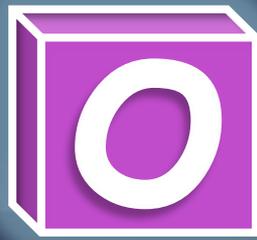




Just TICKLE Them: Using TICLS in the Pediatric Assessment

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OBJECTIVES

- Discuss the three components of the pediatric assessment triangle
- Focus on the appearance component using the TICLS mnemonic.
- Discuss variability of normal and abnormal pediatric presentations.
- Distinguish between an ill and critically ill child.



E-MYSTIFYING KIDS

- Lack of experience
- Low frequency, high acuity
- They are NOT just small adults
- Developmental stages
- They are more scared of you than you are of them...trust me!



WARNING

This presentation includes videos of children who have actually illnesses, disease processes or injury.

“One can state, without exaggeration, that the observation of and the search for similarities and differences are the basis of all human knowledge.”

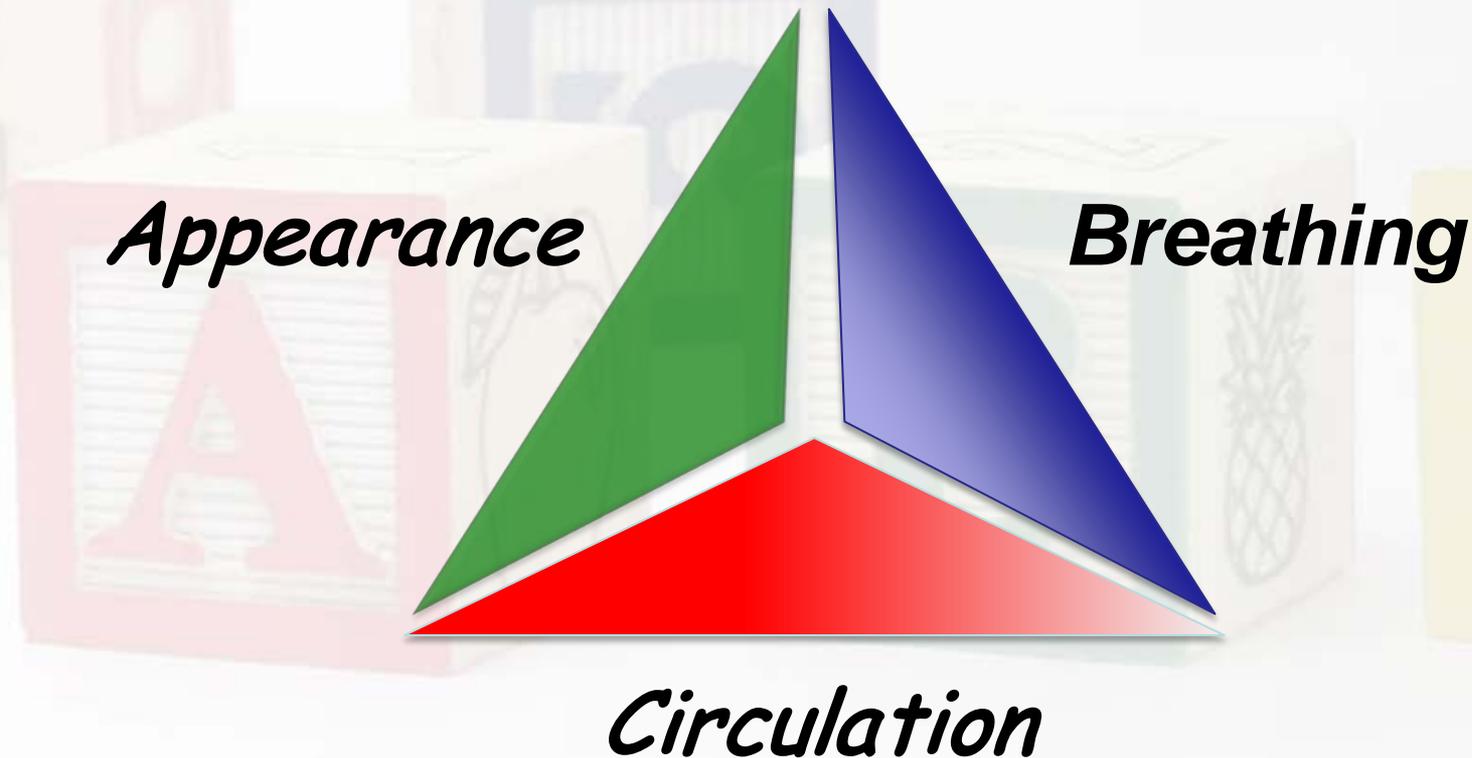
Alfred Nobel

Hands Off

- Door way assessment
- Get down to their level
- Make friends with caregiver
- Use play
- Keep stimuli to a minimum



Pediatric Assessment Triangle



T

I

C

L

S



T is for Tone



I is for Interactability



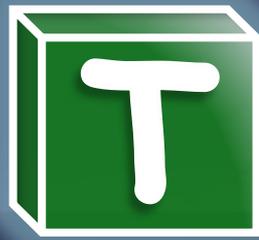
C is for Consolability



L is for Look (or Gaze)



S is for Speech (or Cry)



is for Tone

- Good muscle tone or Limp like a ragdoll
 - Flexion vs Extension
 - Do they support their own head?
- Active vs. Listless
 - What is lethargic???
- Do they hold on to their caregiver?
 - Is it appropriate?



is for Tone





I is for Interactability

- Playing
- Smiling
- Following with their eyes
- Hiding or fearful
- Turn heads to stimuli

