

Aim

- To evaluate staff perceptions of standardization of the sedatives/opioids weaning process.
- To identify factors leading to an inadequate application of the current protocol.

Conclusion

- Standardization was perceived as improving quality of care and patient follow-up and comfort but as extending the length of PICU stay and being unable to adapt to all patients.
- Main factors against the current protocol were its presentation (software and paper layout) and a lack of confidence in the withdrawal evaluation scale.

Context

- Weaning from sedatives/opioids in PICU is challenging.
- A weaning protocol¹ was implemented 2 years ago but recurrent incidents are still reported.

- The current protocol
 - Includes pediatric patients ≥ 3 months of corrected age
 - Is focused on the switch:
 - From IV opioids to oral methadone
 - From IV benzodiazepine to oral lorazepam
 - Refers to the SOS-scale for the monitoring of withdrawal symptoms

Methods

- Data were collected through 4 1-hour focus groups (FG) (June-July 2017).
- Participants included **12 physicians and 24 nurses**. One FG included both physicians and nurses while others included only nurses.
- FG methods:**
 - Five-minutes individual brainstorming using post-it notes (participants had to write 1 idea / post-it note), followed by an open group discussion

- Questions were asked to the participants on two dimensions:

Standardization → What are the advantages and disadvantages of having a standardized procedure for weaning sedatives/opioids?

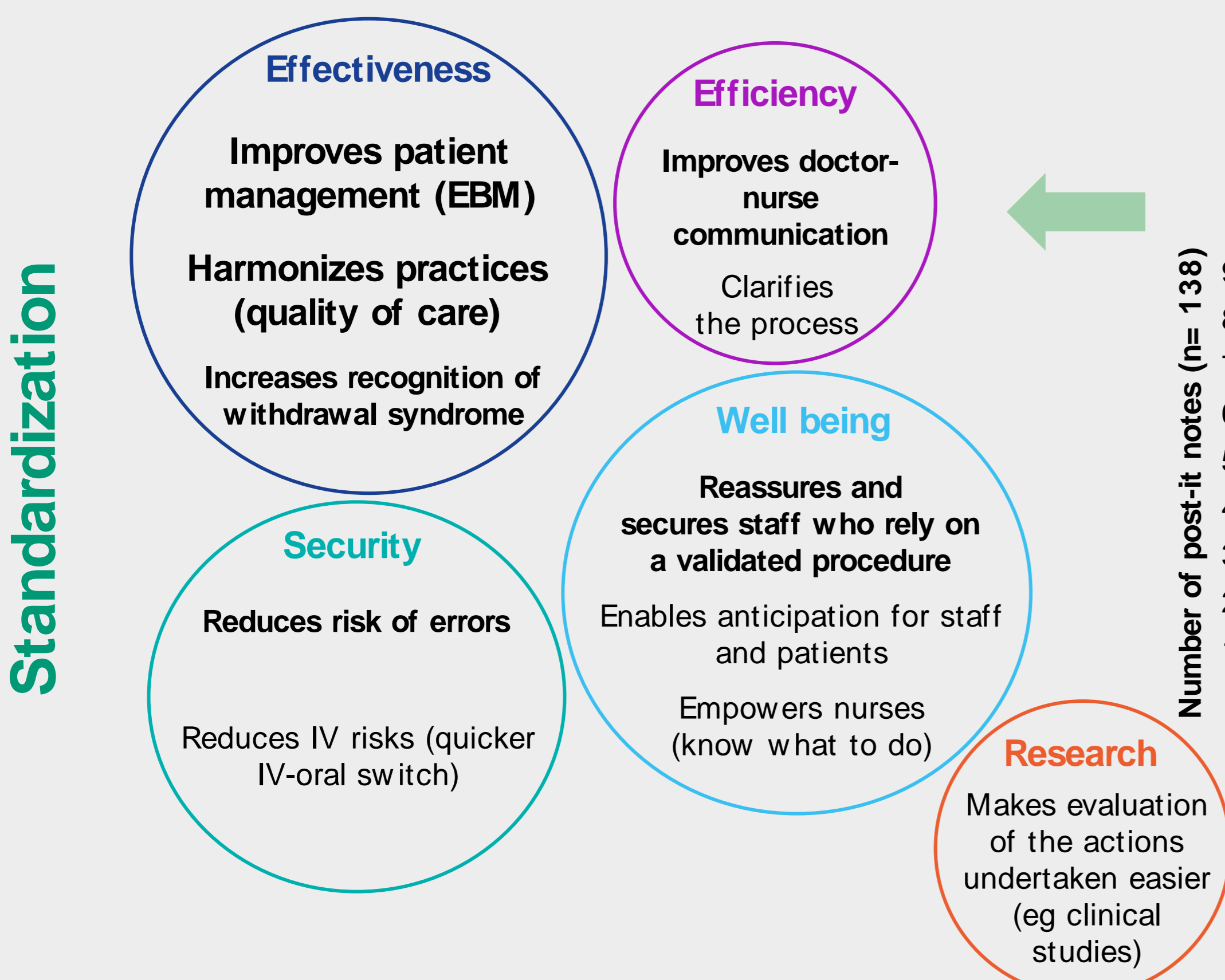
Current protocol → What works and doesn't work with the current protocol?

