Use and effect of paediatric life support skills for paediatric arrest

EDITOR.—The article on use and effect of paediatric life support skills for paediatric arrest in the Accident and Emergency (A&E) department has three conclusions: (1) the poor outcome, well supported in the literature; (2) advanced life support training in the receiving hospital has not improved the outcome; and (3) the timing of initiation of life support is a critical factor affecting outcome.

A large recent study of children presenting with anaphylaxis and without a cardiac output found that good prognostic indicators included a short time between arrest and arrival at hospital, a cardiac output at presentation, and a short duration of resuscitation in the A&E department (two or fewer doses of adrenaline or resuscitated within 20 minutes).

Training of pre-hospital personnel in life support thus would seem indicated, but this must highlight the importance of not unduly delaying resuscitation by untimely out of hospital interventions.

Owing to the poor outcome of paediatric cardiology arrests, courses such as the Advanced Paediatric Life Support (APLS) and the Paediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) have been developed, focusing on structured intervention in critically ill children with emphasis on early recognition and aggressive management to prevent cardiac arrest. The teaching, however, is aimed at hospital personnel so the Advanced Life Support Group (ALSG) have now also developed the Pre-hospital Paediatric Life Support (PHPLS) course, specifically designed to allow the continuity of care from the pre-hospital arena to the A&E department. It uses most of the core material of APLS but incorporates specific pre-hospital problems with emphasis on prompt transportation to hospital. The standard is comparable to APLS and it is suitable for any doctors, paramedics, and nurses working with critically ill children outside hospital. Further information can be obtained from Sue Wieteska, National Coordinator, ALSG, Second Floor, The Dock Office, Salford Quays, Manchester M5 2X8.

IAN MACONNOCHIE
St Mary's Hospital, Pread Street, London W2 1NW

FIONA JEWKES
Cardiff Royal Infirmary, Newport Road, Cardiff CF2 1SZ

Accidental digital injection of adrenaline from an autoinjector device

EDITOR.—We managed a 39 year old day care assistant recently with accidental digital injection of adrenaline from an autoinjector device. He had opened the device mistaking it for a pen. He came to us with the device still impaled in his right index finger!

From our experience with this case, we find that it is better to use saline or a clear antiseptic solution to prepare the skin than use Betadine. The latter stains the skin and interferes with the observation of reversal of skin pallor seen within a few minutes after phenolamine injection.

We gave a digital block with 1% lignocaine to extract the needle of the device from the right palmar surface of his right index finger and then infiltrated his finger pulp space (at the site of impalement) with phenolamine 1.5 mg (in increments of 0.5 mg) diluted in 1% lignocaine. The anaesthetic effect of the digital block was persistent after the vascular reactivity was restored and interfered with the study of return of sensation. In retrospect we wonder whether local infiltration of phenolamine with lignocaine by itself could have provided sufficient analgesia to remove the impaled needle and treat the injury as well.

It is interesting to note that many victims of this accidental injury have been paramedical personnel, law enforcers, and carers who have failed to recognise this device. This device is marketed as a 'dummy' and junior versions. The label on the device and the accompanying literature describes how it has to be used and it is usually dispensed with a dummy trainer. However the device looks like and can easily be mistaken for an autoinjector device.

Accidental digital injection is an avoidable injury with grievous consequences, which could possibly be prevented by appropriate modification of the external appearance/name of the autoinjector device so as to caution the unwary.

KALYAN S MURALI
NADEEM NAYEEM
Accident and Emergency Department, University Hospital, Latcham, London SE13 8LE


The author replies

I very much welcome this letter by Lee and Thomas and the finding that colleagues are indeed experiencing an increasing number of patients presenting with accidental digital injection of adrenaline from autoinjector devices. I read with interest that they have been able to successfully reverse adrenaline induced digital ischaemia with a glyceryl trinitrate patch and swab soaked with spray. Glyceryl trinitrate is believed to exert its vasodilator effect through nitric oxide stimulating an increase in cyclic guanosine monophosphate, which in turn induces smooth muscle relaxation by lowering the free calcium concentration in the cytoplasm. Therefore, any vascular muscle venous dilatation predominates over dilatation of the arterioles. Given that adrenaline causes vasoconstriction via a receptors on arterioles, a non-selective a blocker would appear more pharmacologically sound treatment option. This does not exclude glyceryl trinitrate causing vasodilation via another pathway. It is recognised that the therapeutic effect of glyceryl trinitrate topically occurs between 30–60 minutes and this would fit with their finding of vasodilation taking place within one hour. I feel however that in the cases they describe it is probable that accidental injection took place more than 24 hours from the device and therefore the adrenaline had a weaker constrictive effect, which was successfully reversed by the glyceryl trinitrate.

This problem is likely to present more frequently to accident and emergency departments and there is a need for a treatment protocol, which was one of the conclusions of my paper. Unfortunately as with many aspects of emergency medicine it does not lend itself easily to a randomised control trial being performed. From what Lee and Thomas report it may be worth trying glyceryl trinitrate if the patient presents shortly after accidental injection (within 24 hours) and is found to be intra-arterial or phenolamine is not immediately available, however if there was no therapeutic effect within 60 minutes of application of glyceryl trinitrate phenolamine must be used without delay.


Nutmeg intoxication

Erorro.—In these days of increasingly sophisticated designer drugs, policed with "zero tolerance", we wish to report a case of recreational drug ingestion involving a substance freely available in every supermarket—the spice nutmeg.