



Welcome Session

slido



Where are you joining us from?

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

Acknowledgments

The EMS for Children Innovation and Improvement Center is supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as part of an award (U07MC37471) totaling \$3M with 0 percent financed with nongovernmental sources. The contents are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, nor an endorsement, by HRSA, HHS, or the U.S. Government. For more information, please visit [HRSA.gov](https://www.hrsa.gov).



Today's Talking Points



PRQC TEAM



WHY ARE WE
HERE?



WHAT IS THE
PRQC?



HOW WILL YOU
BE SUPPORTED?



WHAT IS THERE
TO GAIN?



WHAT IS NEXT?



PRQC Team



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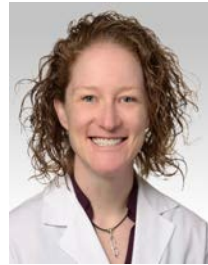
Emily Sterrett, MD, MS



Krystle Bartley,
MA



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Emily Roben, MD, MS



Joyce Li, MD, MPH



Laura Garcia, RN



Michael Kim, MD



Heidi Ruff, RN



Why Are We Here?



PEDIATRIC READINESS SAVES LIVES

Pediatric readiness is ensuring that every emergency department (ED) is ready to provide the unique care required by acutely ill and injured children.

~80%

of children seek emergency care in general EDs, most of which see less than 15 pediatric patients a day.¹

2012

was when the National Pediatric Readiness Project (NPRP) was established to measure and advance systems-level improvements to pediatric emergency care.

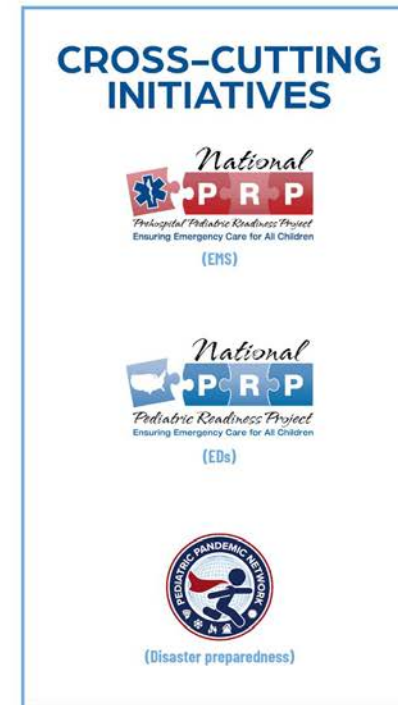
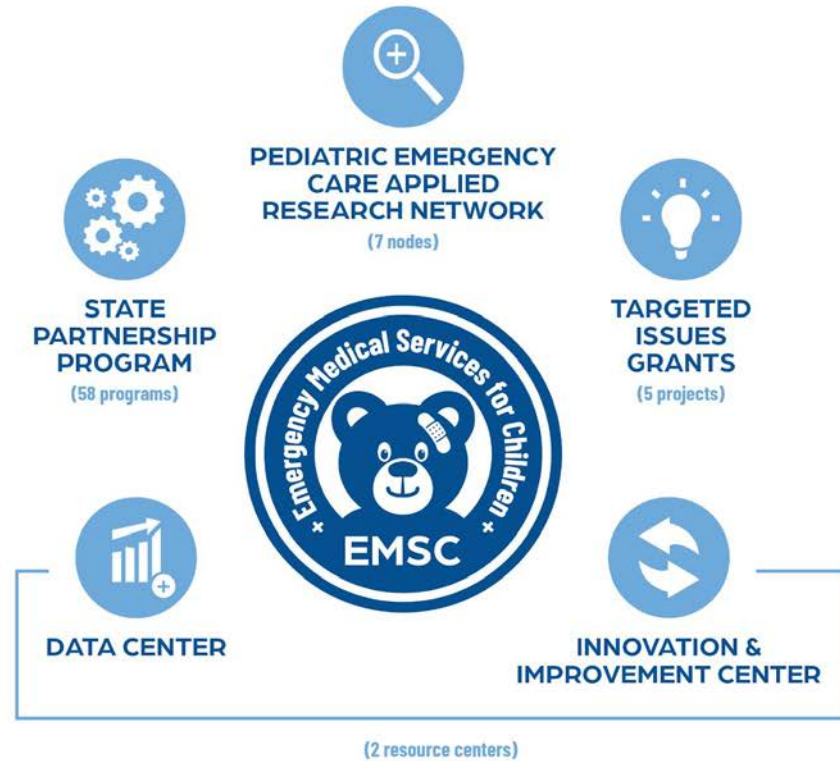
FOUR

organizations support the project:

- Emergency Medical Services for Children
- American Academy of Pediatrics
- American College of Emergency Physicians
- Emergency Nurses Association

1. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23498882/>

Emergency Medical Services for Children Family of Programs





EIIC

EMSC Innovation and Improvement Center



2018: Pediatric Readiness in the Emergency Department

POLICY STATEMENT Organizational Principles to Guide and Define the Child Health Care System and/or Improve the Health of all Children



American Academy
of Pediatrics



DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

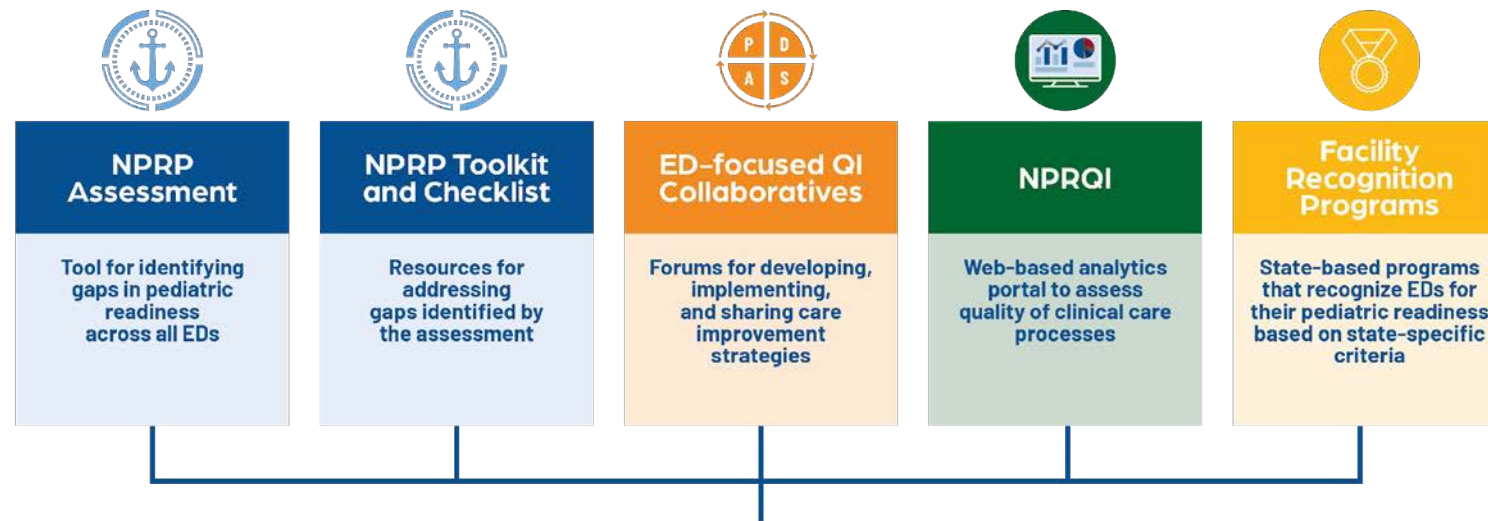
Pediatric Readiness in the Emergency Department

