

Sedation in under 19s: using sedation for diagnostic and therapeutic procedures

Clinical guideline

Published: 15 December 2010

[nice.org.uk/guidance/cg112](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg112)

Your responsibility

The recommendations in this guideline represent the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, professionals and practitioners are expected to take this guideline fully into account, alongside the individual needs, preferences and values of their patients or the people using their service. It is not mandatory to apply the recommendations, and the guideline does not override the responsibility to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual, in consultation with them and their families and carers or guardian.

Local commissioners and providers of healthcare have a responsibility to enable the guideline to be applied when individual professionals and people using services wish to use it. They should do so in the context of local and national priorities for funding and developing services, and in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity and to reduce health inequalities. Nothing in this guideline should be interpreted in a way that would be inconsistent with complying with those duties.

Commissioners and providers have a responsibility to promote an environmentally sustainable health and care system and should assess and reduce the environmental impact of implementing NICE recommendations wherever possible.

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Overview

This guideline covers the assessment, preparation, training and monitoring needed when using sedation in people aged under 19. It aims to help healthcare professionals decide when sedation is the most clinically and cost effective option for reducing pain and anxiety during operations for children and young people.

In October 2014, changes were made to the footnotes about the licensing of drugs to say that at the time of publication (December 2010), no drugs have a UK marketing authorisation specifically for sedation in all ages of infants, children and young people under 19, and to emphasise that prescribers should follow current summaries of product characteristics and seek advice if needed. In addition, appendix D was deleted.

Who is it for?

- Healthcare professionals
- Commissioners and providers
- Under 19s who are having sedation and their families and carers

Introduction

Advances in the treatment of paediatric diseases has led to an increase in the number of painful or distressing diagnostic or therapeutic procedures for which many children will need effective sedation or anaesthesia. The choice between sedation and anaesthesia will depend on the type of procedure. Some procedures are very common and healthcare providers and practitioners need to understand under which circumstances either sedation or anaesthesia is most cost effective.

In adults, many procedures can be undertaken with local anaesthesia and reassurance. In children and young people this is often not possible because the procedures are too frightening, too painful or need to be carried out in children who may be ill, in pain or have behavioural problems.

The aims of sedation during diagnostic or therapeutic procedures include reducing fear and anxiety, augmenting pain control and minimising movement. The importance of each of these aims will vary depending on the nature of the procedure and the characteristics of the patient.

There are many sedation techniques available but there is insufficient guidance on which techniques are effective and what resources, including staff training, are required to deliver them safely.

Sedation is not always effective enough and so occasionally the procedure has to be delayed until the child or young person can be anaesthetised. This may need to take place in a different healthcare setting or on another day. Consequently, sedation failure is distressing for the child or young person and also has major NHS cost implications.

Excessive sedation can cause unintended loss of consciousness and dangerous hypoxia. Planned anaesthesia, in comparison, is effective but might have resource implications.

Definitions

Age ranges

This guideline covers infants, children and young people under 19 years.

- **Infants:** children from birth to 1 year.
- **Neonates:** infants aged up to 1 month.

Levels of sedation

The definitions of minimal, moderate, conscious and deep sedation used in this guideline are based on those of the American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA).

- **Minimal sedation:** A drug-induced state during which patients are awake and calm, and respond normally to verbal commands. Although cognitive function and coordination may be impaired, ventilatory and cardiovascular functions are unaffected.
- **Moderate sedation:** Drug-induced depression of consciousness during which patients are sleepy but respond purposefully to verbal commands (known as conscious sedation in dentistry, see below) or light tactile stimulation (reflex withdrawal from a painful stimulus is not a purposeful response). No interventions are required to maintain a patent airway. Spontaneous ventilation is adequate. Cardiovascular function is usually maintained.
- **Conscious sedation:** Drug-induced depression of consciousness, similar to moderate sedation, except that verbal contact is always maintained with the patient. This term is used commonly in dentistry.
- **Deep sedation:** Drug-induced depression of consciousness during which patients are asleep and cannot be easily roused but do respond purposefully to repeated or painful stimulation. The ability to maintain ventilatory function independently may be impaired. Patients may require assistance to maintain a patent airway. Spontaneous ventilation may be inadequate. Cardiovascular function is usually maintained.

