

Sophia Observation withdrawal Symptoms-scale and Delirium

Date/time 1	Date/time 2	
Observer	Observer	р

Sticker with patient's name

Step 1a Withdrawa	l 1	2	Explanation	
Heart rate	/min	/min	Enter highest rate in past 4 hours if available (electronic patient data management	
			system), otherwise read the monitor or feel pulse.	
Breathing rate	/min	/min	Enter highest rate in past 4 hours if available (electronic patient data management	
			system), otherwise read the monitor or count breathing.	
Baseline heart rate	/min	/min	Baseline is the mean value over the past 24 hours.	
Baseline breathing ra	ate/min	/min	Baseline value is the mean value over the past 24 hours.	
Step 1b Delirium*	1	2	Tick if yes	
Parents do not recog	gnize 🗌 *	*	Parents perceive their child's behavior as very different or unrecognizable in comparison	
their child's behavior			with what they are accustomed to when the child is ill or in hospital; "this is not my child".	
Step 2 Withdrawal Delirium				
	1 2	1 2		
Tachycardia			Heart rate exceeds baseline by ≥ 15%.	
Tachypnea			Breathing rate exceeds baseline by ≥ 15%.	
Fever			Body temperature exceeded 38.4° C now or in past 4 hours.	
Sweating			Without apparent reason.	
Agitation			E.g.: irritable, restless, agitated, fumbling (trying to pull out catheters, venous lines,	
			gastric tubes etc.).	
Anxiety			Child shows anxious facial expression (eyes wide open, raised and tensed eyebrows).	
			Behavior varies from panicky to introvert.	
Tremors			Trembling, involuntary sustained rhythmic movements of hands and/or feet.	
Motor disturbance			Involuntary movements of arm and/or legs; little muscle twitches.	
Muscle tension			Clenching wrists and toes and/or hunched shoulders. Or: abnormal tensed position of	
			head, arm and/or legs caused by muscle tension.	
Attentiveness			If you (nurses) or parents fail to attract or hold the child's attention. Child is not aware	
			of surroundings; living in "his own world"; Apathy.	
Purposeful acting			If child has difficulty in doing things that normally are no problem; e.g. cannot grab	
			pacifier or cuddly toy	
Lack of eye contact			No or little eye contact with caregiver or parents.	
Inconsolable crying			Inconsolable (shown by refusing food, pacifier or not wanting to play). Score silent	
.			crying in ventilated children as inconsolable crying.	
Grimacing			Eyebrows contracted and lowered, nasolabial fold visible.	
Sleeplessness			Child doesn't sleep more than one hour at a stretch; catnaps.	
Hallucinations		*	Child seems to see, hear of feel things that were not there.	
Disorientation			Only for children >5 years. Child doesn't know whether it is morning, afternoon or	
Chaoch			evening, is not aware where it is, does not recognize family or friends.	
Speech			If speech is incomprehensible, unclear or child cannot tell a coherent story (not age appropriate).	
Acute onset			Acute change of symptoms compared to before hospital admission.	
of symptoms				
Fluctuations			The occurrence of symptoms strongly varies over the past 24 hours.	
Vomiting			At least once in past 4 hours.	
Diarrhea			At least once in past 4 hours.	
Total score				
SOS score			Withdrawal score (max. is 15) Count ticked boxes	
PD score*			Delirium score (max. is 16/17) Count ticked boxes	
* Consult child-psychiatrist if: Step 1b is positive AND/OR Step 2 score is ≥ 4 or symptom with * is positive.				



Instructions

Instructions withdrawal syndrome (SOS):

Target group:

Children aged up to 16 years who have received benzodiazepines and/or opioids for more than 4 days; start observing from the 5th day.

Exclusion criteria:

- Continuous neuromuscular blocking agents;
- Status epilepticus for which receiving midazolam;
- Severely disturbed behavioral pattern on account of neurological disease.

For assessing abstinence in infants of drug-dependent mothers, we recommend the Neonatal Abstinence Score (NAS) of L.P. Finnegan (1975).

Procedure:

- Observe the child:
- · Once per shift;
- · At suspicion of withdrawal syndrome;
- · 2 hours after an intervention for treatment of withdrawal symptoms.
- Please fill in the form carefully after observation;
- Please score for each item the most extreme/ worst moment during the past 4 hours;
- Check the explanation if a particular item is not clear.

Step 1a Determining baseline values for heart rate and breathing rate: The baseline value is the mean value over the past 24 hours. Dependent on type of 'patient data management system' it could be automatically generated, otherwise it must be computed by hand.

For example: If the baseline heart rate is 100, compute "baseline exceeded by 15 %" as follows: $100 \times 1.15 = 115$. The highest rate observed in the past 4 hours is 124. This is higher than 115, so tick yes for tachycardia (step 2).

Instructions delirium (PD):

Target group:

Children aged up to 16 years and admitted for 48 hours or more are at risk for developing pediatric delirium. The SOS-PD scale can be used for early screening of delirium. Start observing after 48hrs.

Exclusion criteria:

- Continuous neuromuscular blocking agents;
- Comatose or very deeply sedated and not responding to stimuli. If possible, taper off sedatives and reassess after 4 hours or in the next shift.

Procedure:

- Observe the child:
- · Once per shift;
- At suspicion of delirium;
- 2-4 hours after an intervention for treatment of delirium.
- Please fill in the form carefully after observation;
- Please score for each item the most extreme/ worst moment during the past 4 hours;
- Check the explanation if a particular item is not clear.