



Beside implementation of simplified technical skill devices (e.g., intraosseous vascular access system, supraglottic airway devices, and alternative approaches for drug administration), there have been many efforts in recent years to improve patient safety” Heimberg et al (2015).

Reference:

Heimberg, E., Heinzl, O. and Hoffmann, F. (2015) Typical problems in pediatric emergencies : Possible solutions. Medizinische Klinik, Intensivmedizin und Notfallmedizin. May 20th. . .

Vascular access and medication safety in pediatric emergencies [#ivteam](http://ctt.ec/weuAY+@ivteam)

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Abstract:

BACKGROUND: Pediatric emergencies are rare and challenging for health care providers, parents, and patients. The purpose of this article is to highlight typical difficulties in the treatment of pediatric patients and to discuss potential solutions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: This article is based on a selective literature search using PubMed and the experience of the authors in the field of simulation and pediatric emergencies.

RESULTS: Inexperience with pediatric emergencies, uncertainty in technical skills, in the usage of pediatric equipment and in medication dosage as well as parental presence foster the perception of stress and potentially compromise the success of patient care. Beside implementation of simplified technical skill devices (e.g., intraosseous vascular access system, supraglottic airway devices, and alternative approaches for drug administration), there have been many efforts in recent years to improve patient safety. Tools for estimating body weight and precalculated drug-dosing charts have been implemented as well as standardized courses for guidelines, technical skills, and team-related skills have been established.

CONCLUSION: To improve patient safety, regular training and implementation of a sustainable safety culture are mandatory.

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