Intrathecal Baclofen Pumps: A Guide for ED Clinicians

Intrathecal baclofen pumps are high-risk devices that can cause serious adverse effects in the setting of pump malfunction or mis-programming. Adverse effects may be a result of either overdose of baclofen or underdose / withdrawal. Recognizing potential pump-related adverse events on clinical presentation can drive patient management.

Overdose Symptoms		Underdose / Withdrawal Symptoms		
Early symptoms	Late and severe symptoms	Underdose	Withdrawal	
 Drowsiness 	 Seizures 	 Pruritus 	 Exaggerated rebound spasticity 	
 Lightheadedness 	 Rostral progression of 	 Hypotension 	and muscle rigidity significantly	
 Dizziness 	hypotonia	 Paresthesias 	different than baseline	
 Somnolence 	 Loss of consciousness 	• Fever	 Rhabdomyolysis 	
Respiratory depression	• Coma	Altered Mental	Multiple organ failure	
Hypothermia		Status	 Seizures 	
			Death	

Treatment strategy for suspected baclofen underdose or withdrawal

- Assess for irritants or stressors that increase spasticity (infection, pressure sores, fecal impaction, urine retention)
- Obtain abdominal lumbar x-ray to evaluate pump connection (concern for mechanical failure)
- Contact PM&R resident on-call via PING (PM&R Physician Consults, JHH) during business hours or via HAL line (available 24/7 for consults). This service routinely manages intrathecal pump patients while in the hospital and can be consulted to help guide ED management.
- Administer PO baclofen based on patient's current intrathecal dose for mild to moderate withdrawal symptoms
 - o Current intrathecal baclofen doses are documented in Epic PM&R procedure note

Intrathecal baclofen dose	Initial PO baclofen conversion
< 500 mcg/day	10 mg PO every 4 hrs
500 – 1,000 mcg/day	20 mg PO every 4 hrs
> 1,000 mcg/day	40 mg PO every 4 hrs

- Consider IV benzodiazepines for patients with signs of severe baclofen withdrawal (described above) or who do not respond to PO baclofen, or who are unable to tolerate PO
 - o Intermittent IV benzodiazepines are preferred and should be titrated to response

Treatment strategy for severe overdose

- Overdose should not occur unless there has been a recent refill or reprogramming within the last 48 hours. In patients who are lethargic without a recent refill, look for other causes.
- Contact PM&R resident as above
- Pump should be turned off and emptied. PM&R resident will be responsible for completing this process, including emptying the pump
- Supportive measures should be initiated (IV fluids, airway protection, benzodiazepines for seizures or agitation)

Additional Resources are available on the Medtronic website under emergency procedures:

https://professional.medtronic.com/pt/neuro/itb/edu/Post-implant-education-patient-care/index.htm

References:

- 1. Product information: Lioresal® intrathecal baclofen injection. Medtronic, Inc. Minneapolis, MI. 2013
- 2. Coffey RJ, Edgar TS, Fancisco GE, et.al. Abrupt withdrawal from intrathecal baclofen: Recognition and management of a potentially life-threatening syndrome. Arch Phys Med Rehabil. 2002; 83:735-41