

SODIUM CHLORIDE 0.9%

Newborn use only

2017

Alert	
Indication	Volume expansion Replacement of fluid and electrolyte losses e.g. excessive gastric losses Partial exchange transfusion for polycythaemia Maintenance of vascular catheter patency
Action	Sodium and chloride are the major cation and anion respectively of extracellular fluid. The main functions are regulation of osmotic pressure and water balance in the extracellular fluid. Sodium also affects conductivity of nerves and muscles, and active transport of glucose and amino acids.
Drug Type	Electrolyte
Trade Name	Sodium chloride 0.9% Injection. Contains 0.15 mmol of sodium and chloride per mL.
Presentation	
Dosage/Interval	Volume expansion: 10–20 mL/kg Maintaining catheter patency: Capped/IV Cannula 0.5 mL 6 hourly IV infusion: 0.5–1.0 mL/hour Partial exchange transfusion for polycythaemia: Volume exchanged (mL) = $\frac{\text{Blood volume (mL)} \times (\text{Hct observed} - \text{Hct desired})}{\text{Hct observed}}$ (Blood volume = 70–90 mL/kg for term and 85–110 mL/kg for preterm infants. Volume may be higher in growth restricted infants. Refer to www.nicutools.org to calculate volume for partial exchange transfusion)
Route	Intravenous, intra-arterial
Maximum Dose	
Preparation/Dilution	
Administration	Volume expansion: Rate of infusion is titrated to clinical need/response. Catheter patency: IV bolus/infusion Partial exchange: Recommend isovolaemic exchange over at least 30 minutes. Refer to local hospital policy for detailed procedure.
Monitoring	Monitor blood pressure, heart rate, urine output, electrolytes, haematocrit
Contraindications	
Precautions	Severe renal impairment with oliguria or anuria Use with caution in patients with moderate renal impairment, congestive heart failure, peripheral or pulmonary oedema
Drug Interactions	
Adverse Reactions	Hypernatraemia (symptoms include irritability, muscle twitching, seizures, hypertension, tachycardia, fluid accumulation) Hyperchloraemic acidosis Peripheral oedema Fluid overload.
Compatibility	Glucose solutions. See individual drugs for compatibilities
Incompatibility	See individual drugs for incompatibilities
Stability	
Storage	Store below 30 degrees Celsius. Discard unused portion of ampoule after use.
Special Comments	Sodium chloride 0.9% (normal saline) contains 0.15 mmol of sodium per mL and is isotonic i.e. given a constant infusion of 1 mL/hour, a baby will get 3.6 mmol of Na per day.
Evidence summary	Volume expansion during resuscitation at birth There are no published studies comparing crystalloid and colloid for volume expansion in the setting of immediate resuscitation after birth. ILCOR 2005 Guidelines state that the fluid of choice for volume expansion in neonatal resuscitation is an isotonic crystalloid solution rather than albumin. Recommendations are based on evidence extrapolated from different clinical situations. ¹ (LOE II, GOR C)

	<p>Routine early volume expansion in very preterm infants There is no evidence from randomised trials to support the routine use of early volume expansion in very preterm infants without cardiovascular compromise.² (LOE I, GOR A)</p> <p>Volume expansion in hypotension Three small, randomised, controlled trials in neonates support the hypothesis that an isotonic crystalloid solution, rather than an albumin-containing solution, is the fluid of choice for volume expansion in neonatal resuscitation. Oca et al compared normal saline and 5% albumin for the treatment of hypotension in acutely ill term and preterm newborn infants.³ The groups were equivalent in their rate of response and the magnitude of change in mean arterial pressure at 30 minutes, as well as need for a second volume infusion or inotropic support. So et al randomised preterm infants (23 to 34 weeks' gestation) who were hypotensive within the first 2 hours after birth to receive 10 mL/kg isotonic saline or 5% albumin.⁴ The two groups did not differ in their blood pressure or oxygenation through 48 hours; however, the infants who received albumin required significantly more volume expander to maintain normal blood pressure and had a higher mean percentage weight gain within the first 48 hours of life. A study by Emery et al provided indirect evidence in support of the hypothesis, because it demonstrated that the volume of colloid infusion, rather than the albumin load, related to a sustained increase in blood pressure in hypotensive preterm infants of 24 to 36 weeks' gestation.⁵ (LOE II, GOR B)</p> <p>Partial exchange transfusion for polycythaemia Wong et al conducted a randomised, controlled trial comparing normal saline vs 5% albumin as the replacement fluid for partial exchange transfusion for polycythaemia. The criteria for PET were: (1) venous haematocrit > 0.7; (2) venous haematocrit 0.65–0.69 with symptoms or signs attributable to polycythaemia. Isotonic saline was equally effective as 5% albumin in reducing the haematocrit.⁶ (LOE II, GOR B) However, there are no proven, clinically significant, short or long-term benefits of PET in polycythaemic newborn infants who are clinically well or who have minor symptoms related to hyperviscosity. PET may lead to an increase in the risk of NEC.⁷ (LOE I, GOR A)</p> <p>Maintenance of vascular catheter patency The use of normal saline to maintain vascular catheter patency is common practice. A systematic review of heparin compared with no treatment or placebo (including normal saline) for prolonging peripheral intravenous catheter use in neonates was inconclusive due to insufficient data.⁸ The effect of heparin on the duration of peripheral intravenous catheter use varied across studies. Recommendations for heparin use over normal saline in neonates with vascular catheters could not be made. (LOE I, GOR C)</p>
References	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International Liaison Committee on Resuscitation. 2005 International consensus on cardiopulmonary resuscitation and emergency cardiovascular care science with treatment recommendations. Part 7: Neonatal Resuscitation. Resuscitation 2005;67:293–303. 2. Osborn DA, Evans N J. Early volume expansion for prevention of morbidity and mortality in very preterm infants. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2004;2:CD002055. 3. Oca MJ, Nelson M, Donn SM. Randomized trial of normal saline versus 5% albumin for the treatment of neonatal hypotension. J Perinatol 2003;23:473-6. 4. So KW, Fok TF, Ng PC, Wong WW, Cheung KL. Randomised controlled trial of colloid or crystalloid in hypotensive preterm infants. Arch Dis Child Fetal Neonatal Ed 1997;76:F43-6. 5. Emery EF, Greenough A, Gamsu HR. Randomised controlled trial of colloid infusions in hypotensive preterm infants. Arch Dis Child 1992;67:1185-8. 6. Wong W, Fok TF, Lee CH, Ng PC, So KW, Ou Y, Cheung KL. Randomised controlled trial: comparison of colloid or crystalloid for partial exchange transfusion for treatment of neonatal polycythaemia. Arch Dis in Child Fetal Neonatal Ed 1997;77:F115-8. 7. Ozek E, Soll R, Schimmel MS. Partial exchange transfusion to prevent neurodevelopmental disability in infants with polycythemia. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2010 Jan 20;1:CD005089. 8. Shah PS, Ng E, Sinha AK. Heparin for prolonging peripheral intravenous catheter use in neonates. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2005;4:CD002774.

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