Katherine Remick, MD, FAAP, FACEP, FAEMS,^{a,b,c} Marianne Gausche-Hill, MD, FAAP, FACEP, FAEMS,^{d,e,f}
Madeline M. Joseph, MD, FAAP, FACEP,^{g,h} Kathleen Brown, MD, FAAP, FACEP,ⁱ Sally K. Snow, BSN, RN, CPEN,^j
Joseph L. Wright, MD, MPH, FAAP,^{k,l} AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS Committee on Pediatric
Emergency Medicine and Section on Surgery, AMERICAN COLLEGE OF EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS Pediatric
Emergency Medicine Committee, EMERGENCY NURSES ASSOCIATION Pediatric Committee

- Administration and Coordination
- Physicians, Nurses, and Other Healthcare Providers
- Quality Improvement
- Policies, Procedures, and Protocols
- Patient and Medication Safety
- Support Services
- Equipment, Supplies, and Medications



National Pediatric Readiness Project



Measuring readiness is the first step to improvement.



National assessments took place in 2003, 2013, and 2021.

3,647



EDs participated in the 2021 assessment, which included 81 questions.⁵



Scores are on a scale of 0-100, with 100 being the highest score.

High pediatric readiness is associated with decreased mortality.



mortality rates
in EDs.²



mortality rates
in trauma centers.³



Original Investigation | Emergency Medicine

Emergency Department Pediatric Readiness and Short-term and Long-term Mortality Among Children Receiving Emergency Care

Craig D. Newgard, MD, MPH; Amber Lin, MS; Susan Malveau, MS; Jennifer N. B. Cook, GCPh; McKenna Smith, MPH; Nathan Kuppermann, MD, MPH; Katherine E. Remick, MD; Marianne Gausche-Hill, MD; Jeremy Goldhaber-Fiebert, PhD; Randall S. Burd, MD, PhD; Hilary A. Hewes, MD; Apoorva Salvi, MS; Haichang Xin, PhD; Stefanie G. Ames, MD, MS; Peter C. Jenkins, MD, MSc; Jennifer Marin, MD, MS; Matthew Hansen, MD, MCR; Nina E. Glass, MD; Avery B. Nathens, MD, PhD; K. John McConnell, PhD; Mengtao Dai, MS; Brendan Carr, MD, MS; Rachel Ford, MPH; Davis Yanez, PhD; Sean R. Babcock, MS; Benjamin Lang, MD; N. Clay Mann, PhD, MS; for the Pediatric Readiness Study Group

MEDICAL: 76% lower odds of death

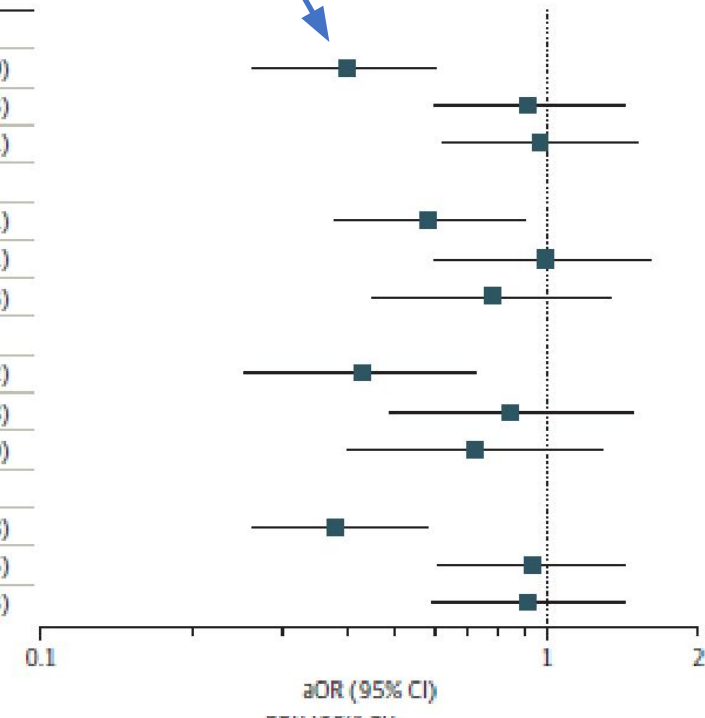
TRAUMA: 60% lower odds of death

1,442 lives saved over 6 years if all 983 EDs were pediatric ready

Figure 1. Adjusted Odds Ratios (aORs) for In-Hospital Mortality Among Children With Injuries and Medical Conditions Across Quartiles of Emergency Department (ED) Pediatric Readiness, Including Subgroups

A Injured

Subgroup and ED readiness	aOR (95% CI)
Injured patients (n= 90 963)	
Fourth quartile	0.40 (0.26-0.60)
Third quartile	0.92 (0.60-1.43)
Second quartile	0.97 (0.62-1.51)
ISS ≥16 (n=6577)	
Fourth quartile	0.58 (0.38-0.91)
Third quartile	0.99 (0.60-1.61)
Second quartile	0.78 (0.45-1.33)
Head AIS ≥3 (n= 12 959)	
Fourth quartile	0.43 (0.25-0.72)
Third quartile	0.85 (0.49-1.48)
Second quartile	0.72 (0.40-1.29)
Severity score ≥4 (n= 46 262)	
Fourth quartile	0.38 (0.26-0.58)
Third quartile	0.94 (0.61-1.45)
Second quartile	0.92 (0.59-1.43)

