

PALS 25: Respiratory Emergencies

- Airway Positioning
- Suction as needed

- Oxygen
- Pulse Oximetry

DISTRESS vs FAILURE
Pg 71 Table 16

Upper Airway Obstruction

Stridor, Snoring, Retractions

Croup

- Table 29 pp 110-111
- Nebulized Epinephrine
- Corticosteroids

Anaphylaxis

- Table 30 pg 112
- IM Epinephrine
- Albuterol
- Antihistamines
- Corticosteroids

Aspiration FB

- Position of comfort
- Specialty Consultation

Lower Airway Obstruction

Prolonged Expiratory Phase, Wheezing

Bronchiolitis

- Nasal Suctioning
- Consider Bronchodilators
(P 113 Managing Bronchiolitis ¶ 2)

Asthma

- Table 31 pp 114 for severity
- Table 21 pp 115 Management
- Albuterol ± Ipratropium Terbutaline
- Corticosteroids
- IM Epinephrine
- Magnesium Sulfate

Lung Tissue Disease

Grunting / Crackles

Pneumonia / Pneumonitis Infectious, chemical, aspiration

- Antibiotics (PRN)
- Albuterol (PRN)
- Consider Invasive or noninvasive support with PEEP

Pulmonary Edema Cardiogenic or Noncardiogenic (ARDS)

- Consider Diuretics
- Consider Vasoactive support
- Consider Invasive or noninvasive support with PEEP

Disordered Control of Breathing

Abnormal Respiratory Patterns / Ineffective Ventilation

Increased ICP

- Avoid hypoxemia
- Avoid Hypercarbia
- Avoid Hyperthermia
- Avoid Hypotension

Poisoning / Overdose

- Ventilatory support as needed
- Antidote (if available)
- Contact Poison Control

Neuromuscular Disease

- Consider Invasive or noninvasive support