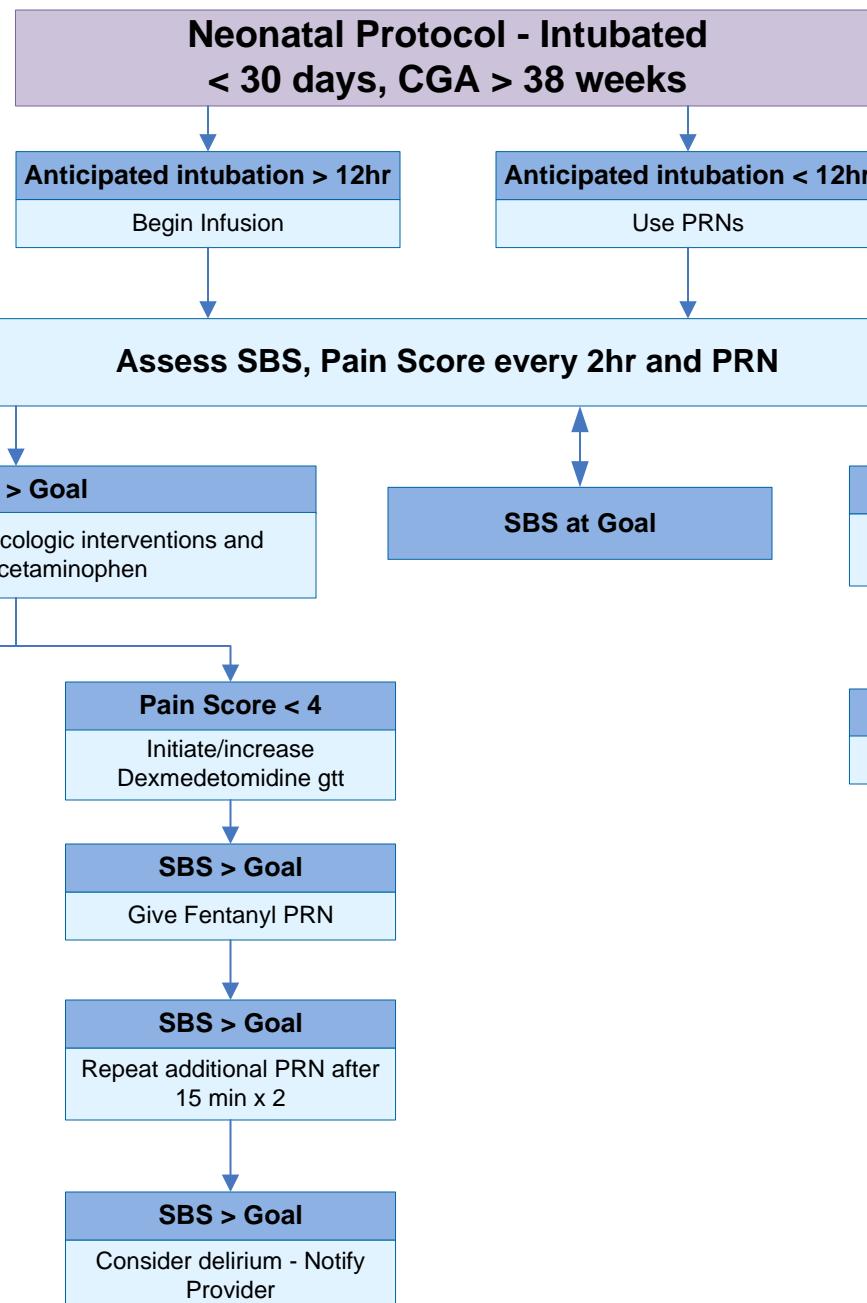


# CVICU Pain and Sedation Protocol



Neonatal Protocol - Intubated < 30 days, CGA > 38 weeks	
Considerations	Notify provider when at maximum infusion rate
Infusions	Fentanyl 0.5 mcg/kg/hr (Max dose: 1.5 mcg/kg/hr) Dexmedetomidine 0.5 mcg/kg/hr (Max dose: 1.2 mcg/kg/hr)
Initial PRNs	Fentanyl 1 mcg/kg Morphine 0.1 mg/kg Dilaudid 0.015 mg/kg
Incremental Infusion Change	Fentanyl 0.5 mcg/kg/hr Dexmedetomidine 0.2 mcg/kg/hr



