PEDIATRIC VIRAL BRONCHIOLITIS
ALGORITHM: Emergency Department Bronchiolitis Management

**Triage/Bedside RN:** Vital signs, pulse oximetry, blood pressure, weight.
Suction as needed beginning with bulb or nasal aspirator, advancing to deep/mechanical suction as needed for persistent respiratory distress.

**Provider:** History and physical exam, evaluate for red flags and comorbidities

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**Inclusion criteria:**
- Age 1 mo to < 2 yrs
- Principle diagnosis: uncomplicated bronchiolitis

**Exclusion criteria:**
- Patients requiring PICU admission
- Patients with underlying respiratory illnesses
- Recurrent wheezing
- Immunodeficiency

Previously healthy patient age 1-23 months presenting to ED/UC with viral bronchiolitis

Assess patient and assign severity (Table 1)

- **Mild**
  - Noninvasive suctioning (bulb/nasal aspirator) PRN; advance to deep suctioning for respiratory distress unrelieved by noninvasive
  - O2 PRN if SpO2 <88%
  - Antipyretics PRN
  - Consider PO Trial

  Reassess (Table 1)

- **Moderate**
  - Adjust O2 flow PRN for SpO2<88%; consider NIPPV as needed

  Meets floor criteria?

  Yes
  - Admit to floor
  - Anticipatory guidance
    - Bulb suction or NoseFrida teaching
    - Anticipatory guidance
    - DC home

  No
  - Reassess (Table 1)

- **Severe**
  - Treat ABCs
  - Deep Suction
  - Consider alternative diagnosis

  Reassess (Table 1)

  Moderate

---

Give patient rest/saline Drops if having bloody secretions from deep suctioning

---

Admit to floor

---

Admit to ICU
ALGORITHM: Inpatient Bronchiolitis Management

**Patient Admitted**
- Assess patient and assign severity score (Table 1)

**Mild Severity**
- Suction using bulb/nasal aspirator (non-invasive) as needed
- Supplemental oxygen for RA sats less than 88%
- No continuous pulse oximetry
- Discontinue IV/NG fluids, if started, and encourage feeding
- Reassess minimum of every 4 hours
- Assess for discharge readiness

**Moderate Severity**
- Bulb/nasal aspirator (non-invasive) suctioning; proceed with deep suctioning only if persistent respiratory distress or if requiring suctioning >q4 hr
- Supplemental oxygen for RA sats less than 88%
- No continuous pulse oximetry unless on greater than 1 lpm O2 by NC or face mask equivalent
- Reassess minimum of every 4 hours

**Severe Severity**
- Bulb/nasal aspirator (non-invasive) suctioning; proceed with deep suctioning only if persistent respiratory distress due to nasal obstruction not relieved by non-invasive
- Supplemental oxygen
- Consider IV/NG fluids and safety of oral feeds
- Consider:
  - Trial of HHFNC
  - Blood gas
  - CXR
  - Bacterial superinfection and other etiologies
- Reassess minimum of every 1 hour
- Transfer to ICU if not improving within 1 hour

**Inclusion Criteria:**
- Age 1 mo to < 2 yrs
- Principle diagnosis: uncomplicated bronchiolitis

**Exclusion Criteria:**
- Patients requiring PICU admission
- Patients with underlying respiratory illnesses
- Recurrent wheezing
- Immunodeficiency

**Begin Family Teaching**
- Signs of respiratory distress
- How to suction (bulb or nasal aspirator)
- When to suction (prior to feeding or if in increased distress)

**Signs of Deterioration:**
- Lethargy
- Inappropriately low respiratory rate
- Apnea
- Poor perfusion
- Severe respiratory distress
- CALL RRT or Code

**Clinical Titration of Oxygen for Stable Infants over 3 Months of Age**
1. If bronchiolitis symptoms are MILD, wean oxygen flow in increments of 0.125 to 0.5 Lpm. Assess for titration of oxygen at least every 4 hours.
2. If bronchiolitis symptoms are MODERATE or SEVERE, increase oxygen incrementally. Consider continuous pulse oximetry if oxygen flow is greater than 1 Lpm for infants 3 to 6 months of age or greater than 2 Lpm for children greater than 6 months of age, in consultation with medical staff.

