The Sleepy Child

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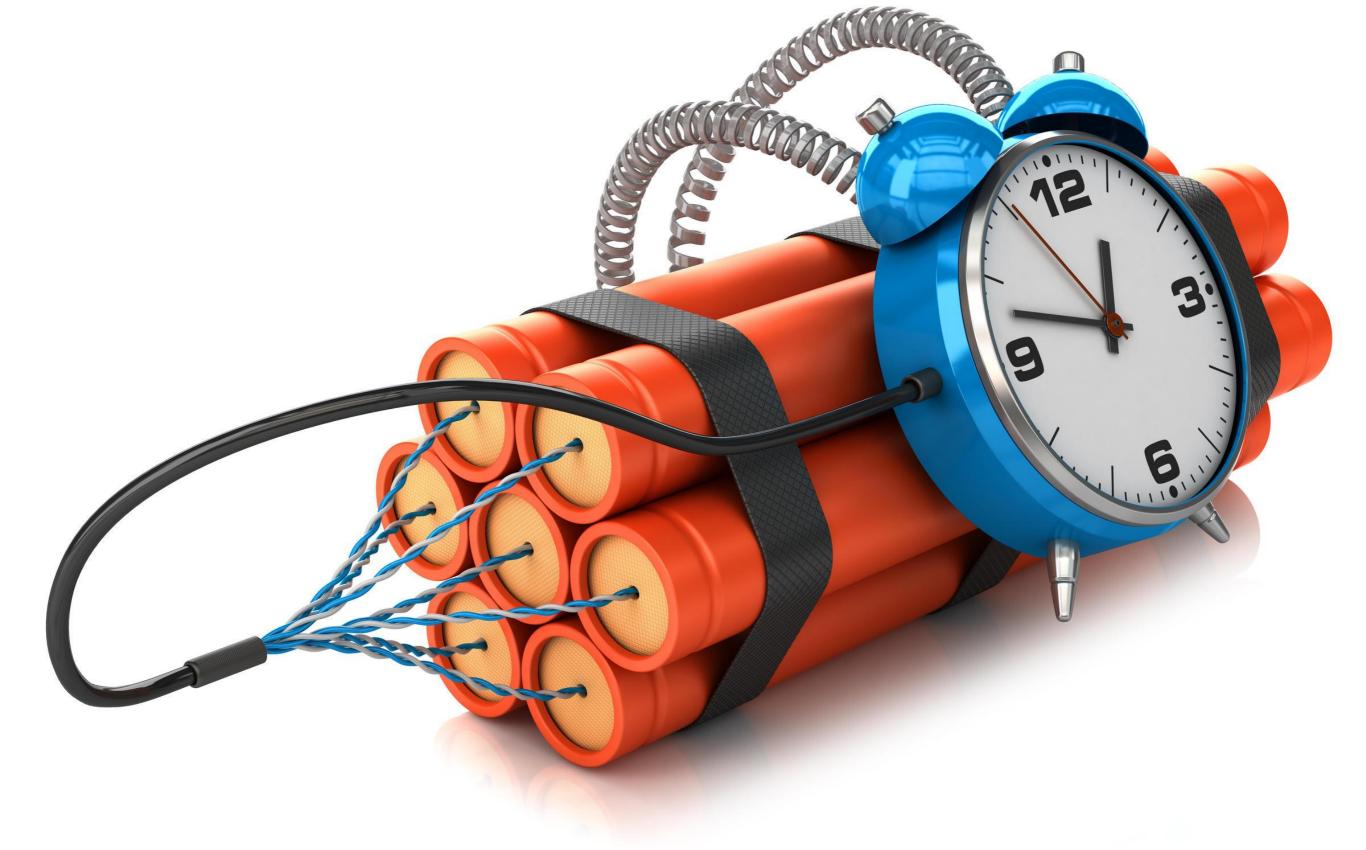


No Disclosures



Chief Complaint: Sleepy

What is an abnormally sleepy child?



The Differential Diagnosis

AEIOU TIPS - Causes of Altered Mental Status

- A Alcohol, Acidosis, Ammonia, Arrhythmia
- E Electrolytes, Endocrine, Epilepsy
- Infection
- O Overdose, Oxygen, Opiates
- U Uremia
- T Temperature, Trauma, Thiamine
- Insulin (hypoglycemia)
- P Psychiatric, Poisoning
- **S** Stroke, Seizure, Syncope, Space Occupying Lesions, Shunt (VP) Malfunction, SAH



agrepmed

AEIOU TIPS - PEM version

- Acidosis, ammonia
- Endocrine
- Infection, intussusception
- Overdose, oxygen

- Trauma, toxic ingestion, temperature
- Insulin
- Psych
- Seizure, Sepsis

• Uremia

"What the eye doesn't see and the mind doesn't know, doesn't exist"

D.H. Lawrence

The "I"s have it....

- Injury
- Infection
- Ingestion
- Ictal (Seizure)
- Intussusception
- Insulin (hypo- and hyperglycemia)/ Inborn Errors

