
Neurological Monitoring Guideline

Emergency Department
Pediatric Emergency Department

Guideline Number #1

Effective Date: March 6, 2008

Revised Date:

Reviewed Date:

Approved by: Emergency Operations
Pediatric Joint Practice

Policy:

This policy is intended to identify patients who require close observation of neurological status while in the emergency department. This guideline will also specify frequency of documented checks by the nursing staff.

Purpose:

This guideline applies to all head injured patients who have either a deviation for their baseline mental status and/or an acute intracranial injury identified by Computer Tomography Scan (CT Scan).

Inclusion Criteria:

1. Patients with normal neurological exam, with evidence of an intracranial injury (i.e. cerebral contusion, subdural, epidural, subarchanoid hemorrhage) identified with CT Scan.
2. Confused patients with a head injury whose baseline mental status cannot be confirmed
3. Patients with a head injury who are impaired (Drug or alcohol intoxication) with abnormal mental status.

Procedure:

1. Once any of these criteria have been met neurological checks must be performed and documented on a neurological flow sheet (Addendum A).
 - a. Glasgow Coma Scale, pupils, grips/grasps every 15 minutes for the first hour.
 - b. Glasgow Coma Scale, pupils, grips/grasps every 30 minutes for the next 6 hours and hourly there after
2. Any deterioration from the patient's initial baseline must be reported to the Attending Physician immediately.
3. The nursing staff should initiate this protocol, but an order needs to be placed in the computer chart by the physician.
4. The neurological flow sheet will need to be scanned into the electronic medical record upon final disposition of patient.

Responsibility

Registered Nurse

References:

Emergency Nurses Association (1998). Sheehy's Emergency Nursing Principles and Practice

Emergency Nurses Association (2007). Emergency Nursing Core Curriculum

Emergency Nurses Association (2005). Sheehy's Manual of Emergency Care

| <u>Approval</u> | <u>Consultation</u> | <u>Committee/Person</u> | <u>Date</u> |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| X | | Madonna Walters, Trauma | 12/16/2008 |

Medical Director-Emergency Services

Date

Service Delivery Leader

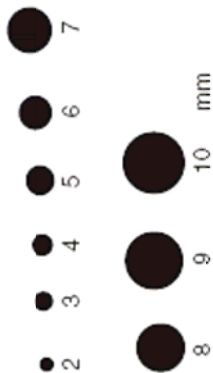
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The Glasgow Coma Scale scores the patient's "BEST" response.

Pupil Size

Record the pupillary size before and after constriction, or unable to open eye due to swelling.



Pupil Reaction

R equal to Reactive
Brisk
Sluggish
NR equal to No Reaction

Strength

Grasp: Record R equal to L,
R greater than L, or
R less than L
and
W equal to Weak
S equal to Strong

Leg Lift: Record R equal to L,
R greater than L, or
R less than L
and
W equal to Weak
S equal to Strong

Verbal Response

Score 5 if patient is oriented to person, place, and time.

Score 4 if patient is not oriented to person, place, and time, but is still able to converse.

Score 3 if patient only speaks in words or phrases that make little or no sense.

Score 2 if patient responds with incomprehensible sounds.

Score 1 if patient does not respond verbally.

Verbal Response (Intubated or Trached Patient)

Appears to converse
Responsive but orientation in question
No Response
equal to 5
equal to 3
equal to 1

Motor Response

Patient can obey a command such as "raise your hand" equal to 6

Patient purposefully tries to remove a painful stimulus equal to 5

Patient flexes in response to pain, not a purposeful response to pain. equal to 4

Motor Response (Unconscious Patient)

Abnormal flexion/decortication equal to 3
Involves flexion of the arms at the elbow with internal rotation of the wrist. One or both arms are drawn up toward the chest, and legs are rigidly extended.



Abnormal extension/Decerebration equal to 2
Extension of one or both arms at the elbow with internal rotation of the shoulders and wrists. Legs are also rigidly extended.



No Motor response
No response to painful stimuli
equal to 1

Hint: It is possible to see a patient who responds with a different motor response on each side, ie decorticate on left, decerebrate on right. If this occurs, rate the highest score.