

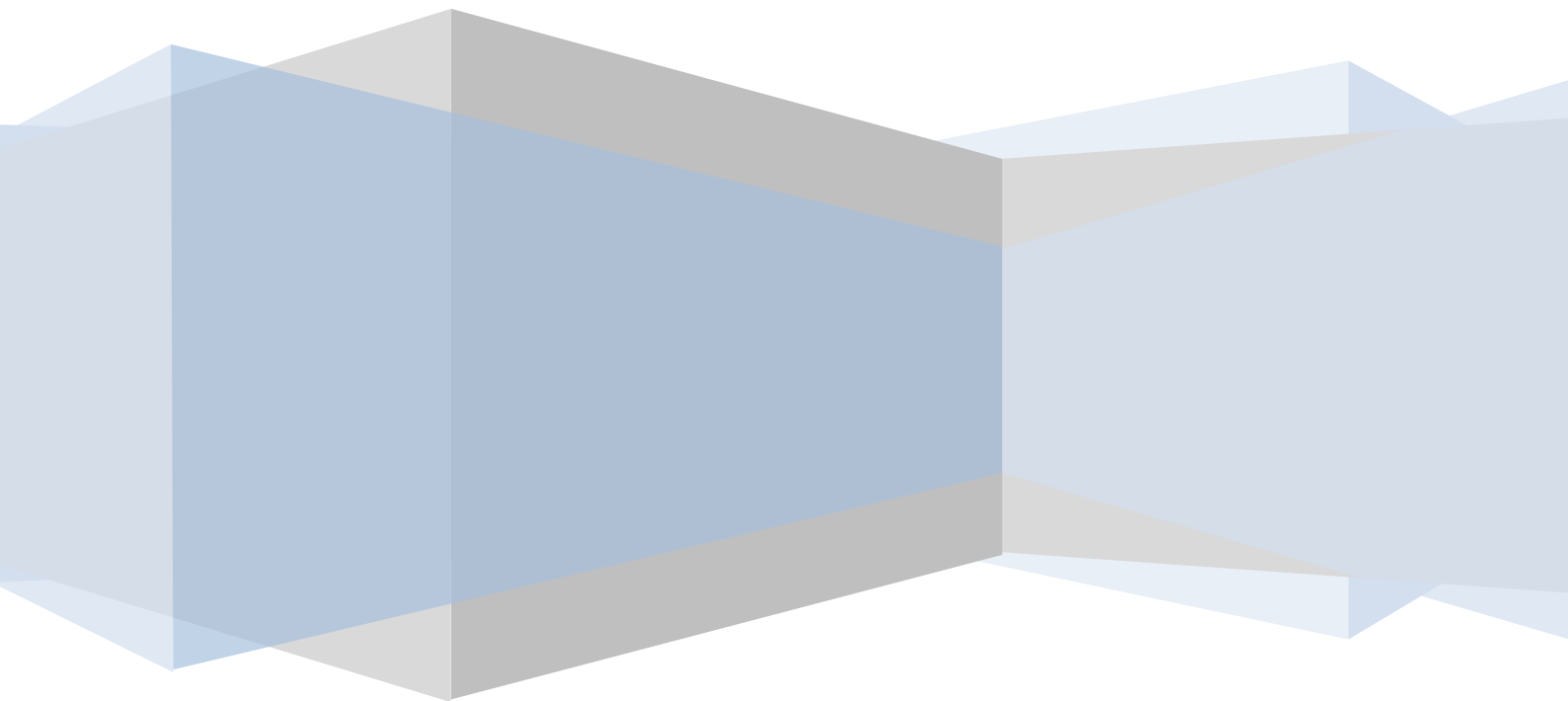
PICANet

Referral & Transport

Dataset Definitions

Manual

Version 2.2 November 2020



**UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER**



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INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

PICANet collects a referrals and transport dataset to supplement the clinical database of paediatric intensive care activity. The extended dataset includes information about referral calls and associated retrieval or transfer activities, providing evidence on standards of service across paediatric intensive care.

The dataset forms an integral part of **PICANet Web**; a secure, centralised database application accessed using a web browser. PICANet Web permits centralised transport services (PIC) and PICUs to submit and interrogate referral, transport and admission details for their own patients regardless of their physical location.

EVENTS

PICANet uses the term *event* to describe a single instance of paediatric intensive care activity, such as a referral, transport or admission. So referrals are **Referral events**, admissions are **Admission events**, while transfers and retrievals are collectively known as **Transport events**.

ORGANISATIONS

We use the term *organisation* to represent any unit or service involved in the provision of paediatric intensive care (PIC). The key organisation types are **Paediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU)**, **Centralised Transport Service (CTS)** and **District General Hospital (DGH)**, although the term also includes other locations from or to which PIC patients are retrieved or transferred, such as an **airport** and **hospices**.

Note that for PICANet purposes; CTS is a paediatric intensive care centralised transport service and DGH includes any non-PIC hospital ward or department.

DATA COLLECTION METHOD

The typical data collection process is as follows:

1. A **referral call is made** from a DGH/unit to a CTS (PIC)/PICU requesting transport within the PIC service and/or a PICU bed.
2. The **clinicians agree that PIC transport and/or PICU admission is necessary**.
3. A **Referral form is completed** by the Centralised Transport Service (PIC)/PICU taking the referral call. Details are required for **all referrals when clinicians agree** that the patient requires PIC transport and/or a PICU bed, whether or not the referral results in an admission to PICU or a transport event.

When the CTS (PIC) contact the PICU to request admission to a PICU bed the CTS will record the referral event on behalf of the PICU. For emergency referral requests directly to the PICU, from the original admitting hospital, the PICU receiving the call is responsible for recording the referral event.

4. A **Transport form is completed** by the CTS (PIC) providing transport.
5. If the patient is accepted for admission and admitted to a PICU, the **Admission form is completed** by the admitting PICU.
6. CTS (PIC)/PICU **enters or uploads to PICANet Web** the completed event data.

REFERRAL AND TRANSPORT EVENTS AND DATA COLLECTION FORMS

Referral form

Transport form (page 1 of 2)

Transport form (page 2 of 2)

REFERRAL EVENTS

A PICANet Referral event should be completed for all requests for transport within the PIC service and all requests for a PICU admission **when clinicians agree that the patient requires PIC transport and/or a paediatric intensive care bed**. This includes refusals for organisational reasons. A referral event should also be completed for other transport requests where the child will be **receiving intensive care during the journey**, e.g. transportation to a secondary transport service, hospice or home.

Referral data items include patient demographic information, basic details about the referring unit, whether the patient was receiving invasive ventilation, and the decision of the referral call. The dataset caters for scenarios appropriate to both PICUs and CTS (PIC); and PICUs acting as transport teams only.

