

Day 2 Review

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1

Mastering Pediatric Respiratory Emergencies: Dr. Rose

- **Croup**
- **Epiglottitis**
- **Bronchiolitis**
- **Asthma**

2

The Patient with Asymptomatic Elevated Blood Pressure: Dr. Dachs

- Abandon the term “hypertensive URGENCY”
- R/O **“emergency”** with **“BARKH”**
- **Nothing good happens if you aggressively treat!**
- STEPS to take:
 - **Get an accurate BP**
 - **Review all meds (including OTC)**
 - ***“Don’t just do something, stand there”***
 - **Long- acting antihypertensive if needed**

3

Pearls and Pitfalls of Pediatric Rashes: Dr. Rose

- Eczema... and specifics subtypes
 - eczema herpeticum
 - eczema molluscum
 - eczema coxsackium
- Viral exanthems.... and specific viruses
 - ParvoB19
 - roseola
 - measles
 - chickenpox
 - herpetic whitlow

4

Pearls and Pitfalls of Pediatric Rashes: Dr. Rose

- Enteroviruses (Coxsackie)
 - herpangina
 - Hand-foot-mouth
- Fungal:
 - Diaper dermatitis
 - tinea corporis
 - tinea capitis
- Scabies:
- Staph/strep infections
 - Impetigo
 - Staph scalded skin
 - Omphalitis
 - Necrotizing fasciitis
- Henoch Schonlein Purpura
- Stevens Johnson Syndrome/TEN
- Kawasaki
- Anaphylaxis (1/5 no skin rash)

5

The Rise and Fall of the Z-Pak: Updates in Antibiotic Guidelines for Common Urgent Care Conditions Worth Knowing: Dr. Russell

- Pneumococci efficiently develop resistance
- Know when (and when not) to use antibiotic (in particular, Z-pak)
 - Acute sinusitis: IDSA needs 10 days of symptoms
 - CAP – azithromycin only in communities with < 25% resistance
 - Bronchitis: “is just a bad chest cold”
 - Avoid in strep throat and AOM
- De-label PCN allergy when able

6

The Rise and Fall of the Z-Pak: Updates in Antibiotic Guidelines for Common Urgent Care Conditions Worth Knowing: Dr. Russell

- **When might Azithromycin be indicated?**
 1. Traveler's diarrhea
 2. COPD Exacerbation
 3. Atypical pneumonia
 4. Chlamydia in Pregnancy or ?Adherence

7

Navigating Difficult Parental Interactions: Dr. Rose

Take Home Messages:

- **Assume Parents Are Doing the Best They Can**
- **VALIDATION** Is De-escalation
- Having a **positive regard** for the patient....
is more effective than any method/tool/formula...

8

10 Domains of Verbal De-escalation

1. Respect **personal space**
2. Do not be **provocative**
3. Establish verbal contact
4. Be concise and keep it **simple**
5. Identify wants and feelings
6. Listen to the patient and **give acknowledgement**
7. Agree or agree to disagree
8. Lay down the law and set **clear limits**
9. Offer **choices** and optimism
10. **Debrief** the patient and staff

Richmond JS, Berlin JS, Fishkind AB, Holloman GH Jr, Zeller SL, Wilson MP, Rifai MA, Ng AT. Verbal de-escalation of the agitated patient: consensus statement of the American Association for Emergency Psychiatry Project BETA de-escalation workgroup. *West J Emerg Med.* 2012;13(1):17-25. Originally published in: Fishkind A. Calming agitation with words, not drugs: 10 commandments for safety. *Current Psych.* 2002;1(4).

9

Literature Review II : Faculty

- Use your Gestalt in potential sepsis cases (*and Chest pain and....*)
- Same goes for lactate.... is not as “prognostic” as we thought
- Blood culture Stewardship is important
- CTA of the head and neck- have a good reason
- Radiation risk for future malignancy is real!

10

Literature Review II : Faculty

- **PEARL:** Nebulized TXA for post-tonsillectomy hemorrhage
- 1st trimester bleeding/pelvic pain: get the US
(no matter what the hCG value is)
- Topical anesthetics for corneal abrasion... follow the (new) rules
- The Heat is coming... and the patients will be in our ER!

11

ECG Clues that Really Matter: *STEMI and STEMI Equivalents: Dr. Higgins*

- STEMI review: Anterior, Lateral, Inferior (+/- Right ventricular infarct)
- And the EKG's that are not "classic" but are REAL DANGER
 - Don't forget aVR
 - Wellens Syndrome
 - DeWinter Syndrome
 - Posterior MI
- LBBB/paced rhythms and Scarbossa criteria

12

Acute Exacerbation of COPD: Going Beyond Antibiotics and Steroids: Dr. Dachs

- Consider using a **“illness script”** with the wheezing patient
- Ask yourself: what triggered this?
Infection, cardiac ischemia, PE, anemia, environmental, non-compliance....
- The work-up: **“Don’t use a shotgun, be a sniper”**
- Going home? Think about the Ottawa COPD risk score
- CRP may help you decide if antibiotics are useful
- Thinking of steroids.... Take a look at eosinophil counts
- Severe AECOPD=→ **Decrease the work of breathing.....BiPAP**