

# WHEEZY CHILD REFERRAL FROM PRIMARY CARE INTO THE CHILDREN'S AMBULATORY CARE EXPERIENCE (ACE) SERVICE

CYP aged 18mths -16 years with mild/moderate wheeze who requires clinical review (for up to 3 days) after initial assessment but not a hospital admission. The CYP should be able to manage 4 hourly inhalers. Please be aware that if the child's next inhaler is due out of hours we may ask the child to be reviewed on ward 32 instead.

**Call children's ACE service on 01274 27 3354**

Be prepared to convey information required on referral pro-forma including pulse, RR, temperature, oxygen saturations.



Ensure 600-1000mcg Salbutamol has been administered via an appropriate spacer device  
Please ensure 200-1000 micrograms of salbutamol is prescribed 4 hourly on SystmOne  
Consider prescribing prednisolone if appropriate.



Ensure parent/guardian has:

1. A copy of children's ACE service information leaflet
2. Verbal safety-net advice
3. Consented to share information with ACE



Allow the child home to await contact from children's ACE service. Contact will be made within 2 hours of initial referral.

Mild to Moderate	
<b>Saturations in air</b>	>94%
<b>Heart Rate per minute</b>	18-24 months 100 – 155 2 to under 5 years 95-140 5 to 12 years 80-120 >12 years 60-100
<b>Respiratory Rate per minute</b>	18 - 24 months 25-35 2 to under 5 years 25-30 5-12 years 20-25 >12 years 15-20
<b>Auscultation</b>	Good air entry with some wheeze
<b>Speech</b>	Able to complete sentences
<b>Work of breathing</b>	Minimal/ no recessions
<b>Conscious level</b>	Normal

## Additional input given at home visit by ACE team:

- Support with inhaler delivery
- Parental confidence-building
- Monitoring effectiveness of treatment
- Education in managing future episodes
- Identifying deterioration
- Smoking advice

## Exclusions:

- Brittle Asthma i.e. CYP with a history of sudden, severe, life threatening attacks, usually without an obvious trigger
- Signs of upper airway compromise (if croup suspected please refer to separate croup pathway)
- History of upper airway abnormalities
- Previous PICU admission
- History/suspicion of inhaled foreign body
- Lower Respiratory Tract Infection/ Pneumonia
- Known failure to respond to inhalers
- History/suspicion of neuromuscular or metabolic disease
- Child outside age range for pathway