

AIM OF THE SEDATION COURSE

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Pediatric Sedation Service

Hadassah University Hospital

To obtain hospital privileges for Sedation :

- must be staff physician at the Hospital
- must be ACLS or PALS certified
- must have earned specific competency in
Procedural and Analgesia by successful
completion of the written test
- must be competent at airway management in
the unconscious patient

Airway management :

- 1- identify patients with potentially difficult airways
- 2- choose appropriate size equipment
- 3- know proper use of masks , airway adjuvants , and intubation equipment
- 4- identify ventilation problems in sedated patients
 - a. apnea
 - b. upper airway obstruction
 - c. laryngospasm
 - d. aspiration
- 5- recognize incorrect endotracheal tube placement

Continuum of depths of sedation

<u>Level of consciousness</u>	Awake	Minimal sedation	Moderate sedation	Deep sedation	GA
<u>Protective reflexes</u>	present	present	Present/ Potential loss	Probable loss	Total loss

Minimal sedation (anxiolysis)

A drug-induced state during which patients respond to verbal commands. This level of sedation may impair cognitive function and coordination. Minimal sedation does not affect ventilatory or cardiovascular function.

Moderate sedation/analgesia (conscious sedation)

A drug-induced depression of consciousness during which patients respond purposefully to verbal commands , either alone or with light tactile stimulation. The patient requires no interventions to maintain a patent airway, and spontaneous ventilation is adequate. Cardiovascular function is usually maintained.

Deep sedation / analgesia

A drug-induced depression of consciousness during which patients cannot be easily aroused but respond purposefully to repeated or painful stimulation. This level of sedation may impair the patient's ability to independently maintain ventilatory function. A patient may require assistance to maintain a patent airway, and spontaneous ventilation may be inadequate. Cardiovascular function is usually maintained.

General anesthesia

A drug-induced loss of consciousness during which patients cannot be aroused even by painful stimulation. It frequently impairs the ability to independently maintain ventilatory function. Patients often require assistance to keep patent airway. They may need positive-pressure ventilation because spontaneous ventilation and neuromuscular function may be depressed. Cardiovascular function may be impaired.

Risks

Administration of sedative and analgesic agents to children always carries some risk to the patient.

Appropriate precautions should be taken.

(facilities , personnel , equipment)

Manage emergency situations.

Anticipate complications (vomiting , seizures , anaphylactic reactions , cardiopulmonary impairment).

Following recommended guidelines does not guarantee a good outcome !!!