MRN FAMILY NAME **NSW** HEALTH ☐ MALE ☐ FEMALE GIVEN NAME D.O.B. M.O. Facility: ADDRESS STANDARD PAEDIATRIC **OBSERVATION CHART (SPOC)** LOCATION 1-4 Years Altered Calling Criteria COMPLETE ALL DETAILS OR AFFIX PATIENT LABEL HERE Date 80 75 75 70 70 65 65 60 Respiratory Rate • (breaths per minute) 55 55 50 45 45 40 40 35 35 30 25 20 20 15 15 10 10 Distress Mild Mild Norma NO WRITING 100 95 95 90  $of O_2$ 85 85 80 80 75 75 BINDING MARGIN -L/min or % Device Device 220 220 210 210 200 200 190 180 180 170 170 Heart Rate • (beats per minute) 160 160 150 150 140 140 130 130 120 120 110 110 100 90 80 70 60 ≥3 Second <3 Seconds 150 150 140 140 130 130 120 120 Blood Pressure(mmHg)
Systolic Blood
Pressure is the trigge 110 110 100 100 90 70 60 60 50 50 40 30 10 Initials Increase Frequency of Observations Clinical Review Rapid Response

STANDARD PAEDIATRIC **OBSERVATION CHART (SPOC)** LOCATION 1-4 Years COMPLETE ALL DETAILS OR AFFIX PATIENT LABEL HERE Enter appropriate letter. A= Alert, V= Rousable only by voice (consider GCS). P= Rousable only by central pain (conduct GCS). U=Unresponsive Pain Score Mild (1-3) Mild (1-3) 41 40.5 40 39.5 40.5 39.5 EXPOSURE 38 37.5 37.5 37 36.5 36.5 36.5 35.5 35 34.5 34 35.5 BGL BGL Weight Weight Initials **CONSIDER EARLIER ESCALATION OF PATIENTS WITH ADDITIONAL CRITERIA**  Chronic or complex conditions FOR ESCALATION Post-operative Pre-Existing cardiac or respiratory conditions **ON BACK PAGE** Opioid Infusions

FAMILY NAME

GIVEN NAME

ADDRESS

MRN

M.O.

☐ MALE

☐ FEMALE

#### **ASSESSMENT OF RESPIRATORY DISTRESS** MILD **MODERATE** SEVERE Airway · Stridor on exertion Stridor at rest · New onset of stridor · Partial airway obstruction · Imminent airway obstruction Agitated /Confused Behaviour & Feeding Normal Some / Intermittent irritability · Difficulty talking or crying Talks in sentences Drowsy · Difficulty feeding or eating · Unable to talk or cry · Unable to feed or eat Respiratory Rate Respiratory rate in the red zone · Mildly increased • Respiratory rate in the yellow zone Decreasing (exhaustion) Accessory Muscle None /Minimal · Moderate recession · Severe recession Tracheal tug Gasping Nasal flaring Grunting Extreme pallor Cvanosis · Absent breath sounds Apnoeic Episodes • None · Abnormal pauses in breathing Apnoeic episodes Oxygen No oxygen requirement Mild Hypoxaemia, corrected by oxygen Hypoxaemia, may not be · Increasing oxygen requirement corrected by oxygen

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Facility:

**NSW** HEALTH

BINDING MARGIN - NO WRITING	Holes punched as per ASZ828-1999
(٦)	

NICNA/CULE ALTIL	FAMILY NAME	MRN	
NSW@HEALTH	GIVEN NAME	☐ MALE ☐ FEMALE	
	D.O.B// M.O.	are	
Facility:ADDRESS		41-5	
STANDARD PAEDIATRIC			
OBSERVATION CHART (SPOC)			
1-4 Years	LOCATION  COMPLETE ALL DETAILS OR AFFIX PATIENT LABEL HERE		
OTHER CHARTS IN USE			
☐ Fluid Balance ☐ Insulin Infusion ☐ Other			
☐ Neurological ☐ Pain / Epidural / Patie	atient Control Analgesia		
□ Neurovascular □ Other			
VARIATIONS TO FREQUENCY OF OBSERVATIONS			
Date			
Time			
Frequency Required			
Medical or Rapid Response Officer Name			
Signature			
ALTERATIONS TO CALLING CRITERIA (MUST BE REVIEWED WITHIN 48 HOURS OR EARLIER IF CLINICALLY INDICATED) Any alteration MUST be signed by a Medical Officer and confirmed by the Attending Medical Officer			
Date			
Time			
Next review - date & time			
Respiratory Rate			
SpO <sub>2</sub>			
Heart Rate			
Other			
Medical Officer name			
Medical Officer signature			
Attending Medical Officer signature			
INTERVENTIONS/COMMENTS			
DATE TIME			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			