Case #1 – Lethargic baby

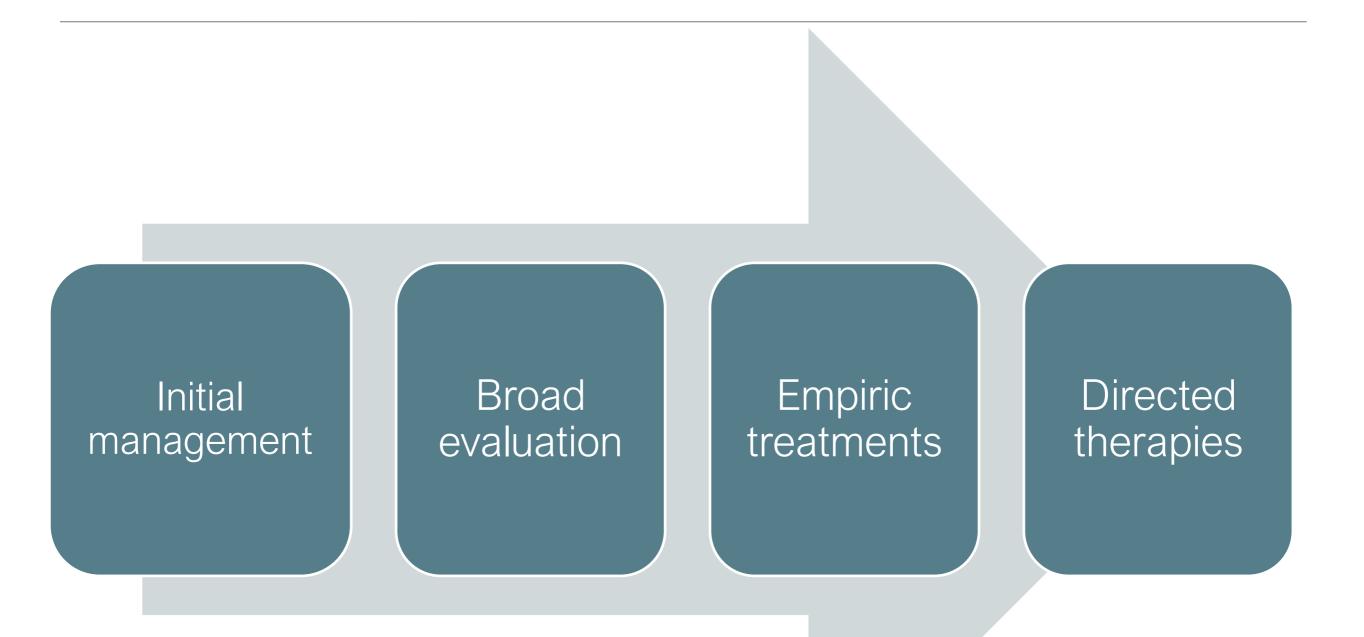
- CC: 6 mo male with lethargy
- 35.7°C (rectal), P 167, RR 34, BP 130/84, 98% RA
- possible ingestion 2h prior
- Since waking from nap, vomiting and difficulty breathing

Case #1 – Lethargic baby

• What are you going to do?



General approach to pediatric ALOC



Toxicologic exposures











Ethanol

Altered mental status, hypothermia, hypoglycemia

Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)

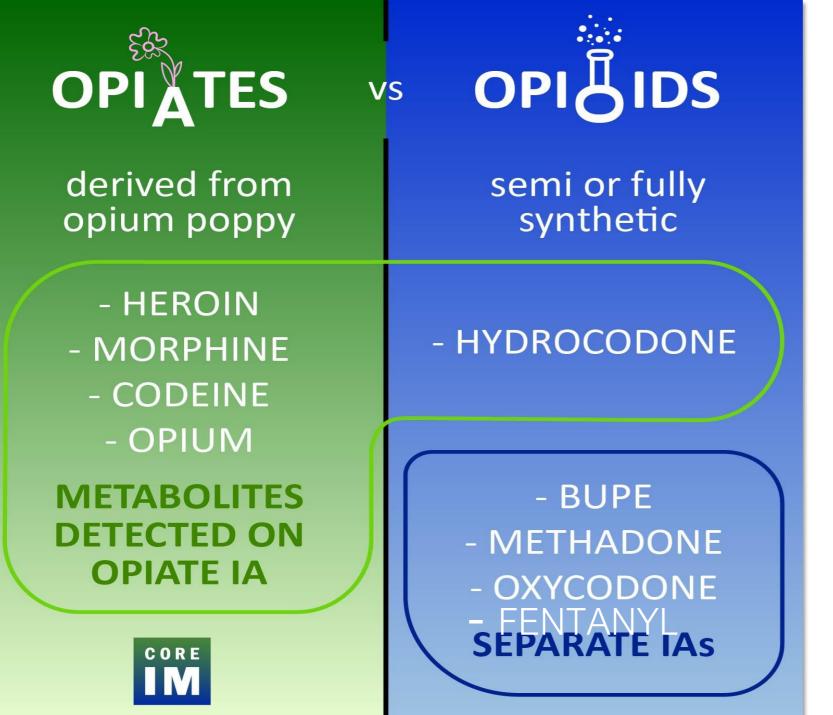
Hypotonia, ataxia, tachycardia, hypoventilation