Data on admissions refused for organisational reasons (lack of beds, staff etc.) permits epidemiological analysis of service organisation and geographical variation.

TRANSPORT EVENTS

A PICANet Transport event is completed by the CTS (PIC) providing the transport for a retrieval or transfer.

Transport data items include patient demographic information, basic details about the transport team and collection unit, critical incidents during transit, transport times, interventions received by the patient both prior to the arrival of the transport team and while the transport team is in attendance (including PIM), and the outcome of the transport event.

A PICANet transport event is also completed for transfers from one PICU to another PICU when the transport is provided by the CTS (PIC).

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DATA COLLECTION

The following table illustrates, for a number of different scenarios, the responsibility for data collection of PICANet Referral, Transport and Admission events.

Example scenario	Organisation role			Referral event	Responsibility for completing event	
	Referring unit	Transport team	Destination unit		Transport event	Admission event
WATCH CTS transfers from Bristol PICU[A] to Cardiff PICU[B]	PICU A	CTS	PICU B	CTS	CTS	PICU B
WATCH CTS retrieves from Gloucester DGH to Cardiff PICU	DGH	CTS	PICU	CTS	CTS	PICU
WATCH CTS retrieves from Gloucester DGH to Frenchay ICU	DGH	CTS	Non-PIC [†]	CTS	CTS	-
WATCH CTS retrieves from Cardiff PICU to Frenchay ICU	PICU	CTS	Non-PIC [†]	CTS	CTS	-
WATCH CTS retrieves from Frenchay ICU to Cardiff PICU	Non-PIC [†]	CTS	PICU	CTS	CTS	PICU
Gloucester DGH transfers to Cardiff PICU	DGH	DGH	PICU	PICU	-	PICU

Continued overleaf . . .

Example scenario continued	Organisation role			Responsibility for completing event		
	Referring unit	Transport team	Destination unit	Referral event	Transport event	Admission event
CATS CTS transfers from Hillingdon Hospital to Heathrow airport	DGH	CTS	Non-PIC	CTS	CTS	-
CATS CTS transfers from GOSH PICU to Heathrow airport	PICU	CTS	Non-PIC	CTS	CTS	-
Gloucester Neonatal Team call WATCH to arrange transfer to Bristol PICU	DGH	Transport team from neonates	PICU	CTS	-	PICU

† Non-PIC includes ICUs, hospices, residential addresses and airports (for onward transport)

* CTS (PIC) or PICU arranging time critical transfer complete referral event

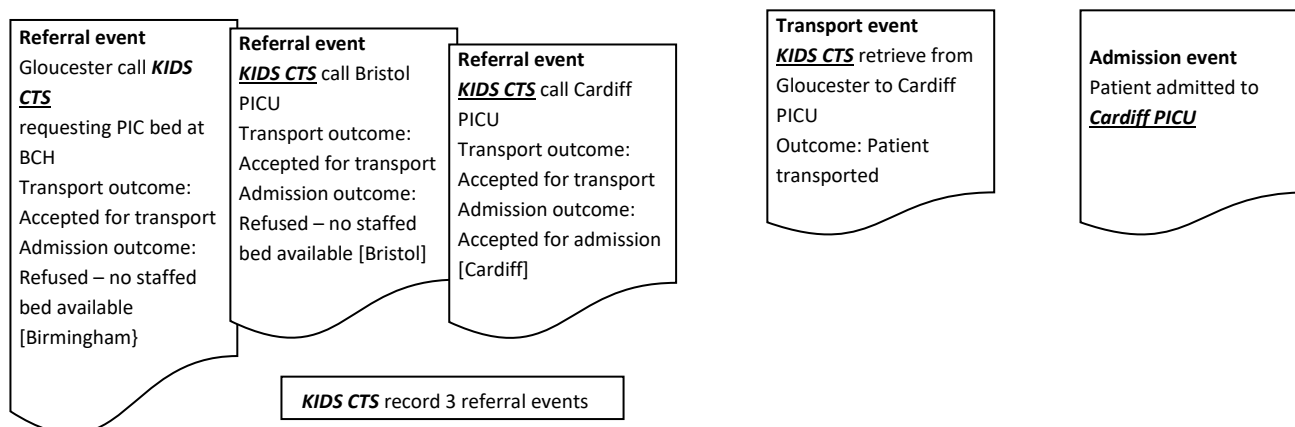
Worked examples

Each sequence shows the PICANet events relevant to each spell of activity; responsibility for data collection (and entry/upload to PICANet Web) is designated by ***italicised underlined*** type.

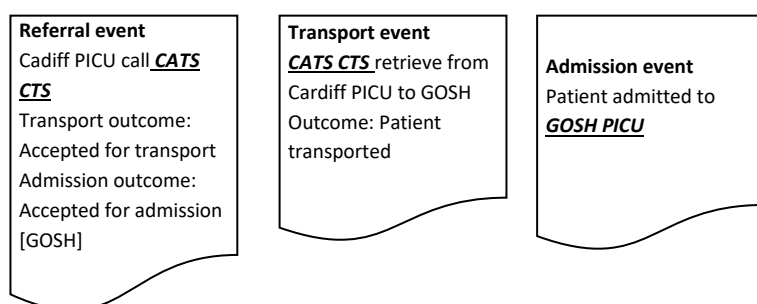
Example One:

Gareth Jones is a 2 month old with bronchiolitis admitted to Gloucestershire Royal Infirmary.

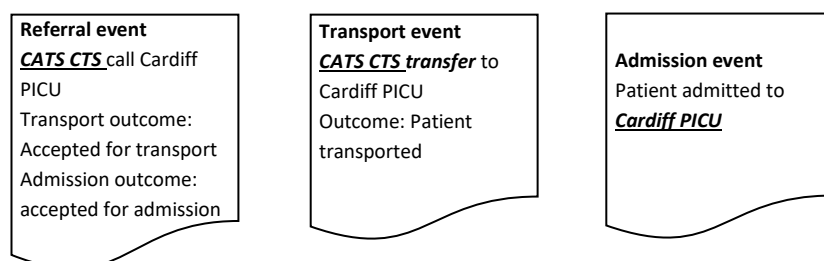
He deteriorates and requires intubation and ventilation. The consultant paediatrician refers him to KIDS CTS (PIC), they can retrieve. Birmingham Children's Hospital PICU are contacted; they are full. Bristol PICU is contacted; they are full. Cardiff PICU is contacted, and accepts the patient, with the KIDS team retrieving:



On day 2 in Cardiff PICU he deteriorates further and is referred to CATS CTS for transfer for ECMO. CATS call GOSH who accept for admission:



He comes off ECMO and is referred back to Cardiff, still ventilated, on day 14. He is repatriated by CATS:



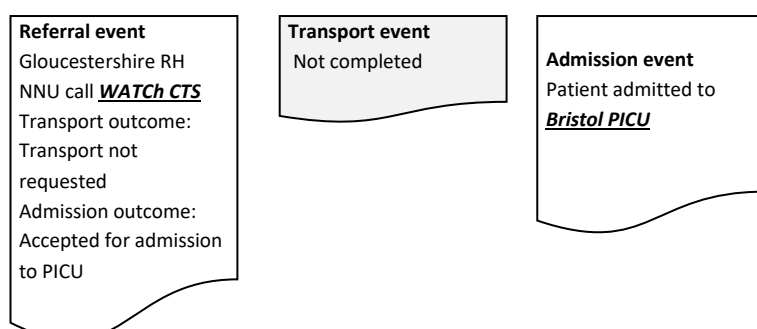
He is discharged from Cardiff on day 18 to his local hospital spontaneously ventilating.