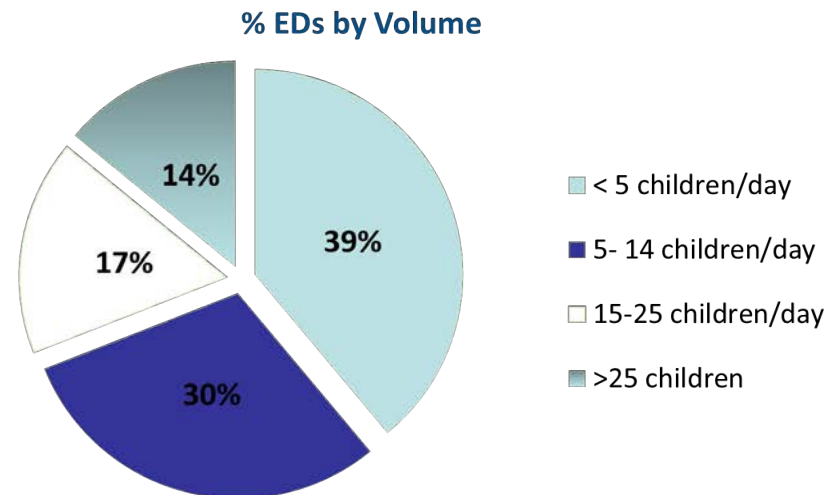


National Pediatric Readiness Project 2013 Assessment of Emergency Departments

	All Hospitals	Low	Medium	Medium High	High
WPRS Median (IQR)	68.9 (56.1, 83.6)	61.4 (49.5, 73.6)	69.3 (57.9, 81.8)	74.6 (60.9, 87.9)	89.8 (74.7, 97.2)

p<0.0001

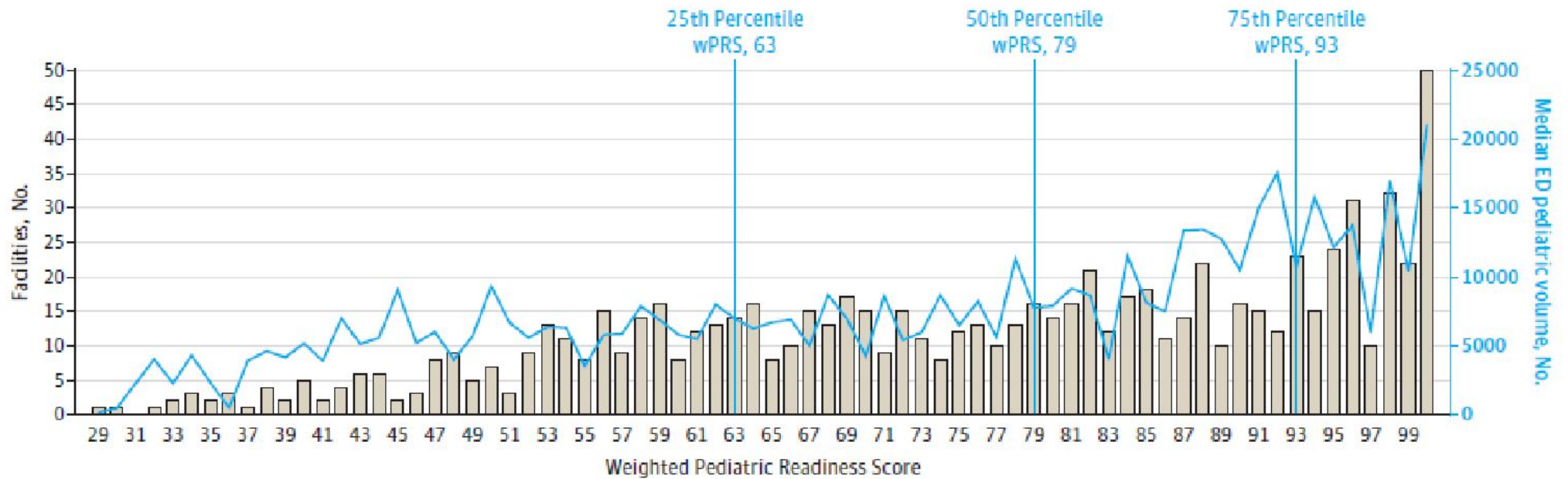
- **Low** pediatric volume (<1800 pediatric visits)
- **Medium** volume (1800-4999 visits)
- **Medium high** volume (5000-9999 visits)
- **High** volume (10,000+ visits)



Evaluation of Emergency Department Pediatric Readiness and Outcomes Among US Trauma Centers

Craig D. Newgard, MD, MPH; Amber Lin, MS; Lenora M. Olson, PhD; Jennifer N. B. Cook, GCPH; Marianne Gausche-Hill, MD; Nathan Kuppermann, MD, MPH; Jeremy D. Goldhaber-Fiebert, PhD; Susan Malveau, MS; McKenna Smith, BS; Mengtao Dai, MS; Avery B. Nathens, MD, PhD; Nina E. Glass, MD; Peter C. Jenkins, MD, MSc; K. John McConnell, PhD; Katherine E. Remick, MD; Hilary Hewes, MD; N. Clay Mann, PhD, MS; for the Pediatric Readiness Study Group

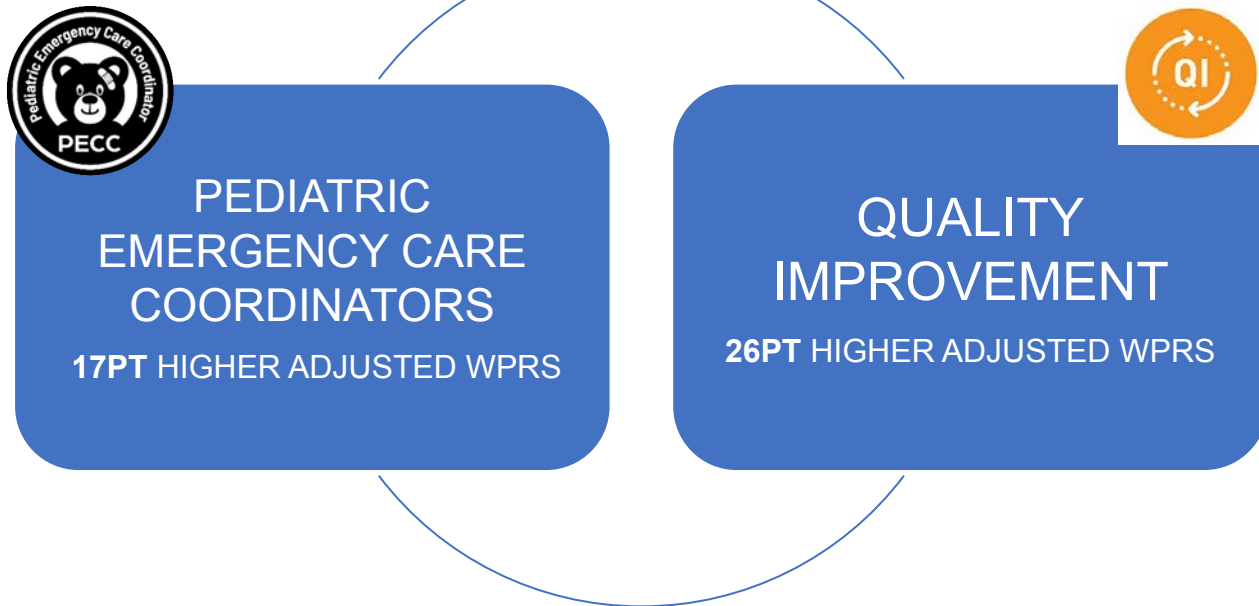
Figure 1. Emergency Department (ED) Pediatric Readiness and Annual ED Pediatric Volume in 832 Trauma Center EDs



