

Physician's Orders for Paediatric Organ Donation: Template

Standard Monitoring

- 1. List Known Allergies
- 2. Continuous cardiac monitoring and pulse oximetry
- 3. Vital signs q1h
- 4. Document height _____ cm and weight _____ kg, Chest circumference _____ cm, Abdominal girth ____ cm
- 5. Warming or cooling strategies to maintain T° 36.0 C-37.0 C
- 6. Urine catheter to straight drainage, hourly intake and output
- 7. Nasogastric tube to straight drainage; if not using for nutritional support
- 8. Central venous pressure (CVP) q1h
- 9. Arterial blood pressure q1h
- 10. Continue standard eye care

Laboratory Investigations

- 1. CBC, electrolytes, BUN, Cr, glucose, lactate, Ca, Mg, PO₄, albumin, t-protein, AST, ALT, ALP, amylase, lipase, bilirubin (total and direct), INR, PTT now and q4h
- 2. CK, CK-MB now and q4-8h
- 3. Troponin I or T now and q8h
- 4. ABG q4h, see respiratory section
- 5. Blood for Group and Screen to Blood Bank; place hard copy of result on chart
- 6. Blood and urine for toxicology screen unless possibility of overdose ruled out by MD or previously completed
- 7. Urinalysis now and q24h
- 8. Central venous oximetry q2–4h; titrate therapy to central $MVO_2 \ge 60\%$
- 9. Chest X-ray q4h

Microbiology

- 1. Daily blood cultures for C&S now and q24h
- 2. Daily urine cultures for C&S now and q24h
- 3. Daily endotracheal tube (ETT) cultures for C&S now and q24h
- 4. Bronchoscopy and bronchial alveolar lavage gram stain and culture x 1 and prn
- 5. Antibiotics for presumed or proven infection

2013

Fall

Hemodynamic Monitoring and Therapy

General targets: age-related norms for heart rate and blood pressure (BP)

1. Age-related hemodynamic parameters:

A go	Heart Rate	Systolic BP	Diastolic BP	
Age	beats/min	mmHg	mmHg	
Newborn	120 - 160	50 - 70	25 - 45	
0-3 mos	100 - 150	65 - 85	45 – 55	
3 – 6 mos	90 - 120	70 - 90	50 - 65	
6 – 12 mos	80 - 120	80 - 110	55 - 65	
1 – 3 yrs	70 - 110	90 - 105	55 - 70	
3 – 6 yrs	65 – 110	95 - 110	60 - 75	
6-12 yrs	60 - 95	100 - 120	60 - 75	
> 12 yrs	55 - 85	110 – 135	65 - 85	

- 2. CVP 6-10 mmHg
- 3. Age related thresholds for arterial hypertension (therapies of choice listed below):

Newborn – 3 mos	Greater than 90/60 mmHg
Greater than 3 mos - 1 yr	Greater than 110/70 mmHg
Greater than 1 yr – 12 yr	Greater than 130/80 mmHg
Greater than 12 yrs	Greater than 140/90 mmHg

Cardiovascular

- 1. 12-lead EKG x 1 and prn
- 2. Maintain Hgb \geq 70g/L
- 3. 2D transthoracic echocardiography (see Appendix 1 for worksheet)
 - a) If 2D echo ejection fraction ≤ 40% then repeat echocardiography at q8–12h intervals post L-thyroxine initiation

Agents for Hypotension (therapies listed in order of recommended initiation)

- 1. IV bolus _____ mL (10-20 mL/kg) over 15 minutes prn if SBP less than target value and CVP < 6mmHg; MD to reassess
- 2. Dopamine at _____ mcg/kg/min to a maximum of 10 mcg/kg/min IV infusion
- 3. Vasopressin at ______units/kg/min (0.0003–0.002 units/kg/min) IV infusion
- 4. Norepinephrine at _____ mcg/kg/min (0.01-0.5 mcg/kg/min) IV infusion

- 5. Epinephrine at _____ mcg/kg/min (0.01-1 mcg/kg/min) IV infusion
- 6. Phenylephrine at _____ mcg/kg/min (0.01-0.5 mcg/kg/min) IV infusion

Agents for Hypertension (therapies listed in order of recommended initiation)

- 1. Wean inotropes or vasopressors if infusing; start antihypertensives for age appropriate target SBP
- 2. Nitroprusside at _____ mcg/kg/min (0.5-5 mcg/kg/min) IV infusion
- 3. Esmolol _____ mcg (100-300mcg/kg) IV bolus x1 then _____ mcg/kg/min (50-300 mcg/kg/min) IV infusion
- 4. Labetalol at _____mg/kg/hr (1-3 mg/kg/hr) IV infusion

Respiratory

- 1. Chest x-ray q4h and prn
- 2. ABG q4h and prn on FiO₂ 1.0; return to maintenance FiO₂ once ABG drawn
- 3. Bronchoscopy and bronchial alveolar lavage gram stain and culture x 1 and prn (see Appendix 2 for worksheet)
- 4. Routine ETT suctioning and repositioning as tolerated q2h and prn, head of bed elevated at 35-45 degrees
- 5. Salbutamol and ipratropium 1-2 puffs inh each q4h + q2h prn for wheezing
- 6. Mechanical ventilation targets:
 - a) Tidal volume (Vt) 6-8 mL/kg, positive end expiratory pressure (PEEP) 6-10 cm H₂0, peak inspiratory pressure (PIP) \leq 30 cm H₂O
 - b) Attempt to maintain normalized arterial blood gases; pH 7.35–7.45, PaCO₂ 35–45 mmHg, PaO₂ \ge 80 mmHg, O₂ sat \ge 95%
- 7. Recruitment manoeuvres and challenge arterial blood gases for potential lung donor q4h and prn as tolerated:
 - a) Preoxygenate with FiO₂ 1.0 for 10 minutes
 - b) Sustained inflation with PEEP of $30 \text{cm} H_2\text{O} \ge 30 \text{ sec}$
 - c) Maintain FiO₂ of 1.0 and return to maintenance ventilatory parameters
 - d) Draw ABG 10 minutes post inflation
 - e) Return to maintenance FiO₂ once complete
 - f) Obtain CXR once completed
 - g) If wheezing: salbutamol 1-2 puffs inh q4h and q2h PRN; ipratropium 1-2 puffs inh q4h and q2h PRN

