#### AMBULATORY BRONCHIOLITIS **GUIDELINE** (Age < 2 years)Aim: To improve compliance with AAP published guidelines for the management of bronchiolitis in infants. Step 1: Initial assessment DEFINITION Bronchiolitis is a clinical diagnosis, caused by a variety of viruses 1. Contact/droplet precautions The following are NOT 2. Suction in children <2 years old. Patients typically have runny nose, cough, routinely recommended in Start O<sub>2</sub> for sustained sats < 90%\*</li> wheezing/crackling, trouble breathing and/or fever. **AAP guidelines:** 4. PO liquid trial if poor PO Viral testing\*\* 3% saline or racemic epi Albuterol is **NOT** routinely recommended for bronchiolitis. Albuterol Consider one-time albuterol trial if persistent wheezing after Antibiotics suctioning AND: Chest Physiotherapy Age > 6 mo. and personal history of wheezing or eczema or Corticosteroids immediate family history of asthma/atopy • CXR Any of the following present after step 1? Not indicated if < 6 mo. Refer to Note 1 for further High work of breathing (WOB) guidance on above Sustained O2 sats < 90%\* interventions Failed PO trial and signs of dehydration (needs IVF/NG) Barrier to outpatient management History of apnea at home **Clinical improvement per provider** (e.g., improved respiratory rate, work of breathing, wheezing/air movement) Yes Yes No Discharge home (consider follow-up Transfer to Emergency

in 2–3 days if not improving)

 Review anticipatory guidance and supportive cares

if "responder"

· Consider albuterol for home use only

Educate on suctioning at home options

Update immunizations if applicable

# **EXCLUSION GUIDELINES**

"Albuterol

responsive"

Consider albuterol

prn

Patients excluded from this guideline:

- Cardiac disease
- Chronic lung disease
- Critically ill
- Neurologic impairment
- Immunodeficiency
- Genetic difference

\*Pulse-oximeters may overestimate O<sub>2</sub> saturation in patients with higher melanin content by 1–2 points. \*\*Test for COVID-19 if indicated per most recent testing guidelines. Test for influenza if high community prevalence. Consider RSV testing for infants < 28 day with fever. Admission should not be delayed while awaiting results of viral testing (e.g., COVID-19).

Department via EMS.

612-813-2121

Once the decision has been made to

admit the patient, please discuss

additional non-urgent tests/treatments

(e.g. CXR) with admitting provider

"Non-

responder"

No further

bronchodilators

ED GUIDELINEBRONG (Age < 2 year)	CHIOLITIS ars)	Children's MINNESOTA
EXCLUSION GUIDELINES Patients excluded from this guideline: • Cardiac disease • Chronic lung disease • Critically ill • Neurologic impairment • Immunodeficiency • Genetic difference The following are NOT routinely recommended in AAP guidelines: • Viral testing** • 3% saline or racemic epi • Albuterol • Antibiotics • Chest physiotherapy • Corticosteroids • CXR Refer to Note 1 for further guidance on above interventions	Aim: To improve compliance with AAP published guidelines for the management of bronchiolitis in in  Initial assessment Contact/droplet precautions Assess - Suction - Reassess Start LFNC O <sub>2</sub> for sustained (5 min) sats < 90% or immediately for sats < 85%* IVF/NG if poor PO (Note 2), high work of breathing (WOB), dehydrated  PAUSE Adequate suctioning Antipyretics if indicated Rehydration if needed (IV/NG or oral) Comfort measures (caregiver holds, dim lights) LFNC oxygen if indicated After PAUSE completed, reassess the patient in 15-30 minutes  Any of the following present on re-evaluation? High WOB (consider VBG or CBG if concerns for insufficient ventilation) On supplemental O <sub>2</sub> or sustained O <sub>2</sub> sat < 90% for >5 min or any sat <85%* Requires IVF/NG Barrier to outpatient management History of apnea at home	<ul> <li>Albuterol is NOT routinely recommended for bronchiolitis. Consider one-time albuterol trial if persistent wheezing after suctioning AND:</li> <li>Age &gt; 6 mo. and personal history of wheezing or eczema or immediate family history of asthma/atopy         <ul> <li>Not indicated if &lt; 6 mo.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Patient has severe illness or is decompensating Assess for improvement in RR, WOB, wheezing/air movement, and document response. Discontinue if not effective.</li> </ul>
Discharge home (follow-up with PCP) • Consider albuterol for home use only if "responder" • RN educate on suctioning a home options *Pulse-oximeters may overestimate O <sub>2</sub> sa	<ul> <li>Yes</li> <li>Continue supportive cares as indicated and admit to the hospital. Once the decision has been made to admit the patient, please discuss additional non-urgent tests/treatments (e.g. CXR) with admitting provider. See note 1.**</li> <li>Consider weight-based high flow nasal cannula (refer to HFNC guideline) if any of the following:         <ul> <li>Persistently high WOB after PAUSE</li> <li>Hypoxia not responding to nasal cannula*</li> <li>Elevated pCO2</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Any of the following present?</li> <li>Apnea (multiple episodes or requiring intervention)</li> <li>Persistently high WOB on max HFNC</li> <li>Concern for impending respiratory deterioration</li> </ul>
Consider RSV testing for infants < 28 day (e.g., COVID-19).	with fever. Admission should not be delayed while awaiting results of viral testing surg/observ	ed- Consider PICU admit and need for RAM cannula, CPAP, BiPAF

