

Scenario: Case Management – asthma	Patient: Sam	Simulator Marvin
Case Summary: Sam is a 6 year old boy with previous history of asthma who has been unwell for 3/7 and has had worsening shortness of breath over the last five hours.		Participant Briefing: BAT CALL 6yo known asthmatic RR 38, HR 170, Very wheezy Three lots of ventolin via spacer ETA 2 minutes
Clinical Issues		Human factors / Non technical issues
Structured approach to paediatric patient with respiratory distress Management of severe asthma		Team preparation & resource allocation Team communication Communication with child & parent
Learning Objectives: Communicate with child & parent appropriately Demonstrate a structured assessment of a child Interpret findings & manage appropriately Communicate effectively in a team		
Faculty Actors: Parent		
Patient Moulage: Pyjamas		

<p>Equipment & Props:</p> <p>EdWISE Paediatric Box Marvin Mannikin</p>		
Patient presentation	Expected response by participants	Faculty /Actors Notes
<p>Initial Presentation</p> <p>Team receives BAT CALL</p>	<p>Preparation and Planning Staff – Call for assistance (paediatrician), Allocate roles, Brief team Equipment – appropriate sizes, CPAP Drugs – calculation of doses and pre-emptive medications</p>	<p>Prompt team to begin preparation and planning</p>
<p>Initial Presentation</p> <p>Child sitting up in bed and anxious</p> <p>HR 140, RR 46, nil wheeze, decreased air entry, recession ++, speaking in words only BP 100/60 Sats 88% in RA</p>	<p>Initial assessment</p> <p>Structured approach to assessment and management</p> <p>Application of oxygen and nebulisers IV access IV medications/IVF Steroid therapy (IV or po)</p>	<p>Mum tells TL she has given 8 puffs every 2 hours since 4am, not improving.</p> <p>given on request (from mother on arrival with child)</p> <p>A: No allergies. M: Seretide, ventolin prn, recent course of amoxicillin, multiple previous courses of prednisone P: Severe asthma, multiple admissions one to ICU L: Breakfast 0730, then decrease oral intake since. E: woke at 4am much worse than when went to bed, spacer at 4, then 6 then 8 then called ambo</p>

<p>Progression Sats to 92% with application of vent neb, but deteriorate again after end of first neb HR increases to 150</p>	<p>Ongoing assessment and management Consider CXR (hyperinflated) Consider appropriate place to care for child – NETS Clinical handover to paediatrician by TL using ISBAR technique or discussion on telephone with NETS</p>	<p>Mother anxious and asking questions Faculty at sim centre to act as NETs on phone and provide appropriate advice for level of team. Or local paediatrician to arrive and assist with ongoing management.</p>
<p>Debrief Guide</p>		
<p>Key clinical issues Changing priorities with deteriorating child, recognizing lack of improvement (/deterioration) Management of the moderate to severe asthmatic in the emergency department.</p>	<p>Key non technical issues Team work and communication. Co-ordination with radiology. Communication with mother & Sam. Handover to paediatrician/NETs</p>	