Prehospital PECARN Pearls

Joelle Donofrio-Odmann DO

Associate Professor, UCSD

Deputy CMO San Diego Fire-Rescue

PECARN EMS CHAMP Node Dissemination Expert





Pediatric Emergency Care **Applied** Research Network



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Pediatric Research in Injuries and

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Medical Emergencies





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ABOUT PECARN

The teams who brought you...



Which child with blunt head injury does NOT need a head CT?



Which child with blunt torso injury does NOT need an abdominal CT?



Does therapeutic hypothermia improve survival with good neurobehavioral outcomes in children with cardiac arrest?



Meh not really

- No difference in survival or neurobehavioral outcomes
- NORMOTHERMIC: AVOID fevers!



Key EMS take aways

Pain, Seizures, C-spine and a teaser



Pain



EMS tx influences ED treatment

Prehospital opioid analgesia is associated with significant reduction in pain severity & administration of higher doses of opioid analgesia earlier and throughout ED care

Multicenter Study > Prehosp Emerg Care. 2023;27(1):1-9. doi: 10.1080/10903127.2021.2000683. Epub 2021 Dec 22.

Impact of Prehospital Pain Management on Emergency Department Management of Injured Children

M I Harris ¹, K M Adelgais ², S W Linakis ³, C F Magill ⁴, R Brazauskas ⁵, M I Shah ⁶, D K Nishijima ⁷, G S Lowe ⁸, K Chadha ⁹, T P Chang ¹⁰, E B Lerner ⁹, J C Leonard ³, H P Schwartz ¹¹, J B Gaither ¹², J R Studnek ¹³, L R Browne ¹⁴ ¹⁵



We need to treat children & check our biases

< 50% kids with mod-severe pain from long bone fractures received opioids

Hispanic and NH Black patients had lower odds of receiving opioids

Pediatrics. 2020 May; 145(5): e20193370.

Published online 2020 May 1. doi: 10.1542/peds.2019-3370

Racial and Ethnic Differences in Emergency Department Pain Management of Children With Fractures

PMCID: PMC7193974

PMID: 32312910

Monika K. Goyal, MD, MSCE, Ea Tiffani J. Johnson, MD, MSc, James M. Chamberlain, MD, Lawrence Cook, PhD, Michael Webb, MS, Amy L. Drendel, DO, MS, Evaline Alessandrini, MD, MSCE, Lalit Bajaj, MD, MPH, Scott Lorch, MD, MSCE, Robert W. Grundmeier, MD, Elizabeth R. Alpern, MD, MSCE, and PEDIATRIC EMERGENCY CARE APPLIED RESEARCH NETWORK (PECARN)



Especially as PECARN has found that ED IN fentanyl in children with vaso-occlusive pain episode decreases the need for admission...



Seizures

Initial Assessment Assess Airway, Breathing, Circulation - Intervene as Needed Consider Jaw thrust if signs of obstruction Consider NP airway if age >1year Yes No Active seizing upon arrival? GCS 15 Administer Midazolam OR at baseline Route: Buccal, IN, or IM per caregiver? Dose: 0.2 mg/kg Then No Yes **Blood Glucose Level (BGL)** Secondary Assessment · Monitor perfusion, oxygenation & ventilation · Administer oxygen if O2 saturation <94% · Consider testing BGL for suspected ingestion or >60 mg/dl <60 mg/dl metabolic disorder Transport to ED Administer Glucose IV D10W 5mL/kg, max 25g IM Glucagon <6yrs: 0.5mg; 6+ yrs:1 mg Consider 2nd dose of benzodiazepine Contact medical control as per protocol

Repeat Initial & Secondary Assessment if any change. Transport to ED

PREHOSPITAL GLUCOSE TESTING FOR CHILDREN WITH SEIZURES: A PROPOSED CHANGE IN MANAGEMENT

Katherine Remick, MD, Christopher Redgate, MD, MS, Daniel Ostermayer, MD, Amy H. Kaji, MD, PhD, Marianne Gausche-Hill, MD

NOT PECARN (2017)



