

ISMP Canada Safety Bulletin

Volume 22 • Issue 11 • November 28, 2022

Preparing for the Safe Use of Imported Acetaminophen for Children

Acetaminophen and ibuprofen products for pediatric patients have been in short supply across Canada.¹ The unprecedented demand for these fever and pain relievers has outpaced increased production by Canadian suppliers.^{1,2} Health Canada is reviewing foreign-authorized products to mitigate the shortage and has granted a temporary exemption to import 2 products for hospital use: an ibuprofen product with

the same concentration as the corresponding Canadian products² and an Australian acetaminophen product with a different concentration from the Canadian products.³ The imported ibuprofen product can be used in the same way as the Canadian products. However, the differences between the acetaminophen products from Canada and Australia (Table 1) will require a coordinated risk management strategy.

TABLE 1. Comparison of Tylenol products from Canada and Australia.

Brand name	Infants' Tylenol	Children's Tylenol	Tylenol for Babies (Figure 1)
Source country	Canada	Canada	Australia
Generic name	acetaminophen	acetaminophen	paracetamol*
Concentration	80 mg/mL	160 mg/5 mL = 32 mg/mL	24 mg/mL
Age range (on label)	0–23 months	2–11 years	1 month – 2 years
Age range (for use in Canada)	0–23 months	2–11 years	2–11 years
Dose guidelines	age- and weight-based	age- and weight-based	age- and weight-based [†]
Barcode	Barcode can be scanned by medication management systems in Canada	Barcode can be scanned by medication management systems in Canada	Barcode cannot be scanned by medication management systems in Canada

*The European Medicines Agency's name for acetaminophen is paracetamol.

†Canadian age- and weight-based dosing guidelines will take precedence over the dosing information shown on the Australian product label.

Hospitals will continue to have access to the Canadian acetaminophen product for infants aged 0–23 months (80 mg/mL) and can use the acetaminophen product imported from Australia (24 mg/mL) for children aged 2–11 years. Familiarity of health care workers with the Canadian products for infants (80 mg/mL) and children (32 mg/mL) necessitates a coordinated risk management strategy to prevent dosing errors with the Australian product (24 mg/mL).

FIGURE 1. The Australian Tylenol® for Babies product containing paracetamol (acetaminophen) 24 mg/mL is being imported to alleviate the shortage in Canadian hospitals. Image courtesy of Johnson & Johnson Inc.



The introduction of imported products into the medication-use system must be carefully managed to mitigate risks, such as the potential for medication errors.⁴ Hospitals that will be using the acetaminophen product imported from Australia will need a multipronged systems approach to reduce the risk for errors. Consider the following strategies, bearing in mind that this is not an exhaustive list.⁵

INTERDISCIPLINARY PLANNING

- Identify a decision-making and communications group to introduce the imported product, to coordinate ongoing communication and education, and to monitor the supply situation. All decisions, rationale, and outputs (e.g., newsletters, posters) should be well documented.
- Prepare a plan to safely transition back to the Canadian acetaminophen product, remove the

imported product, and revert to original resources, systems, and processes (where these were modified) once the time-limited shortage ends.

PHARMACY PREPARATION, STORAGE, AND DISPENSING

- Determine, using pictures and labels of the imported product, whether additional information or steps are required to safely integrate the product into the medication supply. Consider the need for
 - updated dispensing processes (e.g., patient-specific unit doses) to prevent calculation or dosing errors;
 - an auxiliary warning label to alert practitioners to differences in name and concentration (e.g., “This product contains acetaminophen (paracetamol) 24 mg/mL”); and
 - an updated barcode database and application of an additional barcode to scan within Canadian medication management systems.
- Store each available acetaminophen concentration (i.e., 80 mg/mL for infants and 24 mg/mL for children) in separate care areas or at least in separate, labelled containers within the same area.
- Consider signage in appropriate places (e.g., storage cupboards on nursing units, pharmacy stock shelves) to communicate information about the imported product.

SUPPORTING RESOURCES, SYSTEMS, AND PROCESSES

- Determine updates that may be required for any of the following paper-based or electronic resources, systems, and processes:
 - order sets or computerized order entry systems
 - formulary and other drug information resources
 - medication administration records
 - quick reference charts and dosing guidelines
 - medication reconciliation at transitions of care
 - independent double checks, where appropriate
 - pharmacy, materials management, and finance systems

PATIENT/FAMILY ENGAGEMENT

- Alert parents and caregivers to the supply situation, and advise them to consult with their community

pharmacist after discharge for guidance on the correct dose and volume of acetaminophen products available in the community.

- The Australian acetaminophen product described in Table 1 has been imported for hospital inpatient use only and is not permitted for outpatient use. Different imported acetaminophen products have been made available in the community (as described in the accompanying bulletin sidebar).
- Ensure that the patient’s weight is accurately measured and communicated to the family (with corresponding units) before discharge, for use in weight-based dosing.

Errors, near misses, and safety concerns related to the imported product should be reported through the hospital’s usual reporting mechanism. Sharing reports with the Canadian Medication Incident Reporting and Prevention System reporting programs (<https://ismpcanada.ca/report/>) will help in identifying concerns and will inform continuous improvement opportunities.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ISMP Canada gratefully acknowledges the consumers, health care providers, and organizations that report medication incidents for analysis and learning. The expert review of this bulletin by the following individuals (in alphabetical order) is also recognized and appreciated: Wendy Bordman RPh, BScPhm, CDE, Retail Pharmacy Manager, and Marina Djuka RPh, BScPhm, ACPR, Medication Safety Specialist and Clinical Pharmacist, The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, ON; Denis Lebel, Chief Pharmacist, Pharmacy Department, Centre hospitalier universitaire Sainte-Justine, Montréal, QC; Pharmacy Team, Mount Sinai Hospital, Sinai Health, ON; Amy Wai, BSc(Pharm), ACPR, Manager, Quality, Medication Safety and Parenteral Services, Lower Mainland Pharmacy Services, Vancouver, BC.