Gray bars indicate the number of EDs at each weighted pediatric readiness score (wPRS) and the blue line indicates the median annual ED volume of children at each wPRS.

Contextual Factors for Pediatric Readiness

Top Drivers



Barriers

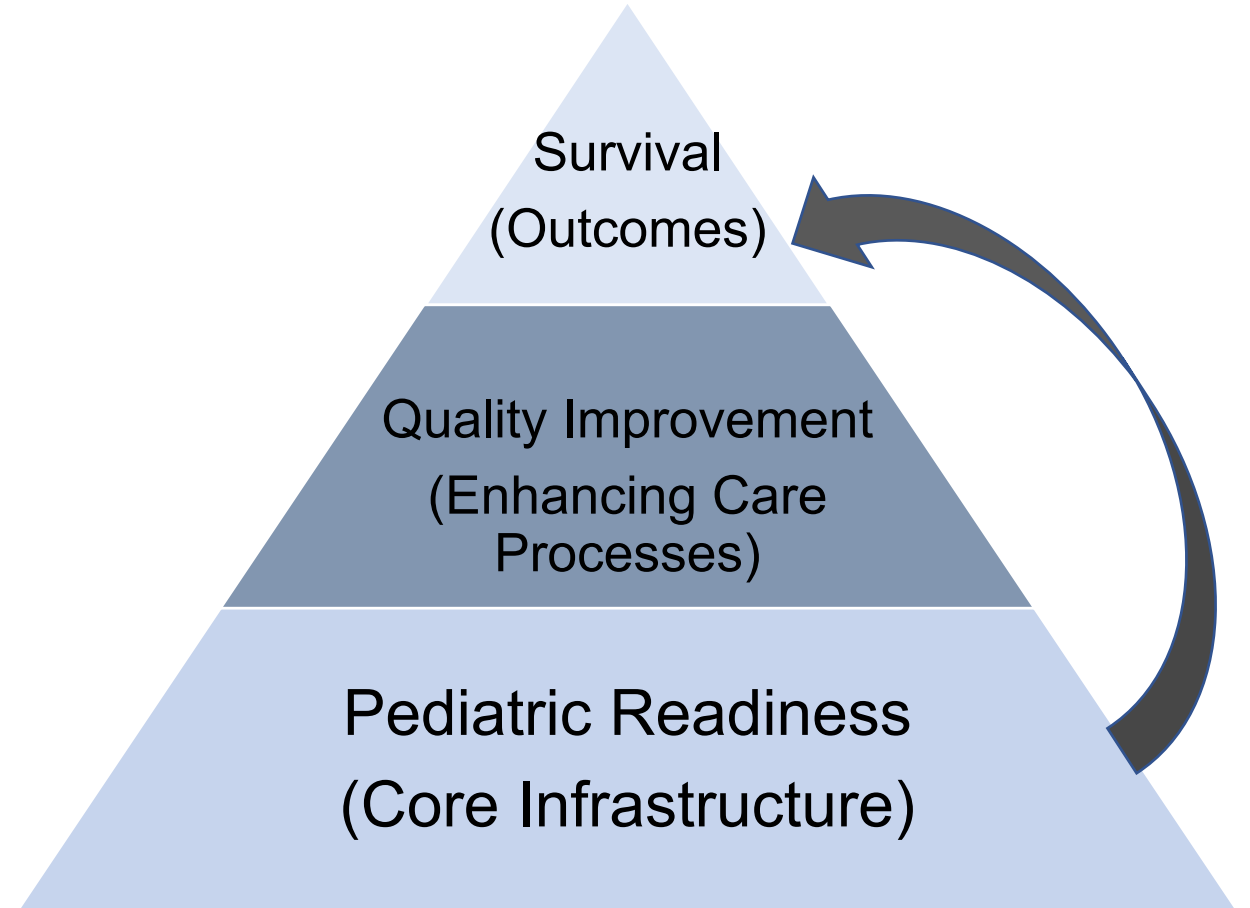
- Lack of QI training and pediatric measures
- Low volume of pediatric patients compared to adults
- Low prioritization of pediatric capabilities and capacity

Engaging in Quality Improvement Increases Pediatric Readiness

Community EDs | Rural EDs



~80% of children are seen in general EDs



Focusing QI Efforts to Address Critical Areas



- Pediatric Patient Safety
- Early recognition of abnormal vital signs
- Recognizing and treating pain early
- Optimizing suicide management

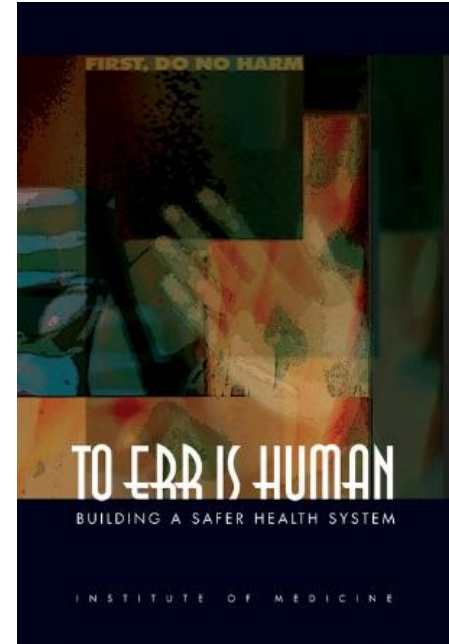
To Err is Human – Building a Safer Health System

Dosing errors comprise over 40% of fatal medication errors

Weight-based dosing increases risk in children

“Building a safer system means designing processes of care to ensure that patients are safe from accidental injury.”

