

Spinal Fusion for Neuromuscular Scoliosis Care Guideline

Inclusion Criteria: Spinal Fusion for Neuromuscular Scoliosis

Exclusion Criteria: Spinal Fusion for Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis, Spinal Fusion for other indications

Postoperative Assessment

- VS with BP and Pain Assessment per unit standards of care
 - Neurovascular assessment with vital signs
- ICU: CVP, arterial line, cardio-respiratory monitoring
 - Continuous pulse oximetry (while on PCA)
 - Labs: Hgb/Hct daily x 3 d

Postoperative Interventions

- IV Fluids as ordered
- Consult Pulmonary, if not completed preoperatively
- Respiratory Therapy: Supplemental low flow oxygen therapy to maintain SpO₂ >92%. Optimal pulmonary hygiene; prevention of post op atelectasis
- Wound Care:
Change Dressing per MD orders
Note: If dressing soiled or bloody, change as soon as possible. If sutures or staples:
Cleanse wound with CHG chlorascrub
- Sequential compression device x 3 days (continuously while in bed)
- Constavac suction as ordered; reinfusion per protocol
- D/C central line, arterial line, prior to transfer to floor
- Maintain foley catheter until discontinued by Ortho team

Medication Management

• **Antibiotic Prophylaxis**

Cefepime 50 mg/kg IV q8h x 24 hours (<40 kg)
2000 mg IV q8h x 24 hours (>40 kg)

AND

Vancomycin 15 mg/kg IV q6h x 24 hours (<50 kg)
1000mg IV q8h x 24 hours (>50 k)

* If patient has drain 24 hours postop, start cefazolin (Ancef) 30mg/kg IV q8h until drain is removed

• **Pain Management (see page 3 of 4)**

* Hydromorphone (Dilaudid) PCA continuous and/or demand

* Breakthrough pain dosing per severity of pain

* **Do not order acetaminophen/hydrocodone (Norco) around the clock. Order PRN**

POD 0:

* With surgeon approval, start ketorolac tromethamine (Toradol) IV q6h x 48h

POD 1-2:

* Patients HOB needs to be elevated at least 30°

- **NPO until POD 2*(recommendation).** If PO fed, see page 2 under Dietary/Clinical Nutrition. Only begin feeding when bowel sounds are present and abdomen is soft. See pages 4 and 5 for enteral feed guideline. **Once patient is tolerating feeds, begin PO/GTT pain medication**

* After tolerating initial pain medication dose, taper PCA Continuous until discontinued

* After 48 hours, all pain meds should be transitioned to oral/GTT route

* CAUTION: No acetaminophen PRN order if taking oral opioids containing acetaminophen

* Start gabapentin (Neurontin) PO/GTT TID when patient is tolerating feeds.

POD 3:

* Continue transition off IV pain medication

* Evaluate daily to transition from around the clock oral pain medication to PRN dosing

POD 3-4:

* Monitor response to being off IV pain meds x 24 h

• **Antiemetic**

Ondansetron 0.1 mg/kg/dose IV q8h prn (<40kg); 4 mg IV q8h prn (> 40kg)

• **Stool Softener/Laxative**

* Assess, daily, potential need related to opioid use for pain management

* Add polyethylene glycol (Miralax) once PO/GTT feeds start. If no stool within 24hrs of starting feeds, give bisacodyl (Dulcolax) suppository.

* Patient needs to stool *at a minimum* of every other day

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With this patient population, there is an increase risk of aspiration due to scoliosis acting as a pseudo fundoplication. The spinal fusion changes the anatomy, inherently acting as the undoing of a fundus. There is recommendation to commence and proceed with caution when beginning refeeding.

Activity/PT

- 1st 12 hours: Strict bedrest; keep flat (log rolling okay if cleared by MD)
- After 12 hours: May elevate HOB, as tolerated. Nursing to initiate this even if patient is intubated.
- **POD 1:** PT evaluation in the A.M. (may be postponed to POD day 2, depending on patient's clinical status, for example neurosurgery patients)
- **POD 1-3:** Progress as tolerated with out of bed activity under supervision of PT

Recommendations/Considerations

- Notify ortho team prior to blood transfusion if Hgb >7 and patient asymptomatic of anemia
- Consider Infectious Disease, Neurology, Nutrition, Pain, Pulmonary, RT, and Dental consults
- Indications for extending antibiotic prophylaxis beyond 24 hours post op described in CHOC Children's "Antibiotic Prophylaxis for Surgery Guideline"
- Parent note to be given on discharge for return to CCS for PT/OT re-evaluation and wheelchair evaluation for adjustments.
- Central line care – Refer to Patient Care Policy F832 Central Venous Access Device (CVAD)
- Pain Management - Refer to Patient Care Policy F918 - Pain Management; Policy F684 - Organizational Pain Policy; Policy F886 - Pain Assessment Scales

