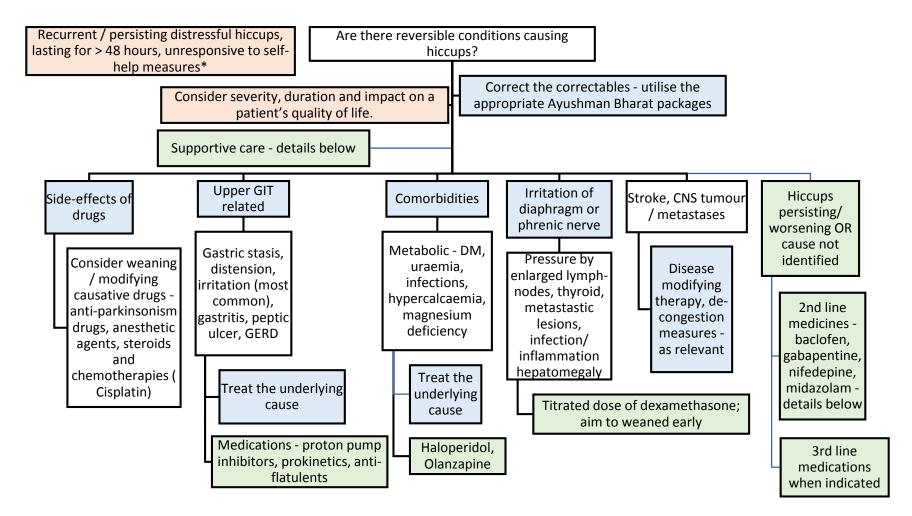


## Approach to Managing Hiccups





## Medications for Hiccup<sup>1</sup>

		Medications based on specific ca	auses	
<ul> <li>Reduce gastric irritation</li> <li>Proton pump inhibitors</li> <li>Omeprazole 10 – 20 mg up to mg/24 hours</li> <li>Lansoprazole 30mg OD</li> <li>Pantoprazole 40 mg – Max 80</li> <li>H2-receptor antagonist</li> <li>Ranitidine 150 mg twice /Day. once /Day if renal impairemen</li> </ul>	max of 40 mg/24 hours Reduce to	duce gastric distension kinetic Metoclopramide 10 mg TDS Domperidone 10 mg TDS Itopride – 50 mg BD or TDS		agent - Simethicone 25 mg P.O – with antacid prefer agent -
<ul> <li>Dopamine antagonist</li> <li>Haloperidol 0.5-1mg TDS. Maintenance dose 1mg to 3mg at bedtime.</li> <li>Olanzapine 2.5-5 mg OD</li> <li>Chlorpromazine- 10-25 mg – titrate if required upto 25-50 mg TDS</li> <li>Methylphenidate 5 mg OD – in sedated patients on opioid – Max- 5-10 mg BD</li> </ul>	2 <sup>nd</sup> GABA agonist • Baclofen 5mg - M be titrated up not 20mg / day. • Caution in elderly and patients with renal dysfunction	t >lignocaine infusion not > 2-4mg / kg and administered slowly over 45 -60 minutes.	<ul> <li>Hiccups</li> <li>Antiepileptic</li> <li>Gabapentin as burst with 400 TDS X 3 days</li> <li>and titrate down to 400mg OD and then stop</li> <li>Sodium Valproate – 200-500 mg P.O 15mg/kg/24 hours in divided doses</li> </ul>	Calcium channel blocker • Nifedipine 5-20mg TDS P.O or sublingually (caution- hypotensive)

<sup>1</sup> Palliative Care Formulary 5<sup>th</sup> edition – Robert Twycross



## NCG Palliative Care Guidelines - Hiccups

•					
		3 <sup>rd</sup> line drugs to	o control hiccups		
Combinations of drugs	listed above		•		
<ul> <li>Haloperidol 5-10mg PC</li> </ul>	or IV OR				
Chlorpromazine 25-50	mg PO or IV in 500-10	00 ml of NS over several	hours (irritant – not for S/C)		
• OR Midazolam 10-60	ng /24hours by CSCI -	- when all else fails OR in	terminal patients in last days	s of life)	
Initial treatment for persiste	ent hiccups should be i	eviewed after 3 days and	changed if there is little or no	o improvement.	This may mean a dose increase
or a change of medication.				p on on a	

## Supportive Care

<ul> <li>Gargling iced water</li> <li>breathing into a paper bag, particularly if the patient is hyperventilating.</li> <li>Swallowing a teaspoon of sugar</li> <li>Acupuncture, RFTC of phrenic N., ablation of reflex arc, vagal nerve stimulation, OR diaphragmatic pacing electrodes - In carefully</li> </ul>
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