75% of EDs have a process to weigh children in kilograms *only*



Pediatric Vital Signs – Defining a Standard Set

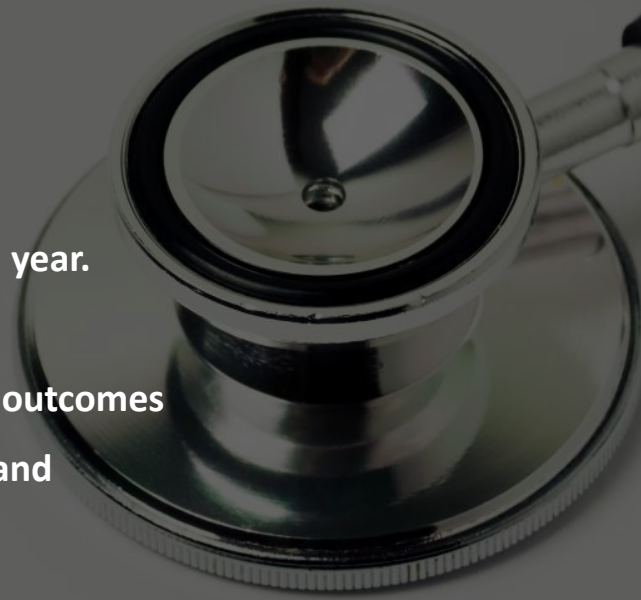
In the U.S., 40,000 children are hospitalized for sepsis each year.

More children die of sepsis (5k) than of childhood cancers

Early recognition and treatment saves lives and functional outcomes

78% of EDs have a policy for pediatric patient assessment and reassessment

- Temperature, pulse, respiratory rate
 - Early identification of the ill or injured child
- Pulse oximetry
 - 20–30% increased identification vs clinical signs alone
- Blood Pressure
 - Identification of shock and/or hypertension
- Mental Status
 - One of the first presenting symptoms in shock



Pediatric Readiness in the Emergency Department (2018) Joint Policy Statement

Hanning et al. Fortnightly review: pulse oximetry: a practical review. BMJ 1995;**311**:367.



Addressing Pediatric Pain


- Pain is the most common reason children present to the ED (80%)
- Untreated or inadequate treatment can have short and long-term consequences
- Symptoms are often different than adults, treated less frequently
- Disparities exist – region, age and race
- Failure to assess = failure to treat pain



NY Times. Pain in Children is Often Ignored. For Children of Color, It's Even Worse.

The Burden of Mental and Behavioral Health in Children and Adolescents

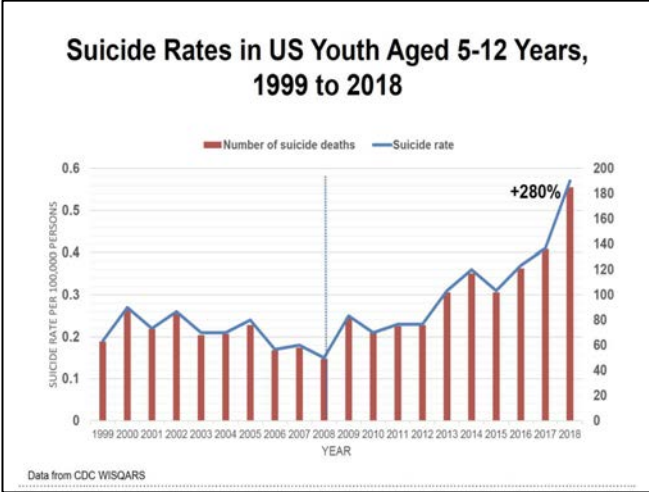
1 in 5 youth ages 13 to 18 live with a **serious mental illness.**



There have been **double-digit increases** in mental health emergency visits in 2020.

AGES 5-11
+24%


AGES 12-17
+30%



Suicide was the **second-leading cause of death** among those ages 13 to 19 in 2019.

629,000 ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

12% OF ADOLESCENTS 12 TO 17 HAD SERIOUS THOUGHTS OF SUICIDE.



Sources: AAP, AACAP, CHA, NAMI, Modern Healthcare, CDC, SAMHSA, JAMA Pediatrics, JAMA Psychiatry, HHS, and Kaiser Family Foundation.

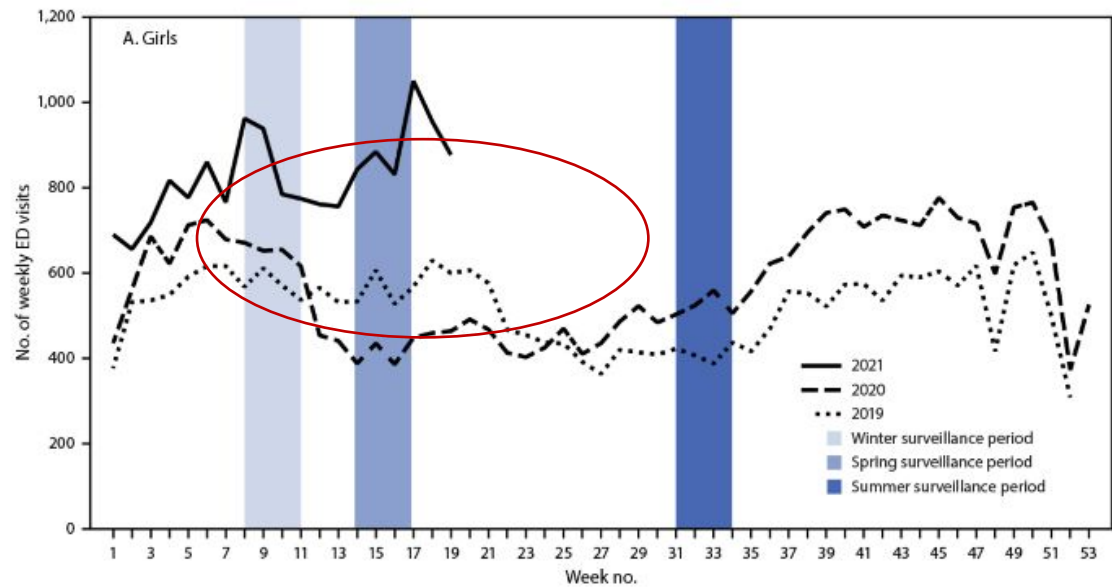
73% of EDs have a policy to address pediatric mental health

Children in Crises-Barriers to Access Care-EDs as the Safety Net

Emergency Department Visits for Suspected Suicide Attempts Among Persons Aged 12–25 Years Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic — United States, January 2019–May 2021

