Alert | High alert medication: risk of causing significant patient harm when used in error. Chloral hydrate should not be given by non-medical personnel in non-medical environment. Osmolality is 3285 mOsm/kg of water.

Indication | Sedation for painless procedure (e.g. neuroimaging). Sedative/hypnotic for short-term use.

Action | Exact mechanism of sedation is not yet known. Trichloroethanol (TCE) is considered to produce the sedative effect associated with this drug.

Drug Type | Sedative and hypnotic drug with barbiturate-like features.

Trade Name | Chloral Hydrate Mixture 1 g/10 mL, (100 mg/mL) manufacturer: Perrigo Australia

Presentation | Chloral Hydrate Mixture 1 g/10 mL (100 mg/mL) oral liquid, 200 mL

Dosage/Interval | Sedation for painless procedure:
- Term infants: 50 mg/kg/dose (25–75 mg/kg/dose).
- Preterm infants: 25 mg/kg/dose (25–75 mg/kg/dose).
Give the dose 45 minutes before procedure. Repeated doses up to maximum of 100 mg/kg may be used with respiratory monitoring.

Short-term sedation:
8 mg/kg/dose q6–8 hourly.

Route | Oral
Note: Rectal administration is erratically absorbed and therefore not recommended.

Maximum Daily Dose | 100 mg/kg

Preparation/Dilution | Syrup – 100 mg/mL (osmolality is 3285 mOsm/kg of water)

Administration | Oral preparation should be diluted 1:3 with water or administered after feeding to reduce gastric irritation.

Monitoring | Chloral hydrate is well tolerated by most patients with single dose or short-term use. Most common reported adverse effect is mild respiratory depression and bradycardia in former preterm infants.\(^1,2\) Observe for respiratory depression, blood pressure and level of sedation.

Contraindications | Do not use in patients with significant hepatic and/or renal disease. Obstructive sleep apnoea.

Precautions | Reduce dose in hepatic and renal impairment.
Avoid prolonged use and abrupt withdrawal thereafter.
Administration with other CNS depressants such as opioids, benzodiazepines or barbiturates may produce excessive sedation.
Indirect hyperbilirubinaemia may occur after prolong use because TCE and bilirubin compete for hepatic conjugation.
Use cautiously in preterm infants because of the risk of respiratory depression.

Drug Interactions | Chloral hydrate may have an additive effect with opioids, barbiturates, benzodiazepines leading to respiratory depression.
Chloral hydrate may produce a transient increase in response to warfarin due to displacement of warfarin from its protein binding site.
Intravenous furosemide administration after chloral hydrate has been reported to produce diaphoresis, flushing, changes in blood pressure and tachycardia in adults and older children.
Chloral hydrate may displace phenytoin from protein binding sites and reduce its rate of elimination.

Adverse Reactions | Mild respiratory depression — ensure adequate monitoring.
Gastric irritation with nausea and vomiting.
In former premature infants, episodes of bradycardia may occur for up to 24 hours after a dose.
Paradoxical excitement may occur.
Prolonged administration or acute overdose can cause neurologic, respiratory and myocardial depression; cardiac arrhythmia and bladder atony. Serious adverse events including death/permanent neurologic injury have been reported in children in a review of adverse event care reports from the adverse drug reporting system of the Food and Drug Administration, the US Pharmacopoeia, and the results of a survey of pediatric specialists.9

### Compatibility
Not applicable.

### Incompatibility
Not applicable.

### Stability
Not applicable.

### Storage
Store at room temperature (5–25°C). Preparation is light sensitive; store in a dark container.

### Special Comments
Onset of action is approximately 15 minutes with reported half-life of 9 hours.9 Chloral hydrate has no analgesic properties, excitement may occur in patients with pain. Despite being restricted in some countries (e.g. France) as a result of potential carcinogenicity, the American Academy of Pediatrics has judged the evidence insufficient to avoid single doses of chloral hydrate for this reason alone.3

### Evidence summary

#### Efficacy
Chloral hydrate is effective for sedation for painless procedures1-5 (Level II, Grade C) There are insufficient data to promote the regular use of chloral hydrate as a sedative for neonates undergoing intensive care6. (Level III, Grade C).

#### Safety
Chloral hydrate overdose may produce cardiac arrhythmias including torsades de pointes.7 Administration of chloral hydrate in former premature infants causes significant post-procedural bradycardia1 (Level III, Grade C). Prolonged use warrants monitoring of serum bilirubin level8. (Level III Grade C). Death/severe permanent neurologic injuries have been reported in children, either alone or in combination with other sedatives.9

#### Pharmacokinetics
Chloral hydrate is rapidly and effectively absorbed via the oral route and is immediately metabolised by liver enzymes (alcohol dehydrogenase) to the active hypnotic metabolite trichloroethanol (TCE). It is eventually excreted in the urine after glucuronidation in the liver. Plasma concentration peaks within 30 minutes to an hour. It is also metabolised to trichloroacetic acid (TCA). Both TCE (8–64 hours) and TCA (days) have long plasma half-lives in neonates and accumulate with repeated doses8. (Level III Grade C)

### References
8. Reimche LD, Shankaran K, Hindmarsh KW et al: Chloral hydrate sedation in neonates and


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