Imidazolines

Hypotension, bradycardia, miosis

Urine Drug Screen: Opioids

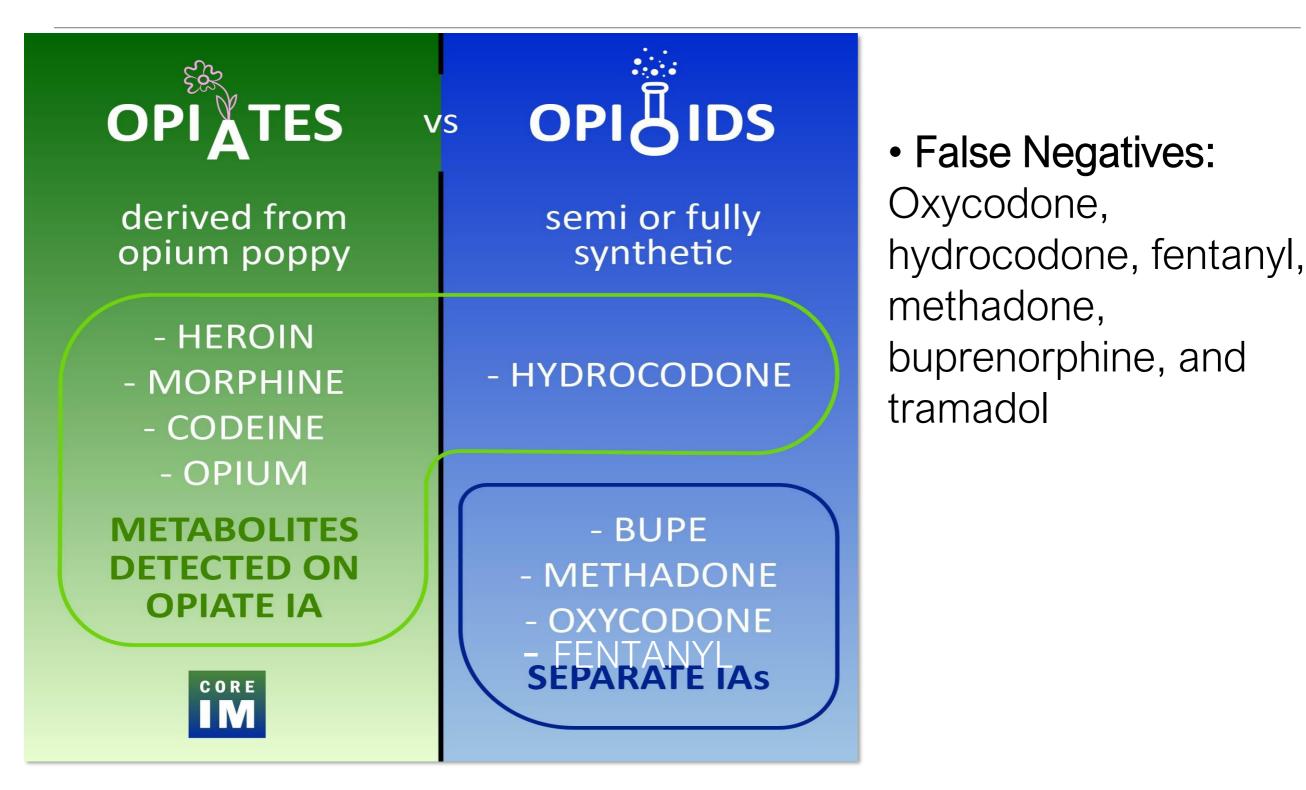


(Immunoassay): Detects <u>natural opiates</u> (morphine, codeine, heroin metabolite 6-MAM)

UDS for Opioids

San Francisco Division at UC San Francisco Medical Center

Urine Drug Screen: Opioids



San Francisco Division at UC San Francisco Medical Center

Case #1 - Lethargic baby – WHAT IF...

• Initial fingerstick 43

Would this change anything?



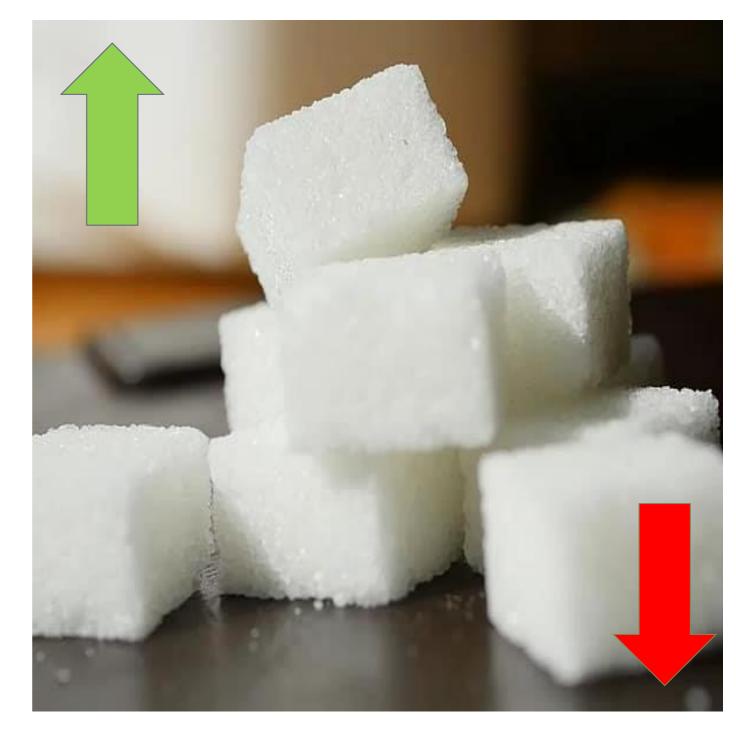
Dextrose

- Ill patients with depressed mental status are hypoglycemic until proven otherwise
- Treat for BS 50

- Rule o 50
 - D₁₀ 5 ml/kg (age < 1 year)
 - D₂₅ 2 ml/kg (age 1 8 year)
 - D₅₀ 1 ml/kg _(age > 8 year)



