

Bronchiolitis Pathway

Suspected Bronchiolitis

- Runny nose
- Coughing
- High temperature
- Wheezing
- Difficulty breathing
- Difficulty feeding
- Inspiratory crackles +/wheeze

Risk factors for severe disease

- Chronic lung disease
- Haemodynamically significant congenital heart disease
- Age < 12 weeks (corrected)
- Premature birth, particularly under 32 weeks
- **Immunodeficiency**
- Cigarette smoke exposure

Neuromuscular disorders

- Duration of illness < 3 days with amber symptoms (see assessment box)
- Re-attendance

Do the symptoms and/or signs suggest an immediately life threatening (high risk) illness?

> Consider differentials: Sepsis (temp >38°C) Cardiac (sweaty, clammy)



Activity



Skin



Respiratory

 Responds normally to social cues

Green - Low Risk

- Content/smiles
- Stays awake/awakens quickly
- Strong normal cry

• Normal skin colour

CRT <2 secs

Amber – Intermediate Risk Altered response to social cues

Pallor reported by parent/carer

- No smile
- Reduced activity
- Not responding normally or no response to social cues
- Unable to rouse or if roused does not stay awake

Red – High Risk

- Weak, high pitched or continuous cry
- Appears ill
- Pale, mottled, ashen
- Cold extremities
- CRT >3 secs

• No respiratory distress



- <12m: RR <50bpm
- 1-5y: RR <40bpm
- O₂ Sats: ≥95%

vomiting

No chest recessions

Tolerating 75% of fluid

Occasional cough induced

Moist mucous membranes

- No nasal flaring
- Tachypnoea
- Moderate recessions

• Normal skin colour

Cool peripheries

May have nasal flaring

• 50-75% fluid intake over 3-4

Cough induced vomiting

Reduced urine output

Parental anxiety

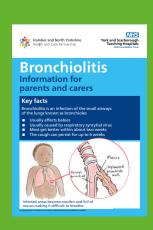
- <12m: RR 50-60bpm
- 1-5y: RR 40-60bpm
- O₂ Sats: 92-94%
- Significant respiratory distress
- Grunting
- Apnoeas
- Severe recessions
- Nasal flaring
- All ages: RR >60bpm
- O₂ Sats: ≤ 92%
- 50% or less fluid intake over 2-3 feeds
- Cough induced vomiting frequently
- Significantly reduced urine output

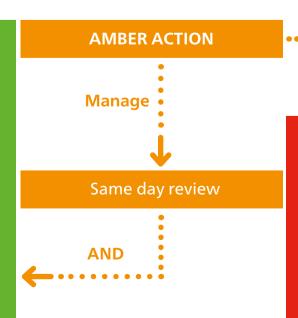




- Provide information
- Confirm they understand

GREEN ACTION





If you feel the child is ill, needs O2 or struggling with hydration discuss with paediatrician on-call



RED ACTION

- Refer immediately to emergency care or paediatric unit - consider 999
- Commence stabilisation treatment
- Consider high flow oxygen