Specialist sedation techniques

Sedation techniques that have a reduced margin of safety and increased risk of unintended deep sedation or anaesthesia, accompanied by airway obstruction and/or inadequate spontaneous ventilation. Healthcare professionals using specialist sedation techniques need to be trained to administer sedation drugs safely, to monitor the effects of the drug and to use equipment to maintain a patent airway and adequate respiration.

Drug recommendations

At the time of publication of this guideline (December 2010), no drugs have a UK marketing authorisation specifically for sedation in all ages of infants, children and young people under 19. Prescribers should follow relevant professional guidance, taking full responsibility for the decision, and consulting with experts as needed. They should use a drug's summary of product characteristics and the [British national formulary for children](#) to inform decisions made with individual patients.

The patient (or those with authority to give consent on their behalf) should provide informed consent, which should be documented. See the General Medical Council's [Good practice in prescribing and managing medicines and devices](#) for further information.

Patient-centred care

This guideline offers best practice advice on the care of children and young people under the age of 19 undergoing sedation for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Treatment and care should take into account patients' needs and preferences. Children and young people undergoing sedation and their parents and carers should have the opportunity to make informed decisions about their care and treatment, in partnership with their healthcare professionals. If patients do not have the capacity to make decisions, healthcare professionals should follow the [Department of Health's advice on consent](#) and the [code of practice that accompanies the Mental Capacity Act](#). In Wales, healthcare professionals should follow [advice on consent from the Welsh Government](#).

Good communication between healthcare professionals and patients is essential. It should be supported by evidence-based written information tailored to the patient's needs. Treatment and care, and the information patients are given about it, should be culturally appropriate. It should also be accessible to people with additional needs such as physical, sensory or learning disabilities, and to people who do not speak or read English.

Families and carers should be given the information and support they need.

Care of young people in transition between paediatric and adult services should be planned and managed according to the best practice guidance described in [Transition: getting it right for young people](#).

Key priorities for implementation

Pre-sedation assessment, communication, patient information and consent

- Ensure that trained healthcare professionals (see section 1.4) carry out pre-sedation assessments and document the results in the healthcare record.
- Establish suitability for sedation by assessing all of the following:
 - current medical condition and any surgical problems
 - weight (growth assessment)
 - past medical problems (including any associated with previous sedation or anaesthesia)
 - current and previous medication (including any allergies)
 - physical status (including the airway)
 - psychological and developmental status.
- Seek advice from a specialist before delivering sedation:
 - if there is concern about a potential airway or breathing problem
 - if the child or young person is assessed as American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) grade 3^[1] or greater
 - for infants, including neonates.
- Ensure that both the following will be available during sedation:
 - a healthcare professional and assistant trained (see section 1.4) in delivering and monitoring sedation in children and young people
 - immediate access to resuscitation and monitoring equipment (see section 1.5).
- Choose the most suitable sedation technique based on all the following factors:
 - what the procedure involves
 - target level of sedation
 - contraindications

- side effects
- patient (or parent or carer) preference.

Personnel and training

- Healthcare professionals delivering sedation should have knowledge and understanding of and competency in:
 - sedation drug pharmacology and applied physiology
 - assessment of children and young people
 - monitoring
 - recovery care
 - complications and their immediate management, including paediatric life support.
- Healthcare professionals delivering sedation should have practical experience of:
 - effectively delivering the chosen sedation technique and managing complications
 - observing clinical signs (for example, airway patency, breathing rate and depth, pulse, pallor and cyanosis, and depth of sedation)
 - using monitoring equipment.
- Ensure that members of the sedation team have the following life support skills:

	Minimal sedation ^a	Moderate sedation	Deep sedation
All members	Basic	Basic	Basic
At least one member		Intermediate	Advanced

^a including sedation with nitrous oxide alone (in oxygen) and conscious sedation in dentistry.

