References

If you require a full list of references for this leaflet please email patient.information@ulh.nhs.uk

The Trust endeavours to ensure that the information given here is accurate and impartial.



If you require this information in another language, large print, audio (CD or tape) or braille please email the Patient Information team at <u>patient.information@ulh.nhs.uk</u>

© United Lincolnshire Hospitals NHS Trust

Issued: February 2019 Review: February 2021 ULHT-LFT-3021 Version 1 Excellence in rural healthcare

United Lincolnshire Hospitals

Desmopressin DDAVP (Octim)

Haemophilia Centre Clinic 7 Lincoln County Hospital

www.ulh.nhs.uk

Patient information regarding treatment with DDAVP/Octim (Desmopressin)

This leaflet aims to provide patients with information on DDAVP which is given to some patients who have inherited bleeding disorders to raise their clotting factor levels. It is a synthetic drug.

It is commonly used in all Haemophilia centres for patients who have mild Haemophilia A, von Willebrands disease and some platelet dysfunction disorders.

Administration

It may be given by injection either into a vein (intravenously) or under the surface of the skin (subcutaneous injection). It may also be inhaled through the nostrils (intranasal spray).

Special advice

Once the patient has received the DDAVP he/she will be expected to restrict their fluid intake to half a litre (just under a pint) for the following eight hours. This is because the DDAVP has an effect on fluid retention within the body making the individual retain body fluid for a while.

If the patient does not pass urine within the following 18 to 24 hours they should make contact with the Haemophilia centre OR out of hours, contact Waddington Unit and ask to speak to the haematologist on call.

Contra-indications cardiac insufficiency and other conditions treated with diuretics; Psychogenic polydipsia and polydipsia in alcohol dependence.

Renal impairment use with caution; antidiuretic effect may be reduced.

Pregnancy small oxytocic effect in third trimester; increased risk of pre-eclampsia.

Breast-feeding not known to be harmful.

Side-effects fluid retention and hyponatraemia (in more serious cases with convulsions) on administration without restricting fluid intake; stomach pain, headache, nausea, vomiting, allergic reactions and emotional disturbance in children also reported; epistaxis, nasal congestion, rhinitis with nasal spray.

Emergency Telephone Numbers

Haemophilia Centre 9am to 5pm Monday to Friday 07393238006 Out of Hours – Waddington Unit 01522 307198 or 01522572255 both direct lines

Support Group

The Haemophilia Society Willcox House 140—148 Borough High Street London SE1 1LB Telephone for information and advice 0207 939 0780

Email: info@haemophilia.org.uk

Website: www.haemophilia.org.uk