In total, 4 different PICANet organisations contribute 11 separate events (5 referral; 3 transport; 3 admission) to PICANet Web. The organisation responsible for recording the PICANet event is highlighted e.g. KIDS

Example Two:

Sophie Brown is a 3 day old baby born at Gloucestershire Royal Hospital and admitted to the neonatal unit for investigation.

She deteriorates and requires intubation and ventilation and the consultant neonatologist refers her to Bristol Childrens Hospital PICU for continuing care and investigation of cardiac anomaly. Bristol PICU accepts the patient with the neonatal transport team providing the transport.



She is discharged from Bristol PICU to a ward on day 6 spontaneously ventilating.

Two organisations contribute 2 separate events (1 referral and 1 admission) to PICANet Web. The organisation responsible for recording the PICANet event is highlighted e.g. WATCH and Bristol PICU

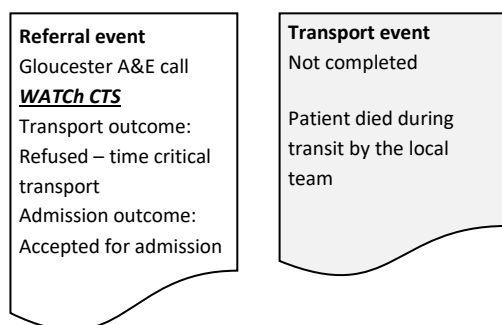
For this example there is no recorded transport event; the type of transport team, name of the transport team and name of the collection unit are recorded on the admission form.

Example Three:

James Smith aged 14 years is admitted to the Accident and Emergency at Gloucestershire Royal Hospital with a severe head injury following a road traffic accident.

He requires intubation and ventilation and the consultant refers him to WATCH CTS for transfer to Bristol PICU for continuing care. Bristol PICU accepts the patient and advises immediate transfer by the local team.

The patient's condition deteriorates further and he dies during transit.

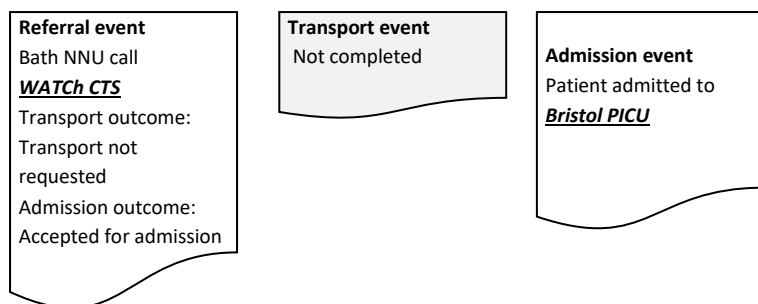


One organisation WATCH CTS, contributes one separate event (referral) to PICANet Web.

Example Four:

Female infant Cook is a one day old baby admitted to the neonatal unit at Bath Royal Victoria Hospital NNU and requires transfer for surgical investigation.

The consultant neonatologist refers her to Bristol Childrens Hospital PICU for continuing care and investigation. Bristol PICU accepts the patient with the neonatal transport team providing the transport.



Two organisations WATCH CTS and Bristol PICU, contribute two separate events (referral and admission) to PICANet Web.

Reference:

¹PICANet's work is based on a collaboration with Paediatric Intensive Care Society (PICS) Acute Transport Group and Allan Wardaugh's (Cardiff PICU) original document, PROPOSAL FOR COLLECTING RETRIEVAL DATA BY PICANET (available from www.picanet.org.uk). The dataset has been amended and validated in conjunction with P Ramnarayan and the PICANet Clinical Advisory Group and facilitates monitoring of the PICS' QUALITY STANDARDS FOR THE CARE OF CRITICALLY ILL CHILDREN (5TH EDITION) DECEMBER 2015 (see www.ukpics.org.uk).

Referral dataset

PATIENT DETAILS

Family name or Surname

Definition	The last or family name or surname given to the child as it would appear on the child's birth certificate or other appropriate document.
Reason	<p>Family name provides an additional identifier that can aid patient tracking throughout the hospital and PICANet Web.</p> <p>Can help identify individuals who may have had multiple referrals and/or admissions to one or more PICUs or transport services.</p>
Format	<p>Free text (e.g. Brown).</p> <p>If no family name available record as UNKNOWN and indicate why not available in the comments section.</p>

First name

Definition	The first name given to the child as it would appear on the child's birth certificate or other appropriate document.
Reason	<p>First name provides an additional identifier that can aid patient tracking throughout the hospital and PICANet Web.</p> <p>Can help identify individuals who may have had multiple referrals and /or admissions to one or more PICUs or transport services.</p>
Format	<p>Free text (e.g. John).</p> <p>If no first name available record as UNKNOWN and indicate why not available in the comments section.</p>

Postcode

Definition	The postcode for the child's normal place of residence.
Reason	<p>Postcode provides an additional identifier that can aid patient tracking throughout the hospital and PICANet Web.</p> <p>Can help identify individuals who may have had multiple admissions to one or more PICUs or transport services.</p> <p>Postcode provides a means of linkage to geographic and demographic information for effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.</p>
Format	<p>Text (e.g. S10 8NN).</p> <p>Foreign postcodes will be accepted by PICANet Web.</p> <p>If postcode is unobtainable, record as UNOBTAINABLE.</p> <p>A list of postcodes for overseas countries is available on request.</p>

NHS, CHI or H&C number

Definition	Unique identifying number enabling tracing of a patient through the NHS system in the United Kingdom. For English and Welsh patients the NHS number, for Scottish patients the CHI number and for Northern Ireland the H&C number is used as a unique numeric identifier.
Reason	<p>NHS, CHI or H&C number gives a unique, identifiable variable that will allow other identifiable data items to be removed from the database.</p> <p>Can identify individuals who may have had multiple admissions to one or more PICUs or paediatric intensive care transport services.</p>
Format	<p>Free text (e.g. 1463788990)</p> <p>Validation check that NHS, CHI or H&C number is a valid number</p>

