

Equianalgesic Dosing Chart

All equivalencies are approximate only; use this chart as a guideline only.

Oral Routes:

Morphine 10 mg = Percocet tab i

Morphine 10 mg = Codeine 100 mg

Morphine 10 mg = Hydromorphone 2 mg

Morphine 10 mg = Oxycodone 5 mg

Oral to Subcutaneous Routes: Ratio 2 (oral): 1 (S.C)

Morphine 10 mg p.o. = Morphine 5 mg S.C.

Dilaudid 10 mg p.o. = Dilaudid 5 mg S.C.

Subcutaneous Equianalgesia:

Morphine 10 mg S.C. = Dilaudid 2 mg S.C.

Transdermal Equianalgesia: There are various accepted methods of conversion:

Morphine 50 mg p.o. in 24 hours = Fentanyl 25mcg patch q72 h (Donner, et al., 1996)

Morphine 60 -134 mg p.o. in 24hours = Fentanyl 25 mcg patch q72 h (CPS, 2004)

NOTE: Tylenol # 3 tabs. ii orally is approximately equal to Morphine 6 mg orally.

Calculating Breakthrough Doses (BTD)

For opioids taken by mouth:

- Calculate 10 % of total of regularly scheduled opioid in 24 hours
- BTD usually given q1h p.o. prn
e.g. Morphine 15mg q12h p.o.= 30mg. p.o. total in 24 hours
10 % of 30 mg = 3mg. p.o. q1h prn for breakthrough pain

For opioids taken S.C:

- Calculate 30 - 50% of the regularly scheduled q4h S.C. dose
- BTD usually given q ½ - 1h S.C. prn
e.g. Morphine 10 mg q4h S.C.
30% of 10 mg = 3 mg S.C. q ½ - 1h prn
50% of 10 mg = 5 mg S.C. q ½ - 1h prn

For CSCI:

- Calculate 50 -100% of the regular hourly S.C. dose
- BTD usually given q ½ – 1h S.C. prn
e.g. Morphine 1mg q1h S.C. continuous infusion
50% of 1mg = 0.5 mg S.C. q ½ h - 1 h prn
100% of 1mg = 1mg S.C. q ½ h - 1 h prn

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