Opioid Rotation Worksheet: Please fill in each box

Formula	Specific Answer
Total in 24 hours of each opioid	•
Calculate the total amount of each route of each	
opioid given in the previous 24 hours, including	
regular and PRN doses.	
Consider cross-tolerance and calculate the reduction, if applicable.	
To account for incomplete cross-tolerance,	
calculate and subtract 30% to 50% reduction of the	
24-hour dose of any opioid being rotated to a new	
(different) opioid. Clinical judgement is used in determining the degree of reduction. Always	
confirm with a resource expert if you are unsure.	
One route	
Using ROUTE conversion ratio (i.e., PO to SUBQ /IV	
of 2:1), convert to one route of administration.	
One Drug Current Total	
Using DRUG conversion ratio (i.e., Morphine 10mg	
PO = Hydromorphone 2mg PO), convert to one drug.	
Choose the medication you plan to use for regular	
dosing, convert and add together.	
Choose scheduled dosing times.	
Choose new regular (ATC) dose, divide total 24-	
hour amount by appropriate interval based on product to be used.	
For example: divide by 6 for q4h dose; divide by 2	
for q12h dose; divide by 24 for hourly infusion.	
Calculate the breakthrough dose: (BTD)	
Calculate approximately 10% of the total daily dose of the scheduled opioid.	
For opioids taken by mouth	
Example: Morphine 15mg q12h PO = 30mg PO total in 24h, 10% of 30mg = 3mg (max dose) PO q1h prn	
For opioids taken SUBQ	
Example: Morphine 10mg q4h SUBQ = 60mg SUBQ in 24h, 10% of 60mg = 6mg (max dose) SUBQ q1h prn	
For opioids per CSCI	
Example: Morphine 2.5mg q1h SUBQ continuous infusion = 60mg SUBQ in 24h, 10% of 60 mg = 6 mg (max dose) SUBQ q1h prn or *3 mg SUBQ q1/2h prn	* clinical judgement may indicate the need to lower the calculated dose or round to the strength of opioid available on the formulary