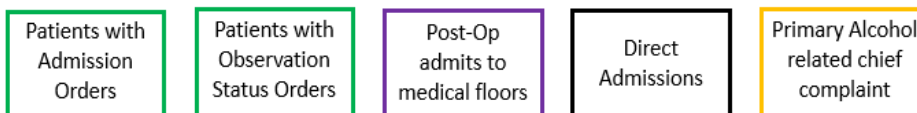


Physician practice alert

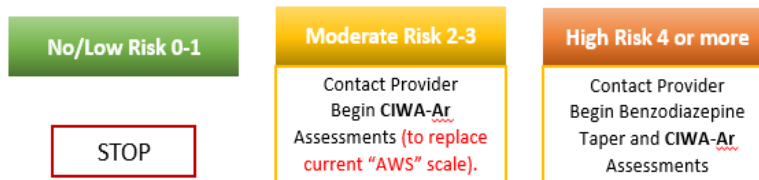
The following document outlines the new workflow to be utilized within Prisma Health–Upstate hospitals to identify patients at risk for alcohol withdrawal, assess the severity of withdrawal symptoms, identify moderate to high risk patients and begin preventative treatment when indicated.

New Process for Alcohol Withdrawal Screening

Patients presenting to the hospital setting will be assessed for potential for alcohol withdrawal using the **Prediction of Alcohol Withdrawal Severity Scale (PAWSS)**.



Note: In the Emergency Department PAWSS will be performed after patient has met above criteria and boarding in ED for ≥ 12 hours or admitted with primary alcohol-related complaint.



When to Screen Patients

The following patients should be screened using the PAWSS:

- Patients in Emergency Department with admission or observation order (after order has been active 12 hours).
- Direct admissions (admission or observation status)
- Post-op admissions
- Patients with primary alcohol related problem

What to Do with the PAWSS Score		
No/Low Risk (0 or 1)	Moderate Risk (2 or 3)	High Risk (4 or greater)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further screening or assessment needed. • Notifying primary team NOT indicated for withdrawal risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact primary team (BPA will fire) • CIWA-Ar Assessment q4 hours or per orders • Primary team may determine additional orders needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact primary team (BPA will fire) • CIWA-Ar Assessment q4 hours or per orders • Patient will be placed on medication taper • Primary team may determine additional orders needed

The Prediction of Alcohol Withdrawal Severity Score Screenshot

Accordion Expanded View All 1m 5m

1000

Part A: Threshold Criteria

Have you consumed any amount of alcohol (i.e., been drinking) within the last 30 days?	Yes
Did the patient have a "+" BAL upon admission?	No

Part B: Based on patient interview

Have you ever experienced previous episodes of alcohol withdrawal?	0
Have you ever experienced alcohol withdrawal seizures?	0
Have you ever experienced delirium tremens or DT's?	0
Have you ever undergone alcohol rehabilitation treatment?	0
Have you ever experienced blackouts?	0
Have you ever combined alcohol with other "downers" over the last 90 days?	0
Have you combined alcohol with any other substance of abuse over the last 90 days?	0

Part C: Based on Clinical Evidence

Was the patient's Blood Alcohol Level (BAL) on presentation >200	0
Is there evidence of increased autonomic activity?	0
PAWSS Total Score	0

• A "yes" to each question = 1 point (max of 11 points)
 • If the answer to question one is "no", then the interview can stop.

No/Low Risk: 0 or 1
 Moderate Risk: 2 or 3
 High Risk : 4 or greater

Question has an N/A option if a BAL has not yet been drawn.

Clinical Institute for Withdrawal Assessment Scale (CIWA-Ar) Screenshot

The screenshot shows the 'Flowsheets' application interface. The main window displays a CIWA-Ar assessment form for patient 12/18/18 0749. The form includes a table for vital signs and symptoms, and a detailed view of the 'Nausea and Vomiting' section. The 'Nausea and Vomiting' section includes a scale from 0 to 7, with 0 being 'No nausea and no vomiting' and 7 being 'Constant nausea, frequent dry heaves and vomiting'. The 'Group Information' section contains a note: 'NOTE: Use the scale codes below and place a score in the appropriate column that best describes the patient's signs and symptoms. Complete form as ordered by physician.' The 'Row Information' section contains the question: 'Ask "Do you feel sick to your stomach? Have you vomited?" Record observation.'