Fluid and Electrolytes

Targets:

- a) Urine output 0.5–3 mL/kg/hr
- b) Serum sodium (Na) 130-150 mmol
- c) Normal ranges for potassium, calcium, magnesium, phosphate
- d) Blood glucose 6-10 mmol/L
- 1. D50.9% NaCl or NaCl 0.9% IV infusion for maintenance at _____mL/hr
- If Na>145 mmol/L IV maintenance changed to 0.45% NaCl or D5/0.45% NaCl at _____NL/hr
- 3. If PO₄<0.80 mmol/L, sodium phosphate _____mmol of phosphate component (0.332 mmol phosphate/kg) IV over 4 hours
- 4. If ionized Ca is< 1.1 mmol/L then calcium gluconate _____mg (50mg/kg; max 3g) IV over 1 hour
- 5. If Mg < 0.80 mmol/L then magnesium sulphate _____mg(50 mg/kg; max 2.5g) IV over 1 hour
- 6. If K<3.7 mmol/L then potassium chloride _____mmol (0.5 mmol/kg; max 60 mmol) IV over 2 hours via central venous line

Glycemia and Nutrition

- 1. Initiate or continue nutritional support, when possible
- 2. Initiate standard sliding scale for glucose control
- 3. Titrate insulin infusion to maintain serum glucose 6-10 mmol/L

Endocrine and Metabolic

- 1. L-thyroxine _____mcg IV bolus (50-100 mcg) x 1 then ____mcg (25-50 mcg) IV q12h
- 2. Methylprednisolone IV _____mg (15mg/kg; max 1 g) IV q24h

Diabetes Insipidus

- 1. Urine output > 4 mL/kg/hr, associated with:
 - a) Rising serum and/or Na \geq 145 mmol/L and/or
 - b) Rising serum osmolarity \geq 300 mOsm and/or
 - c) Decreasing urine osmolarity ≤ 200 mOsm

Diabetes Insipidus therapy:

1. Titrate therapy to urine output $\leq 3 \text{ mL/kg/h}$

- a) DDAVP 0.25 to 1 mcg IV q6h prn
- b) IV vasopressin infusion at _____units/kg/h (0.0005 0.010 units/kg/h) (note dosing parameter and dosing units different from hypotension therapy)
- c) If Na>145 change maintenance IV to 0.45% NaCl
- d) IV maintenance bolus to maintain CVP 6-10 mmHg

References

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Mascia, L., Pasero, D, Slutsky, A.S., Arguis, M., J., Berardino, M., Grasso, S., et al. (2010). Effect of lung protective strategy for organ donors on eligibility and availability of lungs for transplant. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, *304*(23), 2620-2627.

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Appendix 1: Echocardiogram Worksheet

C	Echocardiogram WORKSHEET				
Date:		Time:			
Inotropes (During the Exa	m) (mcg/kg/min)	:			
Levophed		/asopressin			
Dobutamine	E	Epinephrine			
Dopamine	(Other			
ulmonary Pressure:	mmHa	T4 Given: 🗆 Yes 🛛 No			
,		If yes, amount	Time:		
VP	mmHg				
Atrium:	em2	RA Dimension	em 2		
ASD Breent D	unz				
ASD D Present D A	Absent				
Pro DPresent DA	Apsent				
Right Ventricle:					
Contractility	Moderate Hv	okinesis 🔲 Severe Hypok	inesis		
Tricuspid Regurgitation					
RVSP/Pulmonary Pressure:	mm	Hg			
Contractility Normal Regional WMA anterior VEDD VESD Septal Thickness Post Wall Thickness Left Ventricular Hypertrophy Aortic Valve: Normal Sclerotic Aortic Valve gradient Aortic Regurgitation I I		pokinesis	inesis al		
Mitral Valve: Normal Sclerotic Mitral Regurgitation I Mitral Appular Calcification I	IStenosis Dicu I DIII DIV mild DModera	spid ate 🗆 Severe			

Appendix 2: Bronchoscopy Worksheet

**TGLN DONOR #

**Health Canada Requirement

Fall

Date Format: dd/mmm/yyyy

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BRONCHOSCOPY WORKSHEET

Date: _____

Time: _____

Description	LEFT	RIGHT	N/A	Comments
Anatomy:				If abnormal, please describe findings:
Normal				
Abnormal				
		_		
Secretions:				
			_	
Bloody Secretions:				
,,				
Mild				
Moderate				
Severe Reaccumulation after suctioning				
Redecting and all and a successing				
Mucoid Secretions:				
Mild				
Severe				
Reaccumulation after suctioning				
2				
Purulent Secretions:				
Mild				
Severe				
Reaccumulation after suctioning				
Airway Frythema:				If yes, please describe below:
Anway Erymenia.				n yee, please desense selen.
Obvious Aspiration:				
BAL Sent:	_	_	_	Gram Stain Results:

Any Additional Comments:

Physician who interpreted and reported results:					
Signature:	Status (i.e. resident):	Hospital:			

Name: ______