

## Bölüm 22

# PEDİYATRİK HASTALARDA SEDASYON VE ANALJEZİ

Zehra Hatipoğlu  
Tümay Umuroğlu\*\*

Erişkin hastalarda olduğu gibi pediyatrik hastalarda da cerrahi girişimler hem ameliyathane hem de ameliyathane dışında uygulanmaktadır. Son dekatlarda, bu hasta grubunda ameliyathane dışında gerçekleştirilen tanışal ve terapötik işlemlerin sayısı hızla artmıştır. Teknoloji alanındaki ilerlemelere paralel olarak geliştirilen kaliteli ve güvenli yöntemler sayesinde birçok cerrahi işlem radyoloji departmanlarında, kardiyak kateterizasyon ünitelerinde, yoğun bakım ünitelerinde ve acil servislerde sorunsuzca gerçekleştirilebilmektedir. Bu işlemler sırasında çocuğun anksiyete ve ağrısının giderilmesi ameliyathane dışı ortamlarda uygun şartların sağlanması en önemli rolü oynamaktadır. Bu bölümde, pediyatrik hastalara uygulanan sedasyon ve analjezi için ön hazırlıklar, kullanılan ilaçlar ve takip süreci irdelenecektir.

### 1. Sedasyon ve analjezi

Pediyatrik hastaların yaklaşık %65'i preoperatif dönemde anksiyete duygusunu yaşamaktadırlar. Onların hayatında, uygulanan işlemler çok önemli bir yer tutar ve bunları her zaman ya olumlu ya da olumsuz anılar olarak hatırlarlar. Yaşayabilecekleri olumsuz durumlar ve belirsizlik duygusu, korku ve anksiyete yol açar. Deneyimledikleri anksiyete, postoperatif dönemde veya daha sonraki yaşlarında yaşadıkları olumsuz etkilerin tohumudur ve istenmeyen davranışsal değişikliklere neden olabilir. Bu değişikliklerin insidansı %67 gibi yüksek bir orandır<sup>1</sup>. Bu yüzden, pediyatrik hastaların deneyimleyebilecekleri anksiyetenin giderilmesi anestezistlerin öncelikli sorumluluklarındandır.

Pediyatrik hastalarda sedasyon ve analjezi sağlama hedeflerini şu şekilde sıralayabiliriz<sup>2</sup>:

1. Hastanın güvenliğini ve rahatlığını sağlamak
2. Fiziksel huzursuzluğu ve ağrıyi azaltmak
3. Anksiyeteyi ve psikolojik travmayı azaltmak, amnezi düzeyini artırmak

## Kaynaklar

1. Ahmed MI, Farrell MA, Parrish K, Karla A. Preoperative anxiety in children risk factors and non-pharmacological management. Middle East J Anaesthesiol. 2011; 21(2):153-164.
2. Guideline for Pediatric Procedural Sedation and Analgesia in the Emergency Department. [http://www.childhealthbc.ca/sites/default/files/BCCH\\_ED\\_Sedation-Procedural%20Sedation%20and%20Analgesia%20Guideline2013.pdf](http://www.childhealthbc.ca/sites/default/files/BCCH_ED_Sedation-Procedural%20Sedation%20and%20Analgesia%20Guideline2013.pdf). Available at: [http://www.childhealthbc.ca/sites/default/files/BCCH\\_ED\\_Sedation%20-%20Procedural%20Sedation%20and%20Analgesia%20Guideline%202013.pdf](http://www.childhealthbc.ca/sites/default/files/BCCH_ED_Sedation%20-%20Procedural%20Sedation%20and%20Analgesia%20Guideline%202013.pdf).
3. Krauss BS, Krauss BA, Green SM. Procedural sedation and analgesia in children. N Engl J Med. 2014; 371(1):91.
4. Mallory MD, Travers C, McCracken CE, Hertzog J, Cravero JP. Upper Respiratory Infections and Airway Adverse Events in Pediatric Procedural Sedation. Pediatrics. 2017; 140(1).
5. Practice Guidelines for Preoperative Fasting and the Use of Pharmacologic Agents to Reduce the Risk of Pulmonary Aspiration: Application to Healthy Patients Undergoing Elective Procedures: An Updated Report by the American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Preoperative Fasting and the Use of Pharmacologic Agents to Reduce the Risk of Pulmonary Aspiration. Anesthesiology. 2017; 126(3):376-393.
6. Cote CJ, Wilson S, American Academy Of P, American Academy Of Pediatric D. Guidelines for Monitoring and Management of Pediatric Patients Before, During, and After Sedation for Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures: Update 2016. Pediatrics. 2016; 138(1).
7. Practice Guidelines for Moderate Procedural Sedation and Analgesia 2018: A Report by the American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Moderate Procedural Sedation and Analgesia, the American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons, American College of Radiology, American Dental Association, American Society of Dentist Anesthesiologists, and Society of Interventional Radiology. Anesthesiology. 2018; 128(3):437-479.
8. Hoffman GM, Nowakowski R, Troshynski TJ, Berens RJ, Weisman SJ. Risk reduction in pediatric procedural sedation by application of an American Academy of Pediatrics/American Society of Anesthesiologists process model. Pediatrics. 2002; 109(2):236-243.
9. Havidich JE, Beach M, Dierdorf SF et al. Preterm Versus Term Children: Analysis of Sedation/Anesthesia Adverse Events and Longitudinal Risk. Pediatrics. 2016; 137(3):e20150463.
10. Ramsay MA, Savege TM, Simpson BR, Goodwin R. Controlled sedation with alphaxalone-alphadolone. Br Med J. 1974; 2(5920):656-659.
11. Chernik DA, Gillings D, Laine H, et al. Validity and reliability of the Observer's Assessment of Alertness/Sedation Scale: study with intravenous midazolam. J Clin Psychopharmacol. 1990; 10(4):244-251.
12. Sadhasivam S, Ganesh A, Robison A, Kaye R, Watcha MF. Validation of the bispectral index monitor for measuring the depth of sedation in children. Anesth Analg. 2006; 102(2):383-388.
13. Malviya S, Voepel-Lewis T, Tait AR et al. Depth of sedation in children undergoing computed tomography: validity and reliability of the University of Michigan Sedation Scale (UMSS). Br J Anaesth. 2002; 88(2):241-245.
14. Dennhardt N, Arndt S, Beck C, et al. Effect of age on Narcotrend Index monitoring during sevoflurane anesthesia in children below 2 years of age. Paediatr Anaesth. 2018; 28(2):112-119.
15. Ballantyne M, Stevens B, McAllister M, Dionne K, Jack A. Validation of the premature infant pain profile in the clinical setting. Clin J Pain. 1999; 15(4):297-303.

