



DOSING AND CONVERSION CHART FOR OPIOID ANALGESICS

DRUG	EQUIANALGESIC ORAL DOSE	EQUIANALGESIC PARENTERAL DOSE	STARTING DOSE ADULTS ≥ 50KG	
			ORAL	PARENTERAL
Morphine ¹	30 MG Q 3-4 H	10 MG Q 3-4 H	15-30 MG 3-4 H	10 MG Q 3-4 H
CODEINE ²	130 MG Q 3-4 H	75 MG Q 3-4 H	60 MG Q 3-4 H	60 MG Q 2 H IM OR SQ
FENTANYL		0.1		
HYDROMORPHONE	7.5 MG Q 3-4 H	1.5 MG Q 3-4 H	6 MG Q 3-4 H	1.5 MG Q 3-4 H
HYDROCODONE	30 MG Q 3-4 H	NOT AVAILABLE	10 MG Q 3-4 H	NOT AVAILABLE
LEVORPHANOL	4 MG Q 6-8 H	2 MG Q 6-8 H	4 MG Q 6-8 H	0.04 MG/KG Q 6-8 H
MEPERIDINE	300 MG Q 2-3 H	75 MG Q 3 H	NOT RECOMMENDED	100 MG Q 3 H
METHADONE	20 MG Q 6-8 H	10 MG Q 6-8 H	20 MG Q 6-8 H	10 MG Q 6-8 H
OXYCODONE	20 MG Q 3-4 H	NOT AVAILABLE	10 MG Q 3-4 H	NOT AVAILABLE
OXYMORPHONE	NOT AVAILABLE	1 MG Q 3-4 H	NOT AVAILABLE	1 MG Q 3-4 H

¹ FOR MORPHINE, HYDROMORPHONE, AND OXYMORPHONE, RECTAL ADMINISTRATION IS AN ALTERNATE ROUTE FOR PATIENTS UNABLE TO TAKE ORAL MEDICATIONS, BUT EQUIANALGESIC DOSES MAY DIFFER FROM ORAL AND PARENTERAL DOSES BECAUSE OF PHARMACOKINETIC DIFFERENCES.

² **CAUTION:** CODEINE DOSES ABOVE 65 MG OFTEN ARE NOT APPROPRIATE, DUE TO DIMINISHING INCREMENTAL ANALGESIA WITH INCREASING DOSES BUT CONTINUALLY INCREASING CONSTIPATION AND OTHER SIDE EFFECTS.

³ **CAUTION:** DOSES OF ASPIRIN AND ACETAMINOPHEN IN COMBINATION OPIOID/NSAID PREPARATIONS MUST ALSO BE ADJUSTED TO THE PATIENT'S BODY WEIGHT.

