

Unit IV: Pediatric Trauma

Nursing 202: Advanced Concepts of Nursing

- Overview

- Trauma is the leading cause of death for children ages 1-17 y.o.

- Injury and care is affected by the developmental age of the child

- CNS injuries are the leading cause of death!

- Types of Injury

- Non-intentional (Accidental)

- Most pediatric traumas are a result of blunt trauma.

- Non-accidental

- For children age 2 or <, physical abuse is the most common cause of serious injury.

- Prevention

- Pre-hospital care

- Triage

- Pediatric Trauma Center needs

- Definitive care

- *All emergency departments:

*Family centered care

➤ Primary survey

*ABCDE's

*Airway

-C spine stabilization

*Breathing

*Circulation

-Hypotension is a late finding of shock

-Use other clinical indicators:

➔ Shock

-Usually hypovolemia

-Infants may have lg volume losses proportional to their body size

*Venous access

➔ Initial try peripherally

➔ Intraosseous

➔ IV cutdown or central line

*Disability

➔ LOC (AVPU)

*Exposure/ Environment

-Larger surface area to body weight ratios lead to potential for significant heat loss.

- Secondary survey
 - *Head to toe after initial stabilization
 - *History (AMPLE)

- Outcome
 - *Pediatric Trauma Score (Handout)

- Special considerations
 - *Spinal Cord Injury (SCIWORA)

- *CT or No CT?
 - Not advocated to do routine CT scans on pediatric patients
 - FAST (Focused Abdominal Sonography for Trauma)