**In patients who:**
1. Do not improve as expected or
2. Progress from moderate to severe severity, consider a trial of albuterol

Give patient rest/saline Drops if having bloody secretions from deep suctioning

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Follow-Up
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TARGET POPULATION

Inclusion Criteria
- Principle diagnosis: uncomplicated bronchiolitis (acute respiratory illness associated with nasal congestion, cough and diffuse wheezing, crackles, tachypnea, and /or retractions)
- Age: 1 month to less than 2 years
- Time: year-round

Exclusion Criteria
- Severe bronchiolitis requiring PICU admission or deteriorating patients requiring RRT evaluation for possible PICU transfer
- Children with underlying respiratory illnesses [including cystic fibrosis (CF), bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD), neuromuscular disease, chronic cough, asthma, and recurrent wheezing]
- Immunodeficiency (including HIV infection, solid organ transplant, and hematopoietic stem cell transplants)
- Children with a hemodynamically significant congenital heart disease
- Serious bacterial infections (SBI), toxic appearance
CLINICAL MANAGEMENT

Prevention

- Droplet precautions for all care settings
- Compliance with hand hygiene recommendations in all settings
- Protect high-risk patients from exposure
- Eliminate child’s exposure to smoke
- Preventive medical therapies (RSV-IVIG or Palivizumab) may be considered for high-risk patients. See Palivizumab guideline.

Telephone Triage

- **Activate EMS (911):** Severe difficulty breathing (struggling for breath, grunting noises with each breath, unable to speak or cry because of difficulty breathing). Blue lips. Child passed out.
- **ED/UC, or primary care office visit immediately:** Underlying heart or pulmonary disease, breathing heard across room, poor fluid intake, fever above 105°F, or age less than 3 months
  - Age less than 1 year: respiratory rate (RR) above 60, unable to drink or sleep
  - Age greater than 1 year: RR persistently above 40, difficulty breathing, not interactive
- **Phone contact with PCP:** Chronic or underlying illness, parental request
- **Office visit, see within 24 hours:** Worsening cough, rhinorrhea, and/or low-grade fever

Emergency Department | Urgent Care (ED Algorithm)

Consider alternative diagnosis if:

- Persistent tachycardia
- Hepatomegaly
- Heart Murmur
- Poor perfusion
- History of apnea
- Severe dehydration
- Fever in child less than 60 days
- Severe atopy

Admission Criteria:

- O2 requirement greater than 0.5L
- Poor feeding
- Tachypnea for age
- Ill appearance
- Witnessed apnea
ICU Admission Criteria

- Anschutz - Respiratory failure requiring intubation, non-invasive positive pressure ventilation, or heated high flow nasal cannula exceeding approved limits for non-ICU usage
- Recurrent apnea

CLINICAL ASSESSMENT

- Clinicians should diagnose bronchiolitis and assess severity by history and physical exam. Use Table 1 to classify severity. Patients should be classified as mild, moderate, or severe for each of the 5 categories including: respiratory rate, work of breathing, breath sounds, feeding/hydration, general appearance/mental status. A patient’s overall severity is defined by the most severe classification across all 5 categories.
  - Avoid radiographic studies
  - Avoid laboratory studies
- Risk factors for severe disease:
  - Age less than 12 weeks
  - History of prematurity
- Evaluate hydration status

Table 1. Bronchiolitis Severity Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mild</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>Severe</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Less than 60</td>
<td>61-70</td>
<td>Greater than 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-6 months</td>
<td>Less than 50</td>
<td>51-60</td>
<td>Greater than 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-12 months</td>
<td>Less than 40</td>
<td>41-50</td>
<td>Greater than 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-24 months</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work of Breathing*</td>
<td>None to mild</td>
<td>Moderate retraction (more</td>
<td>Severe retractions, paradoxical breathing,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>than 2 areas, not severe)</td>
<td>grunting, head-bobbing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1 area)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breath Sounds/Air</td>
<td>Minimal wheeze/rales</td>
<td>Decreased or moderate aeration</td>
<td>Diminished breath sounds with severely impaired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange</td>
<td>Good aeration</td>
<td></td>
<td>aeration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeding/Hydration Status</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>Minimal difficulty feeding OR</td>
<td>Moderate to severe difficulty feeding OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(per caregiver report)</td>
<td></td>
<td>mildly decreased urine output</td>
<td>significantly decreased urine output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Appearance/</td>
<td>Well to mildly ill,</td>
<td>Moderately ill, Alert but tired</td>
<td>Severely ill, toxic, cyanotic,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Status</td>
<td>Playing but less</td>
<td>appearing, Pale, Fussy but</td>
<td>inconsiderable, lethargic, poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>active than usual</td>
<td>consolable</td>
<td>perfusion (cap refill more than2 sec), or altered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mental status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Areas of Retractions: suprasternal, subcostal, intercostal, Nasal Flaring
**MONITORING FOR INPATIENT CARE**

**Clinical Severity Reassessment Schedule**
- Mild = at least every 4 hour assessments, consider discharge
- Moderate = at least every 2 hour assessments
- Severe = at least every 1 hour assessments