- Healthcare professionals delivering sedation should have documented up-to-date evidence of competency including:
 - satisfactory completion of a theoretical training course covering the principles of sedation practice

- a comprehensive record of practical experience of sedation techniques, including details of:
 - ◇ sedation in children and young people performed under supervision
 - ◇ successful completion of work-based assessments.

Clinical environment and monitoring

- For deep sedation continuously monitor, interpret and respond^[2] to all of the following:
 - depth of sedation
 - respiration
 - oxygen saturation
 - heart rate
 - three-lead electrocardiogram
 - end tidal CO₂ (capnography)^[3]
 - blood pressure (monitor every 5 minutes)^[3]
 - pain
 - coping
 - distress.

^[1] The ASA physical status classification system (grades 1–6) is a system to classify and grade a patient's physical status before anaesthesia.

^[2] For deep sedation, the healthcare professional administering sedation should be involved only in continuously monitoring, interpreting and responding to all of the above.

^[3] End tidal CO₂ and blood pressure should be monitored, if possible, provided that monitoring does not cause the patient to awaken and so prevent completion of the procedure.

1 Guidance

The following guidance is based on the best available evidence and consensus of the Guideline Development Group (GDG) members. The [full guideline](#) gives details of the methods and evidence used to develop the guidance.

1.1 *Pre-sedation assessment, communication, patient information and consent*

- 1.1.1 Ensure that trained healthcare professionals (see section 1.4) carry out pre-sedation assessments and document the results in the healthcare record.
- 1.1.2 Establish suitability for sedation by assessing all of the following:
- current medical condition and any surgical problems
 - weight (growth assessment)
 - past medical problems (including any associated with previous sedation or anaesthesia)
 - current and previous medication (including any allergies)
 - physical status (including the airway)
 - psychological and developmental status.
- 1.1.3 Seek advice from a specialist before delivering sedation:
- if there is concern about a potential airway or breathing problem
 - if the child or young person is assessed as American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) grade 3^[4] or greater
 - for infants, including neonates.
- 1.1.4 Ensure that both the following will be available during sedation:
- a healthcare professional and assistant trained (see section 1.4) in delivering and monitoring sedation in children and young people

- immediate access to resuscitation and monitoring equipment (see section 1.5).

1.1.5 Choose the most suitable sedation technique based on all the following factors:

- what the procedure involves
- target level of sedation
- contraindications
- side effects
- patient (or parent or carer) preference.

1.1.6 To enable the child or young person and their parents or carers to make an informed decision, offer them verbal and written information on all of the following:

- proposed sedation technique
- the alternatives to sedation
- associated risks and benefits.

1.1.7 Obtain and document informed consent for sedation.

1.2 *Fasting*

1.2.1 Before starting sedation, confirm and record the time of last food and fluid intake in the healthcare record.

1.2.2 Fasting is not needed for:

- minimal sedation
- sedation with nitrous oxide (in oxygen)
- moderate sedation during which the child or young person will maintain verbal contact with the healthcare professional.

1.2.3 Apply the 2-4-6 fasting rule^[5] for elective procedures using any sedation technique other than those in recommendation 1.2.2 (that is, apply the 2-4-6

fasting rule for deep sedation and moderate sedation during which the child or young person might not maintain verbal contact with the healthcare professional).

- 1.2.4 For an emergency procedure in a child or young person who has not fasted, base the decision to proceed with sedation on the urgency of the procedure and the target depth of sedation.