Disclaimer: This guideline is designed for general use with most patients; each clinician should use their own independent judgment to meet the needs of each individual patient. This guideline is not a substitute for professional medical advice, diagnosis or treatment. ©2024 Children's Minnesota

(e.g., COVID-19).

# INPATIENT GUIDELINE BRONCHIOLITIS (Age < 2 years)



Aim: To improve compliance with AAP published guidelines for the management of bronchiolitis in infants.

# **EXCLUSION GUIDELINES**

Patients excluded from this guideline:

- Cardiac disease
- Chronic lung disease
- Critically ill
- Neurologic impairment
- Immunodeficiency
- Genetic difference

#### Routine management:

- Contact/droplet precautions
- Assess feeding/hydration status (See note 2)
- Antipyretics as indicated for fever or discomfort\*
- Continuous pulse-ox if on O<sub>2</sub> support
- Provide O<sub>2</sub> support for sats < 90% sustained for >5 min or any sat <85%\*\*</li>
- · Bedside RN to do nasal suctioning at least q4 hours by least invasive means
- Respiratory assessment q2h by RT or RN until no longer increasing O<sub>2</sub> needs and no increase in work of breathing (WOB) for 2 consecutive assessments
  - · Consider weight-based high flow nasal cannula (see HFNC Guideline) if:
    - · Persistently high WOB on reassessment or
    - · Hypoxia not responding to regular nasal cannula or
    - Elevated pCO<sub>2</sub>

# The following are NOT routinely recommended in AAP guidelines:

- Viral testing\*\*\*
- 3% saline or racemic epi
- Albuterol
- <--> Antibiotics
  - Chest physiotherapy
  - Corticosteroids
  - CXR

Refer to **Note 1** for further guidance on above interventions

#### Wean as tolerated:

- Wean O2 to keep sats ≥ 90\*\*, use HFNC weaning protocol if applicable
- Turn off continuous pulse ox when stable on room air (≥ 90%\*\*) for 1 hour
- Intermittent spot checks (including while asleep) when not on O2 support
- Discontinue IVF if taking good PO
- Bulb suction or nasal aspirator PRN
- Begin discharge planning and education

#### Consider discharge if all completed:

- O2 sat ≥ 90%\*\* on room air for 6 hours (nap not required). Consider discharge on home oxygen if requiring prolonged supplemental O2 (see note 4)
- Stable or decreasing needs for suctioning
- RN education on suctioning options in home setting
- No apnea >24 hours
- Taking adequate PO to maintain hydration

\* If patient is <60 days old with fever, see note 3. \*\* Pulse-oximeters may overestimate O<sub>2</sub> saturation in patients with higher melanin content by 1-2 points. \*\*\*Test for COVID-19 if indicated per most recent testing guidelines. Test for influenza if high community prevalence. Consider RSV testing for infants < 28 day with fever.

#### Escalate care (see note 1):

- Aggressive suctioning (consider nasopharyngeal), repeat.
- Increase HFNC to max therapy (2 L/kg or max limit for age per HFNC guideline)
- Consult PICU by phone for shared decision making
- Make NPO
- Optimize hydration- Place PIV and give fluid bolus if hydration is a concern. Start maintenance IVF. All decompensating patients should have PIV access despite NG.
- Provider must reassess every 60 minutes until stable.

