### Inclusion Criteria:
- Children with sickle cell disease
- New pulmonary infiltrate on CXR, involving at least one complete lung segment, excludingatelectasis

### Assessment
- Admit to 5S or PICU
- NPO
- History and physical with focus on pulmonary exam
- Vitals, accurate height and weight
- Strict I/O: Daily Weight
- O2 saturation
- Diagnostics:
  - CBC with retic, CMP with LDH, STAT type and screen, Hgb electrophoresis
  - Consider VBG for significant respiratory distress
  - CXR 2 view
  - Blood culture if fever >38, elevated WBC
  - VRP if URI symptoms

### Interventions
- Stat Hematology consult (if not admitted to Hematology service)
- Pulmonary consult
- Notify apheresis team as soon as possible during working hours if anticipated procedure
- Consult PICU for possible apheresis catheter placement
- Oxygen to keep O2 sat >=94%
- Maintenance IV fluids
- Antibiotics: ceftriaxone and azithromycin
- Pain medication: toradol
- Cardiac monitoring
- Simple Transfusion of PRBCs to **max** Hgb = 10 gm/dl
- Repeat CXR, CBC stat if worsening respiratory symptoms/increased oxygen requirements
- Consider exchange transfusion (see order set) if:
  - initial Hgb >= 10 gm/dl
  - worsening respiratory symptoms
  - worsening radiological findings (CXR), despite simple transfusion and supportive care
- Albuterol Q4hr, Chest PT after each treatment. Use Vest if pt > 10 kg
- Incentive Spirometry for pts >= 5yrs, every 2 hrs while awake - use bubbles or pinwheel if pt < 5 yrs or unable to do IS

### Further Recommendations
- Consider furosemide for s/s of fluid overload
- Consider systemic steroid if wheezing
- Cardiology evaluation with Echo and EKG
- Keep Hgb > 9 gm/dl for 2-3 months post d/c

### Discharge Criteria
- Afebrile > 24 hrs
- Baseline oxygen requirement; improved respiratory symptoms
- On oral antibiotics
- Stable Hgb
- Adequate pain control on oral medication
- Adequate oral intake
- Catch up vaccines, specifically pneumovax (every 5 yrs); seasonal influenza

### Recommendations/Considerations

#### Predictors:
- Pain crisis involving chest, shoulders and back
- Post anesthesia complication
- Respiratory Infections
- On narcotics
- Asthma exacerbation

#### Considerations
- Baseline Hgb level may run low < 9gm/dl
- If suspected pulmonary embolism, obtain CT angiogram of chest
- May need more than 1 exchange transfusion if clinical findings not improving
- After recovery from acute crisis, pt should be started on hydroxyurea if not already taking; optimize dose
- History of more than 1 acute chest crisis, consider chronic transfusion protocols to keep HgbS < 25%
- If recurrent crises, consider BMT if match available
- Monitor for RV and/or pulmonary hypertension
- If continued worsening despite above interventions, will need respiratory support, including non-invasive ventilation, intubation, INO, or ECMO
- Apheresis team hours 7a-7p weekdays, 8a-8p weekends (see call schedule on PAWS)

### Patient/Parent or Caregiver Education
- Catch up vaccines, specifically pneumovax (every 5 yrs); seasonal influenza
- Asthma education/AAP if has evidence of asthma

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Reassess the appropriateness of Care Guidelines as condition changes and 24 hrs after admission. This guideline is a tool to aid clinical decision making. It is not a standard of care. The physician should deviate from the guideline when clinical judgment so indicates.
References

Acute Chest Syndrome Care Guideline


