# **A** Clinical Deterioration

**Clinical deterioration** refers to a measurable or observable decline in a patient's physiological or neurological status, indicating worsening of the underlying condition or development of new complications.

## Key Features

- Neurological signs: ↓ Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS), new focal deficits, seizures, agitation, loss
  of consciousness
- Vital sign changes: hypotension, bradycardia/tachycardia, desaturation, altered respiratory rate
- Other red flags: new onset vomiting, pupillary asymmetry, posturing, confusion

### **Context-Specific Examples**

- After traumatic brain injury:
  - Drop in GCS  $\geq$ 2 points
  - Development of anisocoria
- In postoperative patients:
  - Sudden confusion, restlessness, or motor decline
- In ICU monitoring:
  - Escalation in oxygen or vasopressor requirements

### **Clinical Implications**

- May require:
  - Immediate imaging (e.g., urgent CT)
  - Escalation of care (e.g., ICU transfer)
  - Activation of rapid response or code teams
  - $\circ\,$  Re-evaluation of diagnosis or treatment plan

#### Best Practice

- Define deterioration criteria clearly in protocols
- Train staff to recognize early warning signs
- Ensure structured handovers include baseline status

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Last update: 2025/06/14 20:02