CIWA-Ar	98 (36.7)		98 (36.7)
Temp	98 (36.7)		98 (36.7)
Heart Rate	75		75
Resp	18		18
BP	110/75		110/75
Nausea and Vomiting			
Tremor			
Paroxysmal Sweats			
Anxiety			
Agitation			
Tactile Disturbances			
Auditory Disturbances			
Visual Disturbances			
Headache, Fullness in Head			
Orientation & Clouding of Sensorium			
CIWA-Ar Total			
Monitoring/ Reassessment Frequency			

Clinical Institute for Withdrawal Assessment (CIWA-Ar)

When CIWA-Ar Assessments are ordered:

- CIWA Assessments should occur at least **once every 4 hours**.
- Reassess scores of **≥ 8** using the CIWA following the timeframes corresponding with the score.
- **RN to Contact the primary team** of consecutive CIWA-Ar scores of **≥ 15**.
- If 6 consecutive (24 hours) CIWA scores of **≤ 7**, then CIWA assessments can be discontinued.

CIWA-Ar Score	Medication	Frequency of Monitoring/ Reassessment with CIWA-Ar
<8	None	Every 4 hours x 6 (24 hours) If CIWA-Ar remains less than 8, then stop
8-14	Lorazepam 1mg	Reassess in 2 hours
15-20	Lorazepam 2mg	Reassess in 1 hour
21-30	Lorazepam 3mg	Reassess in 1 hour
31-45	Lorazepam 4mg	Reassess in 1 hour
Break through symptoms	Lorazepam 2mg	Reassess in 30 minutes

NOTE: A set of vitals should be obtained with each CIWA assessment

Patient Scoring **High Risk** on PAWSS

A Fixed dosing taper will be ordered based on patient's intake status, age, and hepatic functioning (see chart).

AND

The CIWA-Ar workflow previously discussed will be implemented as well.

	☐ Patients < 65 y/o taking PO medications WITHOUT severe hepatic dysfunction	☐ Patients < 65 y/o NOT taking PO medications WITHOUT severe hepatic dysfunction	☐ Patients < 65 y/o WITH severe hepatic dysfunction	☐ Patients > 65 y/o
Day 1	Chlordiazepoxide 50mg PO QID	Lorazepam 2mg IV QID	Lorazepam 2mg IV/PO QID	Lorazepam 1mg IV/PO TID
Day 2	Chlordiazepoxide 50mg PO TID	Lorazepam 2mg IV TID	Lorazepam 2mg IV/PO TID	Lorazepam 1mg IV/PO BID
Day 3	Chlordiazepoxide 25mg PO TID	Lorazepam 1mg IV QID	Lorazepam 2mg IV/PO BID	Lorazepam 0.5mg IV/PO TID
Day 4	Chlordiazepoxide 25mg PO BID	Lorazepam 1mg IV TID	Lorazepam 1mg IV/PO BID	Lorazepam 0.5mg IV/PO BID
Day 5	Chlordiazepoxide 10mg PO BID	Lorazepam 1mg IV BID	Lorazepam 1mg IV/PO qHS	Lorazepam 0.5mg IV/PO qHS
Day 6	Chlordiazepoxide 10mg PO qHS	Lorazepam 0.5mg IV BID	Lorazepam 0.5mg IV/PO qHS	
Day 7		Lorazepam 0.5mg IV qHS		

NOTE: When an order has IV or PO, the preferred route is PO. IV should only be utilized in cases where a patient becomes NPO or cannot tolerate PO during the taper.

IMPORTANT POINTS

- When screening a patient with the PAWSS, nursing should **contact the primary team if the score is 2 or more.**
- When screening a patient using the CIWA, **if two consecutive scores greater than 15**, nursing should contact the primary team to discuss this patient's treatment.
- If a patient is on a benzodiazepine taper and **it is time for their next dose, but they are sedated**, the primary team should be contacted to discuss holding that dose.
- The screenings should occur as ordered. This includes at nighttime or when the patient appears to be sleeping for **continuous monitoring.**