Weekly / June 18, 2021 / 70(24);888–894

FIGURE 1. Numbers of weekly emergency department visits* for suspected suicide attempts¹ among adolescents aged 12–17 years, by sex — National Syndromic Surveillance Program, United States, January 1, 2019–May 15, 2021



06/11/2021

Emergency department visits for suspected suicide attempts among U.S. girls ages 12–17 have increased during the COVID-19 pandemic*

February–March 2021

51% ↑

From the same period in 2019

* After an initial drop
CDC.GOV

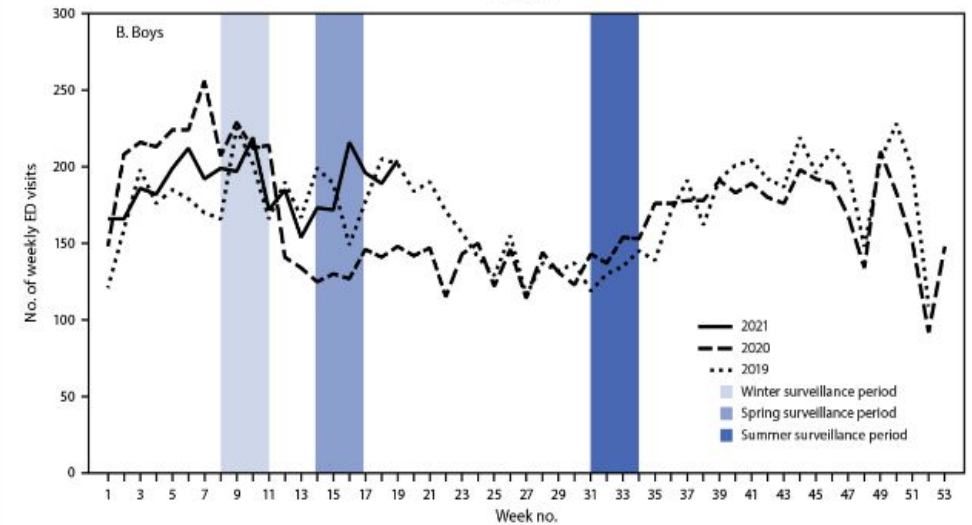
Suicide can be prevented

- ▶ Increase social connections for youth
- ▶ Teach youth coping skills
- ▶ Learn the signs of suicide risk and how to respond
- ▶ Reduce access to lethal means (like medications and firearms)



Help is available 24/7 at suicidepreventionlifeline.org

bit.ly/MMWR61121 **MMWR**



Abbreviations: ED = emergency department; NSSP = National Syndromic Surveillance Program.

* ED visits for suspected suicide attempts were identified by querying an NSSP syndrome definition developed by CDC in partnership with state and local health departments (<https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/106694>). NSSP ED visit data include approximately 71% of the nation's EDs in 49 states (all except Hawaii) and the District of Columbia.





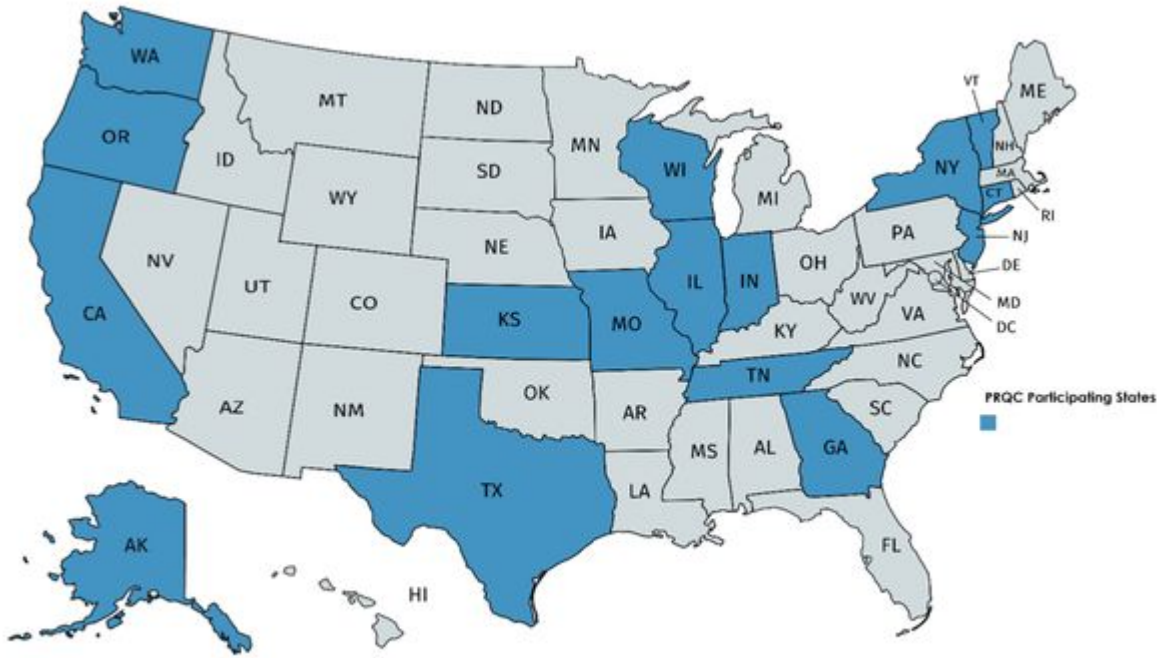
What is the PRQC?



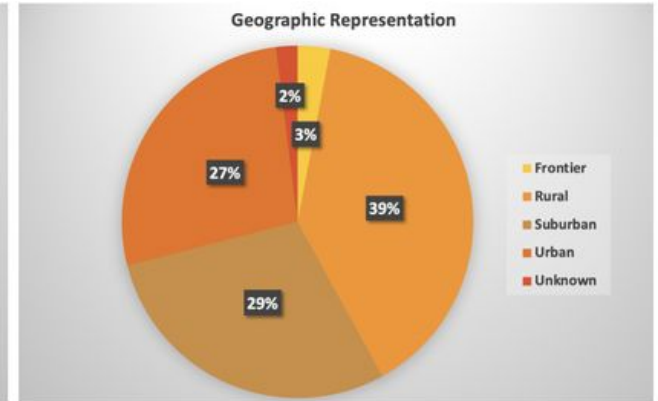
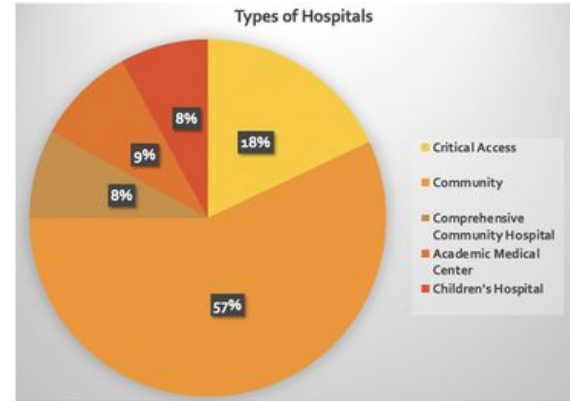
Quality Improvement Collaboratives

Where a team from various healthcare departments, hospitals, or organizations join for a fixed period to address a specific aspect of providing care.