University hospital setting:

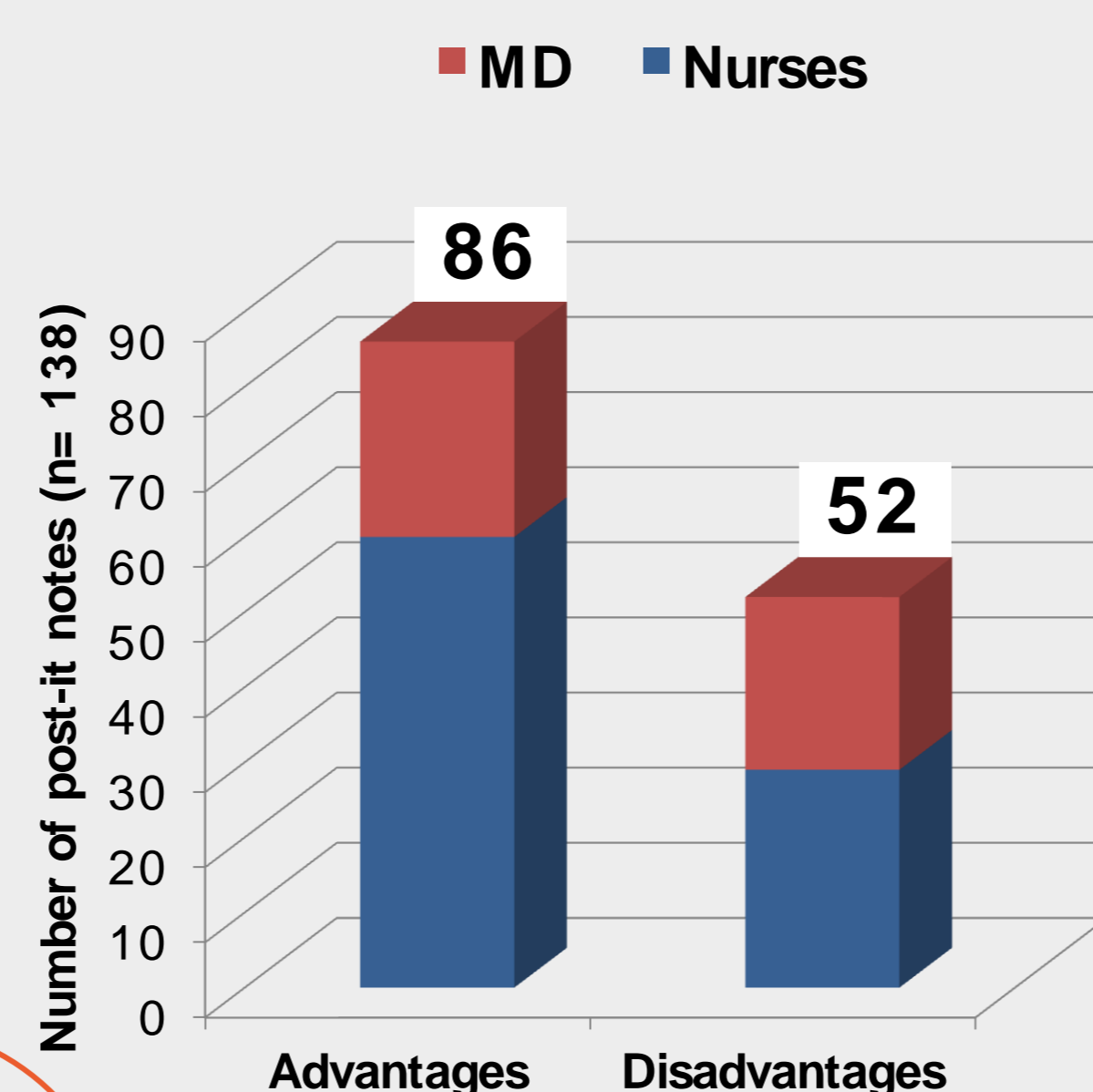
7 PICU beds (mostly cardiac patients) + 5 intermediate care beds

