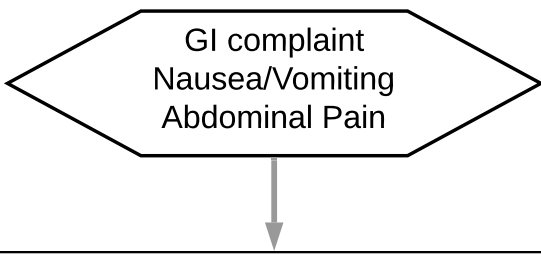


GI/Nausea Administrative Guideline

History	Signs and symptoms	Differential
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Time of last meal • Last bowel movement/emesis • Improvement or worsening with food or activity • Duration of problem • Other sick contacts • Past medical history • Past surgical history/Medications • Menstrual history (pregnancy) • Travel history • Bloody emesis / diarrhea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain • Character of pain (constant, intermittent, sharp, dull, etc.) • Distention, Constipation • Diarrhea • Anorexia • Radiation • Associated symptoms: Fever, headache, blurred vision, weakness, malaise, myalgias, cough, headache, dysuria, mental status changes, rash 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNS (stroke, CNS lesions, trauma or hemorrhage, vertigo, migraine) • Myocardial Infarction • Drugs (NSAID's, chemo, antibiotics) • Chronic GI or renal disorders • Diabetic ketoacidosis • OB-Gyn disease (ovarian cyst, PID, Pregnancy) • Infections (pneumonia, influenza) • Food or toxin induced



B	Vital sign assessment, including temperature if available, FSBG analysis
P	IV/IO access (two 18-20 gauge if signs or symptoms of shock) O ₂ , consider cardiac monitor/12 lead ECG

P	<p>Administer ondansetron 0.15 mg/kg IV (max 4mg)</p> <p>Do not give if age <3mos</p> <p>May repeat x 1 in 15 min</p> <p>Administer 20 mL/kg NS/LR fluid bolus (max 1 L)</p> <p>May repeat fluid bolus</p>
	Consider Pain Management AG if indicated

B	Monitor and reassess vital signs
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Education/Pearls:

Vomiting and diarrhea are common symptoms, but can be the symptoms of uncommon and serious pathology such as stroke, carbon monoxide poisoning, acute MI, new onset diabetes, diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), or organophosphate poisoning. Maintain a high index of suspicion and utilize other protocols as indicated. Epigastric discomfort can be a mimic of cardiac disease, especially in elderly women and diabetic patients, and warrants an EKG in those populations. Analgesia may be administered via the [Pain Management AG](#).

Vital signs are an important guideline in gastrointestinal illness:

- Repeat vital signs after each fluid bolus.
- Heart Rate: Increased heart rate is one of the first clinical signs of dehydration or infection, and may represent a reduction in volume status. Tachycardia usually increases as dehydration becomes more severe. Patients with normal heart rate are very unlikely to be significantly dehydrated.

Pediatrics:

- Beware of isolated vomiting in children. Isolated vomiting may represent pyloric stenosis, bowel obstruction, and CNS processes (bleeding, tumors, or increased CSF pressures), as well as a response to fever or infection.