#### Croup children's Hospital Clinical Practice Guideline **Exclusion Criteria Inclusion Criteria** Barking Cough and/or Symptoms consistent with 6 months to 6 years Stridor or history of another diagnosis Previously healthy Upper airway abnormality stridor with illness Signs and symptoms Hypotonia or neuromuscular consistent with croup disorder Chronic lung disease Give Dexamethasone 0.6mg/kg (max dose 16mg) PO/IV/IM **Assess Westley Croup Score and severity of illness** Severe/Life Mild Score <2 **Moderate Score 3-7** Threatening Score >8 Give Racemic Epinephrine (0.1ml/ kg nebulized solution with a Stridor at rest or maximum of 0.5mg) biphasic stridor? yes **Improved** Give Racemic Epinephrine (0.1ml/ stridor at kg nebulized solution with a rest? maximum of 0.5mg) no yes Reassess for Give additional Racemic improvement Epinephrine (0.1ml/kg nebulized solution with a maximum of 0.5mg) Stridor at rest within <1hour? Requiring epinephrine every two hours or less? Monitor for 2 hours with hourly assessments. Consider discharge if well Admit to PICU Admit to Floor appearing and tolerating PO Stridor at rest or still symptomatic? **Discharge Criteria:** PICU Admission: Minimal stridor at rest (stridor with activity Racemic Epinephrine (0.1ml/kg nebulized solution expected) with a maximum of 0.5mg) every 2 hours or less **Minimal Retractions** Toxic appearing or impending respiratory failure If not improving assess for diagnosis such as foreign Able to talk and PO without issue 2 hours since racemic epinephrine body. **Severe Disease Therapeutic Adjuncts:** Nebulized Budesonide (0.5mg/2ml) 0.5mg INH x1, if over 6 months old Racemic epinephrine q20 minutes Heliox If racemic epinephrine ineffective give IM Epinephrine (1:1000) 0.01mg/kg IM max of 0.3mg

# **Westley Croup Score**

SCORE	Stridor	Retractions	Air Entry	SaO <sub>2</sub>	Level of
			~	<92%	consciousness
0	None	None	Normal	None	Normal
1	Upon	Mild	Mild		
	agitation		Decrease		
2	At rest	Moderate	Marked		
			Decrease		
3		Severe			
4				Upon	
				agitation	
5				At rest	Decreased

### **Differential Diagnosis to Consider:**

- Retropharyngeal Abscess
- Bacterial Tracheitis
- Epiglottis
- Foreign body aspiration
- Airway Anomaly
- Asthma
- Allergic Reaction/Anaphylaxis
- GERD

Please review deep neck infection CPG if appropriate.

## **Foreign Body Consults:**

1<sup>st</sup> week of month: ENT 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> week: Ped surgery

#### References

- Petrocheilou, A., Tanou, K., Kalampouka, E., Malakasioti, G., Giannios, C., & Kaditis, A. G. (2014). Viral croup: Diagnosis and a treatment algorithm. *Pediatric Pulmonology*, *49*(5), 421–429. https://doi.org/10.1002/ppul.22993
- Çetinkaya, F., Tüfekçi, B. S., & Kutluk, G. (2004). A comparison of nebulized budesonide, and intramuscular, and oral dexamethasone for treatment of croup. *International Journal of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology*, 68(4), 453–456. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijporl.2003.11.017
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- Malhotra, A., & Krilov, L. R. (2001). Viral croup. *Pediatrics In Review*, 22(1), 5–12. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1542/pir.22.1.5">https://doi.org/10.1542/pir.22.1.5</a>
- Russell, K. F., Liang, Y., O'Gorman, K., Johnson, D. W., & Klassen, T. P. (2011). Glucocorticoids for croup. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*. https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.cd001955.pub3