NHS, CHI or H&C number eligibility

Definition	The patient is not eligible for NHS, CHI or H&C number, he or she is an overseas national who is not ordinarily a resident in the UK and therefore does not have an allocated NHS, CHI or H&C number.
Reason	To enable effective audit of availability of NHS, CHI or H&C number and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Tick box if patient is not eligible for an NHS, CHI or H&C number

Date of birth

Definition	The child's date of birth as recorded on the child's birth certificate or other appropriate document.
Reason	<p>Date of birth and Date of admission are used to calculate age at admission to this paediatric intensive care service.</p> <p>Date of birth provides an additional identifier that can aid patient tracking throughout the hospital and PICANet Web.</p> <p>Can help identify individuals who may have had multiple referrals and/or admissions to one or more PICUs and/or transport services.</p>
Format	<p>Date; dd/mm/yyyy.</p> <p>Date of birth should be between 01/01/1980 and Date of admission.</p> <p>If the child's date of birth is unobtainable, but the child is under your care, use your judgement to estimate year of birth and record as 1 January of estimated year (e.g. 01/01/YYYY).</p> <p>If information is being extracted from notes and the child's date of birth is not recorded, or recorded as unavailable, leave the field blank and in the 'Indicate if date of birth is' field below tick 'Unknown'.</p> <p>If it is necessary for Date of birth to be partly anonymised, enter the correct month and year and record 01 for the day (e.g. 01/MM/YYYY). Then tick 'Anonymised' below.</p> <p>Validation check if patient is aged 18 years or older</p>

Indicate if date of birth is...

Definition	Specifies whether the date of birth is estimated, anonymised or unknown (and cannot be estimated).
Reason	Date of birth and Date of admission to your unit are used to calculate age at admission to your unit.
Format	Choose from one of the following: Not estimated Estimated Anonymised

Sex

Definition	Identifies the genotypical sex of the child at referral or admission to this paediatric intensive care service.
Reason	Sex is important for reporting demographic statistics for admissions to your unit. Sex provides an additional identifier that can aid patient tracking throughout the hospital and PICANet Web.
Format	Choose from one of the following: Male Female Ambiguous Unknown

REFERRAL DETAILS

Date and time of referral call

Definition	<p>The actual date and time when clinicians agreed that the patient required PIC transport and/or a PICU bed, based on the patient's clinical condition (not the availability of a team or a bed).</p> <p>This may not be the date of the first telephone call to the PICU or transport service as this may have been for advice or discussion only.</p>
Reason	<p>Date and time of the accepted referral call will be used to calculate the total number of referral calls for each individual patient.</p> <p>Accurate recording of date and time will allow analysis of organisational delays e.g. due to lack of availability of staffed beds or transport teams.</p> <p>To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.</p>
Format	<p>Date: dd/mm/yyyy</p> <p>Time: hh:mm (24 hour clock)</p>

Referral number

Definition	<p>Unique identifier assigned to each consecutive referral event.</p> <p>As recorded within your organisation to identify each referral episode.</p>
Reason	<p>Referral number provides a unique identifier for each referral episode to an organisation participating in PICANet and thus allows identification of a series of one or more referral events from another.</p> <p>Required for effective audit and assessment of geographical distribution of referring population to individual transport services/units.</p>
Format	<p>Free text (e.g. 2017 07)</p>

Referring unit

Definition	Identifies the referring hospital, DGH or PICU where patient is located at the time of the referral call.
Reason	Required for effective audit and assessment of geographical distribution of referring population to individual units/transport services.
Format	<p>Record the name of hospital / DGH and specialist unit</p> <p>Free text e.g. Pilgrim Hospital A&E</p> <p>At data entry to PICANet Web select the select the organisation type – PICU or DGH from the organisation coder</p> <p>Search for the name of the organisation. If this is not available in the given list, but known select 'Other organisation' and enter the name in the 'Other' box, using free text</p> <p>If the name of the organisation is not known select 'Unknown organisation'</p>

Referring area

Definition	<p>Identifies the care area where the patient is located at the time of the referral call.</p> <p>X-ray, endoscopy, CT scanner or similar - identifies that the child came from an area where diagnostic procedures may have been carried out at the time of collection from the referring hospital</p> <p>Recovery only - means the child was receiving care in the recovery area at the time of collection from the referring hospital</p> <p>HDU (step up/step down area) - means the child was receiving care in a high dependency area at the time of collection from the referring hospital</p> <p>Other intermediate care area - is an area where the level of care is greater than that of the normal wards, but not an ICU/PICU/NICU or HDU</p> <p>Theatre and recovery - means the child has undergone all or part of a surgical procedure or has received an anaesthetic for a procedure and was receiving care within the theatre and recovery area at the time of collection from the referring hospital</p> <p>Other transport service - the patient is received from a different transport service i.e. at an airport or port for international transfer.</p> <p>ICU means the child was receiving care within an adult or other specialist ICU, which is not designated as a PICU, at the time of collection from the referring hospital</p> <p>PICU means the child was receiving care within PICU at the time of collection from the referring hospital</p> <p>NICU means the child was receiving care within NICU at the time of collection from the referring hospital</p> <p>Ward means the child was receiving care in a ward at the time of collection from the referring hospital</p>
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	A&E means the child was receiving care within an Accident and Emergency Department at the time of collection from the referring hospital
Reason	To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Choose from one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> X-ray, endoscopy, CT scanner or similar Recovery only HDU (step up/step down unit) Other intermediate care area Theatre and recovery Other transport service ICU PICU NICU Ward A&E Unknown

Referring speciality

Definition	<p>Specialty from which this request for admission is made.</p> <p>Record the parent specialty of the doctor who made this call resulting in a transfer.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A patient has elective surgery in a DGH; the operation is complicated and the anaesthetist decides the patient needs PICU for post-op recovery – code Anaesthetics. ▪ The transport team call the PICU to request a bed and arrange admission – code Paediatric Intensive Care Transport Service.
Reason	Describes the background from which patients are received for effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Choose from one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General paediatrics Sub-specialty paediatrics Neonates PICU Anaesthetics General ITU Neurosurgery General surgery Accident and Emergency Burns and plastics ENT Paediatric Intensive Care Transport Service Other Unknown

Grade of referring doctor/nurse

Definition	Most senior grade of doctor or nurse making the initial referral call.
Reason	Required for effective audit of service organisation and geographical variation.
Format	Choose from one of the following: Consultant/ Associate Specialist/Staff Grade ST 4-8 ST 1-3 F1/F2 GP Nurse Practitioner Nurse Unknown

Invasive ventilation at time of referral call

Definition	Patient receiving invasive ventilation (by ET tube, laryngeal mask or tracheostomy) or in the process of being intubated at the time the referral is accepted.
Reason	Used to describe the different clinical 'thresholds' at which different services operate. An easily defined variable which discriminates those patients who require intensive care and those who may only require high dependency care.
Format	Choose from one of the following: Yes No – not indicated No – advised to intubate Unknown

Outcome of this referral event

Definition

Outcome of this event after clinicians have agreed that a patient requires PIC transport and/or a PIC bed.

