

	COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AGENCY	Document #	9018.07
	PROGRAM DOCUMENT: Pediatric Pain Management	Initial Date:	07/23/13
		Last Approved Date:	11/14/19
		Effective Date:	07/01/22
		Review:	12/01/23

Signature on File

EMS Medical Director

Signature on File

EMS Administrator

Purpose:

- A. To serve as the treatment standard in treating pediatric patients with complaints of pain.

Authority:

- A. California Health and Safety Code, Division 2.5
- B. California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 9

Protocol:

- A. Every patient deserves to have their pain managed. Consider reassurance, adjusting position of comfort, ice or heat, and gentle transport before deciding to treat with narcotic medication.

Criteria for use of opiate medication for pain control (All criteria must be met):

Burns:

1. Partial or full thickness burn(s) with moderate to severe pain and without evidence of shock or altered mental status.
2. Systolic blood pressure (SBP) > [70 + 2x age]
3. Respiratory rate (RR) > minimum appropriate for age and SpO₂ ≥ 94% irrespective of oxygen.

Trauma:

1. Moderate to severe pain from amputations and/or suspected rib fractures, extremity fracture(s), including hip or shoulder injuries, or dislocations
2. No evidence of head injury and GCS = 15 or baseline
3. SBP > [70 + 2x age]
4. RR > minimum appropriate for age and SpO₂ ≥ 94%

Other (i.e. non-traumatic abdominal pain, sickle cell crisis, cancer pain):

1. Moderate to Severe pain
 2. SBP > [70 + 2x age]
 3. RR > minimum appropriate for age and SpO₂ ≥ 94%
- B. Avoiding hypothermia is imperative to the management of the critical pediatric patient. Passive warming measures including warm ambient/environmental temperature, use of blanket, covering head may be used to maintain normal body temperature >37°C or 98.6°F.

BLS

1. Assess and support ABCs as needed
2. Supplemental O₂ as necessary to maintain SpO₂ ≥ 94%. Use the lowest concentration and flow rate of O₂ as possible.
3. Assess and treat as appropriate for underlying cause.
4. Transport.

ALS

1. Advanced Airway Adjuncts as needed. Refer to PD# 8837 - Pediatric Airway Management
2. Cardiac Monitor and SpO₂.
3. Initiate vascular access
4. Document pain scale (sample scale attached below) with initial assessment/vital signs, after each administration of medication, and after all procedures.
5. Pain medication shall be titrated to relief if pain not effectively managed with basic life support (BLS) pain management methods. ONLY USE ONE (1):
6. **Fentanyl Citrate:**
 - a. Burn:
 - 1 mcg/kg slow IV/IO/IN push q 5 minutes. Max dose of 3 mcg/kg total
 - b. Trauma:
 - 1 mcg/kg slow IV/IO/IN push q 5 minutes. Max dose of 2 mcg/kg total
 - c. Other:
 - 1 mcg/kg slow IV/IO/IN push q 5 minutes. Max dose of 2 mcg/kg total
7. Morphine Sulfate:
 - a. Burn:
 - ** 0.1mg/kg slow IV/IO push q 5 minutes. Max dose of 0.3 mg/kg.
 - b. Trauma:
 - ** 0.1mg/kg slow IV/IO push q 5 minutes. Max dose of 0.2 mg/kg.
 - c. Other:
 - 0.1mg/kg slow IV/IO push q 5 minutes. Max dose of 0.2 mg/kg total

** Avoid morphine in hypovolemic patients.

Examples of a 0-10 Pain Scales

	0
Minor Able to adapt to pain	1 Very Mild
	2 Discomforting
	3 Tolerable
Moderate Interferes with many activities.	4 Distressing
	5 Very Distressing
	6 Intense
Severe Patient is disabled and unable to function independently.	7 Very Intense
	8 Utterly Horrible
	9 Excruciating Unbearable
	10 Unimaginable Unspeakable

Wong-Baker FACES Pain Rating Scale



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Cross Reference: PD# 9004 - Pediatric Burns
 PD# 9017 - Pediatric Trauma
 PD# 9016 - Pediatric Parameters
 PD# 8837 - Pediatric Airway Management