References

1. Public advisory: Children’s ibuprofen/acetaminophen shortage: what you should know and do. Ottawa (ON): Government of Canada; 2022 Oct 7 [cited 2022 Nov 15]. Available from: <https://recalls-rappels.canada.ca/en/alert-recall/children-s-ibuprofenacetaminophen-shortage-what-you-should-know-and-do>
2. Infant and children’s acetaminophen and ibuprofen shortage. Ottawa (ON): Government of Canada; 2022 Oct 26 [cited 2022 Nov 15]. Available from: <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-medical-devices/safe-use-medication-for-children/infant-childrens-acetaminophen-ibuprofen-shortage.html>
3. Importation of Australian-labelled TYLENOL® For Babies 1 Month to 2 Years (Strawberry Flavour) due to the current shortage of Canadian-authorized Pediatric Analgesic Products. Johnson & Johnson Inc. Letter to Hospital Group Purchasing Organizations. 2022 Nov 8.
4. Drug shortages and medication safety concerns. ISMP Can Saf Bull. 2012 [cited 2022 Nov 15];12(3):1-4. Available from: https://ismpcanada.ca/wp-content/uploads/ISMPCSB2012-03_Drug_Shortages.pdf
5. Propofol 2% (20 mg/mL): safety considerations for introducing a novel product into hospitals. ISMP Can Saf Bull. 2020 [cited 2022 Nov 15];20(5):1-6. Available from: <https://ismpcanada.ca/wp-content/uploads/ISMPCSB2020-i5-Propofol-Implementation.pdf>

Imported Acetaminophen for Children: Getting the Right Dose

Health Canada has authorized the importation of acetaminophen products for retailers, in addition to the acetaminophen product that can now be imported for hospital inpatient use (as described in the accompanying bulletin). The products imported for retailers share the same concentration (160 mg/5 mL = 32 mg/mL) and intended age group (2–11 years of age) as the Canadian acetaminophen products that are currently in shortage.

Canadian acetaminophen products for infants (under 2 years of age) have a different concentration (80 mg/mL) than the imported product. Parents and caregivers may need help selecting the correct acetaminophen product and determining the appropriate age- and weight-based dose.

In a recently published SafeMedicationUse.ca newsletter, parents and caregivers seeking acetaminophen for their infants are encouraged to speak with their pharmacist to determine the appropriate dose and volume to administer from an available product.

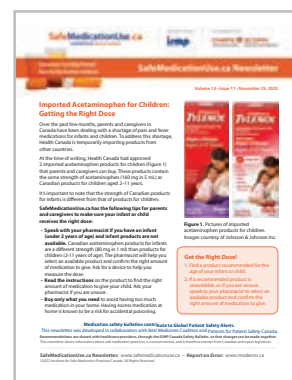
The following are additional tips for practitioners to support the safe administration of acetaminophen:

- Ask the parent or caregiver for the patient's current age and weight (with appropriate units) before recommending a dose for an infant or child.
- Write down the weight, the recommended **dose in mg** (milligrams), and the corresponding volume in mL (millilitres) specific to the available product.
- Confirm understanding of the **dose in mg** (milligrams) to avoid dosing errors if the parent later uses a product with a different concentration.
- Provide or recommend dosing aids, such as calibrated spoons or oral syringes, if these are not supplied with the product. When possible, show the parent or caregiver how to measure the correct volume.

Read the full consumer newsletter here:

Imported Acetaminophen for Children: Getting the Right Dose

<https://safemedicationuse.ca/newsletter/imported-acetaminophen.html>





Med Safety Exchange – Webinar Series

Wednesday, January 25, 2023

Join your colleagues across Canada for a complimentary webinar to share, learn and discuss incident reports, trends and emerging issues in medication safety.

For more information and to view recordings of past webinars, visit <https://ismpcanada.ca/resource/med-safety-exchange/>



The Canadian Medication Incident Reporting and Prevention System (CMIRPS) is a collaborative pan-Canadian program of Health Canada, the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI), the Institute for Safe Medication Practices Canada (ISMP Canada) and Healthcare Excellence Canada (HEC). The goal of CMIRPS is to reduce and prevent harmful medication incidents in Canada.



The Healthcare Insurance Reciprocal of Canada (HIROC) provides support for the bulletin and is a member owned expert provider of professional and general liability coverage and risk management support.



The Institute for Safe Medication Practices Canada (ISMP Canada) is an independent national not-for-profit organization committed to the advancement of medication safety in all healthcare settings. ISMP Canada's mandate includes analyzing medication incidents, making recommendations for the prevention of harmful medication incidents, and facilitating quality improvement initiatives.

Report Medication Incidents

(Including near misses)

Online: www.ismpcanada.ca/report/

Phone: 1-866-544-7672

ISMP Canada strives to ensure confidentiality and security of information received, and respects the wishes of the reporter as to the level of detail to be included in publications.

Stay Informed

To receive ISMP Canada Safety Bulletins and Newsletters visit:

www.ismpcanada.ca/safety-bulletins/#footer

This bulletin shares information about safe medication practices, is noncommercial, and is therefore exempt from Canadian anti-spam legislation.

Contact Us

Email: cmirps@ismpcanada.ca

Phone: 1-866-544-7672

©2022 Institute for Safe Medication Practices Canada.