Results

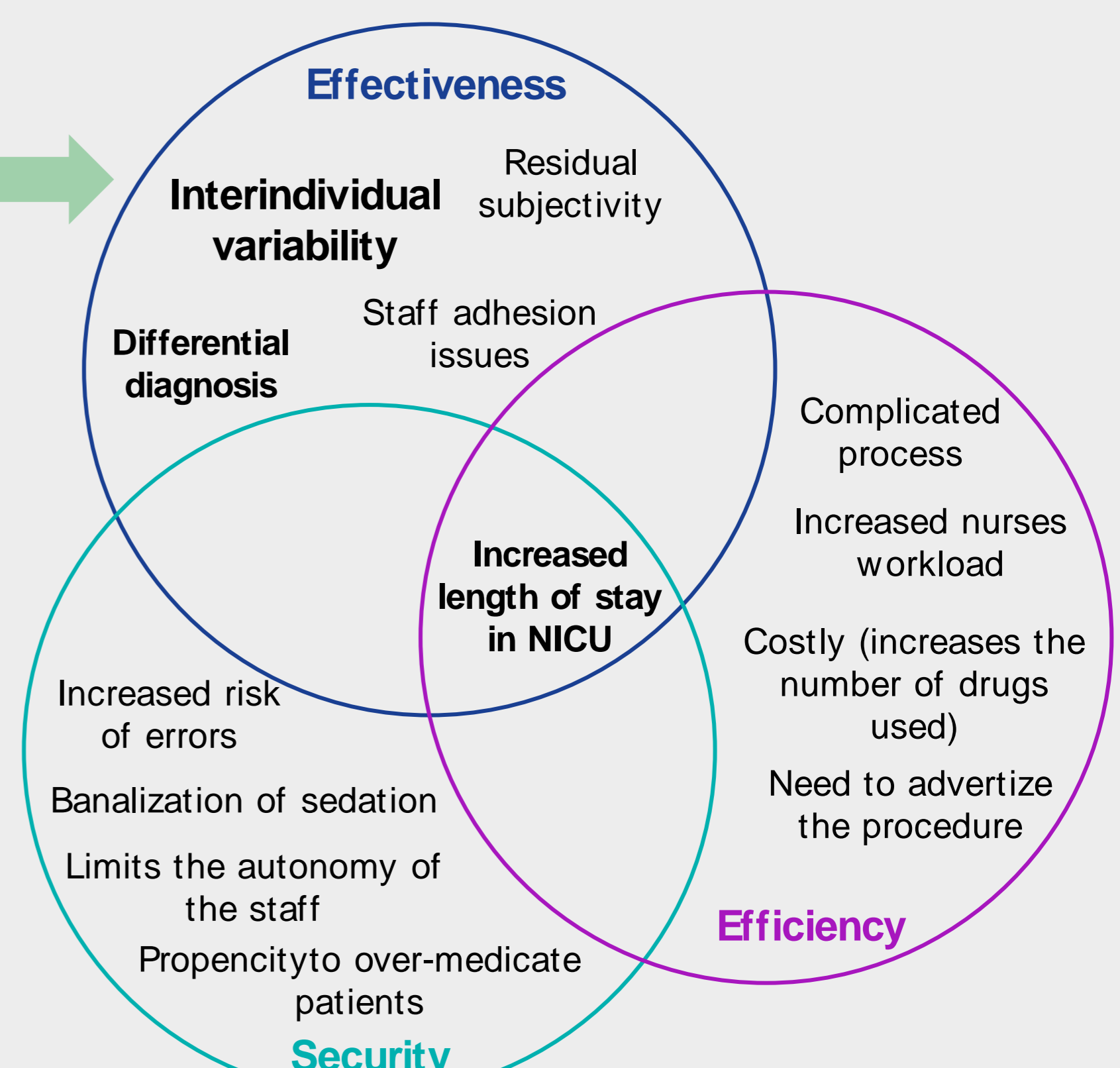
Main perceived advantages



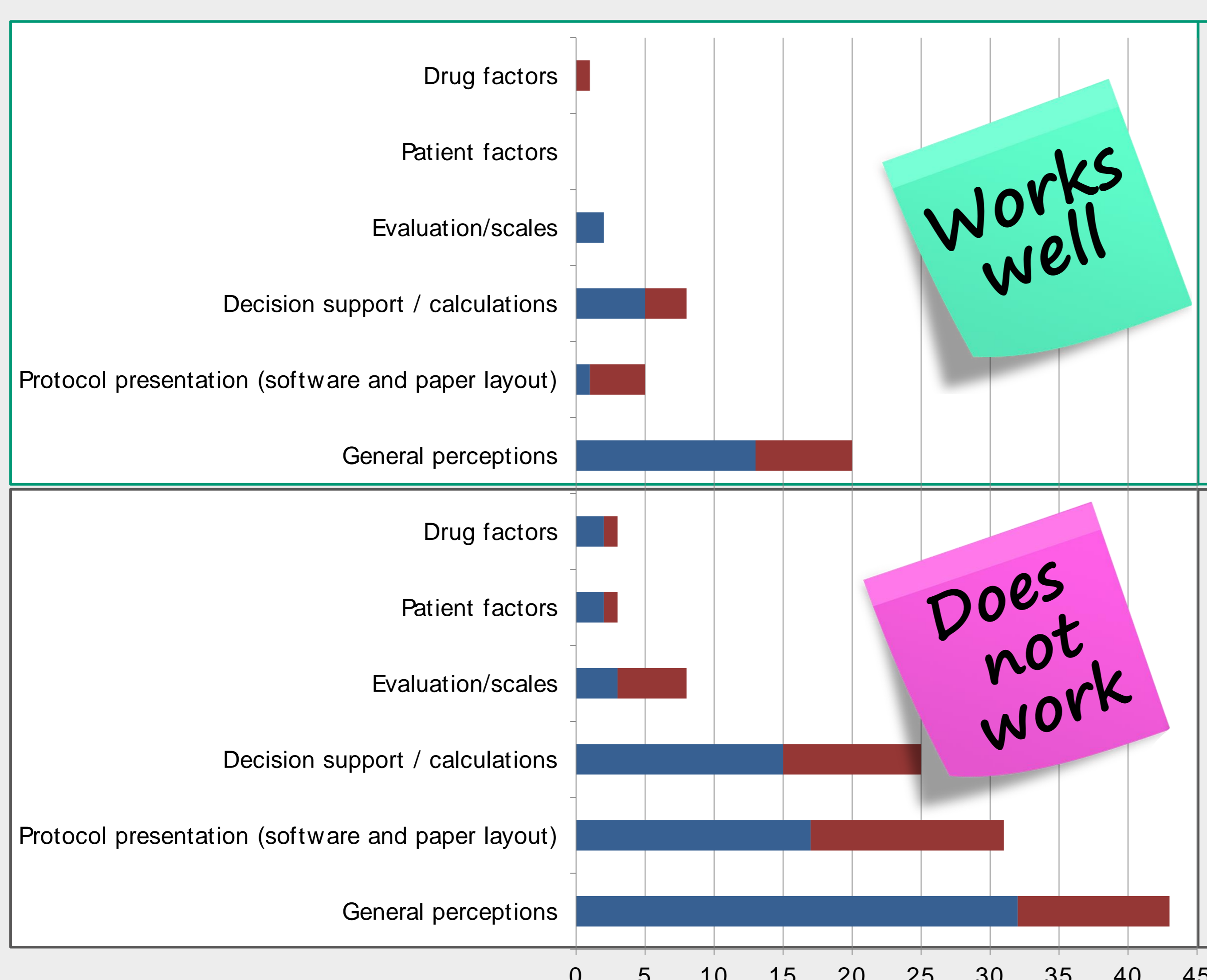
Advantages vs disadvantages



Main perceived disadvantages



Number of post-it notes by thematics



Comments made by participants

- Clarifies the molecules to be weaned.
- Improves follow-up and documentation.
- Increases accuracy and rigor of calculations and conversions, facilitates calculations.
- Enables care planification, improves follow-up and interprofessional communication
- Exhaustive, effective and clear. Works well when respected.** Based on a systematic and Evidence-Based Medicine (EBM) approach
- Increased risk of errors because of the use of various oral solutions with different concentrations.
- Not adapted to complicated patients (eg. Patients with neurologic disorders).
- Insufficient precision and reliability of the SOS scale (delirium not included)**
- Difficulties to integrate the rescue doses in the adaptation scheme, Difficulties with IV to oral conversion.
- Prescription software not adapted** (esp. diagram of dose reduction), **lack of a synthetic overview**, protocol partially computerized (double patient record).
- Poor adherence to protocol, necessity of a great rigor in its application**, protocol not established in other units (transition of care).

¹http://pharmacie.hug-ge.ch/sites/pharmacie/files/infomedic/utilismedic/Sevrage_USIdef.pdf

