

Pediatric Non-Traumatic Extremity Pain/Swelling

For pain, swelling, or other non-traumatic problem of an extremity; includes rashes and non-traumatic bleeding (e.g., cellulitis)

History

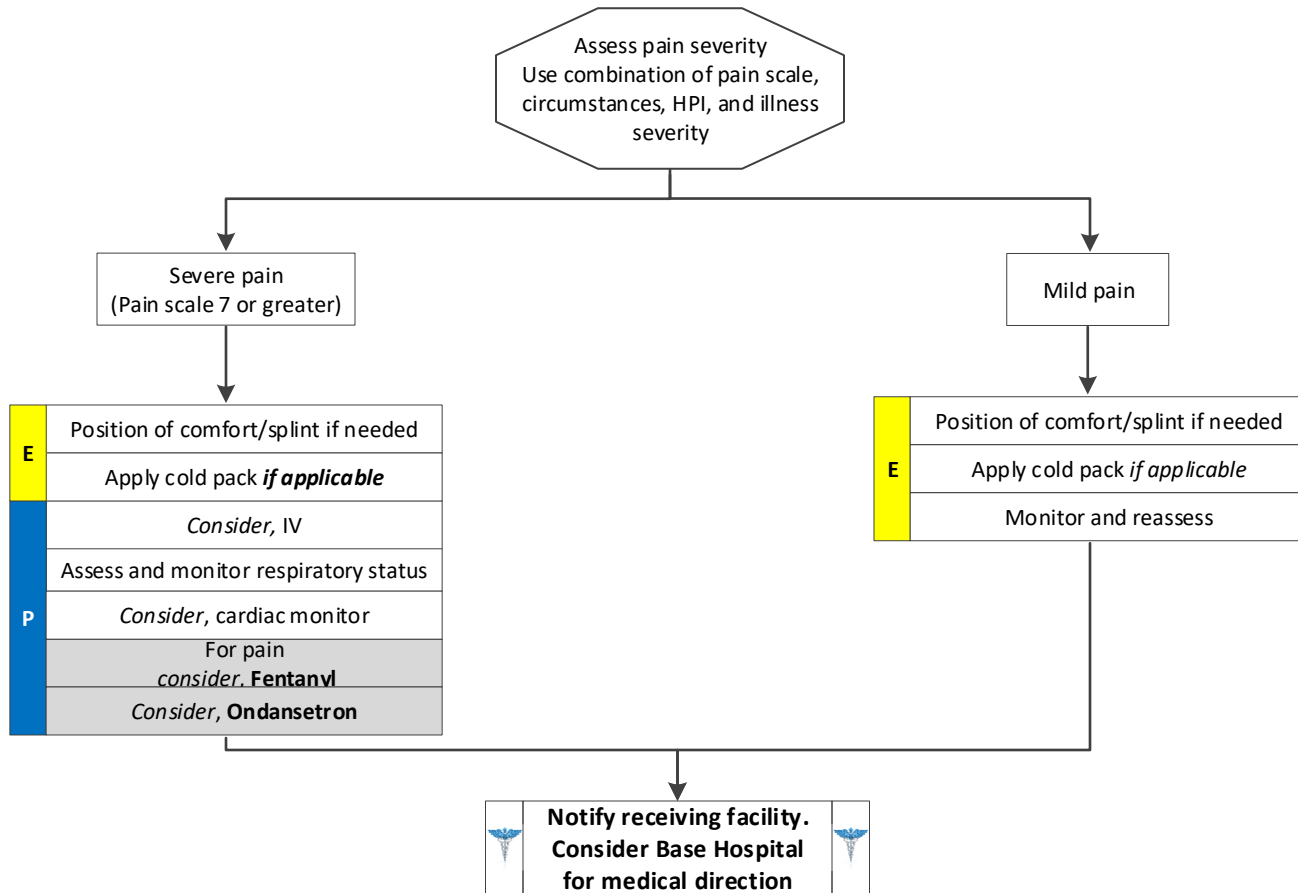
- Age
- Location and duration
- Severity (0–10 scale)
- Past medical history
- Pregnancy status
- Drug allergies and medications