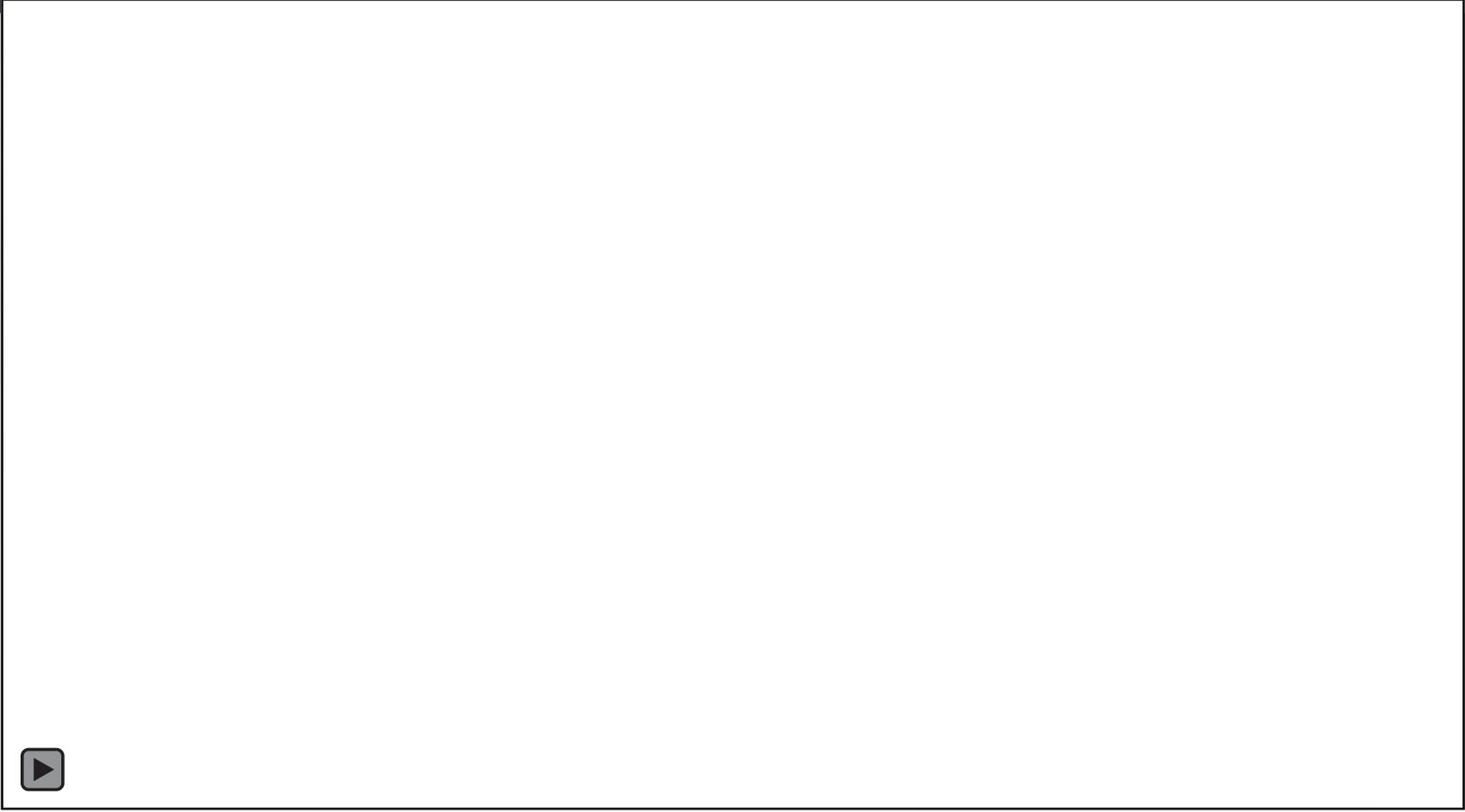


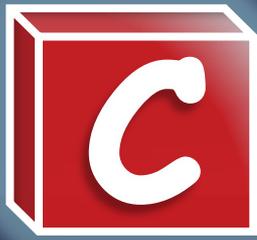
is for Interactability





is for Interactability





is for Consolability

- Consoled or comforted by caregiver
- Pacifier or lovey
- Is it appropriate for the situation?