Dietary/Clinical Nutrition

- **POD 0-1:** NPO for at least 36 hours post-op
 - * Exceptions: seizure medications and baclofen; if GTT: meds only by GTT during NPO status
- **POD 2:**
 - * **PO fed:** If bowel sounds present and abdomen is soft begin clear liquids; advance as tolerated to pre-procedure diet.
 - * **Enterally fed:** Clarify home tube feeding schedule. If bowel sounds present and abdomen is soft – begin per feeding guideline on pages 4 and 5
- ** **For all PO/GTT feeds, patient must have HOB elevated to at least 30°** **
- Advance per Enteral Guideline, if applicable (see pages 4 and 5)

Discharge Criteria

- Off all IV pain meds x 24 h
- Pain controlled with oral/GTT pain meds only
- Tolerating pre procedure diet
- Meets PT d/c criteria (family/ caregiver independent assisting with mobility at home)
- Normal VS
- Returned to prior bladder function
- Bowel function addressed
- Discharge home on gabapentin (Neurontin)

Patient/Family Education

- "Neuromuscular Instrumentation Discharge Instructions" (located on PAWS, Patient and Family Education)
- Instruct family on SSI, CAUTI, CLABSI, and VAP
- Keep dressing on for 2 weeks, until seen by MD. If dressing becomes soiled, call MD.

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Dilaudid (Hydromorphone)

Loading dose for pain score ≥ 4 :

- * <50 kg: Dilaudid (Hydromorphone) 0.01mg/kg one time prior to starting PCA
- * 50 kg or >: Dilaudid (Hydromorphone) 0.5mg one time prior to starting PCA

Dilaudid (Hydromorphone) continuous and/or demand PCA

- * <50 kg: continuous rate: 0.002 – 0.003 mg/kg/hr; demand dose: 0.003-0.004mg/kg/dose
- * 50 kg or >: continuous rate: 0.1 – 0.2 mg/hr; demand dose: 0.2 – 0.3 mg/dose
PCA lockout time: 10 minutes