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THESE INSTRUCTIONS EXPLAIN <u>WHEN</u> TO MAKE A CLINICAL REVIEW OR RAPID RESPONSE CALL, YOUR LOCAL ESCALATION PROTOCOL WILL EXPLAIN <u>HOW</u> TO MAKE A CALL

## Blue Zone Actions

IF A CHILD HAS ANY ONE (1) BLUE ZONE CRITERION PRESENT YOU <u>MUST</u> INCREASE THE FREQUENCY OF OBSERVATIONS AS CLINICALLY APPROPRIATE, <u>AND</u>

- 1. You MUST initiate appropriate clinical care
- . Manage anxiety, pain and review oxygenation in consultation with the nurse in charge
- 3. You may call for a Clinical Review or Rapid Response at any time if worried about a patient or are unsure whether to call **You should also consider**
- . Whether abnormal observations reflect deterioration in your patient
- 2. What is usual for your patient or if there are altered calling criteria (see front of chart)
- 3. Whether there is an adverse trend in observations

## Additional Yellow Zone Criteria

- Increasing oxygen requirement
- Poor peripheral circulation
- Greater than expected fluid loss
- Reduced urine output or anuria (<1 ml/kg/hr)</li>
- BGL 2-3mmol/L

- Altered mental state: Agitation, Combative or Inconsolable
- New onset of fever > 38.5°C
- New, increasing or uncontrolled pain
- Concern by any staff or family member
- IF A CHILD HAS ANY ONE (1) OR MORE CLINICAL REVIEW CRITERIA PRESENT, YOU <u>MUST</u> CONSULT PROMPTLY WITH THE NURSE IN CHARGE AND ASSESS WHETHER A CLINICAL REVIEW IS NEEDED (REFER TO YOUR LOCAL PROTOCOL) AND
- 1. You **MUST** Initiate appropriate clinical care
- 2. Repeat and record observations as indicated by the patient's condition, but at least within 30 minutes
- 3. If you called for a Clinical Review and it has not been attended within 30 minutes, you **MUST** ACTIVATE YOUR LOCAL RAPID RESPONSE
- 4. If the patient's observations enter the RED Zone while you are waiting for a Clinical Review, you MUST ACTIVATE YOUR LOCAL RAPID RESPONSE (See below)
- 5. You may call for a Clinical Review or Rapid Response at any time if you are worried about a patient or are unsure whether to call.

#### You should also consider

- 1. Whether abnormal observations reflect deterioration in your patient
- 2. What is usual for your patient or if there are altered calling criteria (see front of chart)
- 3. Whether there is an adverse trend in observations

## Additional Red Zone Criteria

- · New onset of stridor
- Respiratory arrest
- Cardiac arrest or circulatory collapse
- Significant bleeding
- Sudden decrease in level of consciousness of ≥2 points on GCS
- BGL < 2mmol/L or symptomatic
- New or prolonged seizure activity
- 3 or more simultaneous 'Yellow Zone' observations
- Deterioration not reversed within 1 hour of Clinical Review
- Patient deteriorates further before, during or after Clinical Review
- · Serious concern by any staff or family member

# IF A CHILD HAS ANY ONE (1) RED ZONE CRITERION PRESENT, CALL FOR A RAPID RESPONSE (REFER TO YOUR LOCAL ESCALATION PROTOCOL) AND

- 1. You MUST initiate appropriate clinical care
- 2. Inform the Nurse in Charge
- 3. Repeat observations as indicated by patient's condition

CHECK THE CLINICAL RECORD FOR ADVANCE CARE DIRECTIVES OR ALTERATIONS TO CALLING CRITERIA WHICH MAY AFFECT WHETHER A CLINICAL REVIEW OR RAPID RESPONSE CALL IS INDICATED

### **DOCUMENTATION**

- 1. Write interventions on the front of the chart under 'interventions'
- 2. Write treatment, escalation process, and outcome in the clinical record
- 3. Write date, signature and designation with each entry



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