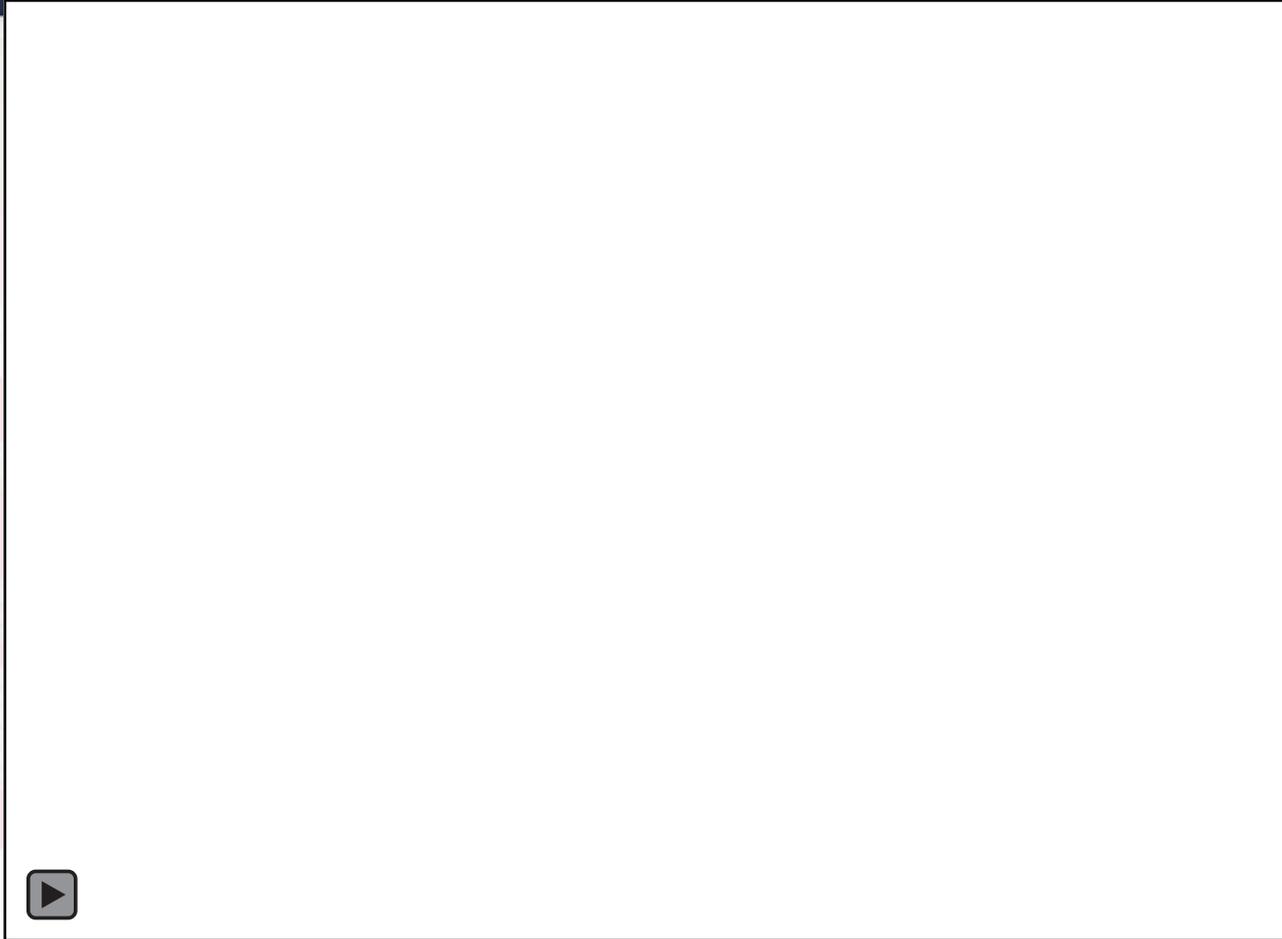


is Look or Gaze

- Fixed gaze
- Glassy eyes
- Strange eye movements
 - Deviation
 - Nystagmus
- Blinking
- Eyelid movements/positioning