Breakthrough pain dose

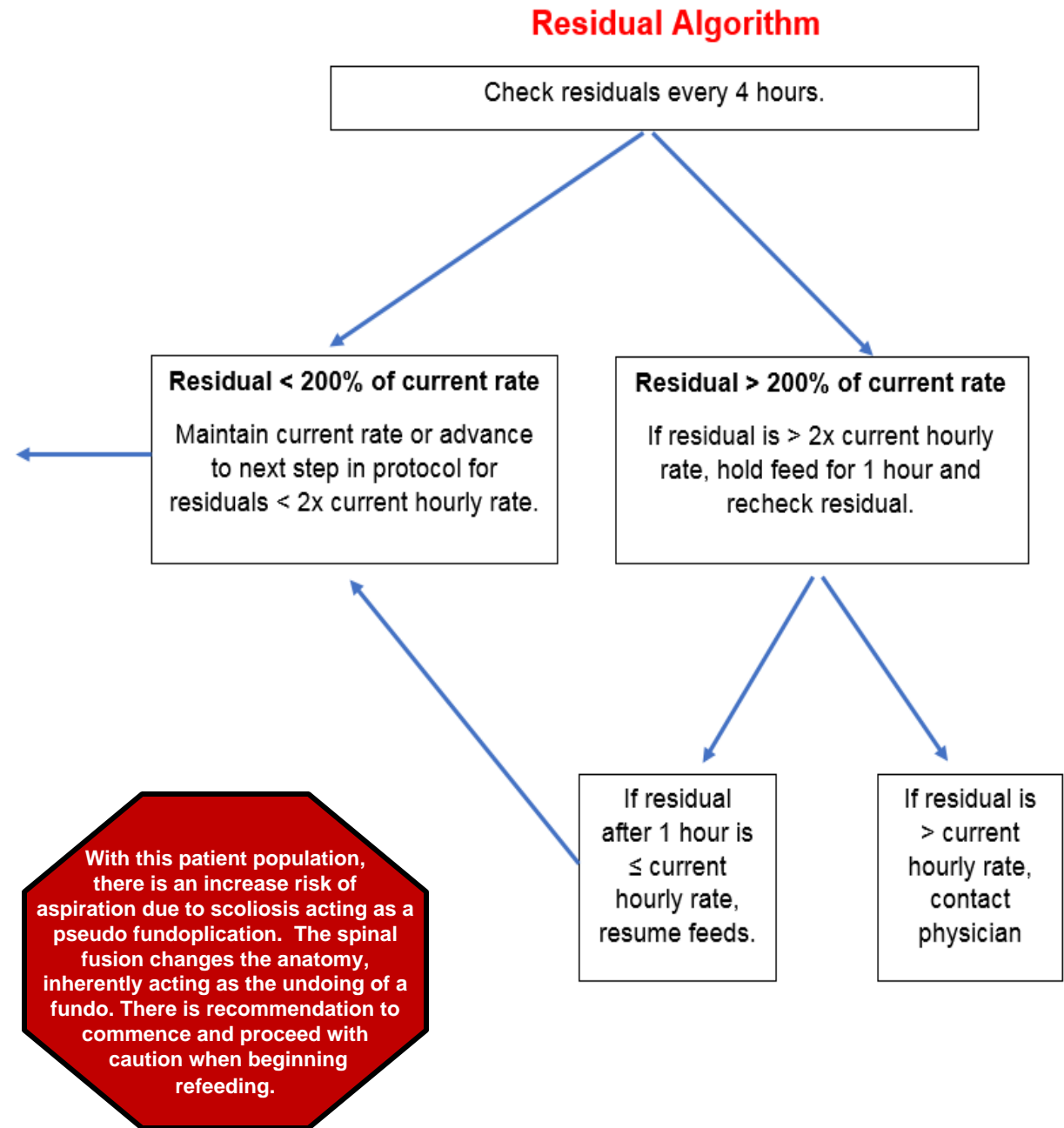
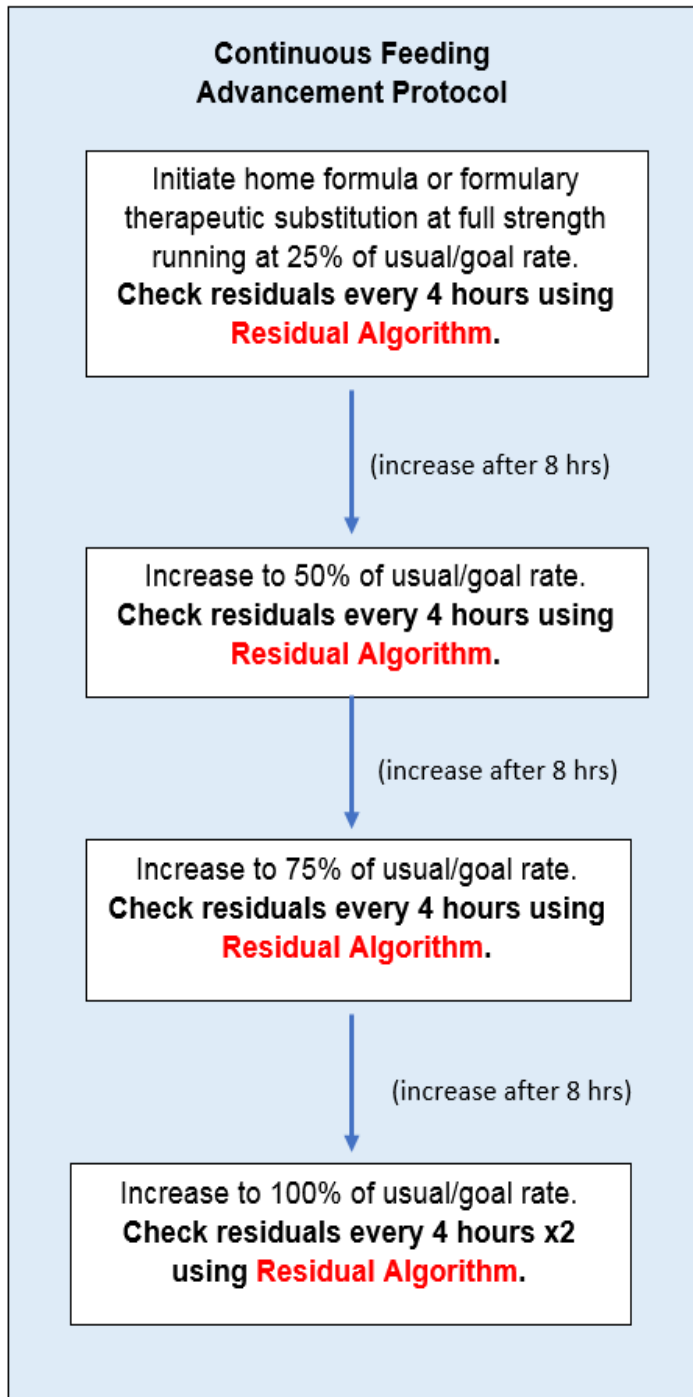
- * <50 kg: Dilaudid (Hydromorphone) 0.004mg/kg IV q2h prn moderate pain (4-6)
- * <50 kg: Dilaudid (Hydromorphone) 0.008mg/kg IV q2h prn severe pain (7-10)
- * 50 kg or >: Dilaudid (Hydromorphone) 0.2mg IV q2h prn moderate pain (4-6)
- * 50 kg or >: Dilaudid (Hydromorphone) 0.4mg IV q2h prn severe pain (7-10)