The purpose of this field is to collect data on admission or transport events refused for organisational reasons (e.g. lack of beds, transport) and to permit tracking of the patient throughout the paediatric intensive care service and PICANet Web.

TRANSPORT OUTCOME

Accepted for PIC transport - patient accepted for PIC transport

Refused - no transport team available – PIC transport refused because a transport team was not available

Refused - time critical transfer - the referring hospital are advised to expedite own transport due to the acute condition of patient

Refused - out of scope of care- transport is not part of usual commissioning arrangements e.g. transfer request from an out of region referring unit

Transport not requested- admission only requested at the time of this referral

ADMISSION OUTCOME

Accepted for admission – patient accepted for admission by the PICU receiving referral call

Refused - no staffed bed available-admission refused because no staffed PICU bed available

Refused – out of scope of care – admission can be more appropriately provided by another PICU e.g. a child with a history of cardiac admission to a specialist PICU requires care for a condition which may be provided by a regional PICU.

Admission not requested - admission not requested at the time of this referral

Reason

To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.

Format

Choose **one** response from Transport outcome and **one** response from Admission outcome:

TRANSPORT OUTCOME

Accepted for PIC transport

Refused- no transport team available

Refused-time critical transfer

Refused out of scope of care

Transport not requested

ADMISSION OUTCOME

Accepted for PICU admission

Refused - no staffed bed available

Refused – out of scope of care

Admission not requested

Transport team

Definition	The name of the centralised transport service (PIC) or PICU own team, undertaking this episode of transport or who refused this referral.
Reason	To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	<p>Free text</p> <p>Record the full name or recognised abbreviation of the transport team i.e. CATS or Gloucestershire Royal Infirmary in the text box</p> <p>At data entry to PICANet Web select the organisation type - PICU, CTS or DGH from the organisation coder</p> <p>Search for the name of the organisation, if this is not available in the given list, but known select 'Other organisation' and enter the name in the 'Other' box, using free text</p> <p>If the name of the organisation is not known select 'Unknown organisation'</p> <p>If the name of the organisation is not known select 'Unknown organisation'</p>

Destination unit *(or location)*

Definition	<p>The destination unit / admitting PICU / location identifies the exact destination that the patient was taken to at the end of the transport episode.</p> <p>If the admission outcome is 'refused' record the name of the destination unit (or location) who refused this referral.</p> <p>Enter postcode if child has been transferred to normal residence or hospice.</p>
Reason	Required for geographic information to be linked to assessment of health services delivery.
Format	<p>Record the name of hospital / DGH and specialist unit</p> <p>Free text e.g. Sheffield PICU</p> <p>At data entry to PICANet Web select the select the organisation type – PICU or DGH from the organisation coder</p> <p>Search for the name of the organisation. If this is not available in the given list, but known select 'Other organisation' and enter the name in the 'Other' box, using free text</p> <p>If the name of the organisation is not known select 'Unknown organisation'</p>

Comments

Definition	<p>Any additional information considered relevant to the admission.</p> <p>Text entered in this field may provide extra information about data entered elsewhere in a specific field in the dataset, or may provide extra information on the referral, which is not collected as part of the dataset.</p> <p>No identifiers (patient, nurse, doctor, ICU, hospital) should be included in text data entered into this field.</p> <p>As there is limited space in this field all text data should be kept to a minimum and be as concise as possible. Text data must not contain any punctuation except a period (full-stop) at the end of each data point.</p>
Reason	No dataset specification covers all eventualities: to deal with this a text field has been included for comments/additional information.
Format	Free text

Form completed by

Definition	Name of person completing form
Reason	For local use only to assist with following up queries relating to completion of this form.

Transport dataset

PATIENT DETAILS

Family name

Definition	The last or family name or surname given to the child as it would appear on the child's birth certificate or other appropriate document.
Reason	Family name provides an additional identifier that can aid patient tracking throughout the hospital and PICANet Web. Can help identify individuals who may have had multiple admissions to one or more PICUs.
Format	Free text (e.g. Brown). If no family name available record as UNKNOWN and indicate why not available in the comments section.

First name

Definition	The first name given to the child as it would appear on the child's birth certificate or other appropriate document.
Reason	First name provides an additional identifier that can aid patient tracking throughout the hospital and PICANet Web. Can help identify individuals who may have had multiple referrals and /or admissions to one or more PICUs.
Format	Free text (e.g. John). If no first name available record as UNKNOWN and indicate why not available in the comments section.

Address (1-5)

Definition	The normal place of residence for the child
Reason	<p>Address provides an additional identifier that can aid patient tracking throughout the paediatric intensive care service and PICANet Web.</p> <p>Can help identify individuals who may have had multiple referrals, transport and/or admission events to one or more PICUs.</p> <p>A full residential address is required to enable geographic and demographic information to be linked to the patient for effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.</p> <p>A full residential address will allow validation of postcode.</p>
Format	<p>5 free text fields, e.g.</p> <p>ADDRESS1: 83 Green Street ADDRESS2: Brownley ADDRESS3: Sheffield ADDRESS4: South Yorkshire ADDRESS5:</p> <p>At least part of the address should be entered in ADDRESS1. If no information is available, please state UNKNOWN and indicate reason in the comments section.</p> <p>Note that not all fields need to be completed for short addresses, and very long addresses may require locality and town to be combined.</p>

Postcode

Definition	The postcode for the child's normal place of residence.
Reason	<p>Postcode provides an additional identifier that can aid patient tracking throughout the paediatric intensive care service and PICANet Web.</p> <p>Can help identify individuals who may have had multiple referrals, transport and/or admission events to one or more PICUs.</p> <p>Postcode provides a means of linkage to geographic and demographic information for effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.</p>
Format	<p>Text (e.g. S10 8NN).</p> <p>Foreign postcodes will be accepted by the software, although a warning will be generated in the case of non UK standard postcodes to ensure that the user checks the data.</p> <p>If postcode is unobtainable, record as UNKNOWN.</p> <p>A list of postcodes for overseas countries is available on request from PICANet.</p>

NHS, CHI or H&C number

Definition	Unique identifying number enabling tracing of a patient through the NHS system in the United Kingdom. For English and Welsh patients the NHS number, for Scottish patients the CHI number and for Northern Ireland the H&C number is used as a unique numeric identifier.
Reason	<p>NHS, CHI or H&C number gives a unique, identifiable variable that will allow other identifiable data items to be removed from the database.</p> <p>Can identify individuals who may have had multiple admissions to one or more paediatric intensive care services.</p>
Format	Free text (e.g. 1463788990)
Validation check	That NHS, CHI or H&C number is a valid number.

