Faculty Disclosure

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Ms. Goesch has listed no financial interest/arrangement that would be considered a conflict of interest.
Pediatric Triage

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Objective: Specify the critical and challenging areas in pediatric triage and identify guidelines to assist in determining the disposition of pediatric patients.
Triage

tri·age- [tree-ahzh] noun, adjective, verb, -aged, -ag·ing.

1. the process of sorting victims, as of a battle or disaster, to determine medical priority in order to increase the number of survivors.

2. the determination of priorities for action in an emergency.

http://www.merriam-webster.com/
Systematic Triage

- Pediatric Assessment Triangle (PAT)
- Primary Survey (ABCDE)
- Secondary Survey (FGHI)
- History (CIAMPEDS)
- Triage Level (according to your hospital’s chosen method)
Pediatric Assessment Triangle

“Sick” or “Not Sick”? 

- Appearance
- Pediatric Assessment Triangle
- Breathing
- Circulation
Pediatric Assessment Triangle

Appearance - TICLS
- Tone
- Interactivity
- Consolability
- Look/Gaze
- Speech/ Cry

Breathing
- Work of Breathing
- Positioning
- Accessory muscle use
- Audible airway sounds

Circulation
- Skin color

Across the Room Assessment
Primary Assessment

A. Airway and cervical spine protection

B. Breathing and ventilation

C. Circulation with bleeding control

D. Disability (mental status)

E. Expose/Environment, keep warm

- With each letter determine if immediate intervention is needed
- Never continue without intervening and reassessing
Secondary Assessment

F. Full set of vital signs including weight, and family presence

G. Give comfort- pain control

H. Head to Toe assessment and History (refer to CIAMPEDS)

I. Inspect posterior surfaces
ABCDEFGHI: Airway

Assess

- Vocalization
- Loose teeth
- Foreign objects
- Bleeding
- Vomit
- Edema

Patent or Not Patent
ABCDEFGHI: Breathing

Assess

- Spontaneous breathing
- Chest rise and fall
- Skin Color
- Rate and pattern
- Use of accessory muscles

Auscultate

- Lungs bilaterally

Effective or Ineffective
ABCDEF: Circulation

Inspect
- Skin for color
- Obvious signs of bleeding

Palpate
- Temperature
- Diaphoresis

Effective or Ineffective
Determine level of consciousness
- Alert
- Verbal stimuli
- Painful stimuli
- Unresponsive

Assess pupils
- Size
- Shape
- Equality
- Reactivity to light
ABCD EFGHI: Expose/Environment

Expose

- Examine the patient to determine if other injuries are present

Environment

- Prevent heat loss
ABCDEF: Full Set of Vitals

- Respirations
- Heart Rate
- Temperature
- Blood Pressure
- Oxygen Saturation
- Weight
- Pain Assessment
ABCDEF GHI: Give Comfort

Assess Pain with an age appropriate tool
- Neonatal Pain and Sedation Score (NPASS)
- Face Legs Activity Cry Consolability (FLACC)
- Faces
- Numbers

Pain Intervention
- Analgesic
- Splinting
- Ice
- Distraction

Reassess
ABCDEFGHI: Focused History

C: Chief complaint
I: Immunizations/Isolation
A: Allergies
M: Medications
P: Past medical history
E: Events
D: Diet/Diapers
S: Symptoms
CIAMPEDS: CHIEF COMPLAINT

Why are they here today?
CIAMPEDS: IMMUNIZATIONS & ISOLATION

**Immunizations:**
- This part can be tricky if you don’t understand vaccination schedules.

**Isolation:**
- Any exposures within the last 4 weeks?
CIAMPEDS: ALLERGIES

- Medications, Food, Latex
CIAMPEDS: MEDICATIONS

Ask about medications or treatments for chief complaint.

- Include Tylenol, herbs, etc.
- Obtain time last given
CIAMPEDS: PAST MEDICAL HX

Any past medical history?
- Surgery
- Chronic illness
- Hospitalizations
- Injuries

If patient is under 28 days ask about birth history and weight.
CIAMPEDS: EVENTS

Events surrounding illness or injury

- **Illness**
  - Duration
  - Date of onset and sequence of symptoms

- **Injury**
  - Date/time of injury
  - Mechanism of injury
  - Loss of consciousness
  - Witnessed or unwitnessed
CIAMPEDS: DIET/DIAPERS

Diet
- Time of last meal or fluid intake
- Changes in eating patterns
- Bottle or breast fed

Vomiting
- How many episodes
- Time of last episode
- Consistency, i.e. blood, mucus

Diapers
- Last time urine or stool output
- How many
- Evaluation of urine and stool output
- Blood
CIAMPEDS: SYMPTOMS

Associated Symptoms

- Progression since onset of illness or injury
- What makes it worse or better

Many times the history will determine the diagnosis.
ABCDEFGHI: Head to Toe

Inspect and palpate each body area for:

- Deformities
- Contusions
- Abrasions
- Penetrations/ punctures
- Burns
- Lacerations
- Swelling/edema
- Tenderness
- Instability
- Crepitus
ABCDEF: Inspect posterior surface

- Inspect
  - Bleeding
  - Abrasions
  - Ecchymosis
  - Rashes
  - Petechia

- Palpate
  - Tenderness
  - Deformity
Primary and Secondary Assessment

A. Airway and cervical spine protection
B. Breathing and ventilation
C. Circulation with bleeding control
D. Disability (mental status)
E. Expose/Environment, keep warm
F. Full set of vital signs and family presence
G. Give comfort- pain control
H. Head-Toe assessment and History (CIAMPEDS)
I. Inspect posterior surfaces
References
