

PICS SG Sedation Survey

SECTION 1 - Demographic and professional information

1. What is your primary clinical job role?

- ☐ Nurse
- ☐ Doctor
- ☐ Dietician
- ☐ Physiotherapist
- ☐ Pharmacist
- ☐ Other (please specify)

2. How long have you been working in PICU?

- ☐ Less than 5 years
- ☐ 5-10 years
- ☐ More than 10 years

3. Where is the unit in which you perform your main clinical role?

- ☐ England
- ☐ Scotland
- ☐ Northern Ireland
- ☐ Ireland
- ☐ Other (please specify)

4. What type of patients does the unit in which you perform your main clinical duties care for?

- ☐ Post cardiac surgery/ medical cardiac and ECMO patients only
- ☐ General PICU patients only
- ☐ Mixed cardiac and general patients
- ☐ Neonatal intensive care
- ☐ Other (please specify)

5. In which paediatric critical care unit do you perform your main clinical duties?

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SECTION 2 - Guidelines and Scores

6. Does the unit in which you perform your main clinical duties have a written sedation guideline?

☐ Yes

☐ No

7. Is it routine practice in the unit in which you perform your main clinical duties to regularly document a sedation score such as COMFORT or COMFORT-B?

☐ Yes

☐ No

8. For standard first line sedation for invasively ventilated patients does the unit in which you usually work use:

☐ Intermittent sedation dosing

☐ Continuous sedation (infusion)

☐ Other (please specify)

SECTION 3 -Delerium Scoring

9. Does the unit in which you perform your main clinical duties utilise a scoring system to detect the presence of delerium.

☐ Yes

☐ No

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SECTION 3b Which delirium score?

10. Which scoring system is used to detect delirium?

SECTION 4 - Withdrawal and Scoring

11. Does the unit in which you perform your main clinical duties utilise a scoring system to detect the presence of 'withdrawal' from sedative or analgesic medications?

☐ Yes

☐ No

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SECTION 4b - Which withdrawal score?

12. Which scoring system for withdrawal do you use?

SECTION 5 - Sedative and analgesic agents in cardiac patients

13. Do you work in a unit that cares for patients following surgery for congenital heart defects, either as a stand-alone or mixed unit?

☐ yes

☐ no

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SECTION 5b - Sedative and analgesic agents in cardiac patients

* 14. In what percentage of children (> 3 months old) cared for on the unit in which you work with a cardiac condition (Either medical or recovery from cardiac surgery) would you estimate receive the following medications for the purpose of sedation and analgesia?

	< 5%	5-25%	26-50%	50-75%	>75%
Midazolam	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Lorazepam	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Clonidine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Morphine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Fentanyl	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Chloral Hydrate	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sedating anti-histamine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Propofol	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Dexmedetomidine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Diazepam	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Non-pharmacological methods of sedation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Physical restraint (Splints, gloves, ties)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Remifentanil	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

15. In what percentage of neonates (< 3 months) cared for on the unit in which you work with a cardiac condition (Either medical or recovery from cardiac surgery) would you estimate receive the following medications for the purpose of sedation and analgesia?

	< 5%	5-25%	26-50%	51-75%	>75%
Midazolam	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Lorazepam	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Clonidine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Morphine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Fentanyl	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Chloral Hydrate	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sedating anti-histamine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Propofol	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Dexmedetomidine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Diazepam	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Non-pharmacological methods of sedation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Physical restraint (Splints, gloves, ties)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Remifentanyl	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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SECTION 6 - Sedative and analgesic agents for general PICU patients

16. Do you work on a unit that cares for general (non-cardiac) patients? Either as a stand-alone PICU or a mixed unit?

☐ yes

☐ no

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SECTION 6b - Sedation and analgesia in general PICU patients

17. In what percentage of children (>3 months) cared for on the unit in which you work with a non-cardiac condition (either with a medical condition or recovering from general surgery) would you estimate receive the following medications for the purpose of sedation and analgesia?

	<5%	5-25%	26-50%	51-75%	> 75%
Midazolam	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Lorazepam	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Clonidine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Morphine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Fentanyl	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Chloral Hydrate	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sedating anti-histamine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Propofol	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Dexmedetomidine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Diazepam	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Non-pharmacological methods of sedation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Physical restraint (Splints, gloves, ties)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Remifentanil	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

18. In what percentage of neonates (< 3 months old) cared for on the unit in which you work with a non-cardiac condition (either with a medical condition or recovering from general surgery) would you estimate receive the following medications for the purpose of sedation and analgesia?

	< 5%	5-25%	26-50%	51-75%	> 75%
Midazolam	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Lorazepam	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Clonidine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Morphine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Fentanyl	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Chloral Hydrate	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sedating anti-histamine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Propofol	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Dexmedetomidine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Diazepam	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Non-pharmacological methods of sedation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Physical restraint (Splints, gloves, ties)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Remifentanyl	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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SECTION 7 - Equipoise and planning for future trials

19. When considering randomisation for a non-blinded, randomised controlled trial comparing sedative/analgesic agents in PICU (non-cardiac patients) aged > 3 months would you be happy to randomise:

	Yes	No
Dexmedetomidine vs midazolam	☐	☐
Clonidine vs midazolam	☐	☐
Dexmedetomidine vs clonidine	☐	☐

If yes, please state which trial would be your priority choice

20. When considering randomisation for a non-blinded, randomised controlled trial comparing sedative/analgesic agents in PICU (non-cardiac patients) aged < 3 months would you be happy to randomise:

	Yes	No
Dexmedetomidine vs midazolam	☐	☐
Clonidine vs midazolam	☐	☐
Dexmedetomidine vs clonidine	☐	☐

If yes, state which trial would be your priority choice

21. When considering randomisation for a non-blinded, randomised controlled trial of sedative agents in post cardiac surgical patients aged > 3 months would you be happy to randomise:

	yes	no
Dexmedetomidine vs midazolam	☐	☐
Clonidine vs midazolam	☐	☐
Dexmedetomidine vs clonidine	☐	☐

If yes please state which trial would be your priority choice

22. When considering randomisation for a non-blinded, randomised controlled trial of sedative agents in post cardiac surgical neonatal patients aged < 3 months would you be happy to randomise:

	yes	no
Dexmedetomidine vs midazolam	☐	☐
Clonidine vs midazolam	☐	☐
Dexmedetomidine vs clonidine	☐	☐

If yes, please state which trial would be your priority choice

23. Outcome measures – rate in terms of importance the following outcome measures when considering a trial of sedative agents in PICU



Duration of mechanical ventilation



Duration of PICU stay



Frequency/severity of iatrogenic withdrawal syndrome



Frequency/severity of delirium



PICU mortality



Hospital mortality



Target sedation level – proportion of time spent at target.



Frequency of severe adverse events related to medication



Duration of hospital stay



Neurodevelopmental outcome following PICU discharge

24. What do you think are the key barriers to the recruitment of patients into a trial assessing sedative regimens or individual agents? Why do you think that previous trials have found it difficult to recruit patients?

25. In the unit in which you work, which of the following statements most closely describes the use of dexmedetomidine?

- ☐ Not available for use
- ☐ Used with specific restrictions
- ☐ Used occasionally but without restriction
- ☐ Used frequently

26. When considering the use of midazolam in the neonatal age group, which of the following statements best matches your opinion?

- ☐ It is contraindicated
- ☐ It has a relative contraindication - I would usually avoid it
- ☐ I am happy to use it when it is required for sedation