1.3 *Psychological preparation*

- 1.3.1 Ensure that the child or young person is prepared psychologically for sedation by offering information about:

- the procedure
- what the child or young person should do and what the healthcare professional will do
- the sensations associated with the procedure (for example, a sharp scratch or numbness)
- how to cope with the procedure.

- 1.3.2 Ensure that the information is appropriate for the developmental stage of the child or young person and check that the child or young person has understood the information.

- 1.3.3 Offer parents and carers the opportunity to be present during sedation if appropriate. If a parent or carer decides to be present, offer them advice about their role during the procedure.

- 1.3.4 For an elective procedure, consider referring to a mental health specialist children or young people who are severely anxious or who have a learning disability.

1.4 *Personnel and training*

- 1.4.1 Healthcare professionals delivering sedation should have knowledge and understanding of and competency in:

- sedation drug pharmacology and applied physiology

- assessment of children and young people
- monitoring
- recovery care
- complications and their immediate management, including paediatric life support.

1.4.2 Healthcare professionals delivering sedation should have practical experience of:

- effectively delivering the chosen sedation technique and managing complications
- observing clinical signs (for example, airway patency, breathing rate and depth, pulse, pallor and cyanosis, and depth of sedation)
- using monitoring equipment.

1.4.3 Ensure that members of the sedation team have the following life support skills:

	Minimal sedation ^a	Moderate sedation	Deep sedation
All members	Basic	Basic	Basic
At least one member		Intermediate	Advanced
^a Including sedation with nitrous oxide alone (in oxygen) and conscious sedation in dentistry.			

1.4.4 Ensure that a healthcare professional trained in delivering anaesthetic agents^[6] is available to administer:

- sevoflurane
- propofol
- opioids combined with ketamine.

1.4.5 Healthcare professionals delivering sedation should have documented up-to-date evidence of competency including:

- satisfactory completion of a theoretical training course covering the principles of sedation practice

- a comprehensive record of practical experience of sedation techniques, including details of:
 - sedation in children and young people performed under supervision
 - successful completion of work-based assessments.

1.4.6 Each healthcare professional and their team delivering sedation should ensure they update their knowledge and skills through programmes designed for continuing professional development.

1.4.7 Consider referring to an anaesthesia specialist a child or young person who is not able to tolerate the procedure under sedation.

1.5 *Discharge criteria*

1.5.1 Ensure that all of the following criteria are met before the child or young person is discharged:

- vital signs (usually body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure and respiratory rate) have returned to normal levels
- the child or young person is awake (or returned to baseline level of consciousness) and there is no risk of further reduced level of consciousness
- nausea, vomiting and pain have been adequately managed.

1.6 *Painless imaging*

1.6.1 Do not routinely use ketamine or opioids for painless imaging procedures^[6].

1.6.2 For children and young people who are unable to tolerate a painless procedure (for example, during diagnostic imaging) consider one of the following drugs, which have a wide margin of safety^[6]:

- chloral hydrate for children under 15 kg
- midazolam.

1.6.3 For children and young people who are unable to tolerate painless imaging with the above drugs, consider one of the following, used in specialist techniques, which have a narrow margin of safety (see section 1.4)^[6]:

- propofol
- sevoflurane.

1.7 *Clinical environment and monitoring*

1.7.1 For moderate sedation excluding with nitrous oxide alone (in oxygen) continuously monitor, interpret and respond to changes in all of the following:

- depth of sedation
- respiration
- oxygen saturation
- heart rate
- pain
- coping
- distress.

1.7.2 For deep sedation continuously monitor, interpret and respond^[7] to changes in all of the following:

- depth of sedation
- respiration
- oxygen saturation
- heart rate
- three-lead electrocardiogram
- end tidal CO₂ (capnography)^[8]
- blood pressure (monitor every 5 minutes)^[9]

- pain
- coping
- distress.

1.7.3 Ensure that data from continuous monitoring during sedation are clearly documented in the healthcare record.

1.7.4 After the procedure, continue monitoring until the child or young person:

- has a patent airway
- shows protective airway and breathing reflexes
- is haemodynamically stable
- is easily roused.

