



# Collaborative Regional Benchmarking Group Sedation in Critical Care



**Aim:** To provide guidance on nursing care for the management of sedation in Critical Care patients

**Scope:** All adult patients in Critical Care

## ASSESS FOR AGITATION

2- 4 hrly minimum

- Use the Richmond Agitation and Sedation Scale (RASS) to evaluate any patient in receipt of sedation.
- Use the Critical Care Pain Observation Tool (CCPOT) for those unable to self report pain

**Treat Pain First :  
Sedation is not always routinely  
required in Critical Care patients.**

## RASS

It is a method of assessing the effectiveness of a given sedative agent on an individual patient, *not* the underlying neurological status of that patient.

- **+4 = Combative**
- **+3 = Very agitated**
- **+2 = Agitated**
- **+1 = Restless**
- **0 = Alert and calm**
- **-1 = Drowsy**
- **-2 = Light sedation**
- **-3 = Moderate sedation**
- **-4 = Deep sedation**
- **-5 = Unrouseable**

} Target Range

## STANDARD CARE

- 1 Control pain first :analgesia is first line of sedation
- 2 Optimise non-drug measures
- 3 Use the minimum sedation necessary : agree/record daily RASS target
- 4 Titration of sedation to achieve target RASS of 0 to -1 and/or daily sedation hold (Spontaneous Breathing Trial) if not contraindicated (see below)
- 5 Do not record a GCS if your patient is receiving any sedation. Use RASS instead.

## Daily Sedation Holds

- If RASS 0 to -1 may not need sedation hold as at target
- Stop sedative first, wean analgesia as needed
- DO NOT abruptly stop Clonidine
- Restart sedation at HALF the original dose and titrate

## Sedation Hold Contraindications

- Receiving neuromuscular blocking agents
- Traumatic Brain Injury with raised ICP
- FiO2 >=0.6, PEEP >=10cmH2O, prone, inverse ratio ventilation
- Un-cleared spine
- Haemodynamically unstable
- No airway personnel available
- End of life care

Please see your units full guidelines for more information