

The COMHON Index (RASS = Richmond Agitation Sedation Scale)

Please circle the most appropriate sections of the chart below:

Score	Level of consciousness	Mobility	Haemodynamic	Oxygenation	Nutrition
1	Awake and alert (RASS 0, + 1) (Glasgow 15)	Independent, walking with help	No haemodynamic support	Spontaneous breathing and $FiO_2 < 0.4$	Full oral diet
2	Agitated, restless, confused (RASS > 1) (Glasgow 13 - 14)	Limited, bed-chair activity	Volume expanders	Spontaneous breathing and $FiO_2 \geq 0.4$	Enteral or parenteral feeding
3	Sedated but responsive (RASS -1 to -3) (Glasgow 9 - 12)	Very limited but tolerates position change	Dopamine or norepinephrine or adrenaline. Mechanical support	Non-invasive mechanical ventilation	Oral fluids. Incomplete oral feeding
4	Coma, sedated and unresponsive (RASS < -3) (Glasgow < 9)	Unable to change position; lying prone	Needing two of the above	Invasive mechanical ventilation	No feeding

LOW RISK: 5-9, MODERATE RISK: 10-13, HIGH RISK: 14-20

TOTAL PATIENT SCORE =

RISK LEVEL =

SUBSCALE DEFINITIONS

Level of consciousness

1. Awake and alert: RASS 0 to + 1

The patient is conscious and orientated to time and space, obeys commands and recognises and responds to any stimulus in their environment. Glasgow Coma Score 15.

2. Agitated/restless/confused: RASS > 1

The patient is aware but is partially or intermittently disorientated to time and/or space and responds inadequately to stimuli. Glasgow Coma Score 13 to 14.

3. Sedated but responsive: RASS -1 to -3

The patient has a Glasgow Coma Score of 9 to 12 or is sedated with RASS -1 to -3.

4. Coma, sedated and unresponsive: RASS -4 to -5

The patient is comatose with Glasgow Coma Score < 9 or sedated with RASS -4 to -5.

Mobility

1. Independent/walking with help

The patient walks alone or needs a support system to maintain balance.

2. Limited/bed-armchair activity

The patient is in bed and can move on their own. The patient has alternating periods of bed rest with periods of rest in a chair. The patient can stand up with or without assistance.

3. Very limited but tolerates change in position

The patient is in bed and cannot move without assistance but can be moved without affecting haemodynamic or respiratory status.

4. Unable to change position or lying prone

The patient is in bed and must not be moved due to haemodynamic or respiratory instability or the patient is lying in the prone position.

Haemodynamic

1. No haemodynamic support

The patient does not require vasopressor drugs or plasma expanders or mechanical haemodynamic support (e.g. intra-aortic balloon pump).

2. Volume expanders

The patient requires use of blood products, colloid or crystalloid to maintain haemodynamic status.

3. Dopamine or norepinephrine or adrenaline or cardiopulmonary mechanical support

The patient requires one or more of the above drugs by continuous infusion or cardiopulmonary mechanical assistance e.g. intra-aortic balloon pump, extra-corporeal membrane oxygenation, ventricular assist device, to maintain haemodynamic stability.

4. Needing two of the above

The patient requires two or more of the above supports to maintain haemodynamic stability.

Oxygenation

1. Spontaneous breathing and low FiO_2 (< .4)

The patient is breathing by themselves and requires no extra oxygen or less than 40%.

2. Spontaneous breathing and high FiO_2 (\geq .4)

The patient is breathing by themselves and requires supplementary oxygen greater than 40%.

3. Non-invasive mechanical ventilation

The patient requires non-invasive mechanical ventilation.

4. Invasive mechanical ventilation

The patient requires invasive mechanical ventilation.

Nutrition

1. Full oral diet

The patient tolerates liquids and solids and is eating enough food to meet their needs.

2. Enteral nutrition / parenteral feeding

The patient is being fed with parenteral nutrition, enteral nutrition or both and may also be partially eating orally or not eating at all.

3. Oral fluids. Incomplete oral feeding

The patient has an inadequate or reduced diet that does not meet their needs and is not being enterally or parentally fed.

4. No feeding

The patient is not being fed at all.