1.8 *Painful procedures*

1.8.1 For children and young people undergoing a painful procedure (for example suture laceration or orthopaedic manipulation), when the target level of sedation is minimal or moderate, consider:

- nitrous oxide (in oxygen) and/or
- midazolam (oral or intranasal)^[6].

1.8.2 For all children and young people undergoing a painful procedure, consider using a local anaesthetic, as well as a sedative.

1.8.3 For children and young people undergoing a painful procedure (for example, suture laceration or orthopaedic manipulation) in whom nitrous oxide (in oxygen) and/or midazolam (oral or intranasal) are unsuitable consider^[6]:

- ketamine (intravenous or intramuscular), or
- intravenous midazolam with or without fentanyl (to achieve moderate sedation).

1.8.4 For children and young people undergoing a painful procedure (for example suture laceration or orthopaedic manipulation) in whom ketamine (intravenous

or intramuscular) or intravenous midazolam with or without fentanyl (to achieve moderate sedation) are unsuitable, consider a specialist sedation technique such as propofol with or without fentanyl^[6].

1.9 *Dental procedures*

1.9.1 For a child or young person who cannot tolerate a dental procedure with local anaesthesia alone, to achieve conscious sedation consider:

- nitrous oxide (in oxygen) or
- midazolam^[6].

If these sedation techniques are not suitable or sufficient, refer to a specialist team for an alternative sedation technique.

1.10 *Endoscopy*

1.10.1 Consider intravenous midazolam to achieve minimal or moderate sedation for upper gastrointestinal endoscopy^[6].

1.10.2 Consider fentanyl (or equivalent opioid) in combination with intravenous midazolam to achieve moderate sedation for lower gastrointestinal endoscopy^[6].

^[4] The ASA physical status classification system (grades 1–6) is a system to classify and grade a patient's physical status before anaesthesia.

^[5] Fasting times should be as for general anaesthesia: 2 hours for clear fluids; 4 hours for breast milk; 6 hours for solids.

^[6] At the time of publication (December 2010), no drugs have a UK marketing authorisation specifically for sedation in all ages of infants, children and young people under 19. The prescriber should follow relevant professional guidance, taking full responsibility for the decision, and using a drug's summary of product characteristics and the [British national formulary for children](#). Informed consent should be obtained and documented. See the General Medical Council's [Good practice in prescribing and managing medicines and devices](#) for further information.

^[7] For deep sedation, a healthcare professional should be involved only in continuously monitoring, interpreting and responding to all of the above.

^[8] End tidal CO₂ and blood pressure should be monitored, if possible, provided that monitoring does not cause the patient to awaken and so prevent completion of the procedure.

2 Notes on the scope of the guidance

NICE guidelines are developed in accordance with a scope that defines what the guideline will and will not cover. The scope of this guideline is [available](#).

How this guideline was developed

NICE commissioned the National Clinical Guidelines Centre to develop this guideline. The Centre established a Guideline Development Group (see appendix A), which reviewed the evidence and developed the recommendations. An independent Guideline Review Panel oversaw the development of the guideline (see appendix B).

There is more information about [how NICE clinical guidelines are developed](#) on the NICE website. A booklet, 'How NICE clinical guidelines are developed: an overview for stakeholders, the public and the NHS' is [available](#).

3 Implementation

NICE has developed [tools](#) to help organisations implement this guidance.

4 Research recommendations

The Guideline Development Group has made the following recommendations for research, based on its review of evidence, to improve NICE guidance and patient care in the future. The Guideline Development Group's full set of research recommendations is detailed in the full guideline (see section 5).

4.1 *Pre-sedation assessment*

For children and young people under the age of 19 having diagnostic and therapeutic procedures under sedation, what factors should be assessed to establish the need for sedation and reduce the risk of adverse events?