**Electronic monitoring**
- Check pulse oximetry with vital signs or with a change in clinical condition
- Reserve consideration of continuous pulse oximetry for the following conditions:
  - Infants under 3 months of age
  - Infants 3-6 months of age and on greater than 1 LPM of oxygen
  - Children greater than 6 months of age and on greater than 2 LPM of oxygen
  - Unstable patients (Severe Disease Classification)
  - Patients that have a history of apnea
- Goal saturations should be:
  - At or above 90% for all patients on supplemental oxygen
  - At or above 88% for stable patients older than 3 months of age and on room air

**LABORATORY STUDIES | IMAGING**

The following diagnostic tests are NOT routinely indicated. Use *only if* they will potentially change care management.
- If concerned about influenza, consider influenza virus PCR (Flu A&B testing only)
- CBC, blood or urine cultures
- Blood gas
- Chest X-ray

**THERAPEUTICS**

**Evaluating Clinical Status & Response to Treatment**

1. On initial assessment, determine severity classification
2. Decide on intervention based on care algorithm *(Inpatient Algorithm)*
3. Repeat severity classification to determine if intervention was helpful

*Be objective – Don’t be confused by upper-airway noise!*

**Routinely Indicated:**

**Supportive Care**
- Supplemental oxygen:
  - To minimize increased work of breathing
  - If room air SpO₂ is less than 88%, oxygen to achieve SpO₂ at or above 90%
  - Titrated per table below
- Fluids: PO / NG / IV as needed
• Suction upper airway (use saline PRN) beginning with bulb or nasal aspirator (non-invasive suctioning):
  o Consider scheduled bulb or nasal aspirator suctioning greater than or equal to q4 hours for the first 24 hours of admission and as needed thereafter. Proceed with deep suctioning only if persistent respiratory distress due to nasal obstruction not relieved by bulb or nasal aspirator suctioning.
    o Consider withholding suctioning if evidence of nasal trauma (e.g., bleeding) or if unnecessary based on your clinical judgment.
  o Prior to feeding if upper airway obstruction is interfering with feeding
  o For evidence of upper airway obstruction causing respiratory distress

<table>
<thead>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Not routinely indicated:**¹
  • Antibiotics unless evidence of secondary bacterial infection / sepsis
  • Albuterol or inhaled racemic epinephrine¹
  • Inhaled or systemic steroid therapy¹,⁵
  • Positive pressure therapy (EZPAP)¹,⁵
  • Chest physiotherapy (CPT)¹,⁵,⁷

**DISCHARGE CRITERIA**

( Begin Discharge Planning on Admission)

• \( \text{SpO}_2 \) at or above 88% on room air OR
• May consider discharge on oxygen if \( \text{SpO}_2 \) is at least 90% on no more than 0.5 Lpm after 8 hours of observation including sleeping and feeding (Inpatient Algorithm).
• Parent/caregivers able to clear patient’s airway using home suction device
• Patient maintaining hydration orally.
• Parents/caregivers are proficient with post discharge care
• Home resources are adequate to support the use of any necessary home therapies
• Parents/Caregivers aware of smoke exposure hazards and provided with information/resources to quit smoking
Algorithm: Home Oxygen from the Emergency Department (ED) in Patients with Bronchiolitis (after 8 Hours of Observation)

Home O₂ Eligibility Criteria
- First episode of wheezing
- History and physical exam consistent with bronchiolitis and hypoxemia less than or equal to 88% on room air
- Age 3 months post conceptual age – less than 2 years
- Has a primary care provider
- 24 hour follow-up with PCP (or in ED if PCP unavailable) is possible
- Lives at altitude of 8000 feet or less or arrangements have been made for an immediate medical evaluation upon returning to higher elevation
- No observed apnea

8 Hour Observation Period in the ED on Oxygen
- Pulse oximetry greater than or equal to 90% on less than or equal to 0.5 LPM oxygen
- Maintaining hydration without need for frequent suctioning
- No signs of deterioration and bronchiolitis score remains 8 or less
- Caregiver and provider comfortable with discharge home
- Caregivers demonstrate proper use of O₂ tank

Discharged Home with O₂ Tank
Home delivery of prolonged use oxygen supply pre-arranged

If the initial guidelines are met, the eligible patient is observed for approximately eight hours on O₂ in the ED. Patients who remain stable on less than or equal to 0.5LPM O₂ may be discharged home on O₂.