Maximum hourly infusion: based on continuous and demand doses

Acetaminophen IV

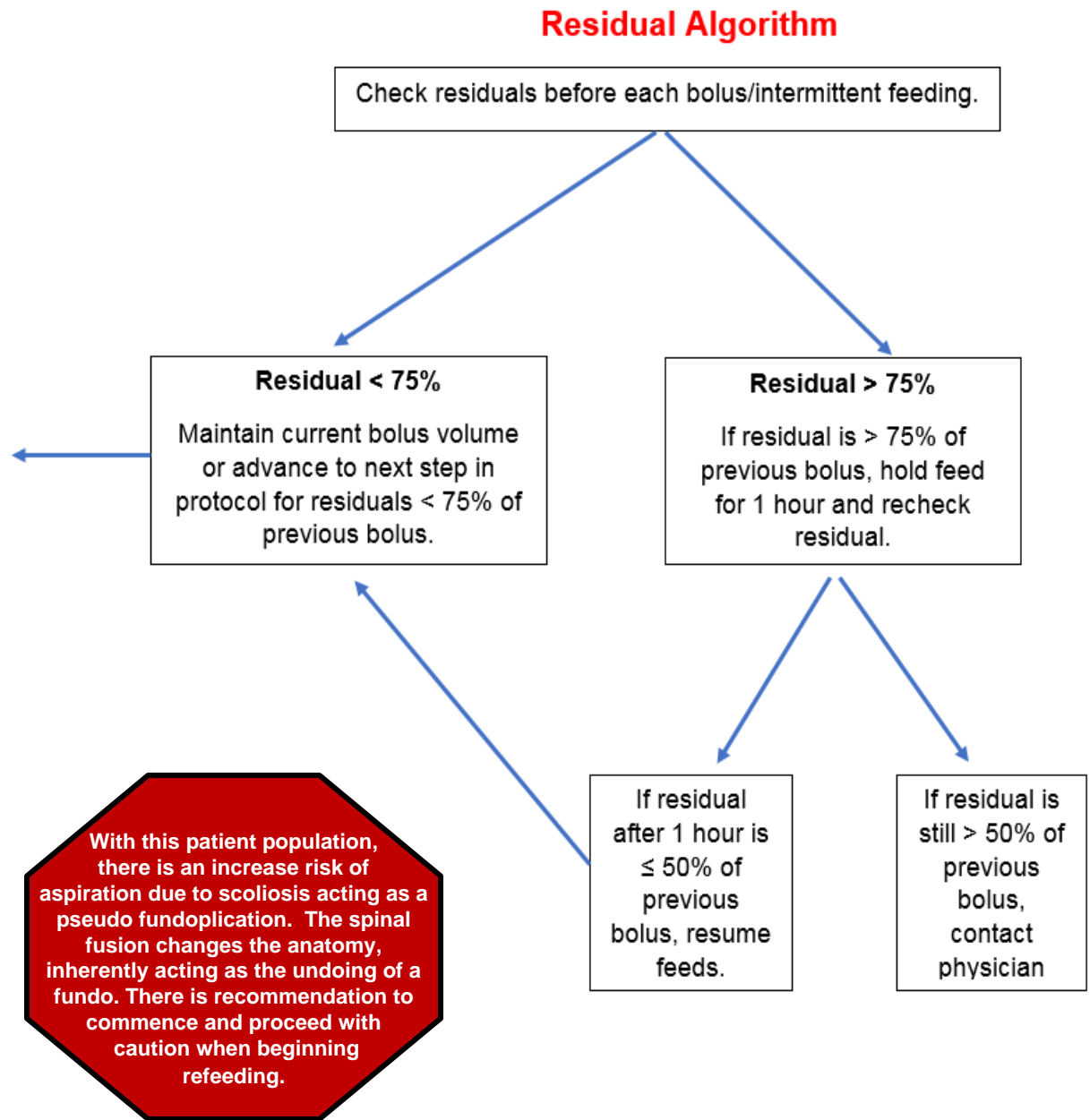
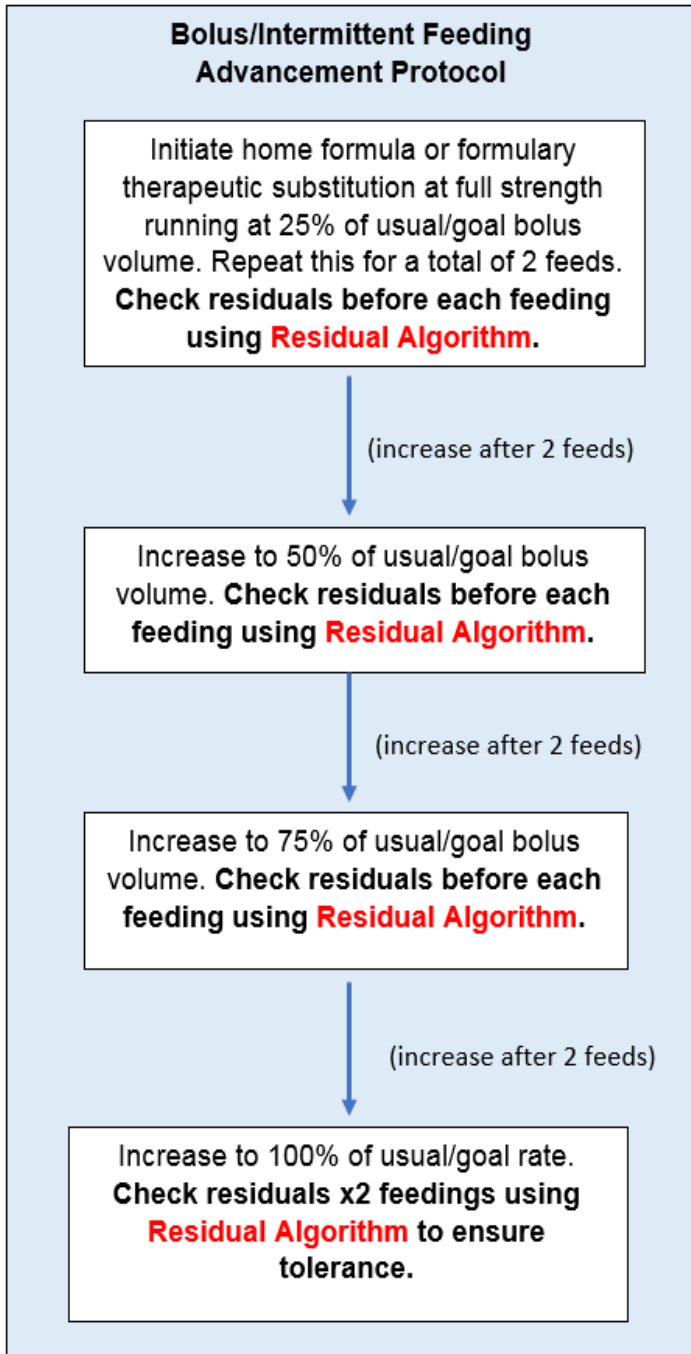
- * <50 kg: Acetaminophen 15 mg/kg IV q6h for 3 doses
- * 50 kg or >: 1,000 mg IV q6h for 3 doses

Continuous Enteral Feeding Guideline (NPO until POD #2 & Keep Head of Bed > 30°)



With this patient population, there is an increase risk of aspiration due to scoliosis acting as a pseudo fundoplication. The spinal fusion changes the anatomy, inherently acting as the undoing of a fundus. There is recommendation to commence and proceed with caution when beginning refeeding.

Bolus/Intermittent Enteral Feeding Guideline (NPO until POD #2 & Keep Head of Bed > 30°)



Reassess the appropriateness of Care Guidelines as condition changes and 24 hrs after admission. This guideline is a tool to aid clinical decision making. It is not a standard of care. The physician should deviate from the guideline when clinical judgment so indicates.

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References

Bankhead R, et al. Monitoring enteral nutrition administration. *J Parenter Enteral Nutr.* 2009;33(2):162-166.

A.S.P.E.N. Standards for nutrition support: Pediatric hospitalized patients. 2013;28(2):263-276. doi: 10.1177/0884533613475822

Farver, K. Harborview Medical Center Enteral Feeding Guidelines. http://courses.washington.edu/hmed665i/Enteral_Feeding_Guidelines.pdf. Accessed August 17, 2012.