Why this is important

Some children need sedation, some need anaesthesia, and some need behavioural management alone. There is wide variation in how this choice is made. A recommended standard method of assessment could reduce variation and improve both success and safety when sedation is chosen. Furthermore, an assessment tool could help prevent unsuitable choices and improve the overall management of procedures in children. The Guideline Development Group suggests an observational study to determine the important factors, followed by a consensus study to develop a tool. The assessment tool should be tested by a randomised comparison of children and young people who have been assessed routinely with those who have been assessed using the tool. The aim is for the assessment tool to improve sedation success and quality, and reduce any complications.

4.2 *Training for personnel involved in sedation*

For personnel involved in delivering sedation to children and young people under the age of 19 having diagnostic and therapeutic procedures, what training is required to achieve and maintain essential skills?

Why this is important

Potent drugs can cause unintended airway obstruction. Anaesthetists are skilled at managing airway obstruction because they practise the skills regularly. However, anaesthetists are a scarce resource so non-anaesthetists need to learn how to manage airway obstruction. The skills that are needed have been identified but can these skills be attained and maintained by professionals who

need them only occasionally? The Guideline Development Group suggests that a standard teaching method and assessment tool are developed. This would involve an observational study of a cohort of trainees, who can be assessed, trained and then reassessed at intervals to determine whether the training is successful and how often it is necessary.

4.3 *Drugs combination*

For children and young people under the age of 19 having minor painful procedures, what potent analgesic drugs can be combined with midazolam to provide safe moderate sedation?

Why this is important

Midazolam has a strong safety profile in inducing either minimal or moderate sedation. For painful procedures midazolam should be combined with analgesia. Ideally, analgesia is achieved by local anaesthesia. Sometimes local analgesia is insufficient and potent opioid analgesia is necessary. The combination of potent opioid and midazolam can cause deep sedation and airway obstruction. These effects can be managed safely but involve extra resources. It would be safer if a technique could be developed that was both reliable and had a wide margin of safety. Prospective and retrospective audit data are available to help guide the choice of opioid and the doses. A randomised controlled trial is needed to test the efficacy and safety of these combinations.

4.4 *Development of a national registry of sedation*

What are the safety and efficacy profiles of sedation techniques in current practice?

Why this is important

There are no data on the safety of sedation in the UK. A large prospective database of sedation cases, that includes data on drugs, procedures, the depth of sedation and complications, would help to define the safety of sedation and actively promote safe practice. The Guideline Development Group suggests that a national registry for paediatric sedation is established to help create a database with sufficient data.

5 Other versions of this guideline

5.1 *Full guideline*

The full guideline, 'Sedation in children and young people' contains details of the methods and evidence used to develop the guideline. It is published by the National Clinical Guideline Centre, and is available from our [website](#).

5.2 *Information for the public*

NICE has produced [information for the public](#) explaining this guideline.

We encourage NHS and voluntary sector organisations to use text from this information in their own materials about sedation in children and young people.

6 Related NICE guidance

NICE has not published any related guidance.

7 Updating the guideline

NICE clinical guidelines are updated so that recommendations take into account important new information. New evidence is checked 3 years after publication, and healthcare professionals and patients are asked for their views; we use this information to decide whether all or part of a guideline needs updating. If important new evidence is published at other times, we may decide to do a more rapid update of some recommendations. Please see our website for information about updating the guideline.

