Bronchiolitis Pathway and Assessment in Acute Setting for Children 0-2 years



Patient Presents

Suspected Bronchiolitis?	•Poor feeding	•Increased work of breathing	Bronchiolitis Season	
•Snuffy Nose	Vomiting	•Head Bobbing	•Inspiratory crackles +/- wheeze	
Chesty Cough	Pyrexia	Cyanosis	T/- WIIEEZE	

Do the symptoms and/or signs suggest an immediately life threatening illness?

Contact ED Consultant / Registrar Resus Call for Paediatric Anesthetic

Consider differential diagnosis if Temp >39°C
Or unusual features of illness

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Clinical Findings	Green Low Risk	Amber Intermediate risk	Red high risk	
Behaviour	●Alert ●Normal	● Irritable	 Unable to rouse Wakes only with prolonged stimulation No response to social cues Weak, high pitched or continuous cry Appears ill to healthcare professional 	
Skin	CRT >2 secsMoist mucous membranesNormal colour skin / lips and tongue	• CRT 2-3 seconds • Pale / Mottled • Pallor colour reported by parent / • Cool peripheries carer	CRT over 3 secondsPale / mottled / Ashen / BlueCyanotic lips and tongue	
Respiratory rate	 Under 12 months <50 breaths / minute Over 12 months <40 breaths / minute No respiratory distress 	◆Under 12 months 50-60 breaths / minute◆Over 12 months 40-60 breaths / minute	All ages .> 60 breaths / minuteRespiratory distress	
SATS in air	•95% or above	•92-94%	•<92%	
Chest recession	● None	● Moderate	•Severe	
Nasal Flaring	• Absent	May be present	• Present	
Grunting	• Absent	• Absent	• Present	
Feeding	●Normal—tolerating 75% fluid	•Fluid intake is 50% - 75% of normal over 3-4 feeds	•<50% fluids intake over 3-4 feeds / 12 hours	
Hydration	 Occasional cough induced vomiting 	●No wet nappy for 12 hours	Significant reduced urine input	
Apnoea	• Absent	• Absent	 Present for 10-15 secs or shorter if accompanied by a sudden decrease in saturation 	
Other	Social circumstance	 Pre-existing lung condition Immunocompromised Congenital heart disease Age <6 weeks (corrected) Re-attendance Prematurity Neuromuscular weakness 		
Parent Anxiety	•Нарру	• Anxious	Very anxious	

All Green NO Amber, NO Red

Any Amber, NO Red

Any Red

All professionals should be aware of the fact that if signs and symptoms have been present for less than 3 days, the condition is likely to get worse

Provide discharge Advice

Provide appropriate and clear guidance to the parent / carer and refer them to the discharge advice sheet. Confirm they are comfortable with the decisions and advice given, then discharge.

Consider Admission

- Countess of Chester Hospital- 01244 365000, ask to bleep Paediatric Registrar
- Macclesfield District Hospital- 01625 42100 bleep 3494
- Leighton Hospital -01270 255141, ask to bleep Paediatric Registrar

Immediate Paediatric Assessment

Seek assistance and/or Reg & Paediatric Registrar (Bleep)
Oxygen if O2 Sats < 92% or increased work of breathing
Fluids 2/3 maintenance Oral → NG →IV
Step up CPAP/Optiflow Ventilation
Discharge Plan Criteria
O2 Stats >95% support discharge Discontinued oxygen
Feeding 75% usual Consider / Refer to Children's Hospital @Home

This document was arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available including but not exclusively NICE, SIGN, EBM data and NHS evidence, as applicable. Healthcare professionals are expected to take it fully into account when exercising their clinical judgement. The guidance does not, however, override the individual responsibility of healthcare professionals to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual patient in consultation with the patient and / or carer.