NHS, CHI or H&C number eligibility

Definition	The patient is not eligible for NHS, CHI or H&C number, he or she is an overseas national who is not ordinarily a resident in the UK and therefore does not have an allocated NHS, CHI or H&C number.
Reason	To enable effective audit of availability of NHS, CHI or H&C number and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Tick box if patient is not eligible for an NHS, CHI or H&C number.

Case note number (destination PICU)

Definition	<p>Unique identifying number for an individual's hospital records at the destination unit.</p> <p>Allocated on first admission to hospital.</p>
Reason	Case note number provides a unique identifier that can aid patient tracking throughout the hospital.
Format	Free text (e.g. AB145C).

Date of birth

Definition	The child's date of birth as recorded on the child's birth certificate or other appropriate document.
Reason	<p>Date of birth and Date of admission are used to calculate age at admission to this paediatric intensive care service.</p> <p>Date of birth provides an additional identifier that can aid patient tracking throughout the paediatric intensive care service and PICANet Web.</p> <p>Can help identify individuals who may have had multiple referrals, transport and/or admission events to one or more PICUs.</p>
Format	<p>Date: dd/mm/yyyy.</p> <p>Date of birth should be on or prior to the data of admission.</p> <p>If the child's date of birth is unobtainable, use your judgement to estimate year of birth and record as 1 January of estimated year (e.g. 01/01/YYYY). Then tick 'Estimated' in the section 'Indicate if date of birth is' Estimated/Anonymised/Unknown section below.</p> <p>If information is being extracted from notes and the child's date of birth is not recorded, or recorded as unavailable, leave the field blank and in the 'Indicate if date of birth is' field below tick 'Unknown'.</p> <p>If it is necessary for Date of birth to be partly anonymised, enter the correct month and year and record 01 for the day (e.g. 01/MM/YYYY). Then tick 'Anonymised' below.</p>
Validation check	If patient is aged 18 years or older at admission.

Indicate if date of birth is...

Definition	Specifies whether the date of birth is not estimated, estimated, unknown (and cannot be estimated) or partly anonymised.
Reason	Date of birth and Date of admission to your unit are used to calculate age at admission to this paediatric intensive care service.
Format	<p>Choose from one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">EstimatedAnonymisedUnknown (and cannot be estimated)

Sex

Definition	Identifies the genotypical sex of the child at referral to this paediatric intensive care service.
Reason	<p>Sex is important for reporting demographic statistics for admissions to your transport service or unit.</p> <p>Sex provides an additional identifier that can aid patient tracking throughout the paediatric intensive care service and PICANet Web.</p>
Format	<p>Choose from one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">MaleFemaleAmbiguousUnknown

TRANSPORT DETAILS

Date and time accepted for transport

Definition	<p>The date and time when the transport was accepted. The date and time of acceptance for transport is the date and time when it was agreed that the patient required PIC transport, based on their clinical condition (not the availability of a team or a bed).</p> <p>This may not be the date of the first telephone call to the PICU or transport service as this may have been for advice or discussion only.</p>
Reason	<p>Date and time of transport acceptance will be used to calculate the total number of transports undertaken by PIC transport services.</p> <p>Accurate recording of date and time will enable analysis of organisational delays e.g. due to lack of availability of staffed beds or transport teams.</p> <p>To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.</p>
Format	<p>Date: dd/mm/yyyy</p> <p>Time: hh:mm (24 hour clock)</p>

Transport number

Definition	<p>Unique identifier assigned to each consecutive transport event.</p> <p>As recorded within your organisation to identify each transport episode.</p>
Reason	<p>To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.</p> <p>The transport number gives a unique, identifiable variable that will allow other identifiable data items to be removed from the database.</p> <p>Can identify individual transport events for patients who may have had multiple transport events.</p>
Format	<p>Free text (e.g. 146378).</p>

Type of transport team

Definition	<p>Specifies the type of transport team and identifies whether the team is a centralised transport service (PIC), PICU team or not.</p> <p>PICU - identifies that a specialised PICU team transferred the child.</p> <p>Centralised transport service (PIC) - identifies that a transport team from a centralised transport service (PIC) transferred the child.</p> <p>Transport team from neonates - identifies that a specialist neonatal transport team transferred the child.</p> <p>Other specialist team - identifies that another specialist team (not a centralised transport service (PIC) or neonatal transport team), transported the child. This could be a trauma transport team transferring the child.</p> <p>Non-specialist team identifies that a non-specialist team transported the child to your unit.</p>
Reason	To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Choose from one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">PICUCentralised transport service (PIC)Transport team from neonatesOther specialist teamNon-specialist teamUnknown

Transport team

Definition	The name of the centralised transport service (PIC), PICU own team, other specialist team or non-specialist team (DGH) undertaking this episode of transport.
Reason	<p>The unique name allows identification of one transport services data from another.</p> <p>To enable audit and assessment of health services delivery.</p>
Format	<p>Free text</p> <p>Record the full name or recognised abbreviation of the transport team i.e. CATS or WATCH in the text box</p> <p>At data entry to PICANet Web select the organisation type - PICU, CTS or DGH from the organisation coder.</p> <p>Search for the name of the organisation, if this is not available in the given list, but known select 'Other organisation' and enter the name in the 'Other' box, using free text</p> <p>If the name of the organisation is not known select 'Unknown organisation'</p>

Grade of clinical team leader

Definition	The most senior doctor or nurse practitioner who transfers the patient, and is present for the whole journey.
Reason	To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Choose from one of the following: Consultant/ Associate Specialist /Staff Grade ST 4-8 ST 1-3 Nurse practitioner Unknown

Speciality of clinical team leader

Definition	The speciality of the most senior doctor or nurse practitioner who transfers the patient, and is present for the whole journey, as defined by their current post.
Reason	To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Free text At data entry to PICA Net Web choose from one of the following: General paediatrics Sub-specialty paediatrics Neonates Anaesthetics General ITU Neurosurgery General surgery Accident and Emergency Burns and plastics ENT Other PICU Paediatric Intensive Care Transport Service Unknown

Grade of most senior nurse undertaking retrieval

Definition	Most senior nurse present who accompanies patient for the whole journey
Reason	To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Choose from one of the following: Band 5 Band 6 Band 7 Band 8 Nurse not present Unknown