NASEMSO National Model EMS Clinical Guidelines

Version 3.0

Seizures

Multicenter Evaluation of Prehospital Seizure Management in Children

Manish I. Shah, Daniel G. Ostermayer, Lorin R. Browne, Jonathan R. Studnek, John M. Carey, Chelsea Stanford, Nicole Fumo & E. Brooke Lerner

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• 2021 Retrospective before and after of 3 EMS Agencies implementing NASEMSO Model guidelines (Houston, Milwaukee, Charlotte)

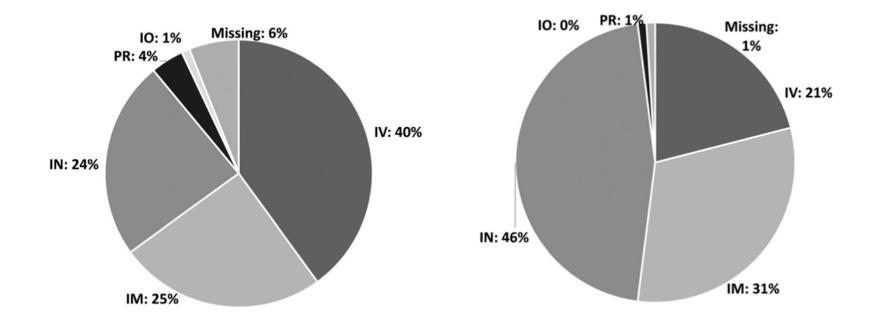
533 seizing pediatric patients at 3 EMS agencies

- More likely to admin at least 1 dose benzo after protocol update (61 vs 71%)
- 14 min to administration





More likely to admin first dose IN or IM after protocol (49 vs 77%)



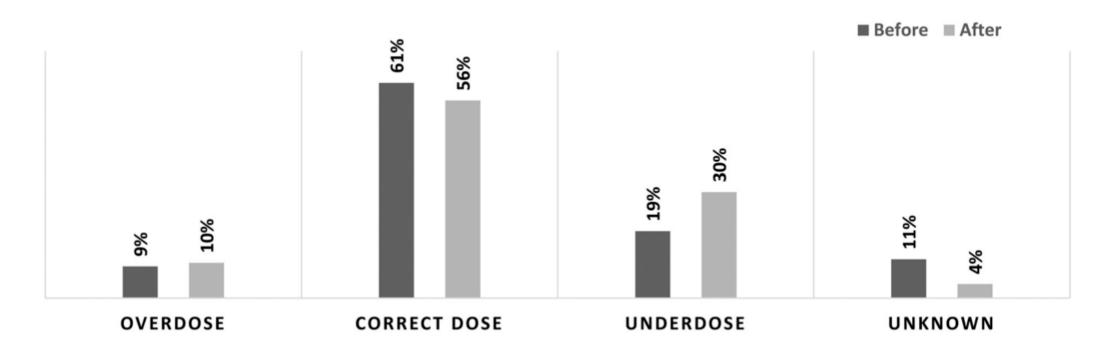
Before After

p<0.001, OR = 3.24 (2.01-5.21)

Figure 1. Route of first dose of midazolam administration IM = intramuscular, IN = intranasal, IO = intraosseous, IV = intravenous, PR = rectal.



Incorrect dose 36% (72% of these being too low)



P=0.40, OR = 0.83 (0.53-1.29)

FIGURE 2. Administration of first dose of midazolam.



PediDOSE Study



C-spine



7 risk factors identified by EMS

- Axial load injury
- Altered mental status
- Signs of basilar skull fracture
- Respiratory distress
- Decreased Oxygen saturation
- Substantial torso injury
- Substantial thoracic injury

Prehospital Factors Associated With Cervical Spine Injury in Pediatric Blunt Trauma Patients

Lorin R. Browne DO X, Fahd A. Ahmad MD, MSCI, Hamilton Schwartz MD, MEd, Michael Wallendorf PhD, Nathan Kuppermann MD, MPH, E. Brooke Lerner PhD, Julie C. Leonard MD, MPH







Traumatic injury clinical trial evaluating tranexamic acid in children (TIC-TOC): A pilot randomized trial

Daniel K. Nishijima MD, MAS ★, John M. VanBuren PhD, Seth W. Linakis MD, Hilary A. Hewes MD, Sage R. Myers MD, MSCE ... See all authors ∨

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