Escalation of Respiratory Support in Bronchiolitis

High Risk Patients

- Neonates/prematurity
- Pre-existing respiratory condition
- Congenital Heart Disease (CHD)
- Immunodeficiency
- Neuromuscular disorders

Triggers to initiate invasive ventilation

- FiO₂ requirement ≥0.6 to maintain SpO₂ ≥90%
- Severe work of breathing
- Lethargy / reduced level of consciousness
- Failure to clear CO₂
- Persistent apnoea's requiring bagging
- Lack of clinical improvement or deterioration on NIV/hi-flow nasal cannula oxygen (HFNCO₂)

Initial Management

- If SpO₂ <92%, start O₂ therapy with low flow nasal cannula (≤21/min)
- · Avoid routine suctioning
- Undertake a capillary blood gas in patients with worsening respiratory distress or a supplement O₂ concentration ≥50%
- Start enteral feeding, if suitable, via NG tube but reduce volumes to 50%
- Consider IV fluid if enteral feeding is not tolerated or >WOB
- Monitor for signs of fluid overload/hyponatraemia: Beware of SIADH

ESCALATE RESPIRATORY SUPPORT TO HI-FLOW NASAL CANNULA OXYGEN/CPAP

when one or more of the following are met:

- Failing to achieve SpO₂ >92% on 21/min of O₂ via low flow nasal cannula
- Moderate to severe work of breathing
- Increased respiratory rate from baseline
- Appoea
- Evolving respiratory acidosis

High Flow Nasal Cannula Oxygen

2 litres / kg / min Titrate O_2 to aim for $SpO_2 \ge 92\%$



Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP)

 $6-8 \text{cm H}_2\text{O}$ Titrate O₂ to aim for SpO₂ \geq 92%

Initiate based upon local hospital policy and patient comfort. Consider switching between therapies.

WARNING!

Patients who are on Hi-Flow Nasal Cannula O_2 OR CPAP who are requiring $FiO_2 \ge 0.6$ (60% O_2 concentration) to maintain SpO_2 of $\ge 92\%$ are at risk of rapid desaturation and cardiac arrest.

Additional caution should be taken for high-risk patients.

CONSIDER AND PREPARE FOR INTUBATION AND EXCLUDE DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSES
CALL LOCAL ANAESTHETICS/ICU TEAM AND FOLLOW APPROPRIATE SORT GUIDELINES
CALL SORT EARLY FOR SUPPORT: 02380 775502

Investigations to exclude other differential diagnosis

- Chest X-ray
- Blood Gas (capillary/venous)
- Echo cardiogram
- Lung Ultrasound (if possible).

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