Collection area

Definition	<p>The care area that the child was collected from by the transport team.</p> <p>X-ray, endoscopy, CT scanner or similar - identifies that the child came from an area where diagnostic procedures may have been carried out at the time of collection from the referring hospital</p> <p>Recovery only - means the child was receiving care in the recovery area at the time of collection from the referring hospital</p> <p>HDU (step up/step down area) - means the child was receiving care in a high dependency area at the time of collection from the referring hospital</p> <p>Other intermediate care area - is an area where the level of care is greater than that of the normal wards, but not an ICU/PICU/NICU or HDU</p> <p>Theatre and recovery - means the child has undergone all or part of a surgical procedure or has received an anaesthetic for a procedure and was receiving care within the theatre and recovery area at the time of collection from the referring hospital</p> <p>Other transport service - the patient is received from a different transport service i.e. at an airport or port for international transfer.</p> <p>ICU means the child was receiving care within an adult or other specialist ICU, which is not designated as a PICU, at the time of collection from the referring hospital</p> <p>PICU means the child was receiving care within PICU at the time of collection from the referring hospital</p> <p>NICU means the child was receiving care within NICU at the time of collection from the referring hospital</p> <p>Ward means the child was receiving care in a ward at the time of collection from the referring hospital</p> <p>A&E means the child was receiving care within an Accident and Emergency Department at the time of collection from the referring hospital</p>
Reason	To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Choose from one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">X-ray, endoscopy, CT scanner or similarRecovery onlyHDU (step up/step down unit)Other intermediate care areaTheatre and recoveryOther transport serviceICUPICUNICUWardA&EUnknown

Collection unit *(or location)*

Definition	Identifies the unique name of the PICU, DGH or the place such as an airport, where the patient is located at the time of collection by the transport team.
Reason	Required for assessment of geographical distribution of referring population to individual units/transport services. To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Free text Name of individual PICU, DGH or airport e.g. Heathrow Airport At data entry to PICANet Web select the name of the PICU, DGH or airport from the organisation coder. If the name is not available in the given list, but known select 'Other organisation' and enter the name in the 'Other' box, using free text. If the name of the organisation is not known select 'Unknown organisation'.

Most senior member of medical staff present at collection unit *(retrievals only)*

Definition	Most senior member of medical staff handing over the patient for transport.
Reason	To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Choose from one of the following: Consultant/Associate Specialist Doctor/Staff Grade ST4-8 level ST1-3 level None – no member of medical staff present Unknown

Medical Technician

Definition	A medical technician accompanying the patient on the journey, include technicians, ODP, ODA, vent technician or respiratory therapist.
Reason	To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Choose from one of the following Yes No Unknown

Parents accompanying

Definition	<p>Identifies if one or more parent(s)/guardian(s) accompanied the patient in the ambulance.</p> <p>Yes- one or more parent(s)/guardian(s) accompanied the patient in the ambulance</p> <p>No, parent was not present- a parent/guardian was not present with the patient at the referring DGH/unit at the time of collection for the transport episode.</p> <p>No, parent declined to accompany- the facility was available for a parent to accompany the patient but the parent chose not to do so.</p> <p>No, parent not permitted to accompany- it was not possible to safely provide the facility for a parent /guardian to accompany the child in the ambulance for the transport episode.</p>
Reason	To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Choose from one of the following
	Yes
	No - parent not present
	No - parent declined to accompany
	No - parent not permitted to accompany
	Unknown

Transport classification

Definition	<p>Specifies whether the transport is planned or unplanned.</p> <p>Planned – these transports are generally for patients who are clinically stable but need to be transferred to an alternative unit or location.</p> <p>Unplanned – these transports are generally for patients with a clinical emergency who need specialist care that cannot be delivered at the referring unit.</p>
Reason	To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Choose from one of the following
	Planned
	Unplanned
	Unknown

Outcome of this transport event

Definition	<p>The result of the transport episode once the decision to mobilise the transport team has been made and/or the transport journey has been completed.</p> <p>Patient transported- the child has been transported to the destination specified</p> <p>Not transported –condition improved- the transport team arrived at the collection unit, the child’s condition improved and PIC transport was no longer required</p> <p>Not transported – condition deteriorated- the transport team arrived at the collection unit, the child’s condition deteriorated and PIC transport was no longer appropriate</p> <p>Not transported – other reason – the transport was cancelled either after initial acceptance, when the transport team were en route to the collection unit or after the transport team arrived at the collection unit, the child was not transferred to another unit or location by the transport team. Enter reason in comments box</p> <p>Patient died before transport team arrived- the child died after the transport team was mobilised but prior to arrival at the collection unit</p> <p>Patient died while transport team present- the child died whilst the transport team were providing care at the collection unit</p> <p>Patient died during transit- the child died during the return journey from the collection unit</p>
Reason	To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Choose one of the following <ul style="list-style-type: none">Patient transportedNot transported- condition improvedNot transported - condition deterioratedNot transported - other reasonPatient died before transport team arrivedPatient died while transport team presentPatient died during transitUnknown

Destination type

Definition	<p>Identifies the exact type of unit or site that the patient was admitted or transferred to at the end of this transport episode.</p> <p>PICU – paediatric intensive care unit</p> <p>NICU – neonatal intensive care unit</p> <p>ICU – an adult or specialist intensive care unit which is not designated as a PICU</p> <p>HDU- (step up/step down area) a designated unit or bed providing high dependency care</p> <p>Ward - a paediatric or general ward</p> <p>Theatre</p> <p>Other transport service – the patient is handed over to a different transport service e.g. at an airport or port for international transfer</p> <p>Normal residences – a PICU patient requiring intensive care during the journey home – specify postcode in box titled ‘Destination unit (or location)’.</p> <p>Hospice – a PICU patient requiring intensive care during the journey to a hospice– specify postcode in box titled ‘Destination unit (or location)’.</p>
Reason	Required for geographic information to be linked to assessment of health services delivery.
Format	<p>Choose from one of the following</p> <p>PICU</p> <p>NICU</p> <p>ICU</p> <p>HDU</p> <p>Ward</p> <p>Theatre</p> <p>Other transport service</p> <p>Normal residence) Specify postcode of destination</p> <p>Hospice) in Destination unit (<i>or location</i>) field</p> <p>Unknown</p>

Destination unit (*or location*)

