



MPS EMERGENCY: ACT IMMEDIATELY



ABC Assessment

- ✓ Airway
- ✓ Breathing
- ✓ Circulation
- ✓ Monitor oxygen, pulse, and blood pressure
- ✓ Provide support as required

Breathing Difficulties

- ✓ Sit patient upright
- ✓ Clear secretions
- ✓ Administer oxygen if required
- ✓ Prepare for advanced airway support

Cardiac Issues

- ✓ Check vital signs
- ✓ Monitor for shortness of breath, swelling, or cyanosis
- ✓ Follow advanced life support protocols if unstable

Seizures

- ✓ Protect from injury
- ✓ Do not restrain
- ✓ Do not place anything in the mouth
- ✓ Administer prescribed rescue medication
- ✓ Monitor vital signs

MPS CRITICAL RISKS:

Airway & Intubation

- Difficult airway likely
- Consult anesthesia early
- Avoid blind intubation attempts
- Maintain oxygenation throughout airway management

Review Health Passport and previous anesthetic records immediately.



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MPS-SPECIFIC RISKS:

Anesthesia



- Narrow airway
- Limited neck extension
- Tracheal narrowing
- Increased risk of airway obstruction
- ✓ Advanced airway equipment should be available

Enzyme Replacement Therapy (ERT)



- ✓ Confirm current infusion status
- ✓ Be aware of infusion reactions:
 - Fever
 - Rash
 - Hypotension
 - Respiratory distress

Cardiac Considerations



- Valvular disease
- Cardiomyopathy
- Arrhythmias
- ✓ Monitor cardiac function closely
- ✓ Avoid fluid overload

Documentation:



- Review:
- ✓ Health Passport
 - ✓ Emergency Care Plan
 - ✓ Previous anesthetic records
 - ✓ Current medications
 - ✓ Infusion schedule

REMEMBER:

MPS emergencies may involve complex airway, cardiac, and infusion-related risks.

Use the Health Passport for MPS-specific information.