Insulin and Inborn Errors of Metabolism



"Digi"tube

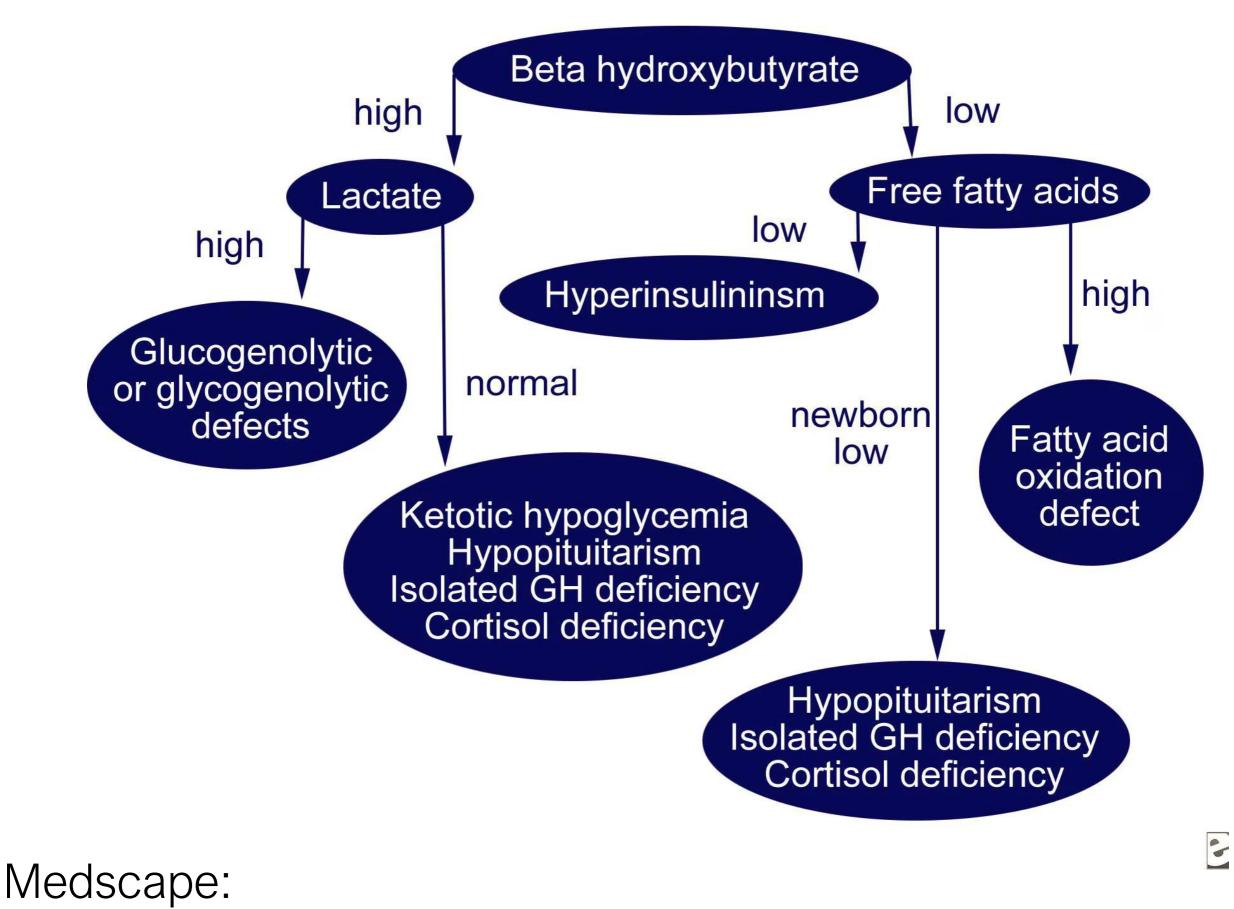
- Urine organic acids
- Plasma amino acids
- Acyl carnitine profile
- Lactate
- Pyruvate
- Insulin



Cortisol



Best obtained <u>prior</u> to correcting derangement... but <u>don't delay treatment!</u>



Pediatric hypoglycemia, interpretation of the critical sample

CASE: 4 year 9 presents to ED

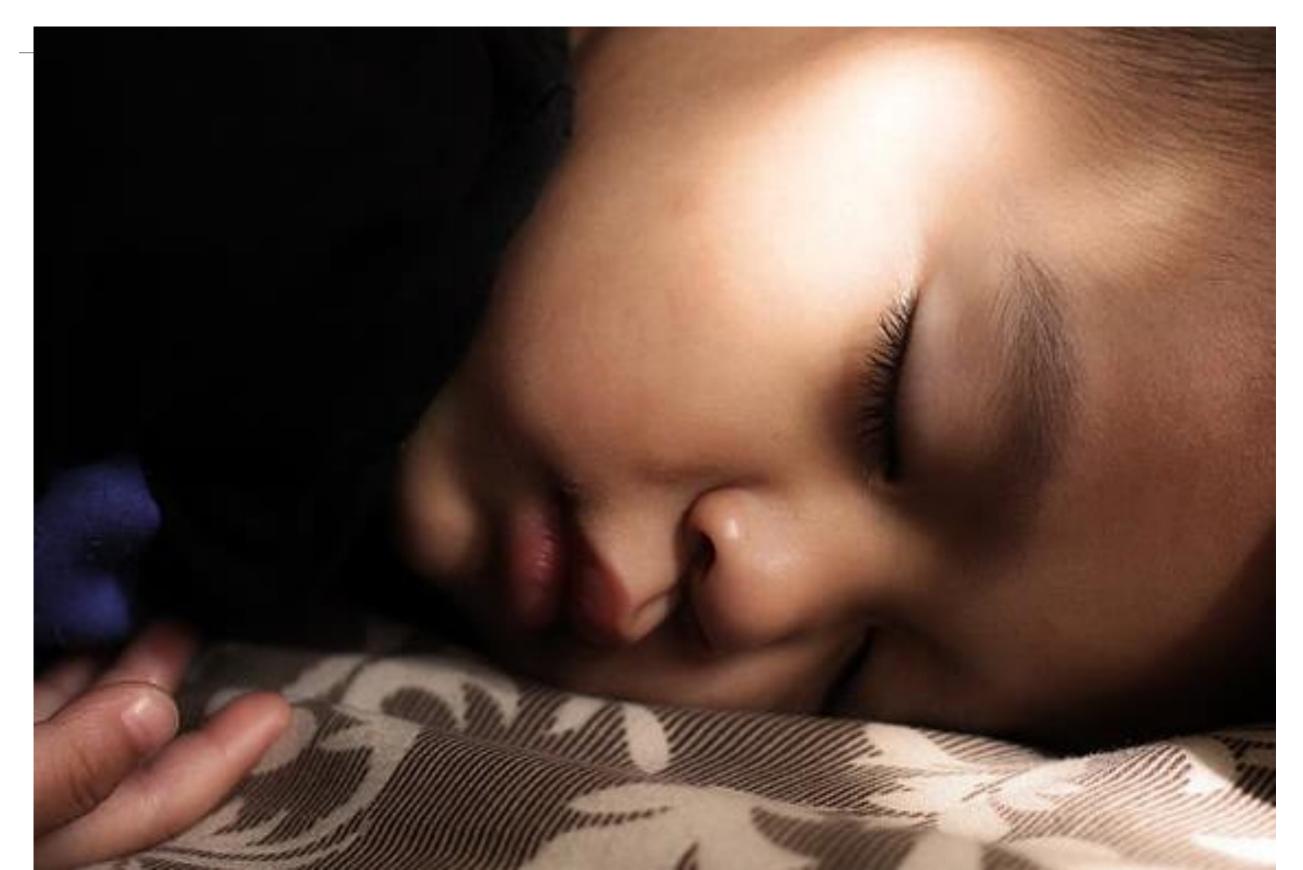
- Vomiting and "low blood sugar"
 - Thin and pale
 - Decreased level of alertness
- FS = 38
- ROS:
 - Neg: fever, diarrhea, ingestions, trauma
- Fam Hx: neg

