



Introducing a Child Life Specialist in the ED for procedural pain and distress management: successes and challenges



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INTRODUCTION

- Medical procedures can be a cause of pain and distress for children in the emergency department (ED).
- Non-pharmacological strategies such as preparation, comfort positions, distraction and relaxation techniques can help children cope with various stressful procedures.
- A Certified Child Life Specialist (CCLS) can facilitate these methods for pain and distress management.

OBJECTIVES

 To evaluate the impact of introducing a CCLS in the procedural care of children in the pediatric ED of a tertiary care hospital.

METHODS

- This quality improvement (QI) initiative was supported by the CHU Sainte-Justine Foundation and the hospital-wide initiative *Tout doux*, which aims to alleviate procedural pain and distress across a pediatric hospital.
- A pilot project involving the introduction of a CCLS in the ED was implanted in July 2021.
- CCLS interventions were prospectively recorded to report the number and success of strategies used, including nonpharmacological methods employed by the CCLS, over a 2month period.
- The success of pain and distress management techniques were evaluated by the CCLS.
- A qualitative survey was sent to healthcare providers.

RESULTS

- CCLS presence:
 - 40 shifts in 137 procedures for 108 patients
 - Mean age: 5.5 yo [6 months-17yo]
- First procedural experience:

45% of patients

- Procedures:
 - 34% IV insertion, 27% blood tests, 5% fx reductions, 4% sutures, 4% IM injection, 4% abscess drainage, FB removal, dressing, 23% other (including NG tube, urine catheter, etc.)
- Parental presence:
 - 96% of procedures
- Child and/or parent preparation:
 - 32% none (consulted too late), 25% demonstration with medical materials, 25% explanation of the different steps, 18% medical play, 17% scenario, 18% others (including discussion with caregivers to review strategies, patient with special needs, etc.)
 - Patients could have had multiple strategies for preparation employed.
- Distraction by the CLS for all, with the assistance of the parent in 45%
 - Active distraction (eg. electronic toys or games 42%)
 - Passive distraction (eg. video 34%, music 29%)



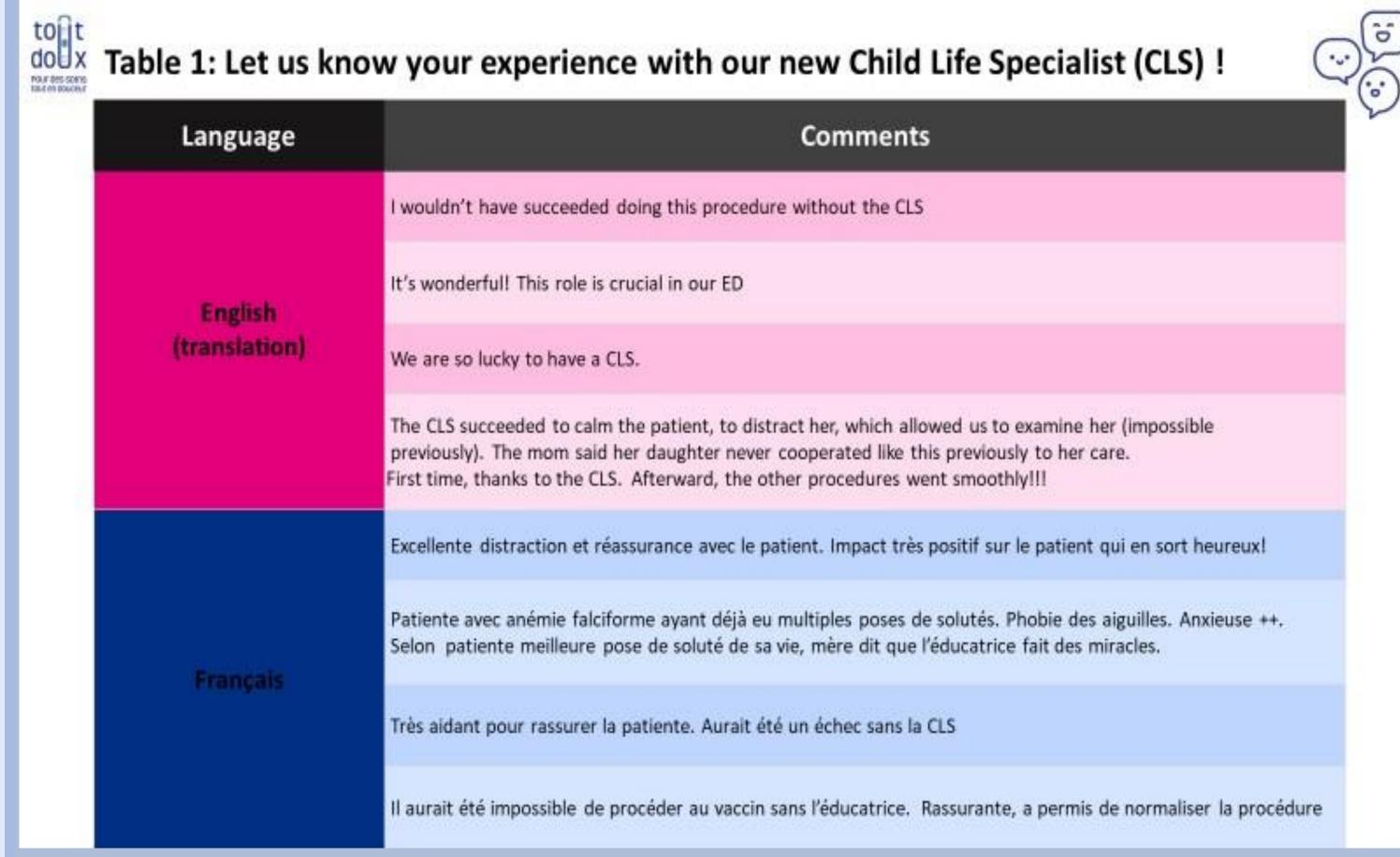




- Deep breathing: 30%
- Restrained lying position: 45% of children (only 7% required forceful restraint)
- Topical anesthetic: 23% of children undergoing venous blood draws or IV-line insertions

For 53%, the procedural pain and distress were considered by the CLS well managed. For the remaining, most procedures (59%) had had only one strategy employed.





CONCLUSION

- According to the CCLS, procedures were considered a success in term of pain and distress management in about 50% of the procedures.
- Multimodal pain and distress management techniques and earlier implication of CCLS, as a leader of good practice, should be employed to improve the results.
- The *Tout doux* QI initiative implementation in the ED also aims to improve the outcomes.





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