Respiratory Conditions

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Introduction

• How to diagnose most respiratory conditions.
• Approach to a child with severe respiratory distress in the ER.
• What to do when things aren’t working.
• Oxygen – some thoughts.
• Stepwise asthma management
What to do in an emergency:

• Language of sick children: Airway, Breathing, Circulation.
• This gives a framework for how unwell the child is and allows for good treatment plans based on these.

• Learn and practice the danger signs.
  1. Is the child at risk of respiratory compromise?
  2. Is the child at risk of shock or dehydration?
Any of these two present is an indication for admission.
Severe Respiratory Distress

**Look**
- Increased work of breathing; chest indrawing; nasal flaring; use of accessory muscles; head nodding (head movement synchronous with inspiration)
- Fast breathing
- Lethargy (the child is tired from using so much energy to breathe)
- Central cyanosis
- Unable to feed because of respiratory distress

**Listen**
- Gasping; grunting; audible wheeze; stridor; apnoea

**Feel**
- Equal chest movement?

**Measure**
- Respiratory rate
- SpO2

**Treat**
- Give oxygen if SpO2 below 95%
Immediate actions:

• Oxygen – according to child’s age and size, guided by SpO2.
• Sit up at 45 degrees.
• Consider next steps to address breathing – need for antibiotics? Need for bronchodilators?
• Fluid management.
Diagnosis

- Respiratory conditions in children are diagnosed largely by 2 factors:

1. Age
2. Clinical Findings

Understanding the interplay between these two factors will lead you in the right direction.
Which Diagnosis?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Probable Diagnosis</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>under 1 year</td>
<td>Bronchiolitis, Pneumonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 2 years</td>
<td>Viral induced wheeze, Pneumonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over 2 years</td>
<td>Asthma, Pneumonia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
More depth: Pneumonia

• These children are usually the more unwell.
• May present with classical signs of respiratory distress.
• However there may simply be a pyrexia of unknown origin or poor feeding.
• Worth considering particularly in immunocompromised children or those with pre-existing lung disease.
Pneumonia

• **Age:** All ages

• **Cause:** Infection of lung tissue (alveoli) and airways (bronchopneumonia) by viruses or bacteria

• **History:** Cough, difficulty breathing and respiratory distress, fever, difficulty feeding, vomiting, abdominal pain

• **Look, listen, feel:** Cough, fast breathing, respiratory distress, lower chest wall in drawings, grunting, fever, lethargy
# Pneumonia: Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sign or Symptom</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cough or difficulty in breathing with:</td>
<td><strong>SEVERE PNEUMONIA</strong></td>
<td>Admit to hospital&lt;br&gt;Give O2 if SpO2 &lt;90%&lt;br&gt;Manage airway as appropriate&lt;br&gt;Give recommended antibiotic&lt;br&gt;Treat high fever if present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Oxygen saturation &lt;90% or central cyanosis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Severe respiratory distress</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Signs of pneumonia with a general danger sign (not drinking; lethargy; reduced consciousness)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Fast breathing:</td>
<td><strong>PNEUMONIA</strong></td>
<td><strong>Home care</strong>&lt;br&gt;Give appropriate antibiotic&lt;br&gt;Advise the mother to return if symptoms of severe pneumonia&lt;br&gt;Follow up after three days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• &gt;50bpm in a child 2-11 months</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• &gt;40bpm in a child 1-5 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Chest indrawing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No signs of pneumonia or severe pneumonia</td>
<td><strong>NO PNEUMONIA: cough or cold</strong></td>
<td><strong>Home care</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Cough or difficulty in breathing with:                                          |                           |                                                                                             |
|   • Oxygen saturation <90% or central cyanosis                                  |                           |                                                                                             |
|   • Severe respiratory distress                                                 |                           |                                                                                             |
|   • Signs of pneumonia with a general danger sign (not drinking; lethargy; reduced consciousness) |                           |                                                                                             |

**SEVERE PNEUMONIA**

- Admit to hospital
- Give O2 if SpO2 <90%
- Manage airway as appropriate
- Give recommended antibiotic
- Treat high fever if present

