Section 1: Case Summary

Scenario Title:	
Keywords:	Pediatric Trauma
Brief Description of Case:	Severe Head Injury

Goals and Objectives			
Educational Goal:			
Objectives: (Medical and CRM)	 Medical Management of Pediatric Trauma and Head Injury in resource limited setting Use of RTVS Support Pathways in complex cases 		
EPAs Assessed:			

Learners, Setting and Personnel						
	□ Junior Learners		🗆 Senior Learners			\boxtimes Staff
Target Learners:	\boxtimes Physicians	⊠ Nurses		🖾 RTs		🛛 Inter-professional
	□ Other Learners:					
Location:	🗆 Sim Lab		🖾 In Situ		□ Other:	
Recommended Number of Facilitators:	Instructors: 1					
	Confederates: 0					
	Sim Techs: 0-1					

Scenario Development			
Date of Development:	November 16, 2020		
Scenario Developer(s):	Alysha Mackenzie-Feder		
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Last Revision Date:			
Revised By:			
Version Number:			



Section 2A: Initial Patient Information

A. Patient Chart						
Patient Name: Sam	Age: 20 Month	Gender: M	Weight: 12kg			
Presenting complaint: Cru	Presenting complaint: Crush Injury from TV					
Temp: 36.5 HR: 10	0 BP: 110/85	RR: 8-10	0 ₂ Sat: 98%	FiO ₂ : Face Mask		
Cap glucose: 6.0		GCS: (E V M) 3				
Triage note:						
At 0630 patient climbed of	nto mother's dresser and pulle	d TV down onto him	self, found immed	iately by Mother.		
Called EHS, arrived 0642 f	ound patient obtunded with G	CS of 4 and posturing	g. IO started Right	Tibia, bolus NS		
120ml x 1 given. Ativan 1.	5mg via IO Given.		5 0			
	C					
On Arrival Vital signs as al	ove. Pupils dilated and fixed, S	Slow Spontaneous Re	espirations			
Allergies: Penicillin						
Past Medical History: Current Medications:						
Healthy	None					

Section 2B: Extra Patient Information

A. Further History			
On Primary survey: Spontaneous Breathing, Airway intact GCS 3	t, no facial trauma. Palpable pulses, normal heart sounds.		
B. Physical Exam			
List any pertinent positive and negative findings			
Cardio: Normal HS	Neuro: GCS 3, Decerebrate posturing		
Resp: Slow Equal AE	Head & Neck: Clear		
Abdo: Soft, no bruising noted	MSK/skin: No Deformities to limbs		
FAST Neg			



Section 3: Technical Requirements/Room Vision

A. Patient			
Mannequin (specify type and whether infant/child/adult)			
Standardized Patient			
🖂 Task Trainer			
□ Hybrid			
B. Special Equipment Required			
Intubation equipment if available			
Broselow Tape			
Telehealth Cart			
C. Required Medications			
Mannitol			
3% NS Dilentin			
Diantin			
D. Moulage			
None			
E. Monitors at Case Onset			
🖾 Patient on monitor with vitals displayed			
Patient not yet on monitor			
F. Patient Reactions and Exam			
None			
None			



