Treatment Protocols Pain Management - Pediatria

Pain Management - Pediatric	Policy #9150P
Stable BP appropriate for age Signs of good perfusion	UnstablePediatric: Delayed cap refill, poor skin perfusion signs, shortness of breath, altered mental status, or low blood pressure (adjusted per age)
Pediatric BLS Standing Orders	
 Universal Patient Protocol Ensure patent airway, administer oxygen and/or ventilate PRN per Airway Policy Monitor O2 saturation Capnography Keep patient warm 	 Universal Patient Protocol Ensure patent airway, administer oxygen and/or ventilate PRN per Airway Policy Monitor O2 saturation Capnography Keep patient warm Immediate transport
	Standing Orders
Establish IV PRNCapnography	Establish IVCapnography
Pediatric ALS S	Standing Orders
 Monitor EKG Establish IV/IO PRN Capnography For pain that is mild to severe, consider age and administer: Ketorolac IV/IM/IO per dosing chart below OR Acetaminophen IV per dosing chart, infuse over 15 minutes For pain mild to severe: Morphine IV/IM/IO per dosing chart MR BH OR Fentanyl IV/IM/IO/IN per dosing chart MR BH For nausea and vomiting: Ondansetron 0.1 mg/kg, max 4 mg - IV/IO/IM/ODT PRN MR x1 	 Monitor EKG Establish IV/IO Capnography For pain that is mild to severe, consider age and administer: Acetaminophen IV per dosing, infused over 15 min For nausea and vomiting: Ondansetron 0.1 mg/kg, max 4 mg - IV/IO/IM/ODT PRN MR x1 BHPO for hypotension and opiate or ketorolac administration

Treatment Protocols <u>Pain Management - Pediatric</u>

Base Hospital Orders

BH

• Repeat doses of morphine or fentanyl

<u>BHPO</u>

• Suspected or known drug or ETOH intoxication

BHPO:	BHPO for hypotension and opiate or ketorolac
Acetaminophen IV per dosing chart below. Infuse over 15 minutes for patients with:	<u>administration:</u> Morphine IV/IM/IO per dosing chart
Isolated head injury	OR
 Acute onset severe headache Multiple trauma with GCS<15 Suspected active labor 	Fentanyl IV/IM/IO/IN per dosing chart OR
	Ketorolac IV/IM/IO per dosing chart, for the following:
	• Pain outside the abdomen, back, or

Notes

extremities

Closely monitor patient LOC and respirations after administration of morphine or fentanyl.

For cardiac and chest pain, morphine and fentanyl should be the only analgesia used.

Ketorolac Exclusions:

- History of renal disease, or kidney transplant
- Hypotension
- History of GI bleeding or ulcers in the last five years
- Current anticoagulation therapy or active bleeding
- Current steroid use
- Age < 1 years old or > 65 years old
- Known hypersensitivity to NSAIDS
- History of asthma
- Pregnant or high possibility of pregnancy
- NSAID use in the last six hours

Acetaminophen Exclusions:

- Known hypersensitivity to acetaminophen
- Allergy to acetaminophen
- Severe hepatic impairment, active liver disease, or chronic alcohol abuse
- Age < 2 years old

• Acetaminophen or paracetamol use in the last six hours

If a pediatric patient's weight, age or length-based resuscitation tape color significantly differ, administer the smallest of the doses, or call for a BHPO for further management.

Note: Ketorolac (Toradol) should NOT be given to patients < 1 year old.

Note: Acetaminophen (Tylenol) should NOT be given to patients < 2 years old.

APPROVED: <u>SIGNATURE ON FILE – 07/01/25</u> Katherine Staats, M.D. FACEP EMS Medical Director