



Sedation Vacation in Neurocritical Care: A Proposal Algorithm

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Abstract

Keywords

- ▶ critical care
- ▶ neurocritical care
- ▶ neurosurgery
- ▶ neurotrauma
- ▶ sedation

Daily sedation interruption or sedation vacation is a strategy for neurological evaluation, respiratory mechanics, cardiac stability, and eventual weaning to extubation. However, its application has safety aspects such as pulmonary, cardiac, and neurological complications. A protocol-driven sedation vacation in the medical intensive care helps with the reduction in the intensive care length of stay and increase in ventilator-free days.^{1,2} The same approach can be used in neurointensive care with alterations based upon the neurocritical care progression.

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In the protocol published by Kress et al,³ the daily dose of sedation was reduced under close clinical monitoring by 50%. This approach was for medical intensive care patients. It is important to mention that the progressive reduction in sedation allowed in these trials for close neurological status.^{4,5} This approach can be translated to neurocritical care patients. The key aspect is to have neurological stability for the sedation vacation in these patients. Another aspect that requires attention is an acute brain injury and suspicion of new focal injury where sedation reduction or vacation can help with bedside neurological examination.

Sedation vacation for neurocritical care patients can be done when the original injury is stable and ventilator weaning is required. Another aspect as mentioned above is to look for any new focal deficit. The elements to consider before sedation vacation include cardiopulmonary stability, no urgent plan for any procedure or tests, and an underlying condition is improving. Gradual reduction in sedation is the best option, although cessation of a solitary infusion of sedative in a stable patient also will help. These agents are usually an infusion of propofol, dexmedetomidine, or fentanyl. A protocol-driven approach is better so all the team members can follow this protocol ▶ **Fig 1**. The team members for this purpose include intensivists, bedside staff, respiratory therapists, pharmacists, and others.

In conclusion, a sedation vacation approach is feasible and a protocol implementation in neurocritical care can help with the progression of care. Full team effort is needed to start and continue the process. Further research based on common diagnoses in neurocritical can elucidate the limitations and further refinements.

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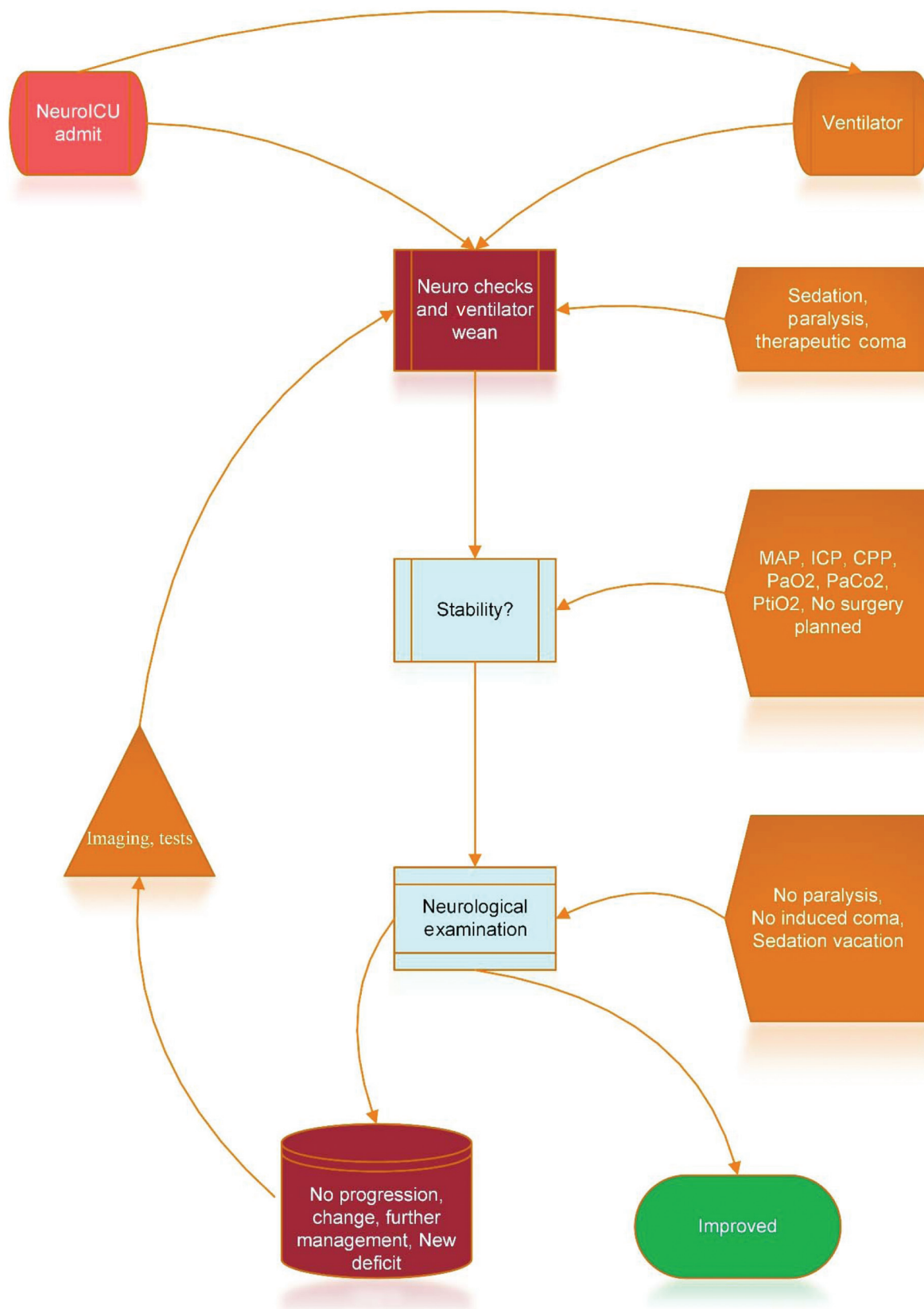


Fig. 1 Sedation vacation pathway in neurocritical care. CPP, cerebral perfusion pressure; MAP, mean arterial pressure; PaO₂, arterial oxygen tension; PaCO₂, arterial carbon dioxide tension; PtiO₂, brain tissue oxygen.

Conflict of Interest

None declared.

References

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