## **Treatment Protocols**

<u>Respiratory Distress or Failure - Pediatric</u>

Stable	Unstable
Systolic blood pressure appropriate for age	Systolic blood pressure low for age, and/or signs of poor perfusion
Pediatric BLS Standing Orders	
Universal Patient Protocol	Universal Patient Protocol
• Ensure patent airway, give oxygen and/or	• Ensure patent airway, give oxygen and/or
ventilate PRN per Airway Policy	ventilate PRN per Airway Policy
• Maintain O2 saturation > 95%	• Maintain O2 saturation > 95%
Capnography	Capnography
<ul> <li>Suction aggressively as needed</li> </ul>	Suction aggressively as needed
• For adult-sized pediatric patients, can consider	• For adult-sized pediatric patients, can consider
NIPPV – see NIPPV procedure	NIPPV – see NIPPV procedure
Consider early <b>BHP contact</b>	• Consider early <b>BHP contact</b>
<b>RESPIRATORY DISTRESS WITH SUSPECTED</b>	<b>RESPIRATORY DISTRESS WITH SUSPECTED</b>
BRONCHOSPASM	BRONCHOSPASM
• May assist patient with prescribed albuterol	May assist patient with prescribed albuterol
inhaler	inhaler
SUSPECTED ACUTE STRESSOR/	SUSPECTED ACUTE STRESSOR/
HYPERVENTILATION SYNDROME	HYPERVENTILATION SYNDROME
Remove from any causative environment	Remove from any causative environment
Coaching / reassurance	Coaching / reassurance
• Do not utilize bag or mask rebreathing	• Do not utilize bag or mask rebreathing
Pediatric LALS Standing Order Protocol	
Establish IV access PRN	Establish IV
<ul> <li>Capnography</li> </ul>	Capnography
SUSPECTED BRONCHOSPASM (Suspected asthma)	
Albuterol via nebulizer per ped dosing chart	HYPOTENSION IF CARDIAC CAUSE NOT
	SUSPECTED
	• 10-20 mL/kg NS IV bolus; titrated to age-
	appropriate systolic BP MR x1, if patient is without rales and there is no evidence of heart
	failure
	SUSPECTED BRONCHOSPASM (Suspected Asthma)
	• Albuterol via nebulizer per pediatric dosing chart
	If severe respiratory distress with bronchospasm or inadequate response to Albuterol/Atrovent, consider
	• Epinephrine 1:1,000 per drug chart IM SO. MR x
	2 q5minutes
	Respiratory Distress with stridor at rest
	• Epi 1:1,000 per drug chart via nebulizer, MR x1
	<b>Reassess following IM epinephrine. If no</b>
	improvement in 2 minutes, consider:
	• Epi 1:1,000 per drug chart IM. MR x2 q5 minutes

## **Treatment Protocols**

<u>Respiratory Distress or Failure - Pediatric</u>

Pediatric ALS Standing Orders	
<ul> <li>Monitor EKG</li> <li>Establish IV/IO</li> <li>Capnography</li> <li>12 Lead if cardiac source considered</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Monitor EKG</li> <li>Establish IV/IO</li> <li>Capnography</li> <li>12 Lead if cardiac source considered</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>SUSPECTED BRONCHOSPASM         <ul> <li>Albuterol weight based</li> <li>Ipratropium weight based</li> <li>Consider NIPPV PRN – See NIPPV Procedure (for adult sized pediatric patients only)</li> </ul> </li> <li>CROUP / SUSPECTED CROUP         <ul> <li>NS or Sterile Water 5 mL, via nebulizer mask, MR prn</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>HYPOTENSION IF CARDIAC CAUSE NOT SUSPECTED</li> <li>10-20 mL/kg NS IV/IO bolus; titrated to age- appropriate systolic BP MR x1, if patient is without rales and there is no evidence of heart failure</li> <li>SUSPECTED BRONCHOSPASM</li> <li>Albuterol weight based</li> <li>Ipratropium weight based</li> <li>Consider NIPPV PRN – See NIPPV Procedure (for adult sized pediatric patients only)</li> </ul>
	• NS or Sterile Water 5 mL, via nebulizer, MR prn
Pediatric Base Hospital Orders	
<ul> <li>EPIGLOTTITIS/ SUSPECTED EPIGLOTITIS W/ STRIDOR</li> <li>BHP – Epinephrine 1:1,000 weight based via nebulizer, monitor ECG during administration</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>EPIGLOTTITIS/ SUSPECTED EPIGLOTITIS W/ STRIDOR</li> <li>BHP – Epinephrine 1:1,000 weight based via nebulizer, monitor ECG during administration</li> </ul>
No	tes:
<ul> <li>patient has known cardiac history (congenital he consider early Base Station contact and NIPPV.</li> <li>If a pediatric patient presents with stridor or sig ingestion/aspiration as source of distress</li> </ul>	ac wheeze can occur from heart failure. If a pediatric eart abnormality or Kawasaki's disease for example) mificant upper airway noise, consider foreign body drop a patient's blood pressure. Perform frequent BP

• NIPPV can increase intrathoracic pressure and drop a patient's blood pressure. Perform frequent BP rechecks, and do not use in profound or refractory hypotension

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