SESLHDMG/136

Medicine Guideline

Amidotrizoate meglumine 660mg/mL + sodium amidotrizoate 100mg/mL – 100mL solution (Gastrografin®) in Adult Adhesional Small Bowel Obstruction



Areas where Protocol/Guideline applicable	SESLHD Adult Inpatients
Authorised Prescribers:	Medical Officers
Indication for use	Adult Adhesional Small Bowel Obstruction
Clinical condition	Adult Adhesional Small Bowel Obstruction, supported by evidence from: Bloods: including Lactate Abdominal X-Ray or Abdominal CT scan Surgical / Abdominal History Abdominal Examination by Surgical team Previous Adhesional Small Bowel Obstructions
Proposed Place in Therapy	Gastrografin is typically used as second line therapy – best commenced within 12-24 hours if appropriate First Line Therapy – Nil by Mouth and Insertion of Nasogastric Drainage Tube
Contra-indications	 Allergy or hypersensitivity to Iodine or any ingredients of Gastrografin® Previous reaction to Iodinated Contrast Media Manifest hyperthyroidism Hypovolaemia or dehydration
Precautions	 Pregnancy or Breastfeeding Thyroid Conditions (Goitre / Hyperthyroidism) Interleukin - previous treatment up to several weeks Severe Heart Disease (increases susceptibility to outcomes of hypersensitivity) Possibility of aspiration or broncho-oesophageal fistula (not for undiluted oral administration) History of allergic disorders or asthma Ensure adequate hydration
Important Drug Interactions	Interleukin 2 – increased risk of delayed reactions Beta blockers – resistant to treatment of anaphylaxis/hypersensitivity reactions with beta-agonists
Dosage	Gastrografin® 100 mL either orally or via nasogastric tube
Duration of therapy	Single administration over approximately 5 minutes via nasogastric tube or approximately 20 minutes orally
	Up to 1 hour of intermittent observation to monitor for side effects

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Prescribing Instructions	Gastrograffin must be prescribed on the eMR, eRIC or in Mosaiq/ ARIA. In the absence of eMM systems, the appropriate paper medication chart may be used.
Administration Instructions	Do not administer undiluted orally in patients with suspected possibility of aspiration or broncho-oesophageal fistula. If the patient is able to tolerate oral therapy, give 100 mL over approximately 20 minutes. Dilution with an equal volume of water is recommended in elderly or cachectic patients. If the patient is unable to tolerate oral therapy, give via nasogastric tube, 100 mL as slow push over 3 to 5 minutes.
Adverse effects	Vomiting, nausea and diarrhoea are the most frequent adverse effects
	Skin reactions
	Risk of aspiration and anaphylaxis
Monitoring requirements Safety	The patient should be closely observed by nursing staff over the time period until the Abdominal X-Ray takes place approximately 4 to 8 hours post administration.
Effectiveness (state objective criteria)	Monitor patient for :- 1. Anaphylaxis (rare) and aspiration. 2. Standard Observations (e.g. blood pressure, heart rate, respiration rate, temperature) as per PD2020 018 Recognition and management of patients who are deteriorating
	Be aware of potential dehydration and maintain adequate hydration. Efficacy is assess via an abdominal X Ray post administration.
Management of Complications	Discontinue administration immediately if anaphylaxis or aspiration occurs and activate PACR Call or Code Blue as determined by severity.
	Contact treating Surgical Team immediately.
Basis of Protocol/Guideline: (including sources of evidence, references)	Supportive treatment may be required for vomiting, nausea and/ or diarrhoea. Cohen et al. <u>Timing of Gastrografin administration in the management of adhesive small bowel obstruction (ASBO): Does it matter?</u> Surgery. 2021
	Ten Broek et al. <u>Bologna guidelines for diagnosis and management of adhesive small bowel obstruction (ASBO): 2017 update of the evidence-based guidelines from the world society of emergency surgery ASBO working group.</u> World J Emerg Surg. 2018
	Di Saverio et al. <u>Bologna guidelines for diagnosis and management of adhesive small bowel obstruction (ASBO): 2013 update of the evidence-based guidelines from the world society of emergency surgery ASBO working group.</u> World J Emerg Surg. 2013
	MIMS Online. Gastrografin®. Last MIMS revision date 1 May 2019

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	Abbas et al. Oral water soluble contrast for the management of adhesive small bowel obstruction. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews. 2007
	Cersoli et al. Water-soluble contrast agent in adhesive small bowel obstruction: a systematic review and meta-analysis of diagnostic and therapeutic value. Am J Surg. 2016
	Safamanesh et al. <u>Evaluation of Gastrografin Therapeutic Role in the Management of Small Bowel Obstruction</u> . Annals of Bariatric Surgery. 2013
Groups consulted in development of this guideline	POWH Acute Surgery including Upper Gastrointestinal, Colorectal and Oncology Surgery POWH Pharmacy SESLHD Surgery CNC / CNE Working Group

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