

Procedural Sedation Proforma

Patient Name:	D	Date:			
H-mital Na	Т	Time:			
Hospital No.:	L	ocation:	Resus/Other		
ProcedureNurse					
Sedation practitioner		Grade	Grade		
Procedure practitioner		Grade			

Part 1 - Before Sedation

Prediction of difficult mask ventilation (see box right, please circle)

Allergies:

Last ate:

Last drank:

0	Obese	Υ	N	
В	Bearded	Υ	N	
E	Elderley (>55)	Υ	N	
S	Snorer	Υ	N	
E	Edentulous (no/	V	N	
	few fixed teeth)	Y		

Previous anaesthetic adverse events:

Deepest level of sedation intended (please circle):

Minimal

Conscious/moderate

Deep

Dissociative

ASA grade (please circle)

I Normal healthy patientII Mild systemic disease

II Mild systemic disease
III Severe systemic disease

IV Severe systemic disease, constant threat to life

V Moribund

Preparation: READ ALOUD, CHECK BOX

1	Suction	Υ	N
2	Trolley tilt	Υ	N
3	BVM	Υ	N
4	Monitoring NIBP, ECG, SaO2, etCO2	Υ	N
5	Oxygen (from the start)	Υ	N
6	Anaesthetic grab bag in room	Υ	N
7	Say aloud Plan A, Plan B and Plan C	Υ	N





Pa	tient Name:		Date:					
Но	ospital No.:		Time					
201	rt 2 - Consent	ı						
_								
Pleas	se choose an option:							
	Patient is unable to give consent, for thi	s reason:						
	Written consent (please use a yellow consent form)							
]	Verbal consent – see below							
have	e explained the procedure to the patient.							
Risks	of any adverse event is 1 in 20. Commo breathing support, or overnight admissi- disability, occur on approximately 1 in 1	on to hospital. 'Serious						
Pai	rt 3 - Before Discharge							
)eep	est level of sedation achieved (circle)	(Minimal Conscious/moderate Deep Dissociative					
	erse outcomes (please circle) udes retching, subclinical respiratory	depression, etc)	N Y – complete	p. 4				
Pleas	se tick once achieved:							
	Return to baseline level of consciousne	ess						
	Vital signs normal for patient							
	Absence of respiratory compromise							
	Absence of significant pain or distress							
	Written post-sedation advice (leaflet in	Minors)						



Sensation

Normal



Patient Name:	:	Date
Hospital No.:		Time
Part 4 – I	Neurovascular Statu	s (if relevant)
loint manipulat	ted	
Joint mampulat		
Pre-manipulati	tion neurovascular status:	
CRT	Normal	
	Abnormal (please state)	
Pulses	Normal	
	Abnormal (please state)	
Sensation	Normal	
	Abnormal (please state)	
Post-manipula	ation neurovascular status:	
CRT	Normal	
	Abnormal (please state)	
Pulses	Normal	
	Abnormal (please state)	

Abnormal (please state).....



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Patient Name:	Date:
Hospital No.:	Time:

World SIVA adverse sedation event reporting tool

World SIVA adverse sedation event recording tool configured for a web page or paper form. Completion of this tool requires execution of all five steps. Responses to each step will often occupy different columns

 No. this form is now complete. Yes, fill out remainder of form below

Step 2: Please DESCRIBE the adverse events(s). Check all that apply

Minimal risk descriptors

- o Vomiting / Retching
- o Subclinical respriatory depression^a
- Muscle rigidity, myoclonus
- o Hypersalivation
- Paradoxical response^b
- Recovery agitation^c
- Prolonged recovery^d
- Minor risk descriptors
 - for <60 s
 - Apnoea, not prolonged
 - o Airway obstruction Failed sedation^e
 - 0 All ergic reaction without
 - anaphylaxis 0 Bradycardia^f
 - 0
 - Tachycardia^f
 - Hypotension^f 0 Hypertension[†]
 - 0 Seizure

Sentinel risk descriptors

o Other.

specify

below

- o Oxygen desaturation (75-90%) o Oxygren desaturation, severe (<75% at any time) or prolonged (<90% for >60 s)
 - O Apnoea, prolonged (>60 s)
 - Cardiovascular collapse/ shockg
 - Cardiac arrest/absent pulse

Minimal risk Minor risk Moderate risk Sentinel intervention No intervention o Airway o Bag valve masko Chest compressions Other. performed repositioning assisted ventilation specify Tracheal intubation below Administration of: Tactile stimulation Laryngeal mask or the administration of: Additional or the administration of: airway o Neuromuscular sedative(s) Oral/nasal airway block Supplemental oxygen, new or o CPAP Antiemetic o Pressor / Antihistamine increased or the administration of: epinephrine o Antisialogogue o Reversal agents Atropine to treat bradycardia Rapid i.v. fluids Anticonvulsant i.v.

p 4: Please note the OUTCOME of the adv

Minimal risk outcome		M	Moderate risk outcome		Sentinel outcome		
0	No adverse outcome	0	Unplanned hospitalisation or escalation of care ^h		Death Permanent neurological deficit	0	Other, specify
					Pulmonary aspiration syndrome ⁱ		pelow

- If there are any options checked in the Sentinel columns above, then this is a Sentinel adverse event.
- If the most serious option(s) checked above are Moderate risk, then this is a Moderate^k risk adverse event.
- If the most serious option(s) checked above are Minor risk, then this is a Minor risk adverse event.
- If the most serious option(s) checked above are Minimal risk, then this is a Minimal^m risk adverse event.

Additional details (including 'other' enteries):

Footnotes:

- "Subclinical respiratory depression" is defined as capnographic abnormalities suggesting respiratory depression that do not manifest clinically.
- "Paradoxical response" is defined as unanticipated restlessness or agitation in response to sedatives.
- "Recovery agitation" is defined as abnormal patient affect or behaviors during the recovery phase that can include crying, agitation, delirium, dysphoria, hallucinations, or nightmares
- d. "Prolonged recovery" is defined as failure to return to baseline clinical status within 2 hours
- "Failed sedation" is defined as inability to attain suitable conditions to humanely perform the procedure.
- Alteration in vitals signs (bradycardia, tachycardia, hypotension, hypertension) is defined as a change of f. >25% from baseline.
- g. "Cardiovascular collapse/shock" is defined as clinical evidence of inadequate perfusion.
- Examples of "escalation of care" include transfer from ward to intensive care, and prolonged hospitalisation.
- "Pulmonary aspiration syndrome" is defined as known or suspected inhalation of foreign material such as gastric contents into the respiratory tract associated with new or worsening respiratory signs.
- "Sentinel" adverse events are those critical enough to represent real or serious imminent risk of serious and major patient injury. Once recognized, they warrant immediate and aggressive rescue interventions. Once clinically concluded, they warrant immediate reporting within sedation care systems, and the highest level of peer scrutiny for continuous quality improvement.
- "Moderate" adverse events are those that, while not sentinel, are serious enough to quickly endanger the patient if not promptly managed. Once clinically concluded, they warrant timely reporting within sedation care systems, and periodic peer scrutiny for continuous quality improvemet.
- "Minor" adverse events are those encountered periodically in most sedation settings, and that pose little threat given appropriate sedationist skills and monitoring
- "Minimal" adverse events are those that alone present no danger of permanent harm to the patient