



Triage, Stabilization and Endpoints of Resuscitation Part 2

micro drip study guide

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Analgesics and Sedatives

- Patients may require analgesics or sedatives during the triage process
 - Opioids
 - Effective
 - Easy to titrate
 - Reversible
 - Benzodiazepines
 - Caution with acepromazine, dexdomitor and ketamine



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One of the things that is often overlooked in the emergency room is the administration of analgesics or sedatives during the triage process.

This can actually be really helpful. And can actually even in patients who are unstable, can actually help you stabilize those patients because they don't have that fear response, they're not really freaking out, which is actually just consuming more oxygen.

So it can actually help them to be calm and relax, and let their body sort of stabilize itself a little bit better. So definitely something you want to think about for these patients that you're stabilizing in the ER.

So opioids are great. They are effective, they're easy to titrate, and they're reversible. All really great things and potentially unsteap patients. Benzodiazepines like diazepam or midazolam are also great. Those two in combination work really well together to provide some nice sedation.

And then I would say exercise caution with things like acepromazine, dexdomitor, or ketamine because these can have negative impacts on cardiac output, which might be detrimental to a patient that you are trying to stabilize.