CASE: Ketotic hypoglycemia

- Present: toddlers with lethargy or seizures after prolonged fast
- Inadequate gluconeogenesis
- Diagnosis of exclusion
- ED management: "digi"tube before glucose, IVF, dextrose
- Outgrow by 3rd or 4th grade



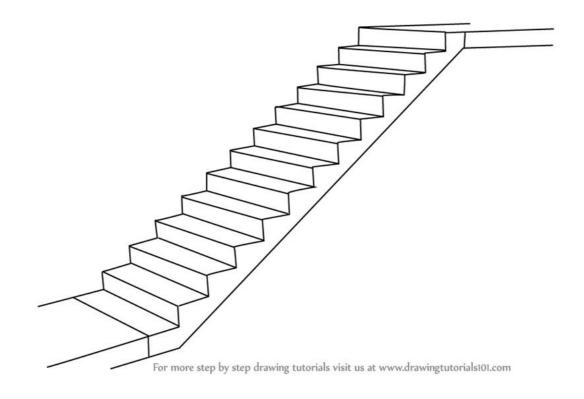
Back to the case...



- Fingerstick actually 104
- Initial lab results normal except for Hgb 8.3 with normal MCV
- Physical exam revealed ecchymosis on the chest just below the left nipple

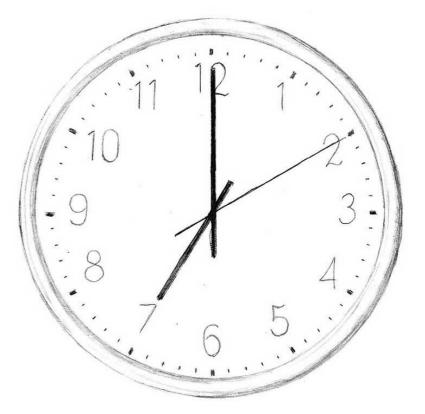
Would this change anything?