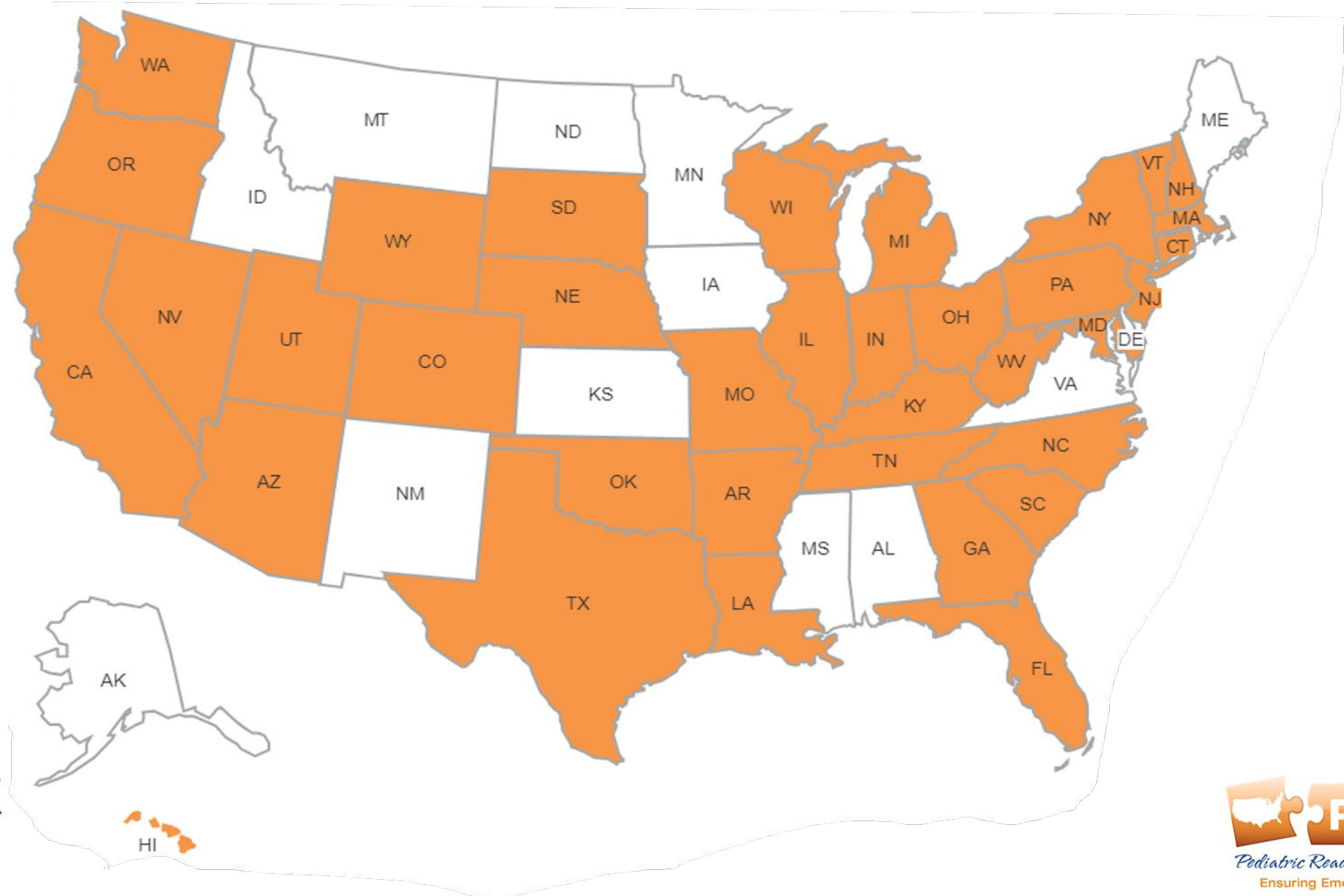
2018 Cohort



Created with mapchart.net



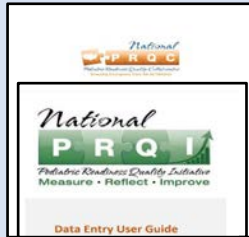
2023 Cohort



How will you be supported?



Access to data platform



Reference Guide and Implementation Bundles



Project Management Support

slido



What do you hope to gain?

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

What is there to gain?

- Tool for ED's to measure pediatric emergency care and sustain pediatric QI efforts
- Identify disparities in care in pediatric population (EDs can stratify data in age, race, gender, payor source)
- Continuing Education- MOC Part 4 Credits - Nursing CE- CE for social workers
- Monitor delivery of care and improvements over time
- Improve site pediatric readiness – Poised for Recognition
- Gain leadership skills, increased knowledge of pediatric readiness, and skills in quality improvement and data interpretation, become a PECC
- Partnering with other hospitals and networking



What's Next?

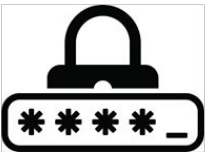
Register for Data Platform



Submit demographics about your ED and team members



Submit a Participant Organization Agreement



Receive Secure Login Credentials



View your ED's Performance Dashboard

<https://redcap.link/NPRQIRegistration>



The NPRQI is supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as part of an award totaling \$1.2M with 0% percentage financed with nongovernmental sources. The contents are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, nor an endorsement, by HRSA, HHS or the U.S. Government.