16. Merkel SI, Voepel-Lewis T, Shayevitz JR, Malviya S. The FLACC: a behavioral scale for scoring postoperative pain in young children. *Pediatr Nurs.* 1997; 23(3):293-297.
17. O'Rourke D. The measurement of pain in infants, children, and adolescents: from policy to practice. *Phys Ther.* 2004; 84(6):560-570.
18. Cote CJ. Pediatric Anesthesia. In: Miller RD (Ed). *Miller's Anesthesia* 8th ed. Elsevier; 2014, 2757-2798.
19. Khurmi N, Patel P, Kraus M, Trentman T. Pharmacologic Considerations for Pediatric Sedation and Anesthesia Outside the Operating Room: A Review for Anesthesia and Non-Anesthesia Providers. *Paediatr Drugs.* 2017; 19(5):435-446.
20. Pacheco GS, Ferayorni A. Pediatric procedural sedation and analgesia. *Emerg Med Clin North Am.* 2013; 31(3):831-852.
21. Mahmoud M, Mason KP. A forecast of relevant pediatric sedation trends. *Curr Opin Anaesthesiol.* 2016; 29(1):56-67.
22. Alletag MJ, Auerbach MA, Baum CR. Ketamine, propofol, and ketofol use for pediatric sedation. *Pediatr Emerg Care.* 2012; 28(12):1391-1395; quiz 1396-1398.
23. Shi J, Li A, Wei Z, et al. Ketamine versus ketamine pluses atropine for pediatric sedation: A meta-analysis. *Am J Emerg Med.* 2018.
24. THE SOCIETY FOR PEDIATRIC SEDATION-SEDATION PROVIDER COURSE. [http://www.pedsedation.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/SPS\\_Primer\\_on\\_Pediatric\\_Sedation.pdf](http://www.pedsedation.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/SPS_Primer_on_Pediatric_Sedation.pdf).
25. Grunwell JR, Travers C, Stormorken AG, et al. Pediatric Procedural Sedation Using the Combination of Ketamine and Propofol Outside of the Emergency Department: A Report From the Pediatric Sedation Research Consortium. *Pediatr Crit Care Med.* 2017; 18(8):356-363.
26. Parashchanka A, Schelfout S, Coppens M. Role of novel drugs in sedation outside the operating room: dexmedetomidine, ketamine and remifentanil. *Curr Opin Anaesthesiol.* 2014; 27(4):442-447.
27. Jannu V, Mane RS, Dhorigol MG, Sanikop CS. A comparison of oral midazolam and oral dexmedetomidine as premedication in pediatric anesthesia. *Saudi J Anaesth.* 2016; 10(4):390-394.
28. Sun Y, Lu Y, Huang Y, Jiang H. Is dexmedetomidine superior to midazolam as a premedication in children? A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Paediatr Anaesth.* 2014; 24(8):863-874.
29. Sulton C, McCracken C, Simon HK, et al. Pediatric Procedural Sedation Using Dexmedetomidine: A Report From the Pediatric Sedation Research Consortium. *Hosp Pediatr.* 2016; 6(9):536-544.
30. Kost S RA. Procedural Sedation and Analgesia in the Pediatric Emergency Department: A Review of Sedative Pharmacology. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpem.2010.08.002>.
31. Cramton RE, Gruchala NE. Managing procedural pain in pediatric patients. *Curr Opin Pediatr.* 2012; 24(4):530-538.
32. Ramalho CE, Bretas PMC, Schwartsman C, Reis AG. Sedation and analgesia for procedures in the pediatric emergency room. *J Pediatr (Rio J).* 2017; 93(1):2-18.
33. Manyande A, Cyna AM, Yip P, Chooi C, Middleton P. Non-pharmacological interventions for assisting the induction of anaesthesia in children. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2015; (7):CD006447.