

status closely and prevent constipation. Monitor for side effects of ketorolac; assess for bleeding (gastrointestinal [GI] or renal) closely.	effects following administration
Educate parents on the safety and effectiveness of morphine and ketorolac as pain-relieving medications.	To reduce unfounded fears
Reassess the child's pain level after administering morphine and ketorolac continue to assess frequently.	To ensure satisfactory pain relief
Recognize that various analgesics and doses may need to be tried.	To assure optimal pain relief

Case Study (Continued)

Because Donny is only 2 years old, what kind of pain assessment tool is most appropriate for a child this age?

Because Donny is in a great deal of pain, the FLACC Pain Assessment Tool is an appropriate observational tool to use at this time. The FLACC is an interval scale that includes the five categories of behavior: facial expression (F), leg movement (L), activity (A), cry (C), and consolability (C). See [Chapter 5](#) for more discussion of this tool.

How frequently should Donny's pain be assessed?

Donny's pain should be assessed frequently to determine whether the IV morphine is providing enough pain relief. Morphine (0.1 to 0.2 mg/kg/dose) is given every 10 minutes for three doses. After this initial intervention, pain assessment will help determine what to do next. Donny may require additional medications to control his pain. If the IV morphine provided relief, then discharge on oral morphine (0.2 to 0.5 mg/kg) or convert to home opioid equivalent with ibuprofen every 6 hours. Instruct to continue around the clock medications at home, emphasize increased fluid intake, and start bowel regimen to prevent constipation. If is pain is still not