PRODIGY RISK PREDICTION TOOL

PATIENT INFORMATION

Name	Dooms	Unique Identifica	
Name:	Room:	Unique Identifier:	

Risk Factors	Scoring Criteria	Points	Score	
Patient Age (years)	Age < 60	= 0 pts		
	Age 60–69	= 8 pts		
	Age 70–79	= 12 pts		
	Age ≥ 80	= 16 pts		
Sex	Male	= 8 pts		
	Female	= 0 pts		
Previous Opioid Use	Opioid naïve	= 3 pts		
	Previous opioid use	= 0 pts		
Sleep Disordered Breathing (SDB)	Known SDB or high STOP-BANG score	= 5 pts		
	No SDB or normal STOP-BANG score	= 0 pts		
Chronic Heart Failure (CHF)	Coexisting CHF	= 7 pts		
	No known CHF	= 0 pts		
Total PRODIGY Risk Score				

depression episodes for less than 8 pts spiratory depression episodes for 8–14 pts
depression episodes for 15 pts or higher

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

- 1. Enter patient name, room number, and unique identifier.
- 2. Score the 5 risk factors per the patient's information. For example, a 64-year-old male, with no previous opioid use, no known SDB, but a diagnosis of CHF would get 8 pts for age (i.e., 60-69 years old), 8 pts for male, and 7 pts for coexisting CHF.
- 3. Total the points from risk factors. In the example above, 8 pts for male, 8 pts for age and 7 pts for CHF would be 8 + 8 + 7 = 23 pts for the PRODIGY Risk Score.1
- 4. Determine and check the box for the patient's risk level by comparing the total pts for the PRODIGY Risk Score to the ranges shown for low/Intermediate/high risk.

Completed by:	Date:	

Khanna AK, Bergese S, Jungquist CR, Morimatsu H, Uezono S, Lee S, et al. Prediction of Opioid-Induced $Respiratory\ Depression\ on\ Inpatient\ Wards\ Using\ Continuous\ Capnography\ and\ Oximetry:\ An\ International$ Prospective, Observational Trial. Anesth Analg. 2020; In press.

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