Signs and Symptoms

- Severity (pain scale)
- Quality (e.g., sharp, dull, or stabbing)
- Radiation
- Relation to movement or respiration
- Increased with palpation of area

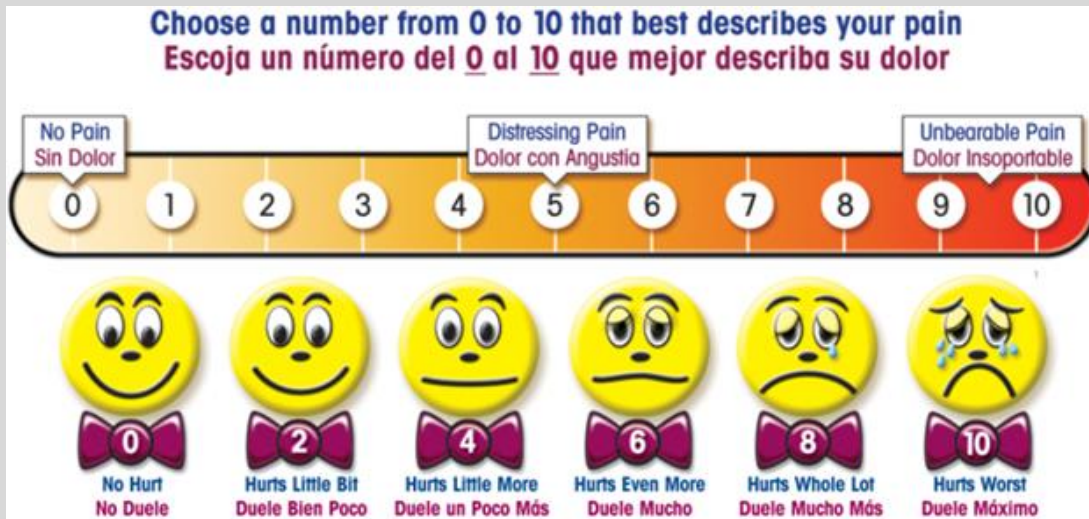
Differential

- Arthritis
- Deep venous thrombosis
- Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis (JRA)/septic joint
- Back pain/sciatica
- Bursitis
- Tendonitis
- Pain in limb, not otherwise specified
- Cellulitis



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FLACC Scale		0	1	2
1	Face	No particular expression or smile	Occasional grimace or frown, withdrawn, disinterested, worried look to face, eyebrows lowered, eyes partially closed, cheeks raised, mouth pursed	Frequent to constant frowning, clenched jaw, quivering chin, deep furrows on forehead, eyes closed, mouth opened, deep lines around nose/lips
2	Legs	No particular expression or smile	Uneasy, restless, tense, increased tone, rigidity, intermittent flexion/extension of limbs	Kicking or legs drawn up, hypertonicity, exaggerated flexion/extension of limbs, tremors
3	Activity	No particular expression or smile	Squirming, shifting, back and forth, tense, hesitant to move, guarding, pressure on body part	Arched, rigid, or jerking, fixed position, rocking, side to side head movement, rubbing of body part
4	Cry	No particular expression or smile	Moans or whimpers, occasional cries, sighs, occasional complaint	Crying steadily, screams, sobs, moans, grunts, frequent complaints
5	Consolability	No particular expression or smile	Reassured by occasional touching, hugging, or talking to, distractible	Difficult to console or comfort

Pearls

- Pain severity (0 – 10 scale) shall be recorded before and after all BLS pain control measures and ALS pain medication delivery. Monitor blood pressure and respirations closely as pain control medications may cause hypotension or respiratory distress.
- FLACC scale is intended for patients under 12 months of age.
- Patients may display a wide variation of response to opioid pain medication (Fentanyl). Consider the patient’s age, weight, clinical condition, other recent drugs, or alcohol and prior exposure to opiates when determining initial dosing.
- Minimal doses of opioids may cause respiratory depression in those patients who weigh less.
- It is strongly recommended that vascular access be established for patients who receive IM or IN medication.
- Have Naloxone available to reverse respiratory depression should it occur.

Pediatric Medical Treatment Protocols