<sup>8</sup></li> <li>• Pancuronium, vecuronium, rocuronium: risk of decreased effectiveness, prolonged muscle weakness and myopathy<sup>8</sup></li> <li>• Phenytoin: risk of decreased hydrocortisone effectiveness<sup>8</sup></li> <li>• Phenobarbital (phenobarbitone): risk of decreased hydrocortisone effectiveness<sup>8</sup></li> <li>• Amphotericin B: increased risk of hypokalaemia<sup>8</sup></li> <li>• Hydrochlorothiazide: risk of hypokalaemia and subsequent cardiac arrhythmias<sup>8</sup></li> <li>• Furosemide (frusemide) risk of hypokalaemia<sup>8</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vial<sup>4</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Store below 25 °C. Protect from light<sup>4</sup></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Side effects<sup>1</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blood pathology: sodium and potassium imbalance<sup>2</sup>, hyperglycaemia<sup>2</sup> dyslipidaemia<sup>9</sup></li> <li>• Circulatory: hypertension<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• Digestive: peptic ulcer, use in preterm in first week associated with intestinal perforation<sup>10</sup></li> <li>• Endocrine: adrenal suppression<sup>9</sup>, oedema<sup>9</sup>, diabetes mellitus<sup>9</sup></li> <li>• Integumentary: skin atrophy<sup>9</sup>, bruising<sup>9</sup>, fat redistribution (producing cushingoid appearance)<sup>9</sup>, impaired wound healing<sup>11</sup>, masking of signs of infection<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• Musculoskeletal: osteoporosis, fractures<sup>11</sup> muscle weakness<sup>9</sup>, loss of muscle mass<sup>9</sup>, myopathy<sup>9</sup> weight gain<sup>11</sup>, suppression of growth<sup>9</sup></li> <li>• Nervous system: convulsions<sup>1</sup>, increased intracranial pressure<sup>1</sup>, ocular hypertension<sup>9</sup>, glaucoma<sup>9</sup></li> <li>• Other: Preserved with benzyl alcohol. IV administration of this preservative may cause 'gaspings syndrome' in neonates. Symptoms include striking onset of gasping syndrome, hypotension, bradycardia and cardiovascular collapse<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Main adrenal corticosteroid, with primarily glucocorticoid effects<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• Reduces peripheral glucose utilisation and increases gluconeogenesis</li> <li>• Enhances vascular reactivity to other vasoactive substances, such as noradrenaline (norepinephrine) and angiotensin II<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Abbreviations</b>	BGL: blood glucose level, BP: blood pressure, IV: intravenous, OGT: orogastric tube, NGT: nasogastric tube, NSAID: non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug

<b>Keywords</b>	Hydrocortisone, adrenocortical insufficiency, cortisol, hypoglycaemia, blood glucose
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The Queensland Clinical Guideline *Neonatal Medicines* is integral to and should be read in conjunction with this monograph. Refer to the disclaimer. Destroy all printed copies of this monograph after use.

## References

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## Document history

ID number	Effective	Review	Summary of updates
NMedQ19.023-V1-R24	25/08/2019	25/08/2024	Endorsed by Queensland Neonatal Services Advisory Group (QNSAG)
NMedQ19.023-V2-R24	03/03/2021	25/08/2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amended preparation instructions</li> <li>• Deleted stability information for infusion and reconstituted solution</li> <li>• Added QR code</li> </ul>

## QR scan