FOLLOW-UP
- PCP notified of discharge plan
- PCP follow-up within 24 hours when possible
- Home care agencies notified and arrangements made when necessary (i.e. home oxygen)

PATIENT | CAREGIVER EDUCATION
- Expected clinical course of bronchiolitis and treatment
- Proper techniques for suctioning and airway maintenance
- Signs of worsening clinical status and when to call their PCP
- Proper hand hygiene¹
- Smoking Cessation Counseling¹:
  - Determine patient’s exposure to smoke: when, where, who?
  - Explain the hazard of smoke exposure and its relationship to current illness
Emphasize minimizing future exposure to smoke

Refer family members to smoking cessation resources as appropriate:
- Quit line: 1 (800) 630-QUIT
- Quitnet: www.co.quitnet.org
- Provide parent/caregiver with Education Materials

Links to Patient | Caregiver Education
- Bronchiolitis (English)
- Bronchiolitis (Spanish)
- RSV (English)
- RSV (Spanish)
- Tobacco Smoke (English)
- Tobacco Smoke (Spanish)
- Home Oxygen Therapy (English)
- Home Oxygen Therapy (Spanish)
APPENDIX A: HEATED HIGH FLOW NASAL CANNULA WEANING ALGORITHM

Inclusion criteria:
- Age 1 mo to < 2 yrs
- Principle diagnosis: uncomplicated bronchiolitis
- Exclusion criteria:
  - Patients with preexisting underlying respiratory condition
  - Immunodeficiency
  - Patients in the PICU

Bronchiolitis patient placed on Heated High Flow Nasal Cannula (HHFNC)

Continue regular assessments & assessing for readiness to wean

Regular assessments:
- RN: Q4
- RT: Q3-Q4
- Provider: Per routine

Communicate
Confirm with RT if wean has been initiated &/or confirm timing on the last wean

Be the Weaner!**

Communicate & Document
RT: Communicate wean with RN & document
RN: Communicate wean with RT, & document
Provider: Communicate wean with RT

The weaner should re-evaluate in 1 hour
If provider is unable to return for re-evaluation communicate with RT

Tolerating wean?*

Yes

Continue to wean per weaning steps** and continue suctioning as needed

No

Communicate to team

Turn up settings as appropriate to support patient

Consider other diagnoses if consistently unable to wean

Roles & Responsibilities

Weaning lead:
- RT

Communicate & document
- RN & RT

Provider: communicate with RT & coordinate re-evaluation

Hot dog! All team members are weaners

Turn up settings as appropriate to support patient

Nos

Inclusion criteria:
- Age 1 mo to < 2 yrs
- Principle diagnosis: uncomplicated bronchiolitis

Exclusion criteria:
- Patients with preexisting underlying respiratory condition
- Immunodeficiency
- Patients in the PICU

Patient who weaned assess patient 1 hour after for tolerance or coordinate re-assessment with RT

Wean until patient meets low flow O2 transition criteria
- FiO2: 30%
- Flow: 3 LPM

Disconnect from HHFNC, transition to low flow oxygen, and transition to spot check pulse-ox monitoring. Notify RT of HHFNC discontinuation time.
REFERENCES


### CLINICAL IMPROVEMENT TEAM MEMBERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Specialty</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amy Tyler, MD</td>
<td>Hospitalist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irina Topoz, MD</td>
<td>Emergency Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julia Freeman, MD</td>
<td>Emergency Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Chung, MD</td>
<td>Hospitalist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leigh Anne Bakel, MD</td>
<td>Hospitalist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dave Scudamore, MD</td>
<td>Hospitalist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaitlin Widmer, MD</td>
<td>Hospitalist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oren Kupfer, MD</td>
<td>Pulmonology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todd Carpenter, MD</td>
<td>Critical Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Zastoupil, MD</td>
<td>Chief Resident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lori Williamson, RT</td>
<td>Respiratory Therapist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonja Nickels, RN</td>
<td>Nurse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauren Doty, RN</td>
<td>Nurse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maddie Vigil, RN</td>
<td>Nurse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mollie Kempa, PharmD</td>
<td>Clinical Pharmacist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paige Krack, MBA, MS</td>
<td>Process Improvement Lead</td>
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### APPROVED BY

Clinical Care Guideline and Measures Review Committee – December 13, 2016
Pharmacy & Therapeutics Committee – December 1, 2016

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAST DATE OF REVIEW OR REVISION</td>
<td>April 29, 2019 (Colorado Springs alignment)</td>
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<tr>
<td>COLORADO SPRINGS REVIEW BY</td>
<td>Michael DiStefano, MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chief Medical Officer, Children's Hospital Colorado – Colorado Springs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPROVED BY</td>
<td>Lalit Bajaj, MD, MPH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medical Director, Clinical Effectiveness</td>
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### REVIEW REVISION SCHEDULE

Scheduled for full review on December 13, 2019

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Nh: O buru na asu lbo, asusu aka aosu n’efu, delu, aka. Call 1-720-777-9800.