Non-accidental trauma

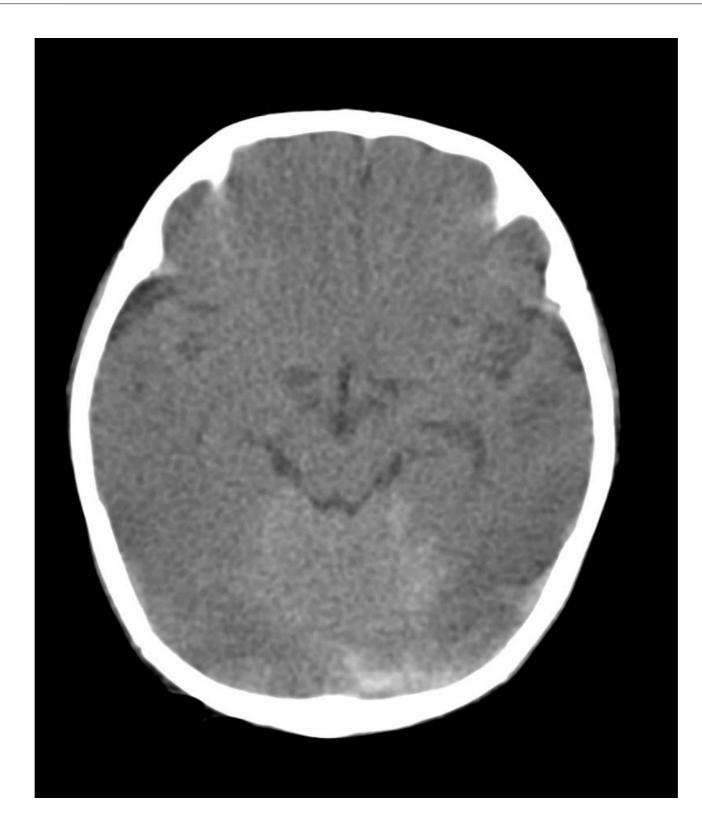




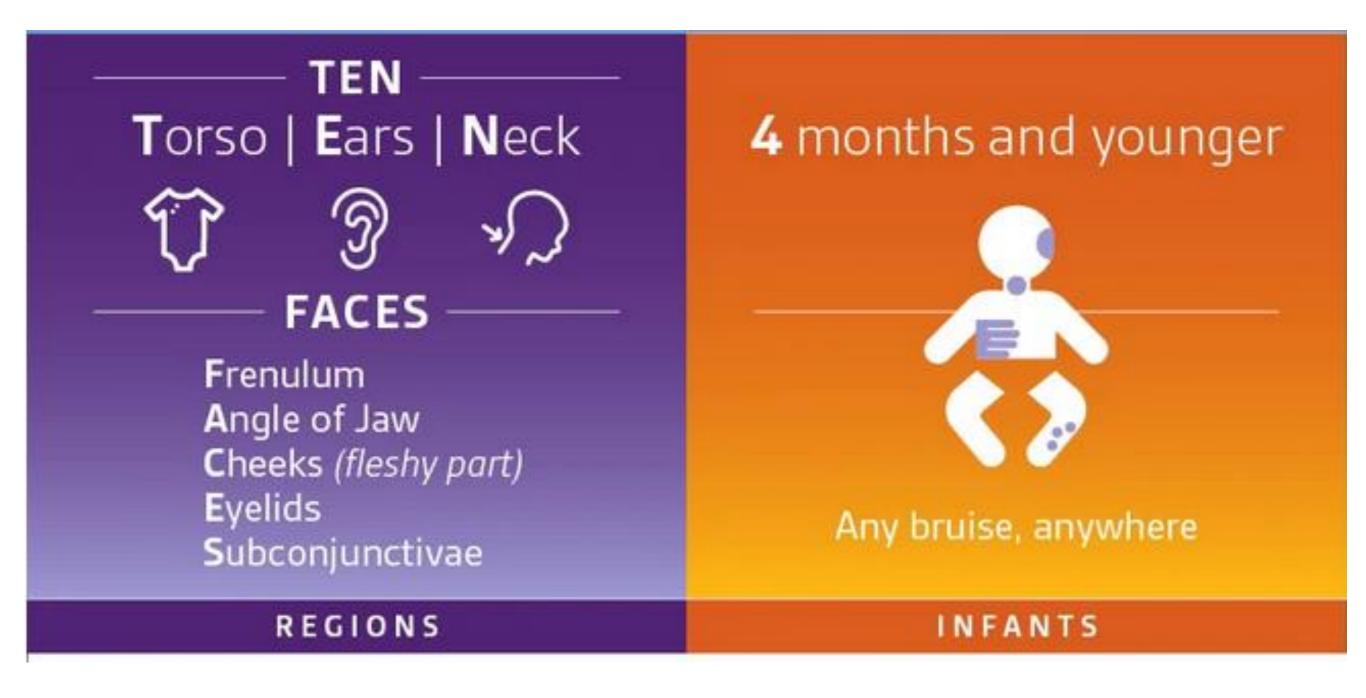
Abusive head trauma in infants

- Infants < 12 mos of age experience a disproportionately high victimization rate
- ED visits may represent opportunities to screen for and recognize abuse
 - Letson et al, rates of missed abusive head trauma at 4 pediatric centers remained unchanged from 1999 to 2016 (31%)
- Standard screening protocols using clinical decision rules (e.g., TEN-4-FACESp) can be helpful