Section 5: Scenario Progression

Scenario States, Modifiers and Triggers				
Patient State/Vitals	Patient Status	Learner Actions, Modifiers & Triggers to Move to Next State		Facilitator Notes
1. Baseline State Rhythm: Sinus HR: 80-100 BP: 110/85 RR: 8-10 O ₂ SAT: 97% T: 36.5°C GCS: 3	Unresponsive Pupils Fixed Posturing noted	Expected Learner Actions Recognize signs of head injury Head of bed to 30 Degrees Second IV/IO Support Respirations	<u>Modifiers</u> -Desaturation if resp not supported <u>Triggers</u> <i>For progression to next state</i> - When actions completed, or 5 mins passed -	
2. Imaging/Support Rhythm: Sinus HR:90 BP: 112/82 RR: 8 Sat: 95% T: 36.0 GCS 3	Unresponsive Right Pupil > L	Expected Learner Actions Initiate call to CHARLIE Arrange CT if available Charlie to support prep for Intubation Charlie to support Giving 3% NS	<u>Modifiers</u> - - - <u>Triggers</u> -When actions completed, or 5 mins passed -	
3. Resuscitation Rhythm: Sinus HR 90-100 BP 114/90 RR: Bagged 20 Sat: 100% T 35.4 GCS: 3	Unresponsive Right Pupil Reactive after 3% NS Large Subdural R with shift and herniation on imaging	Expected Learner Actions Charlie DOC to Call PTN request Nsx and PICU on the line Hyperventilate Nsx advised of need for Emergent Craniotomy/Burr hole Call local Surgeon if available Charlie to remain on Zoom video to support local care	<u>Modifiers</u> - - - <u>Triggers</u> - -	<u>Ideally PTN, Nsx , PICU are brought</u> <u>in over zoom call</u>
4. Local Action Rhythm: Sinus	Unresponsive	Expected Learner Actions Mannitol as advised by Nsx	Modifiers	Transport can be arranged to closest neurosurgical center.



HR: 80-90 BP 100/70 RR: 20 Bagged or on Vent Sats 100% T: 36.6 with warming GCS: 3	Pupils minimally reactive post 3% NS	 Local surgeon to come in Transport in 2-4 hours Send labs Maintain Normothermia, normal glucose, normal Sodium, normal BP 	 If local Surgical Team Available/able Nsx to support intervention via telehealth/phone - - Triggers - - 	
GCS: 3			-	



Appendix A: Laboratory Results

CBC	
WBC 12	
Hgb 90	
Plt 255	
<u>Lytes</u>	
Na 139	
K 4.5	
Cl 110	
HCO ₃ 22	
AG Normal	
Urea 6.5	
Cr 35	
Glucose 5.0	
VBG	
pH 7.30	
pCO ₂ 37	
$pO_2 35$	
$HCO_3 23$	
Lactate 2.0	





RTVS Pediatric Head Trauma Facilitator notes:

1) Management of increased ICP:

The dose of hypertonic saline (3%) is 3-5ml/kg and can be found on the Pedi stat App. For this case it would be 36ml over 20 min.

Most likely either hypertonic saline or mannitol would be given. If you simulate call from Neurosurgery and they suggest mannitol then dose is in pedi stat App. Mannitol (20%) IV at 0.5 -1 gram per kg so 6 -12 grams in this case.

If mannitol is given then need to place foley catheter and monitor BP q 5 min as may cause ++ diuresis and hypotension.

Review normal vital signs for one year old child in Pedi stat.

BP should be well above the lowest 5% percentile of normal. Avoid hypotension.

Hypotension (5 % percentile of normal)+ 70 plus (2x age) so in this case SBP indicating hypotension would be <72 mmHg.

2) Management of airway

When initially using Bag Valve Mask. Make sure mask size is appropriate for infant and OPA (OROPHARYNGEAL) device is also used.

Patient's airway will require assistance due to the low GCS. This can be managed in several ways. If Infant transport team is able to arrive quickly, there can be a discussion with ITT on ways to best manage. If providers are not skilled with intubation then they can try a temporizing measure such as a Laryngeal Mask airway. For example a supraglottic device such as an igel- appropriate pediatric size. Learners should be aware that this is not appropriate if patient starts to vomit or rouse. Will require sedation and there is a risk of aspiration. If learner does not have intubating skills then Bag Valve Mask ventilations may be required until more advanced help arrives.

If learners have intubating skills then perform an RSI- meds are outlined in Pedi stat App. Should always verbalize a back plan such as a supraglottic device. Ketamine can be used as an induction agent and is not an absolute contraindication to raised ICP but should probably be avoided if patient is hypertensive. Ketamine dose is 1.5mg/kg so 18mg in this patient. Succinylcholine or rocuronium can be used as a paralytic. Dose of rocuronium is 1mg/kg so 12mg in this patient.

Propofol infusion or midazolam infusion should be used for post intubation sedation- this should be used according to local protocols and with discussion of Charlie/EPOS/Neurosurgeon.