

**Douleur pédiatrique**

**Pharmacologie**

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## Plan

- Introduction
- Approches pharmacologiques
- Approches complémentaires
- Conclusion

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## Introduction

- Sous-traitement de la douleur
- Beaucoup plus de non-opiacés
- Données pharmaco pédiatriques limitées
- Plus de 50% « off label »

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## Approches pharmacologiques

- Concepts généraux
  - Cinétique
    - Volume de distribution
    - Liaison protéique
    - Élimination
  - Dynamique
    - Centre respiratoire
    - Somnolence
    - Effets paradoxaux

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## Approches pharmacologiques

- Voies d'administration
  - Orale
  - Intra-nasale
  - Rectale
  - Transdermique
  - Intra-veineuse
  - ACP, ACI

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## Approches pharmacologiques

- Présentations et disponibilité
  - Suspensions
  - Magistrales
  - Libération prolongée
  - Nombre de comprimés
  - Formulations enrobées

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## Approches pharmacologiques

- Défis terrain
  - Rallier les parents
  - École/garderie
  - Famille reconstituée/éclatée
  - Adolescence
  - Lait maternel

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## Approches pharmacologiques

- Acétaminophène
  - NAPQI
  - Enfant 60 - 90 mg/kg/jour
  - Nouveau-né 45 - 50 mg/kg/jour
  - Intervalle q 4 à 6 heures
  - PO, IR, IV
  - Combinaisons

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## Approches pharmacologiques

- AINS
  - Naproxen, 7-10 mg/kg/dose BID
    - Suspension commerciale (25 mg/ml) et comprimés
  - Ibuprofène, 5-10 mg/kg/dose q 6-8 h
    - Suspension commerciale et comprimés
  - Kétorolac, 0,5 mg/kg/dose IV q 6h
  - Indométhacine, fermeture canal artériel

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## Approches pharmacologiques

- Opiacés
  - Morphine
    - 0,2-0,3 mg/kg PO q 3-4h
    - 0,1 mg/kg IV
  - Hydromorphone
    - 50-60 mcg/kg PO q 3-4h
    - 15-20 mcg/kg IV
  - Fentanyl intra-nasal, 1 mcg/kg
  - Fentanyl transdermique
  - Tramadol (codéine)
  - Méthadone

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## Approches pharmacologiques

- Effets secondaires mineurs
  - Nausées et vomissements
  - Prurit
  - Constipation
  - Rétention urinaire
- Traitements
  - Gravol vs ondansetron
  - Bénadryl vs naloxone
  - Lax-a-day, senokot, colace

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## Approches pharmacologiques

- Effets secondaires majeurs
  - Désaturation
  - Hypopnée/apnée
  - Obstruction respiratoire
- Évaluation/intervention
  - Rythme respiratoire
  - État d'éveil
  - Mobilité/spirométrie
  - Co-analgésie/effets secondaires

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## Approches pharmacologiques

- Tolérance
- Dépendance physique
- Dépendance psychologique

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## Approches pharmacologiques

- Kétamine
  - 5-10 mg PO
  - 0,1-0,25 mg/kg/h perfusion IV
- Alpha-2 agonistes
  - Clonidine 2-4 mcg/kg q 8-12h PO
  - Dexmédétomidine 0,3 – 1 mcg/kg IV
- Midazolam
  - 0,5 mg/kg PO
  - 0,1 mg/kg IV

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## Approches pharmacologiques

- Antidépresseurs
  - Amitriptyline 0,5 à 2 mg/kg/jour HS
    - Très peu de somnolence
- Gabapentinoides
  - Gabapentin 15 mg/kg/jour minimum
    - Fenêtre thérapeutique 35-50 mg/kg/jour
    - BID, TID ou QID
    - Disponible en suspension 100 mg/ml (magistrale)
  - Prégabaline 2 mg/kg/jour minimum
    - Fenêtre thérapeutique 6-7 mg/kg/jour
    - BID

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## Approches pharmacologiques

- Blocs neuraxiaux et périphériques
  - Péridurale continue
    - Bupivacaïne 0,07-0,1% + fentanyl 1-2 mcg/ml
    - Ropivacaïne 0,1% + fentanyl 1-2 mcg/ml
    - Perfusion 0,2 – 0,4 mg/kg/h
  - Caudale
    - Bupivacaïne 0,125%, 0,5-1 ml/kg
  - Blocs périphériques
    - TAP, bloc pénien, etc.

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## Approches pharmacologiques

- Divers
  - Anesthésiques locaux
    - Crèmes topiques: EMLA, Maxilène, Ametop
    - Délays, vasoconstriction
    - Seuils de toxicité bolus vs perfusions
  - Sucrose >24%

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## Approches pharmacologiques

- Sédation procédurale
  - Anxiété
  - Douleur
  - Légère à lourde
  - Niveau de surveillance per et post
  - Formation des intervenants
  - Environnement sécuritaire
  - Critères de congé, accompagnement
  - Ressources humaines et matérielles
  - Jeûne

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## Approches pharmacologiques

- Anesthésie générale
  - Indications spécifiques
    - Impacts sur le développement
    - Impacts sur la survie
  - SMART TOTS
  - GAS study
  - Cohortes de qualité
    - Hansen (Scandinavie)
    - Bartels (Pays-bas)
  - Autres cohortes
    - DiMaggio (New York)
    - Flick (Mayo)
  - Études animales

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## Approches complémentaires

- Informations verbales et écrites
- Profils parent/enfant
- Accompagnement
- Distraction
- Positionnement
- Réalité virtuelle
- Mobilisation précoce
- Jeu

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## Conclusion

- Choisir le/les agents pharmacologiques adaptés
- Considérer les enjeux du patient et de sa famille
- Introduire, augmenter ou diminuer un médicament à la fois
- Simplifier la posologie pour l'ambulatoire
- Travailler en équipe
- Saisir toutes les occasions pour donner des informations

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