	Date:					T		
	Time:	\vdash	\vdash	+		\vdash	+	\vdash
Information from patient record, previous 12 hours			+			\perp	-	
Any loose /watery stools	No = 0		1			T	_	
	Yes = 1		\perp					
Any vomiting/wretching/gagging	No = 0 Yes = 1							
Temperature > 37.8°C	No = 0		+			$^{+}$	-	
2 minute pre-stimulus observation	Yes = 1		\perp			ш		
State SBS* ≤ 0 or asleep/awa	ke/calm = 0					T		
SBS* ≥ +1 or awake/dis	stressed = 1							
	one/mild = 0 s/severe = 1							
Any sweating	No = 0		+			1		
	Yes = 1		\perp			\perp		
	one/mild = 0 n/severe = 1							
	one or 1 = 0		+			+		
d milanda atlanulus abasaus ti-	≥2 = 1							2
1 minute stimulus observation Startle to touch No.	one/mild = 0					1 1	-	
	/severe = 1							
Muscle tone	Normal = 0 creased = 1							
Post-stimulus recovery						100	101	
managara (managara ang managara a	< 2min = 0					T		
	2 - 5min = 1 > 5 min = 2							
Total Score (0-12)			+			+		
Total Score (0-12)								
Start WAT-1 scoring from the first day of weaning in patie					lose.		1.00	
Start WAT-1 scoring from the first day of weaning in pati- dosing for prolonged periods (e.g., > 5 days). Continue twi The Withdrawal Assessment Tool (WAT-1) should be com 20:00 ± 2 hours). The progressive stimulus used in the SB Obtain information from patient record (this can be do ✓ Loose/watery stools: Score 1 if any loose or watery ✓ Vomiting/wretching/gagging: Score 1 if any vomition score 0 if none were noted ✓ Temperature > 37.8°C: Score 1 if the modal (most fin 12 hours; score 0 if this was not the case. 2minute pre-stimulus observation: ✓ State: Score 1 if make and distress (SBS¹: ≥ +1) obs calm/cooperative (SBS¹ ≤ 0).	ce daily scoring u pleted along with S ¹ assessment pi me before or after stools were docu g or spontaneous equently occurring served during the	the SBS ¹ ovides a er the stir mented in wretching () tempera 2 minutes	at least standard nulus): the pas or gage sture does prior to	once per stimulus 12 hour ging were cumented the stimu	12 hour for obse s; score (docume I was gre alus; scor	rving signification of the control o	were no the past n 37.8°C	thdrawal. ted. 12 hours; in the pa

FIG 5-9 A, Weaning flowsheet to monitor opioid weaning in neonates. **B,** Withdrawal assessment tool for infants and children. *SBS,* State behavioral

В

SCale. (A, Modified from Franck L, Vilardi J: Assessment and management of opioid withdrawal in ill neonates, *Neonatal Netw* 14[2]:39–48, 1995; B, ©2007 LS Franck and MAQ Curley. All rights reserved. Reprinted in Franck LS, Harris SK, Soetenga DJ, et al: The Withdrawal Assessment Tool–1 [WAT–1]: an assessment instrument for monitoring opioid and benzodiazepine withdrawal symptoms in pediatric patients, *Pediatr Crit Care Med* 9[6]:577, 2008. *From Curley MQ, Harris SK, Fraser KA, et al: State behavioral scale: a sedation assessment instrument for infants and young children supported on mechanical ventilation, *Pediatr Crit Care Med* 7(2):107–114, 2008.

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