**PNEUMONIA**

- Home care
- Give appropriate antibiotic
- Advise the mother to return if symptoms of severe pneumonia
- Follow up after three days

**NO PNEUMONIA:** cough or cold

**Home care**
Treatment Plans in an emergency setting:

• Nurse at 45 degrees/ upright

• Antibiotic therapy
  • **Severe pneumonia**: Ampicillin 50mg/kg IV QID and Gentamicin 7.5mg/kg IV OD
  • **Pneumonia**: Amoxicillin 40mg PO BD

• Paracetamol if Temp higher than 38.5
• Oxygen if SpO2 <90% on air
• CPAP if SpO2 <90% on oxygen
• Supportive care, help with feeding (NGT), i.v. Fluids
• NBM if the child is too breathless to feed
When there is no response:

• Consider antibiotic change after 48 hours if no better, particularly if persistent fever.
• Macrolides a good choice if child can take PO.
• If not consider ceftriaxone.
• If any suspicion of aspiration use metronidazole IV.

• Remember maintenance fluids – calculations coming later!
Wheezy conditions:

• A range of possible diagnoses:
  • Under 1s – this would most likely be bronchiolitis:
  • Due to Respiratory syncytial virus.
  • Usually self-limiting.
  • In approx. 10% of children leads to more severe illness with respiratory signs.
  • Classic history is of a recent URTI symptoms followed by respiratory distress.
Treatment

• Nurse at 45 degrees/ upright
• Oxygen if SpO2 <90% on air
• CPAP if SpO2 <90% on oxygen
• Supportive care, help with feeding (NGT), IV fluids
• NBM if the child is too breathless to feed
• Gentle nasal suction
• Antibiotics if severely unwell (to cover superadded pneumonia)
Wheeze associated with cough or cold

• **Age**: 1 to 2 years
• **Cause**: Viral infection of the airways
• **Background**: respiratory distress, cough and cold
• **Look, listen, feel**
  • Auscultation: wheeze, usually both lungs
  • Hyperinflation of the chest
  • Takes longer to breathe out
  • Respiratory distress less severe than in asthma
Viral induced wheeze: Treatment

- Nurse at 45 degrees/ upright
- Hypoxia: give oxygen if SpO2<90%
- Bronchodilator: salbutamol 10 puffs with spacer, repeat as often as necessary
- Inflammation: steroids
  - Oral: prednisolone 2mg/kg (max 40mg) OD
  - IV: hydrocortisone 4mg/kg (max 100mg) QID

- Most cases can be managed with inhaler puffs
- A spacer makes the puffs work better
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Treat:
Spacer
Asthma

- **Age:** older than 2 years
- **Cause:** sensitive lower airways (bronchi). The bronchi get tight in the presence of a trigger.
- **History:** Night-time cough; recurrent attacks of shortness of breath or wheeze, history of asthma, allergy, use of inhaler (puff), triggers (exercise, infection, dust, allergies)
- **Look, listen, feel:**
  - Auscultation: wheeze, usually both lungs
  - Hyperinflation of the chest
  - Takes longer to breathe out
  - Low grade or no fever
Asthma: Questions to ask?

• Family history.
• Triggers
• Other areas of atopy e.g. rashes, hay fever.
• Diurnal rhythm.
• Frequent attacks or admissions to hospital.
Asthma in the OPD:

- Ideally diagnosed with spirometry.
- However: Perfectly OK to use a trial of salbutamol and review.
- 1\textsuperscript{st} line is salbutamol prn.
- If child has frequent attacks – use a low dose steroid BID. Most helpful is beclometasone 50 mcg BID, increasing to 100 mcg (2 puffs). Child must take regularly.
- If still ongoing attacks and in monteleukast PO.
Questions?
Summary

• Respiratory distress is a common sign
• The cause will often be a lung problem, although not always
• If you notice respiratory distress, it is important to assess carefully, looking at all the related signs and symptoms
• Making a provisional diagnosis will help you to structure your treatment
• Bronchiolitis, pneumonia, and asthma are common; you may not be able to know which problem is present at your initial assessment: make sure you have considered all the possibilities!