MANAGING PEDIATRIC RESPIRATORY PRESENTATIONS: EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT **BRONCHIOLITIS

Screen, isolate and treat based off symptoms while waiting for COVID swab results.

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Diagnosis	Vital Signs	General Orders	Ongoing Care/Interventions	Other
Bronchiolitis	Order of vital sign frequency is dependent on patient condition and respiratory distress (e.g., Q4H) History of apneas/desats/bradycardia – patient to be placed on cardiorespiratory monitor with closer nursing observation (e.g., VS Q1H) Keep SpO2 > 89% (room air saturation trials to ensure O2 is still required) Pre & post-nebulized treatment on Bronchiolitis Scoring Tool • Baseline • 30-60 mins post face-mask	Goal is to manage bronchiolitis with supportive management. Symptoms usually peak around day 5 of illness; maintain awareness of and monitor for worsening clinical status MEDICATIONS: Acetaminophen [10-15 mg/kg/dose] PO Q4H PRN for fever If supportive measures fail, may attempt a TRIAL DOSE of nebulized Epinephrine: Epinephrine [0.5 mg/kg- max 5 mg] nebulized face mask x1 (use 1mg/ml concentration - low volume doses must be mixed with 0.9% NaCl to make minimum volume of 4ml) OTHER ORDERS: IV solution therapy for patients with dehydration, not tolerating PO intake and/or severe respiratory distress or tachypnea Nasopharyngeal swab for COVID, RSV, RV16 or ALLPLEX Isolation: Droplet/Contact Precautions, plus Airborne if AGMP occurring NOT RECOMMENDED – hypertonic saline face mask, salbutamol face mask/MDI, corticosteroids, antihistamines	 MONITORING/DIET Accurate intake & output Isolation – Enhanced Droplet/Contact Feed in upright position, no bottle propping NPO if RR >70 – initiate IVF or NG feeds Suction nares of infants < 3 months of age prior to feeds Suction nares of infants > 3 months as needed Use appropriate flow of oxygen to maintain oxygen saturations Diagnostic tests (chest XR, bloodwork) are not routinely completed for a patient with bronchiolitis Exception: < 3 months of age with fever to rule out sepsis or differential diagnoses 	 DISCHARGE CRITERIA RR <60, O2 therapy no longer required Tolerating PO fluids to maintain hydration Caregiver teaching completed (signs & symptoms of dehydration, respiratory distress), when to return to physician, emergency department or urgent care Demonstrated ability to bulb suction infants > 3 months of age Arranged follow up appointments (suggest following up with own MD within 1 week) If patient fails supportive management and nebulized epinephrine trial, consider a consult to the Pediatrician at HSC Children's, Brandon Regional Health Centre or Thompson General Hospital.