

Just in Time - Bronchiolitis

Location: T7

Date: November 28th, 2022

Scenario:

Objectives:

1)Recognize signs of increased work of breathing in infant on high flow oxygen 2)Call for help and escalate urgency as needed (call for RT; staff assist to code blue if needed) 3)Troubleshoot High-flow circuit 4)Team functioning: assigning roles, closed loop communication, shared mental model

Presenting history:

Peter is an 18 month old toddler, ex-28 weeker, who was admitted to PICU with WOB in setting of RSV and URTI sx. He's day 4 of illness. He was intubated in a peripheral hospital and transferred to PICU. He was intubated for 24 hrs total and then extubated to high flow. He was not felt to be Ventolin-responsive. He was sent up to the ward while the CTU team was rounding and arrived 1 hour ago.

He is on HF at 10L/min and 30% FiO2. No antibiotics. Ventolin is q4hr PRN.

Initial vital signs:

HR 170, RR 50, BP 98/55, T37.0 , SpO2 85% Weight 10kg; No IV access

Initial physical exam:

Appears distressed and uncomfortable Resp. Airway patent but +secretions, sternal retractions, abdominal breathing, expiratory grunting. ++ crackly and wheezy, decreased at bases.

CV: normal heart sounds. Tachycardic. Cap refill 2 seconds. Moist mucus membranes.

Further information (if asked):

The high flow was weaned this morning to just 1 L/kg from 2.5L/kg. His last Ventolin was in PICU at 0200. He has had no fever.

Checklist:

- · Code leader identified
- Roles identified

Properly assess:

- Vital signs + weight
- Airway
- Breathing
- Circulation

Expected interventions:

- Nurse calls for help
 - Time
- Junior calls for help
 - o Time _____
- RT is called
 - o Time _____
- Monitors
- IV/IO access
- Stat labs (including gas)
- Stat CXR
- Reassess ABC/Vital signs
- Increase high flow FiO2s and flow
- Troubleshoot high flow
- Prep for bipap/intubation

Transfer: Discuss with PICU

Time:		
	Scenario	
	begins	
	Call for help	
	Crash cart	
	arrives	
	Oxygen/Call RT	
	First responder	
	Contact PICU	

Past medical is notable for being an ex-28 weeker, intubated in NICU for 1 week and extubated to CPAP x 3 weeks. This is his first hospitalization since NICU. No previous wheeze or puffers. Intubation in PICU required just 1 attempt and there was no postextubation stridor.

Progression:

Respiratory distress increases. Saturations will increase with application of increased FiO2 but remains high 80s (lots of mucus plugging and V/Q mismatch). There continues to be increased work of breathing which significantly worsens without increasing high flow rate. Ventolin +/- Atrovent do not tend to make a difference to air entry or wheeziness or goal saturations. The team must optimize high flow settings and supports and call for help: RT and PICU. They should prep for positive pressure and/or intubation as they await for the PICU team to arrive. They should call for labs including a blood gas and a CXR.

After interventions:

- FiO2 is increased e.g. by increasing high flow or by face mask O2
 - sats increase to 88-92%, RR increases to 80-90s
- Ventolin+/- Atrovent
 - no significant changes to work of breathing, air entry or O2 sats; HR increases with Ventolin to 190s.
- If oral airway inserted
 - o emesis, decreased O2 sats
- If BP cycled: Repeat BP 90/50
 - o increases to 95/55 if bolus is given
- If glucose is checked → Gluc 7.1

Progression:

Consider transfer to ICU for BiPAP/support.

Debrief:

Team Functioning: E.g. speed of response, communication of team members, clarity of team leader, procedures carried out in a safe timely manner.

Space/equipment : E.g. ABC box/Code Blue cart appropriately stocked, space issues addressed, patient and staff safety maintained. Access to medications.			
Concerns: E.g.: issues identified and addressed			
Issues identified requiring follow-up and by whom:			
Participants: First responder Second responder Charge Nurse Respiratory therapist Senior resident Junior resident	□ recorder □ Others		
Facilitators: Peds chief Nursing Simulation Others:	☐ Summary sheet completed		