

**Risk Assessment & Checklist
for Oral Procedural Sedation in CHI at Crumlin
(excluding ED, PICU's, OT)**

Full Name:
Address: **Addressograph**
.....
HCR.....
.....

Risk Assessment for Oral Procedural Sedation

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Patient Name: | Date of Birth: | HcRN: |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|

Section 1 (Risk assessment) - to be completed by Medical and Nursing staff
Sections 2 -5 - to be completed by Nursing staff
If there are any relative contraindications OR if you have concerns about sedating a patient:

- Radiological Imaging, MDU, SDU

patients should be discussed by primary medical team (registrar level or above) with an Anaesthetic Consultant (names available in Medical and Surgical Day Units) - Other patients: contact the Anaesthetist on duty Bleep 8528

| | | At time of booking procedure | | On the day of the procedure | |
|--|---|------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|----|
| | | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| Contraindications | Airway abnormality: e.g. craniofacial anomalies (Pierre Robin, Treacher Collins). If unsure, discuss with senior member of primary team or anaesthesia. | | | | |
| | Increased risk of aspiration: e.g. delayed gastric emptying or vomiting, bowel obstruction, impaired bulbar reflexes gastro-oesophageal reflux except mild reflux or resolved reflux in an otherwise healthy child. | | | | |
| | Significant respiratory disease: e.g. upper airway obstruction, stridor, airway infection, apnoea, exacerbation of asthma, bronchiolitis, on supplemental oxygen, oxygen saturation less than what is appropriate for the patient's condition. | | | | |
| | Significant neuromuscular disease/kyphoscoliosis that causes respiratory compromise | | | | |
| | Significant cardiovascular impairment: e.g. pulmonary hypertension, cardiomyopathy, hypovolaemia. | | | | |
| | Exception: Cardiac patients deemed suitable for sedation with choral hydrate by consultant cardiologist. | | | | |
| | Abnormal conscious state/risk of raised ICP: e.g. head injured, meningitis, space occupying lesion | | | | |
| | Sickle Cell Disease | | | | |
| | Acute Systemic Infection e.g. sepsis | | | | |
| | Significant liver disease/liver failure: e.g. biliary atresia | | | | |
| | Prior allergic reaction to sedating agents | | | | |
| | Prior failed sedation | | | | |
| | Age less than or equal to 6 months: (unless for radiological imaging (CT, MRI, Isotope scanning, echocardiography) or for removal of chest drains & pacing wires in CHC) | | | | |
| Age less than or equal to 2 months: if for removal of chest drains & pacing wires in CHC | | | | | |
| Weight < 3kg and age <40 weeks gestation: if for radiological imaging, echocardiography (chloral hydrate) | | | | | |
| Relative Contraindications | Prior adverse event during sedation e.g. Over-sedation | | | | |
| | Babies for MRI for Hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy (HIE) should be discussed with Anaesthesia Neonates for MRI/CT/Isotope scanning where duration of scan is expected to be prolonged | | | | |
| | Patient for painless procedure e.g. diagnostic imaging, who are receiving opioids e.g., codeine, morphine, or other sedative agents e.g. phenobarbital. Consider omitting or delaying the dose of opioid or sedative agent | | | | |
| | Conditions associated with airway abnormalities e.g. Haemangioma of cervico-facial region immunosuppression e.g. post-op transplant, neutropenia | | | | |
| Risk assessment at time of booking procedure (outpatient) done by doctor | Signature | IMN No: | Date | | |
| Risk assessment on day of procedure done by doctor or nurse | Signature | IMN No / NMBI No: | Date | | |
| Relative contraindications or concerns discussed with: | | | | | |