is Look or Gaze



L is Look or Gaze



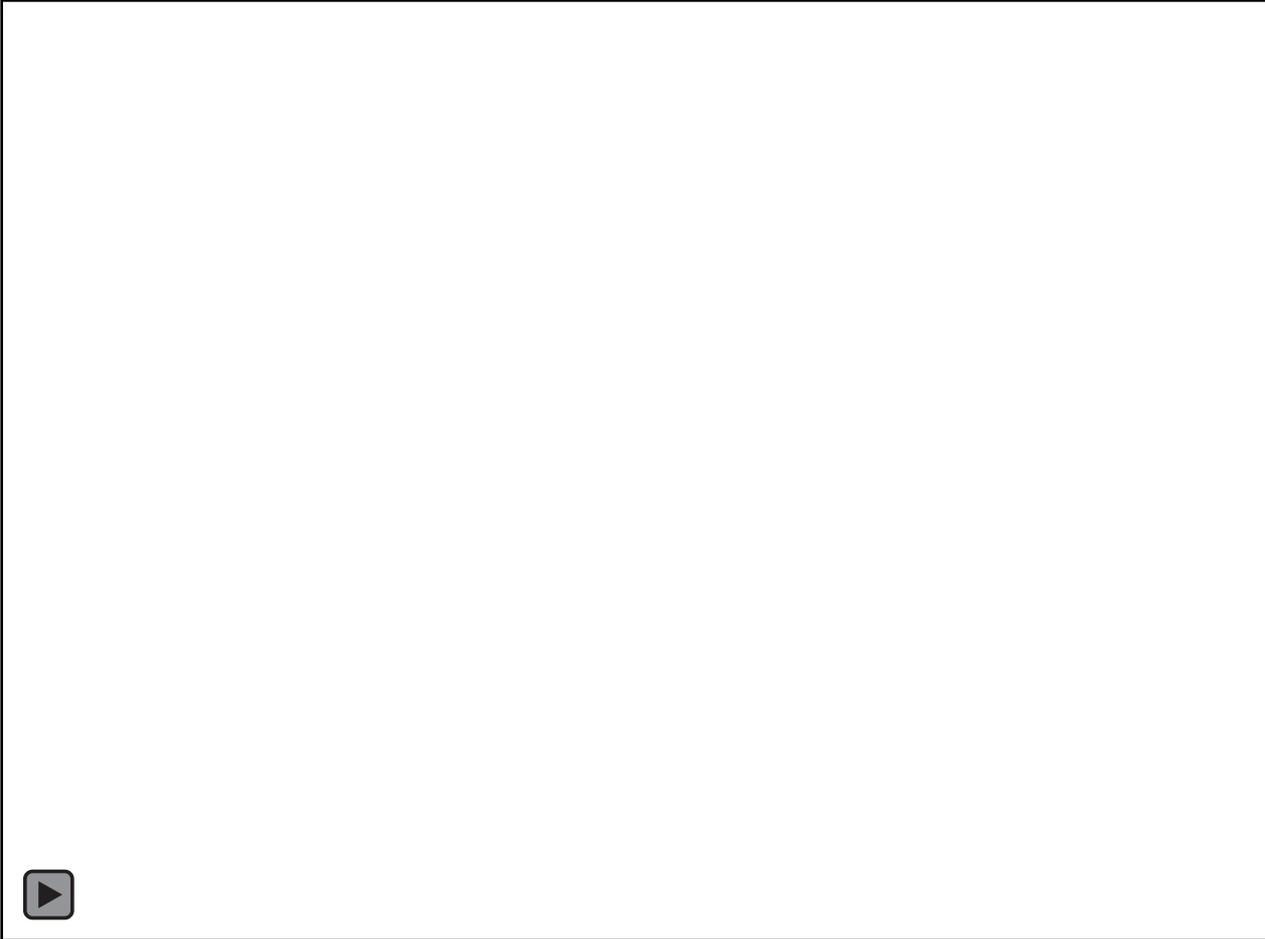


S is for Speech or Cry

- Type of cry
- Weak or strong cry
- Grunting
- Hoarse
- Speech pattern
- Tone and inflection



is for Speech or Cry





is for Speech or Cry



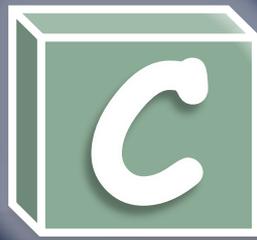


Putting It All Together

- Pediatric Assessment Triangle
- Urgent vs Emergent
- Sick or not Sick
- Abnormal Appearance = Swift Action
- Assessing Breathing and Circulation
- Load and Go vs Stay and Play
- It's all in the HISTORY!!!

Case Study





Case Study

- Pediatric Assessment Triangle

- Appearance

T is for Tone

I is for Interactability

C is for Consolability

L is for Look (or Gaze)

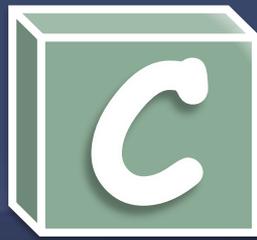
S is for Speech (or Cry)

- Breathing

- Circulation

Case Study

- Sick or Not Sick?
- Urgent or Emergent?
- What to do first?
 - AIRWAY
 - BREATHING
 - CIRCULATION



Case Study

- History - 6 month old with respiratory distress x 2 days - worsening today, poor feeding patterns, poor output
- Fever, coughing, congestion
- Vitals - HR 160, RR - 44, SPO2- 93% NC
- Cap Refill - 3-4 seconds
- PE - diffuse rhonchi, sunken fontanel.

Summary

- Don't Panic
- Get to know kids
- Train
- Trust your instincts (and the parents)
- BLS skills are usually all you need!!!



QUESTIONS

"These are tiny humans. These are children. They believe in magic, they play pretend, there is fairy dust in their IV bags and they cross their fingers and they make wishes and that makes them more resilient than adults. They recover faster, survive worse. they believe. In peds, we have miracles and magic and in peds, anything is possible."

Grey's Anatomy

Thank you for Caring!
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