5 mo vomiting and lethargy

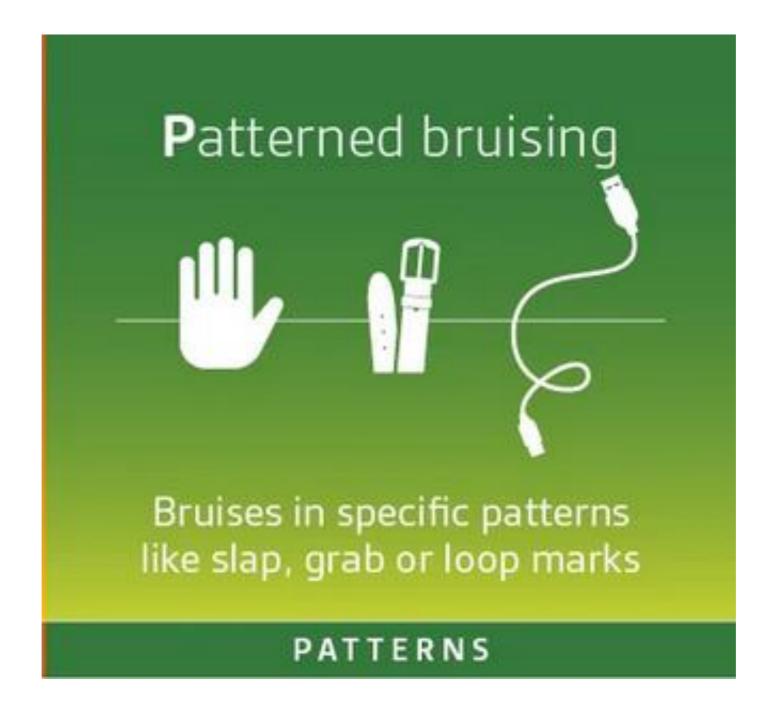


CDR for Bruising: TEN-4 FACESp



Pierce, MC et al. 2010; Pierce, MC et al 2021

CDR for Bruising: TEN-4 FACESp



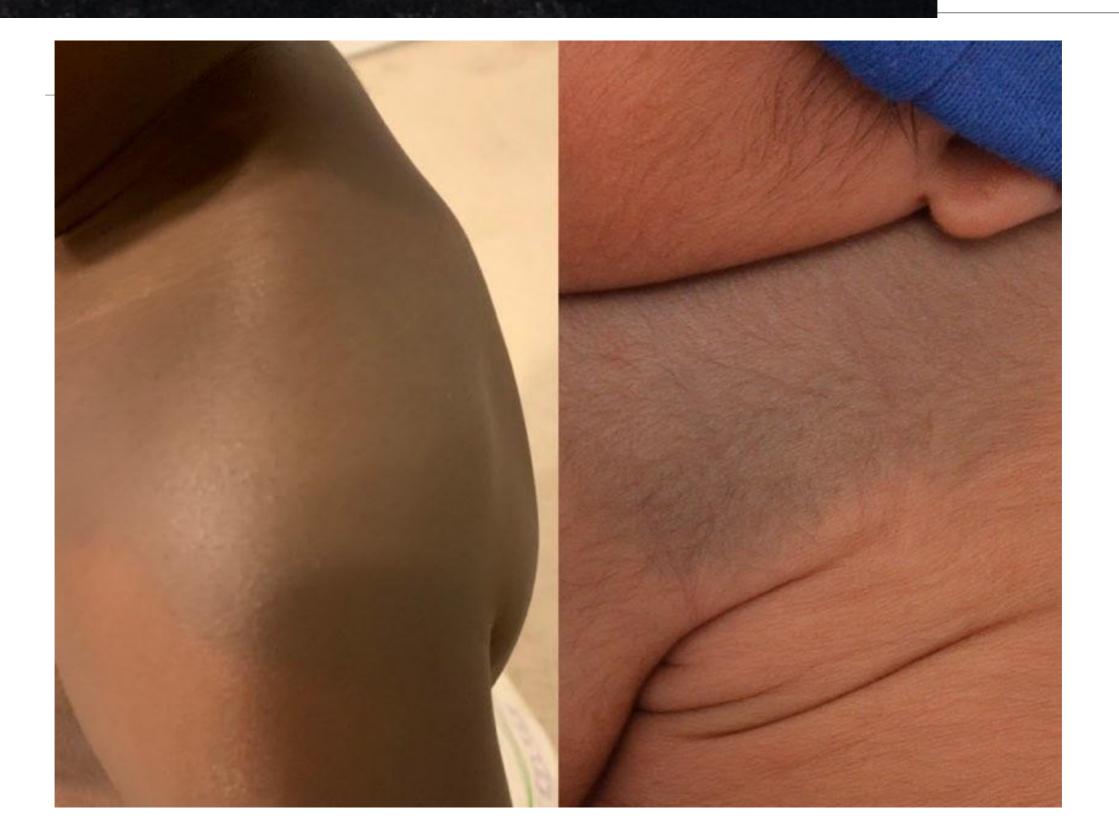
Pierce, MC et al. 2010; Pierce, MC et al 2021

BROWN SKIN MATTERS



ERYTHEMA MULTIFORME

BROWN SKIN MATTERS



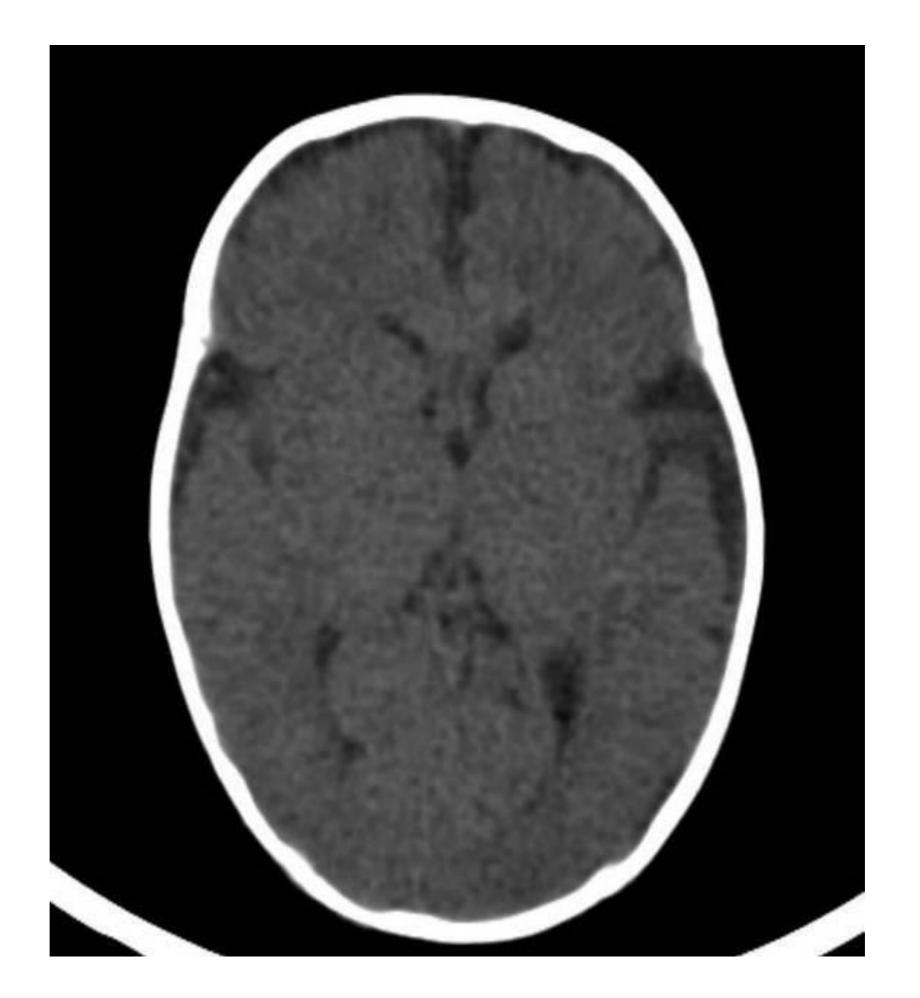
Case #1 – Lethargic baby

- Infant was accepted as a transfer to PICU
 - time spent in ED 1:51
 - CXR was negative
 - Results as infant was being moved to transport gurney
 - Procalcitonin 0.28 (< 0.26),
 - CBC: WBC 17.1, plt 594K,
 - CMP and coags nml,
 - ETOH and ASA neg
 - Rectal temp 39.3°C