#### CONSIDER IF PATIENT ACUTELY DECOMPENSATING:

- · Obtaining blood gas (capillary) with electrolytes and glucose
- CXR if not recently done
- Antibiotics if concern for secondary bacterial pneumonia
- NG tube placement (and decompress stomach)
- Trial of hypertonic saline and/or albuterol neb with NP suctioning



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Yes — Stable/Improving? No >





### NOTE 1: Escalation of care evidence-based recommendations

#### Bronchodilators

- · Clinicians should NOT administer albuterol (or salbutamol) as part of routine treatment to infants and children with a diagnosis of bronchiolitis
- If a child has history of asthma or features suggestive of asthma, you may trial albuterol neb/MDI with reassessment after trial.\* If not helpful, albuterol should be discontinued
- If child is decompensating or has severe bronchiolitis, it is reasonable to trial albuterol with reassessment after trial.\* If not helpful, albuterol should be discontinued
- \*For any first albuterol administration, bedside nurse/RT must document in iView if improvement in RR, work of breathing, and wheezing/air movement and provider should reference the trial result in their note.

### Chest physiotherapy

· Chest Physiotherapy is NOT routinely recommended in patients with bronchiolitis

### Steroids

- · Steroids are NOT routinely recommended for children with bronchiolitis, even in the presence of wheezing
- For kids that you suspect recurrent viral wheezing responsive to albuterol or asthma pathology:
  - Steroids should NOT be used in infants < 6 months
  - Systemic steroids should only be used in children > 6 months who have had at least 1 prior albuterol-responsive wheezing episode and/or you suspect have albuterol-responsive wheezing or asthma pathophysiology

# **Chest X-ray**

- Avoid CXR unless need to rule out other diagnosis (e.g. cardiac disease or high suspicion for bacterial pneumonia) (Choosing Wisely). Consider obtaining CXR when:
  - Secondary worsening after initial improvement from viral illness (e.g. new high fever late in illness)
  - Persistent focality on exam
  - · Hypoxia out of proportion to other clinical signs
  - Not improving as expected
  - · Patient is going to ICU and conversation with ICU physician leads to CXR
  - · Consider if hepatomegaly or concern for cardiac disease

### Hypertonic saline nebs

- Hypertonic saline nebs should NOT be administered to patients with bronchiolitis in the ED
- Hypertonic saline treatments should NOT be given routinely in hospitalized bronchiolitis patients
- Hypertonic saline nebs may be trialed in hospitalized patients with prolonged stay (>3 days) or patients who are acutely decompensating
- When given, consider using hypertonic saline nebs in conjunction with a bronchodilator to help minimize minor adverse events like bronchospasm, agitation, and bradycardia

Recommendations are consistent with the AAP 2014 Bronchiolitis Clinical Practice Guideline<sup>1</sup> with supplemented information from additional resources (see references section).



# **NOTE 2: Fluid administration**

Fluid administration via NG or IV should be considered in children who are unable to tolerate PO intake or severely dehydrated. NG hydration is an effective and safe way of hydration and often requires less attempts for placement compared to IV. Recommend shared decision making with family. NG can also be used for decompression.

# NOTE 3: Fever in patients ≤60 days old with bronchiolitis

Bacterial infection is rare in patients with bronchiolitis.

In admitted infants with bronchiolitis and fever who are otherwise well-appearing, consider the following:

- Age ≤ 28 days: Obtain UA, urine culture, blood culture, CBC, Procalcitonin. LP and empiric antibiotics not routinely recommended if: WBC < 15000 and > 5000, ANC < 10000, and procalcitonin within expected range.</li>
- Age 29–60 days: Obtain urinalysis and urine culture. Blood culture, LP, and empiric antibiotics not routinely recommended.

# NOTE 4: Discharge on home oxygen

Contact case manager for DME and Pulm as early as possible to arrange for home oxygen and follow-up.

Consider discharge on home oxygen if the following criteria are met:

- Patient requires ≤1L/min 100% O2 to maintain O2 sats ≤90%
- Normal or only mildly increased work of breathing for 24 hours
- · Hydration supportable by oral intake
- Private transportation, family phone and outpatient follow-up guaranteed.





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