Child-Like Behaviors: 10 Myths of EMS Pediatric Care

Christopher B. Colwell, M.D.

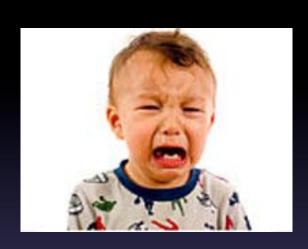
Department of Emergency Medicine

Denver Health

Brian Schimpf



Pain management is bad





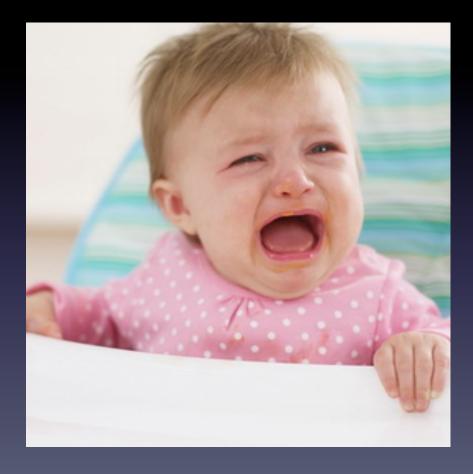
Treating Pain

- "Care more for the individual patient than for the special features of the disease"
 - William Osler, 1899



Pain Myths

- "It can wait"
 - No!
 - Waiting until the patient gets to the ED can result in a 2 hour delay in treatment
 - And that is IF the ED has its act together
 - » Abbuhl et al, Prehosp Emerg Care 2003
 - Higher overall doses when started in the field
 - Vassiliadis et al, Emerg Med2002



Pain Myths

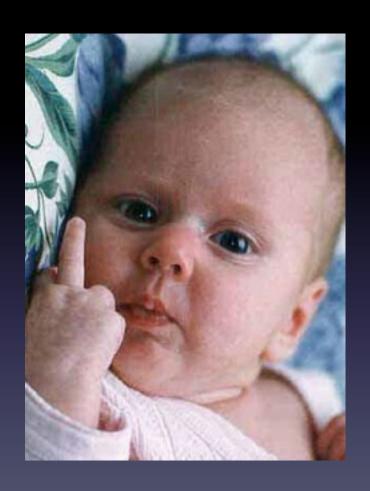
- It isn't safe
 - Side effects (hypotension, respiratory depression)
 - It is!
 - Barber et al, Pediatr Emerg Care 2004
 - Kanowitz et al, Prehosp Emerg Care 2006
 - Krauss et al, Acad Emerg Med 2007

Pain Management

- Abdominal pain?
 - Yes!
 - Thomas et al, J Am Coll Surg 2003
 - Gallagher et al, Ann Emerg Med 2006
- Trauma patients?
 - Yes!
 - Soriya et al, J Trauma 2012







Options

- Intranasal
 - Fentanyl
 - 2-4 mcg/kg
 - Max is 1 cc/nostril
 - » Concentration is 50 mcg/cc
 - Midazolam
 - 0.2 0.4 mg/kg
 - Concentration is 5mg/cc
- Rule of thumb, double the dose for IN





 Children don't get cspine injuries



Pediatric Cervical Spine Injuries (CSI)

- Upper spine greater risk in < 8 years
 - Anatomic fulcrumbetween C1 and C3





Adult C-S



Pediatric C-S



Unique Features of the Pediatric C-Spine

Wedged Vertebrae

Horizontal Facet Joints

↑ Predental Space-5 mm

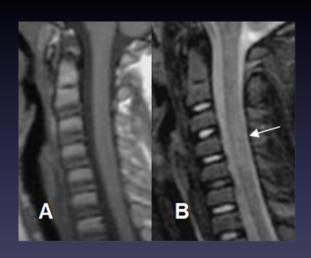
Incomplete Ossification

Immature Ligaments

↑ Prevertebral Soft Tissues

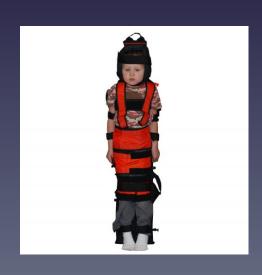
SCIWORA

- Spinal Cord Injury Without Radiographic Abnormalities
 - Pang et al, 1983
- More common in the pediatric population
- Injury from rapid deceleration mechanism
- From inherent laxity of pediatric c-spine
- Clinical diagnosis
 - Brief sensory or motor deficits
 - Electric shocks
 - Rapidly clearing weakness
 - Delayed deficits-up to 4 days



- Immobilization works
 - It doesn't!