## CVICU Pain and Sedation Protocol References

- Smith, H. A., Besunder, J. B., Betters, K. A., Johnson, P. N., Srinivasan, V., Stormorken, A., Farrington, E., Golianu, B., Godshall, A., Acinelli, L., Almgren, C., Bailey, C. H., Boyd, J., Michael, C., Mihaela, D., deAlmeida, M. L., Jamer, F., Fenton, K., Gilliland, F., ... Berkenbosch, J. W. (2022). 2022 Society of Critical Care Medicine clinical practice guidelines on prevention and management of pain, agitation, neuromuscular blockade, and delirium in critically ill pediatric patients with consideration of the ICU environment and early mobility. *Pediatric Critical Care Medicine*, 23(2), e74-e110. <https://doi:10.1097/PCC.0000000000002873> (Level V)
- Grant, M. J. C., Schneider, J. B., Asaro, L. A., Dodson, B. L., Hall, B. A., Simone, S. L., Cowl, A. S., Munkwitz, M. M., Wypij, D., & Curley, M. A. (2016). Dexmedetomidine use in critically ill children with acute respiratory failure. *Pediatric Critical Care Medicine: A Journal of the Society of Critical Care Medicine and the World Federation of Pediatric Intensive and Critical Care Societies*, 17(12), 1131-1141. <https://doi:10.1097/PCC.0000000000000941> (Level II)
- Curley, M. A. Q., Wypij, D., Watson, R. S., Grant, M. J. C., Asaro, L. A., Cheifetz, I. M., Dodson, B. L., Franck, L. S., Gedeit, R. G., Angus, D. C., & Matthay, M. A. (2015). Protocolized sedation vs usual care in pediatric patients mechanically ventilated for acute respiratory failure: a randomized clinical trial. *JAMA*, 313(4), 379-389. <https://doi:10.1001/jama.2014.18399> (Level II)
- Curley, M. A. Q., Harris, S. K., Fraser, K. A., Johnson, R. A., & Arnold, J. H. (2006). State Behavioral Scale (SBS): a sedation assessment instrument for infants and young children supported on mechanical ventilation. *Pediatric Critical Care Medicine*, 7(2), 107-114. <https://doi:10.1097/01.pcc.0000200955.40962.38> (Level IV)
- Crellin, D. J., Harrison, D., Santamaria, N., & Babl, F. E. (2015). Systematic review of the Face, Legs, Activity, Cry and Consolability scale for assessing pain in infants and children: is it reliable, valid, and feasible for use? *Pain*, 156(11), 2132-2151. <https://doi:10.1097/j.pain.000000000000305> (Level I)
- Mody, K., Kaur, S., Mauer, E. A., Gerber, L. M., Greenwald, B. M., Silver, G., & Traube, C. (2018). Benzodiazepines and development of delirium in critically ill children: estimating the causal effect. *Critical Care Medicine*, 46(9), 1486-1491. <https://doi:10.1097/CCM.0000000000003194> (Level IV)
- Walker, T., & Kudchadkar, S. R. (2019). Pain and sedation management: 2018 update for the Rogers' textbook of pediatric intensive care. *Pediatric Critical Care Medicine*, 20(1), 54-61. <https://doi:10.1097/PCC.0000000000001765> (Level V)
- Pan, W., Wang, Y., Lin, L., Zhou, G., Hua, X., & Mo, L. (2016). Outcomes of dexmedetomidine treatment in pediatric patients undergoing congenital heart disease surgery: a meta-analysis. *Paediatric Anesthesia*, 26(3), 239-248. <https://doi:10.1111/pan.12820> (Level I)