Pediatric Management of Respiratory Emergencies Flowchart

General Management for All Patients

- Get help
- Support airway (positioning, suctioning, manual maneuvers, OPA)
- Assist ventilation if needed
- · Give oxygen
- Monitor respiratory rate and effort, oxygen saturation by pulse oximetry, heart rate, level of consciousness
- Give medications (eg, albuterol/ipratropium, nebulized epinephrine) as needed
- Perform frequent reassessments

Upper Airway Obstruction Specific Management for Selected Conditions

Croup	Anaphylaxis	Foreign- Body Airway Obstruction (FBAO)
Nebulized	 Epinephrine by autoinjector Nebulized albuterol (or MDI with spacer)	Follow steps for
epinephrine Consider	PRN 20 mL/kg NS/LR bolus PRN for	relief of FBAO Remove foreign
corticosteroids	hypotension	body if seen

Lower Airway Obstruction Specific Management for Selected Conditions

Bronchiolitis	Asthma
Consider nebulized epinephrine or albuterol	 Nebulized albuterol-ipratropium (or MDI with spacer) Consider corticosteroids

Lung Tissue Disease Specific Management for Infectious Pneumonia

Pneumonia

- Give first dose of antibiotic (for infectious pneumonia)
- Nebulized albuterol-ipratropium (or MDI with spacer) PRN
- Treat fever

Disordered Control of Breathing Specific Management for Selected Conditions

Increased ICP	Poisoning/Overdose	Neuromuscular Disease
 Elevate head of bed; keep patient's head in midline Treat fever Assist ventilation 	 Assist ventilation Contact poison control Naloxone by autoinjector for opioid overdose 	Assist ventilationSuction as needed

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Oxygen Delivery Devices				
Delivery System	Inspired Oxygen Concentration (%)	Flow Rate (L/min)		
Low-Flow System				
Nasal cannula (low flow)	22-60	0.25-4		
Simple oxygen mask	35-60	6-10		
High-Flow System				
Nonrebreathing mask with reservoir	95	10-15		

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