## **South Tyneside and Sunderland Area Prescribing Committee**

## Melatonin for the management of Sleep – Wake Disorders in Children and Young People

### **Shared Care Guidance**

### Indication

For the treatment of sleep-wake cycle disorders in children and young people with the aims of improving the onset and duration of sleep and establishing a regular nocturnal sleep pattern where non-pharmacological treatments have failed or are inappropriate.

Treatment with melatonin should be initiated and supervised by a specialist but may be continued by general practitioners under a shared-care arrangement for an initial period of up to 2 years, before a formal review of treatment is required by secondary care and renewal of shared care agreement.

#### Dose

For children and young adults aged 2 to 18 years: **2mg** recommended starting dose - see individual formulation

Dose increases can be made according to clinical response, up to a maximum of **10mg/day**.

Give ~ 1 hour before bedtime.

## **Duration**

If no improvement observed within 3 months, review and consider withdrawing treatment. Further review with specialist every 6-12 months. Melatonin can be stopped suddenly without any side effects.

# Introduction

Formulary Preparations

Status	Preparation	Indication	Comments		
First line – for licensed indication only	Slenyto® Melatonin 1mg and 5mg prolonged release tablets	Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and/or Smith- Magenis syndrome only - where sleep hygiene measures have been insufficient. Licensed use	Tablets are very small in size (3mm) – can mix whole with yoghurt, orange juice or ice cream to aid swallowing then take immediately		
First line for all other patients (off-label use)	Circadin <sup>®</sup> Melatonin 2mg prolonged release tablets	Off label use of a licensed product in children/young people	Swallow whole		
Second line for all patients who cannot swallow whole	Crushed Circadin <sup>®</sup> Melatonin 2mg prolonged	Off label use of a licensed product in children/young	Crushed tablets can be mixed with a spoonful of		

	tablete	rologeo tablete	noonlo	milk vooburt	
	Third line – only use if crushed tablets have been trialled first and are unsuitable.	Melatonin 1mg/1ml oral solution (alcohol-free) *not suitable for use in under 5's due to propylene	Off label use of a licensed product in children/young people	milk, yoghurt or jam to aid swallowing then take immediately  Crushing the tablets creates an immediate release formulation and is unlicensed.  Community pharmacies will provide Colonis® brand for a prescription for melatonin liquid, based on	
		glycol content. Consider Slenyto® off label use in this patient group.		the current Drug Tariff.	
		e excluded from			
Specialist Responsibilities	<ul> <li>Assessing suitability of patients for initial and continuation of treatment</li> <li>Discuss treatment options with the patient, their parent(s) and carer(s), to include explanation and recording of the off label nature of melatonin where applicable.  See Medicines for Children leaflet: Melatonin for sleep problems <a href="http://www.medicinesforchildren.org.uk/melatonin-for-sleep-disorders">http://www.medicinesforchildren.org.uk/melatonin-for-sleep-disorders</a></li> <li>Ensure that appropriate sleep hygiene measures are established.</li> <li>If child struggling with sleep onset despite above measures, only then initiate Melatonin.</li> <li>During first 3 months review effectiveness and adjust dose as necessary to improve sleep onset.</li> <li>After 3 months, review efficacy – stop if no benefit</li> <li>If satisfactory effectiveness is reached and treatment is to continue, arrange shared care with patient's GP</li> <li>Provide the GP with relevant information for each patient including treatment to be undertaken by GP</li> <li>Assess and monitor patients' continued response and tolerability to treatment every 6-12 months, with sleep hygiene advice, giving regular medication breaks to prevent tolerance, consider whether the melatonin dose could be reduced, or medication stopped. Advise GP on suitable reduction plan if indicated.</li> <li>Conduct formal review after 2 years of treatment from initiation and</li> </ul>				