Access to the Data Platform

NPRQI Reporting Dashboard
12 Sites / 15,120 Records

Make your selections from the green filter bar, and Click "GO" to return your report

Year
Select all that apply
All

Quarter
Limit the # of Quarters by selecting Year(s) first
All

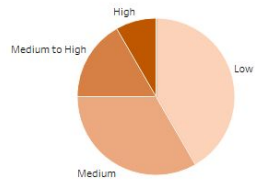
Site
All

Results View
Table

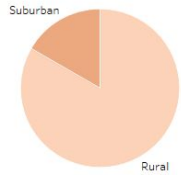
Clinical Measures Group
Core Measures for All Patients

GO

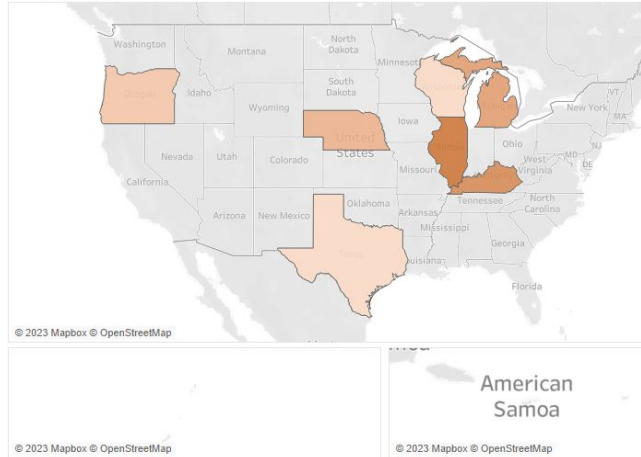
Number of Sites by Patient Volume Category



Number of Sites by Geographic Category



Participation in the National Pediatric Readiness Quality Initiative



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Explore / NPRQI Workbooks / NPRP Dashboard / Site Graph

Performance Report from 2021 Q4 to 2023 Q2 for Core Measures for All Patients
Metrics with fewer than 10 records will not be displayed

Graph - Legend
Click to select multiple Metrics to be displayed

- % of pediatric patients with their weight documented in kilograms
- % of pediatric patients with pain assessed
- Median ED length of stay
- % of pediatric patients with vital signs reassessed
- Median time from collection of first set of vital signs to first intervention for pediatric patients
- Median time from arrival to transport for pediatric patients
- % of transferred pediatric patients who met the site-specific criteria for transfers
- Median time from arrival to transport for pediatric patients
- % of transferred pediatric patients that were discharged from the receiving center ED

Your Site Demographics

- Geographic Category: Rural
- Patient Volume: Low < 1,800 pediatric
- ED Configuration: General ED (pediatric)
- Specialty Center Status: (All)
- Patient Demographics: Age Category: (All), Triage Level: (All)
- Ethnicity: (All), Race: (All), Gender: (All), Payor Source: (All)

Select one or more Quality Metrics to display on the Graph
(Multiple values)

Geography: Rural | Patient Volume: Low < 1,800 pediatric patients | ED Configuration: General ED (pediatric and adult patients seen in the same area) | Specialty Center Status: All
Age Category: All | Triage Level: All | Ethnicity: All | Race: All | Gender: All | Payor Source: All | Quality Metric: All

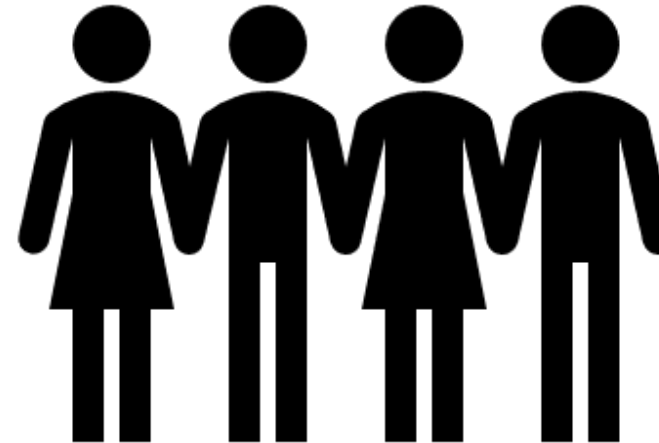


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Building Your Team

- Identify your key players
 - What skillsets are needed?
 - What key staff are essential?
 - Who is most impacted?



Selecting Your Clinical Intervention



Recording pediatric patients' weight only in kilograms



Early recognition of abnormal pediatric vital signs



Ensure pediatric pain is assessed and managed



Optimize screening and treatment of pediatric suicide



EMSC
Quality Improvement
Collaboratives



Suicide



June 27, 2023

Pain Management



July 11, 2023

Assessment



August 1, 2023

Patient Safety



August 8, 2023

Join us for Fireside Chats

Interactive presentations by multidisciplinary experts
on bundle topics June through September

Time Commitment

- June 2023 to December 2024
- Collaborative Learning Sessions Start in August
 - Third Tuesday of the Month
 - 1 pm to 2:30 pm CT



Step 1

Complete PRQC interest form

Register for the data platform



Step 2

Identify core multidisciplinary team

Attend fireside chats



Step 3

Select intervention bundle topic

Finalize team

Attend collaborative sessions
and implement QI project

Our Contact Info



About News Impact Q Search

Pediatric Readiness Focus Areas EMSC Program Engage with EMSC Resources Partners

Home / QI Collaboratives / Pediatric Readiness Quality Collaborative / 2023 Cohort

2023 Cohort

Pediatric Readiness Quality Collaborative

2023 Cohort

Participation Details

Session Details & Information

2018 Cohort

Understanding PRQC & NPRQI

Understanding PRQC and NPRQI



View the infographic

To learn more about this collaborative, watch a recording of an April 24 webinar and/or download the slides.



The Pediatric Readiness Quality Improvement (QI) Collaborative (PRQC) is continuing the work started in 2018 by creating a new cohort. The next PRQC cohort kicks off in June 2023. This is a free, 18-month opportunity for emergency department (ED)-based teams to accelerate their pediatric readiness. (Learn more about EIIIC's QI Collaborative model.)



Registration is open.

Join the collaborative to improve outcomes for children through pediatric readiness. Registration is open through June 6.

Register today

2023 - 2024 Teams

Global Aim: 80% of participants will establish a QI plan and implement at least one process change by December 2024.

PRQC focuses on the work of the National Pediatric Readiness Project (NPRP) to help participating teams take the next step in addressing gaps identified by NPRP assessment. Teams will be empowered to address their ED's gaps by learning about four high-priority focus areas in pediatric readiness:

prqc@emscimprovement.center



Nursing - CE contact hours

Welcome Session June 20, 2023

1. Enter your first and last name in the **chat** if you have not done so already
2. Scan the QR code to access session evaluation
3. Submit completed evaluation by 1700 (Pacific) on 6/22/2023 to be eligible for CE hours



If you have any questions, please contact Robin Goodman at

robin.goodmanrn@gmail.com

BRN CE Provider: Pediatric Liaison Nurses Los Angeles County. Provider approved by the California Board of Registered Nursing, Provider # 15456, for 1 Contact Hours



Any Questions?

- Goals of PRQC
- Collaborative Design
 - Interventions
 - Data Platform
 - Resources Available
- Time Commitment
- Registration Process
- Next Steps