Appendix A: The Guideline Development Group, National Clinical Guideline Centre and NICE project team

Guideline Development Group

Michael Sury

Consultant Anaesthetist, Great Ormond St Hospital for Children NHS Trust, London

Paul Averley

General Dental Practitioner, Billingham, Cleveland

Peter Crean

Consultant Paediatric Anaesthetist, Royal Belfast Hospital for Sick Children

Nick Croft

Reader and Consultant Paediatric Gastroenterologist, Queen Mary's School of Medicine and Dentistry, London

Nick Girdler

Professor of Sedation Dentistry, Newcastle Dental Hospital and School

Susan King

Consultant Radiologist, Weston General Hospital, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset

Christina Lioffi

Senior Lecturer in Health Psychology, University of Southampton

Liz McArthur

Lead Clinical Nurse Specialist, Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital

Heather McClelland

Nurse Consultant, Emergency Care, Calderdale Royal Hospital, Halifax, West Yorkshire

Neil Morton

Consultant in Paediatric Anaesthesia and Pain Management, Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh

Farrah Pradhan

Patient and carer member

Daniel Wallis

Consultant in Accident and Emergency Medicine, St George's Hospital, London

Madeleine Wang

Patient and carer member

National Clinical Guideline Centre

Anayo Akunne

Health Economist (until March 2010)

Ian Bullock

Chief Operating Officer

Emily Crowe

Senior Research Fellow (April to August 2009)

Sarah Davis

Senior Health Economist (until December 2009)

Kathleen DeMott

Research Fellow

Nahara Martinez

Research Fellow (until March 2010)

Paul Miller

Senior Information Scientist

Silvia Rabar

Project Manager (from September 2009)

Fulvia Ronchi

Senior Project Manager (April to August 2009)

David Wonderling

Health Economic Lead (from December 2009)

NICE project team

Nicole Elliott

Associate Director

Sarah Dunsdon

Guideline Commissioning Manager

Andrew Gyton

Guideline Coordinator

Judith Thornton

Technical Lead

Francis Ruiz

Health Economist

Rachael Paterson

Editor

Appendix B: The Guideline Review Panel

The Guideline Review Panel is an independent panel that oversees the development of the guideline and takes responsibility for monitoring adherence to NICE guideline development processes. In particular, the panel ensures that stakeholder comments have been adequately considered and responded to. The panel includes members from the following perspectives: primary care, secondary care, lay, public health and industry.

Robert Walker (Chair)

General Practitioner

Robin Beal

Secondary care member

Ailsa Donnelly

Lay member

John Harley

Clinical Governance and Prescribing Lead, North Tees PCT

Mark Hill

Head of Medical Affairs, Novartis Pharmaceuticals UK

Appendix C: The algorithms

The [full guideline](#) contains the algorithms.

Changes after publication

October 2014: The footnotes about the licensing of drugs for sedation in children and young people have been amended to say that at the time of publication (December 2010), no drugs have a UK marketing authorisation specifically for sedation in all ages of infants, children and young people under 19, and to emphasise that prescribers should follow current summaries of product characteristics and seek advice if needed. In addition, appendix D has been deleted.

May 2013: Minor maintenance.

About this guideline

NICE clinical guidelines are recommendations about the treatment and care of people with specific diseases and conditions in the NHS in England and Wales.

The guideline was developed by the National Clinical Guideline Centre. The Centre worked with a group of healthcare professionals (including consultants, GPs and nurses), patients and carers, and technical staff, who reviewed the evidence and drafted the recommendations. The recommendations were finalised after public consultation.

The methods and processes for developing NICE clinical guidelines are described in [The guidelines manual](#).

We have produced [information for the public](#) explaining this guideline. Tools to help you put the guideline into practice and information about the evidence it is based on are also [available](#).

Your responsibility

This guidance represents the view of NICE, which was arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. Healthcare professionals are expected to take it fully into account when exercising their clinical judgement. However, the guidance does not override the individual responsibility of healthcare professionals to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual patient, in consultation with the patient and/or guardian or carer, and informed by the summary of product characteristics of any drugs they are considering.

Implementation of this guidance is the responsibility of local commissioners and/or providers. Commissioners and providers are reminded that it is their responsibility to implement the guidance, in their local context, in light of their duties to avoid unlawful discrimination and to have regard to promoting equality of opportunity. Nothing in this guidance should be interpreted in a way that would be inconsistent with compliance with those duties.

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