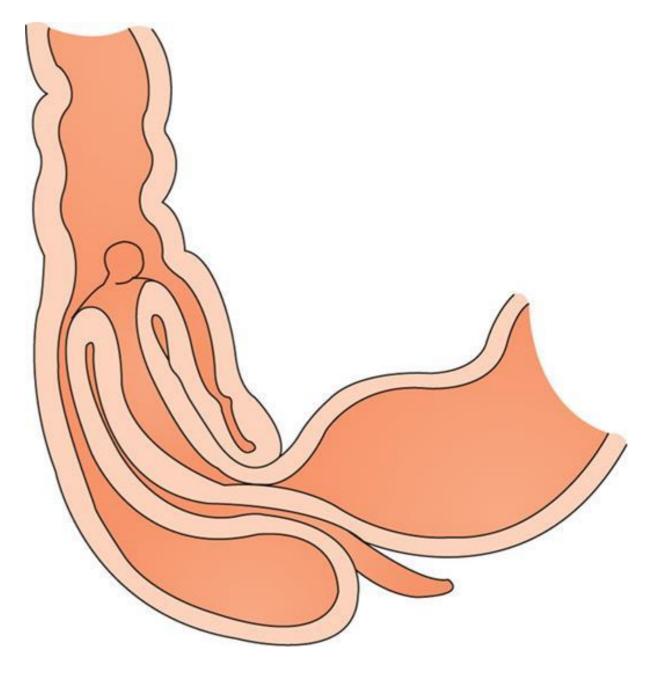
Case #1 – Lethargic baby

CC: 6mo male with lethargy; possible ingestion 2h prior

- Receiving ED: normothermic, tachycardic, hypotonic
 - Labs were repeated WBC 6.7, lactate 1.8
 - Head CT and abd US were normal, brain and spine MRI negative
 - Ceftriaxone given







Ileocolic Intussusception

The neurologic presentation of the acute abdomen

Intussusception

- Most common: ileo-colic
- 3 mo 5 yrs (peak 6-11 mo)
- Causes:
 - Idiopathic, Meckel's diverticulum, Henoch-Scholein purpura, polyps, tumors
- 20% ALOC

Point-of-care Ultrasound

Riera A, et al. Diagnosis of intussusception by physician novice sonographers in the emergency department. Ann. Emerg. Med. 2012;60(3):264-268.

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What if <u>No</u> Ultrasound???

Do not use with Gastric Specimens

395264-AB EXPIRES

Coulter, Inc. 92835

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Guaiac Testing

Losek JD. Intussusception and the diagnostic value of testing stool for occult blood. Am. J. Emerg. Med. 1991;9(1):1-3.

Plain Radiography

supine 4/66kv R

Roskind CG, et al. Accuracy of Plain Radiographs to Exclude the Diagnosis of Intussusception. *Pediatr. Emerg. Care* 2012;28(9):855-858.



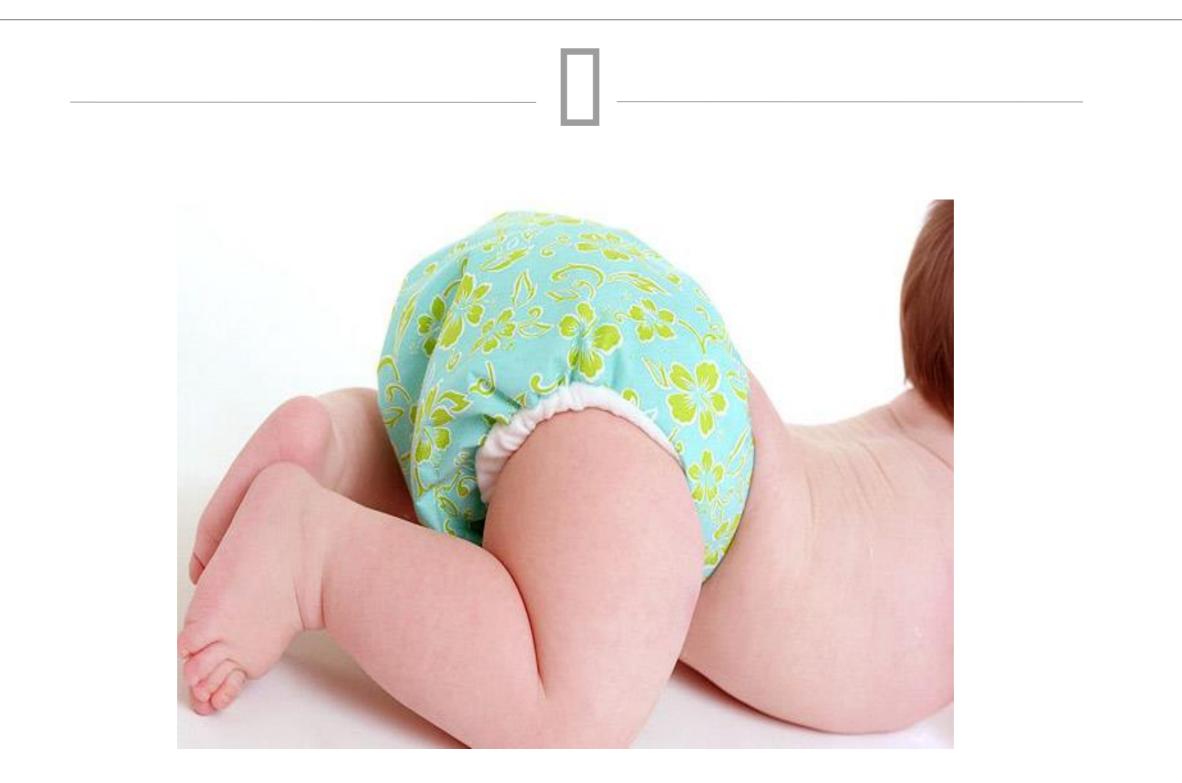
Workup negative

Case #1 – Lethargic baby

CC: 6mo male with lethargy; possible ingestion 2h prior

- PICU, repeat procalcitonin > 100 and infant's blood culture returned + for GBS
 - S/p 15 days of ampicillin, discharged in good condition

Bottom line?



The "I"s have it....

- Injury
- Infection
- Ingestion
- Ictal (Seizure)
- Intussusception
- Insulin (hypo- and hyperglycemia)/ Inborn Errors

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Thank you...

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