



#### What is scored? The COMFORT Behavioural Score is a non-

intrusive scoring system consisting of **6 behavioural** indicators scored following a **2 minute observation** period. The modified COMFORT Behavioural Score was developed by removing the physiological aspects of the original tool and adapting the respiratory category to allow assessment of both intubated and self-ventilating children.

pain and discomfort in intubated and self ventilating PICU patients.

COMFORT B can assess the effectiveness of sedation

administered. Maximising individual patient comfort while minimising the potential for adverse events associated with sedation in the PICU.

Who is it used for? . . . The COMFORT B Score is suitable for assessing pain & discomfort in mechanically ventilated & self-ventilating children 0-18 years of age

### ..... Who is it not suitable for?

Children who are on *neuromuscular blocking agents* cannot be assessed using the COMFORT B Score as they are unable to display any of the behavioural cues used to assess COMFORT.

**Do not** . . . assess a COMFORT Score within **20mins** of an intervention -suction, reposition, patient handling, procedures etc.





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Calm/ Agitation	1 – Calm 2 - Slightly anxious 3 - Anxious 4 - Very anxious 5 - Panicky	How would you rate the patient's level of anxiety?
Respiratory response (Intubated & ventilated)	<ul> <li>1 - No spontaneous respiration, no cough</li> <li>2 - Spontaneous breathing no resistance to ventilator</li> <li>3 - occasional cough or resistance to ventilator</li> <li>4 - Actively breathes against ventilator or coughs</li> <li>5 - Fights ventilator coughing or choking</li> </ul>	How comfortable and compliant is the patient with ventilation via ET tube?
Respiratory response (crying & self ventilated)	<ul> <li>1 – Quiet breathing, no crying sound</li> <li>2 – Occasional sobbing or moaning</li> <li>3 – Whining or monotonous sound</li> <li>4 – Crying</li> <li>5 – Screaming or shrieking</li> </ul>	How would you score the intensity of verbal response? Significance should be given to the characteristics of the cry not to the presence of tears
Physical Movement	<ul> <li>1 - No movement</li> <li>2- Occasional (three or fewer) slight movements</li> <li>3 - Frequent, (&gt; 3) slight movements</li> <li>4 - Vigorous movements limited to extremities</li> <li>5 - Vigorous movements include torso &amp; head</li> </ul>	What is the intensity & frequency of the patient's movements?
Muscle Tone	1 - Muscles totally relaxed; no muscle tone 2 - Reduced muscle tone; less than normal 3 - Normal muscle tone 4- Increased muscle tone, increased flexion of fingers & toes 5- Extreme muscle rigidity & flexion of fingers & toes In cases of complex needs/CP/underlying neuromuscular condition assess with a parent for the 1st assessment.	How does the patient's muscle tone compare to a normal awake & alert child of the same age/stage of development? Flex /extend limb.  (Assess this section last)
Facial Muscles	1 – Facial muscles totally relaxed 2 – Normal facial tone 3 – Tension evident in some muscles (not sustained) 4- Tension evident throughout muscles (sustained) 5- Facial muscles contorted and grimacing	How does the patient's facial movement/ tension compare to that of an awake & alert child of the same age/stage of development?







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