Spinal Immobilization



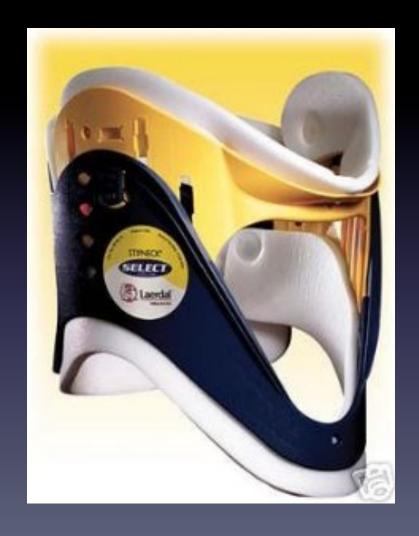
Spine Boards

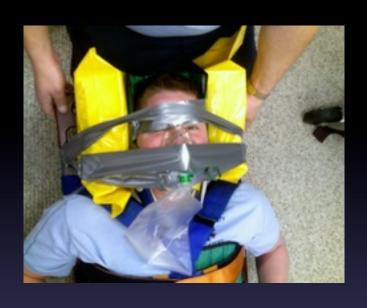
- No benefit
 - Perry et al, Spine 1999
 - Hughes, J Trauma 1998
- May hurt
 - Goldberg et al, Ann EmergMed 2001
 - Haut et al, J Trauma 2010



C-Collar

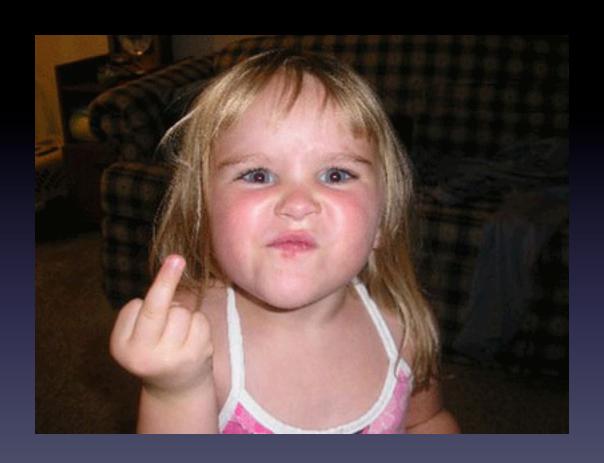
- Never based on data!
- May be harmful
 - Ben-Galim et al, J Trauma 2010
 - Engsberg et al, J Emerg Med2013
- "Routine use" can be safely avoided
 - Sundstrom et al, JNeurotrauma 2013



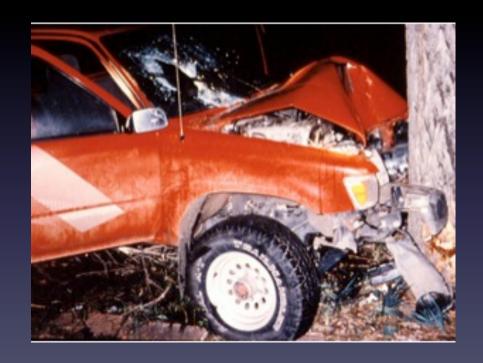








- Mechanism alone
 warrants trauma
 activation/lights and
 sirens
 - No published evidence has ever shown mechanism alone as a good predictor



- Abuse is important to talk about, but other things are more common
 - Fact number of deaths due to abuse in < 5 population is greater than MVAs and fires combined
 - Many do NOT have obvious findings on exam
 - If you are not cruising, you shouldn't be bruising!



- ALTEs aren't serious if they look good
 - Apparent life threatening event
 - Frightening to the observer
 - Apnea
 - Color change
 - Change in muscle tone
 - Choking
 - Gagging



ALTE

- By definition, they look good
 - High risk
 - Symptoms at the time of evaluation
 - Bruising
 - History of ALTE (especially in the past 24 hours)
 - History of ALTE or SIDS in sibling
 - Age < 6 months
 - Especially less than 3 months



- As long as my
 asthmatic or allergic
 reaction patient is
 looking ok, I am safe
 - Can go down hill fast





- Epinephrine should be feared
 - It should not!
 - Asthma
 - Anaphylaxsis
 - Remember the IM is better than SQ!





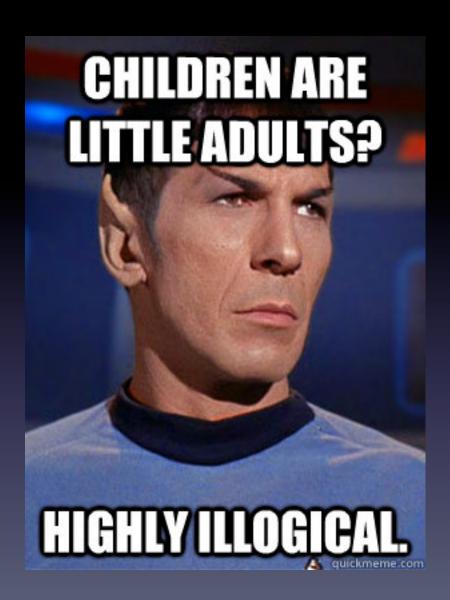
- Kids don't have blood pressures
 - They do!





- Children are not little adults
 - They are!





Adults Are Just Big Kids







Kids ARE Small Adults

- History and physical exam are key
- ABCs
- Develop a relationship with your patient
 - It will be worth your time



Don't Ever Underestimate the Power of Youth!







POWER OF YOUTH





E-mail

• Christopher.Colwell@dhha.org