Primary Care Responsibilities	request renewal of shared care agreement with GP. Request to include clear rationale for continuing treatment as well as evidence of a least one treatment break trial annually.  Report any suspected ADRs to CSM via Yellow Card system.  Provide contact details of prescriber/specialist team on referral (telephone and email) for access to future advice, where needed  Prescribe melatonin in line with shared care agreement  Report any adverse effects to specialist and regulatory bodies i.e., CSM via Yellow Card process  Seek advice from specialist team if concerns with the treatment plan  Inform specialist team if treatment is stopped or patient is non-concordant
Adverse Effects, Precautions, Contraindications	Contraindications Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients Precautions Melatonin may cause drowsiness and should be used with caution if the effects of drowsiness are likely to be associated with a risk to safety. Use with caution in children with epilepsy – monitor seizure frequency. There is a lack of information on use of melatonin in patients with hepatic, renal or autoimmune disorders or the use in patients who are pregnant or breastfeeding. Melatonin can be stopped suddenly without any side effects. Adverse Effects Melatonin is well tolerated in children but those adverse events that have been reported rarely include: daytime drowsiness, headache, and dizziness, a reduction in body temperature, transient depressive symptoms, mild tremor, mild anxiety, abdominal cramps, irritability, confusion, nausea and hypotension.
Common Drug Interactions	Few interactions have been reported including: Cimetidine can increase plasma concentration of melatonin Fluvoxamine can significantly increase plasma concentrations of melatonin - avoid concomitant use Oestrogens can increase the plasma concentration of melatonin Ciprofloxacin and other quinolones - can increase melatonin levels Carbamazepine and rifampicin can reduce the plasma levels of melatonin Other hypnotics and CNS depressants: melatonin may enhance the sedative properties of other drugs acting on the CNS e.g., benzodiazepines
Communication/Contact Details	Prescriber/specialist team contact details will be stated on the shared care agreement.

This information is not inclusive of all prescribing information and potential adverse effects. Please refer to full prescribing data in the Summary of Product Characteristics <a href="https://www.emc.org">www.emc.org</a> or the BNF/eBNF

# **Private and Confidential**

<ul> <li>Melatonin - Shared Care Request/Confirmation</li> <li>Specialist Prescriber to complete first section of form and send to patient's GP.</li> <li>GP to complete second section of form and return to specialist prescriber within 28 days</li> <li>A copy of the full shared care guideline can be viewed at <a href="https://www.sunderlandccg.nhs.uk/about-us/prescribing/shared-care-green-plus/">https://www.sunderlandccg.nhs.uk/about-us/prescribing/shared-care-green-plus/</a></li> </ul>					
Specialist Prescriber					
Department					
Hospital					
Telephone					
Email address					
Patient details (use ho	spital label if preferred)				
Name	· /				
Address					
Postcode					
NHS Number					
Treatment Requested for Prescribing in Accordance with an Approved Shared Care Arrangement					
Drug Information – Me					
Formulation (delete	Slenyto / Circadin / Circadin crushed	1	Dose and		
	Liquid 1mg/ml alcohol free* / Crushed confirm crushed Circadin trialled first □	quid 1mg/ml alcohol free* / Crushed Slenyto* onfirm crushed Circadin trialled first			
Indication – For the Management of Sleep – Wake Disorders in Children and Young People Date of initiation:					
Other information (if a	ppropriate)				
Carlot Internation (it appropriate)					
Signed (Specialist	N	ame		Date	
Prescriber)	(F	Print)			
To be completed by GP Please tick one box					ne box
I ACCEPT the proposed shared care arrangement for this patient					
	I ACCEPT the proposed shared care arrangement with the caveats below				
I DO NOT ACCEPT the proposed shared care arrangement for this patient					
My caveats/reason(s) for not accepting include:					
,(0)					

N.B. Participation in this shared care arrangement implies that prescribing responsibility is shared between the specialist prescriber and the patient's GP

Date

Prepared by: CNTW NHS FT Implementation Date: June 2021 Review Date: June 2024

Name (print)

Signed

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# **Melatonin - Shared Care Renewal request/confirmation**

- This form is to be used to request extension of shared care after 2 years of initial treatment
- Specialist Prescriber to complete first section of form and send to patient's GP.
- GP to complete second section of form and return to specialist prescriber within 28 days

<ul> <li>A copy of the full shared care guideline can be viewed at <a href="https://www.sunderlandccg.nhs.uk/about-us/prescribing/shared-care-green-plus/">https://www.sunderlandccg.nhs.uk/about-us/prescribing/shared-care-green-plus/</a></li> </ul>								
Specialist Prescriber								
Department								
Hospital								
Telephone								
Email address								
Patient details (use hosp	pital label if pre	ferred)						
Name		•						
Address								
Postcode								
NHS number			Male	e / Female	DoB			
	1							
Treatment conti	nuation for Mela	atonin shared care	e arrange	ment (after	2 years i	initial	treatn	nent)
Rationale for treatment continuation:  Date(s) and duration(s) of treatment breaks:								
Signed (Specialist			Name				Date	
Prescriber)			(Print)					
T. I I ( !! CT						Б.		
To be completed by GP Please tick one box								
I ACCEPT the proposed shared care renewal for this patient								
I ACCEPT the proposed shared care renewal with the caveats below								
I DO NOT ACCEPT the proposed shared care renewal for this patient  My caveats/reason(s) for not accepting include:								
Signed	. not accepting	Name (print)				Date	<u> </u>	

N.B. Participation in this shared care arrangement implies that prescribing responsibility is shared between the specialist prescriber and the patient's GP