Definition	<p>The destination unit (admitting PICU/DGH/or location) identifies the exact destination that the patient was taken to at the end of the transport episode.</p> <p>Enter postcode if child has been transferred to normal residence or hospice.</p>
Reason	<p>Required for geographic information to be linked to assessment of health services delivery.</p>
Format	<p>Free text</p> <p>Name of the destination unit (admitting PICU/DGH/or location e.g. Heathrow Airport)</p> <p>At data entry to PICANet Web select the name of the destination unit or location from the organisation coder</p> <p>If the name is not available in the given list, but known select 'Other organisation' and enter the name in the 'Other' box, using free text</p> <p>If the name is not known select 'Unknown organisation'</p>

CRITICAL INCIDENTS

No critical incidents

Definition	Identifies that no critical incidents listed occurred between the time of handover in the collection unit (<i>or location</i>) and the completion of handover at the destination unit (<i>or location</i>).
Reason	Assessment of care provided when the transport team were in attendance. To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Tick box if no critical incident occurred

Accidental extubation

Definition	Identifies that accidental extubation occurred between the time of handover in the collection unit (<i>or location</i>) and the completion of handover at the destination unit (<i>or location</i>).
Reason	Assessment of care provided when the transport team were in attendance. To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Tick box if true

Required intubation in transit

Definition	Identifies that the patient required intubation, including primary and/or re-intubation during the patient journey under the care of the transport team. Complete only for incidents during the patient journey.
Reason	Assessment of care provided when the transport team were in attendance. To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Tick box if true

Complete ventilator failure

Definition	Identifies that complete failure of the ventilator occurred between the time of handover in the collection unit (<i>or location</i>) and the completion of handover at the destination unit (<i>or location</i>).
Reason	Assessment of care provided when the transport team were in attendance. To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Tick box if true

Loss of medical gas supply

Definition	Identifies that a loss of medical gas supply occurred between the time of handover in the collection unit (<i>or location</i>) and the completion of handover at the destination unit (<i>or location</i>).
Reason	Assessment of care provided when the transport team were in attendance. To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Tick box if true

Loss of all IV access

Definition	Identifies that loss of all intravenous access occurred between the time of handover in the collection unit (<i>or location</i>) and the completion of handover at the destination unit (<i>or location</i>).
Reason	Assessment of care provided when the transport team were in attendance. To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Tick box if true

Cardiac arrest

Definition	Identifies that the patient suffered a cardiac arrest and was successfully resuscitated between the time of handover in the collection unit (<i>or location</i>) and the completion of handover at the destination unit (<i>or location</i>).
Reason	Assessment of care provided when the transport team were in attendance. To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Tick box if true

Medication administration error

Definition	Identifies that there was a medication administration error and this occurred between the time of handover in the collection unit (<i>or location</i>) and the completion of handover at the destination unit (<i>or location</i>).
Reason	Assessment of care provided when the transport team were in attendance. To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Tick box if true

Equipment failure or incompatibility impacting on patient care

Definition	Identifies that there was equipment failure or incompatibility between the equipment and transport vehicle, which impacted on patient care and this occurred between the time of departure from the transport team base and the time the patient is in their bed at the destination unit (<i>or location</i>). Complete for base to collection unit journey and/or patient journey.
Reason	Assessment of care provided during transit To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Tick box if true

Other critical incident

Definition	Identifies that another critical incident, not listed, occurred between the time the time of handover in the collection unit (<i>or location</i>) and the completion of handover at the destination unit (<i>or location</i>). Specify the type of critical incident in the text box provided.
Reason	Assessment of care provided when the transport team were in attendance. To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Tick box if true Free text Specify critical incident in text box provided.

Comments

Definition	Any additional information considered relevant to the transport event. Text entered in this field may provide extra information about data entered elsewhere in a specific field in the dataset, or may provide extra information on the admission, which is not collected as part of the dataset. No identifiers (patient, nurse, doctor, ICU, hospital) should be included in text data entered into this field. As there is limited space in this field all text data should be kept to a minimum and be as concise as possible. Text data must not contain any punctuation except a period (full-stop) at the end of each data point.
Reason	No dataset specification covers all eventualities: to deal with this a text field has been included for comments/additional information.
Format	Free text

TRANSPORT TIMES – BASE TO COLLECTION UNIT

The journey of the transport team from the team base to the collection unit or location, where the patient is sited, at the time of collection by the transport team.

Base to collection unit not applicable

Definition	Confirmation that this section of the trip is not applicable to this transport event because there was no journey from the base to the collection unit or location, where the patient is sited at the time of collection by the transport team. For example the patient is located at the base hospital for the PICU transport team.
Reason	Acts as a filter for validation and further data entry
Format	Tick box if this section of the trip is not applicable

Mode of transport

Definition	Identifies the type of transport used by the transport team at any time during the base to collection unit or outward journey. Dedicated ambulance – identifies if a dedicated paediatric intensive care transport service ambulance was used by the transport team at any time during this journey Other ambulance - identifies if another ambulance such as an NHS or private ambulance (not a dedicated transport service ambulance) was used by the transport team at any time during this journey Rapid Response Vehicle (RRV) – identifies if a rapid response vehicle was used by the transport team at any time during this journey Taxi – identifies if a taxi was used by the transport team at any time during this journey Air – identifies if any type of air transport was used by the transport team at any time during this journey Other – identifies if any other type of transport not listed above was used by the transport team at any time during this journey
Reason	To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Tick all of the following modes of transport used during this journey: Dedicated ambulance Other ambulance Rapid Response vehicle (RRV) Taxi Air Other

Depart base

Definition	The actual date and time the transport team depart in the specified mode of transport from the team base. This specific field should only be completed if applicable to this journey.
Reason	Accurate recording of date and time the team depart in the specified mode of transport will allow analysis of time intervals and total timings. To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Date: dd/mm/yyyy Time : hh:mm (24 hour clock)

Arrive base airport

Definition	The actual date and time the transport team arrive at the base airport. To be completed only if applicable to this particular section of the journey taken by air transport.
Reason	Accurate recording of date and time will allow analysis of time intervals and total timings. Epidemiological analysis of service organisation.
Format	Date: dd/mm/yyyy Time : hh.mm (24 hour clock)

Aircraft type

Definition	Identifies the type of air transport used by the transport team at any time during the base to collection unit or outward journey. Unpressurised fixed wing aircraft Pressurised fixed-wing aircraft Dedicated helicopter – dedicated medical ambulance Other helicopter - including forces or emergency services To be completed only if applicable to this particular section of the journey taken by air transport.
Reason	Epidemiological analysis of service organisation and geographical variation.
Format	Choose from one of the following: Unpressurised fixed wing Pressurised fixed- wing Dedicated helicopter Other helicopter Unknown

Takeoff base airport

Definition	<p>The actual date and time of the flight departure from the transport team's base airport.</p> <p>To be completed only if applicable to this particular section of the journey taken by air transport.</p>
Reason	<p>Accurate recording of date and time will allow analysis of time intervals and total timings.</p> <p>Epidemiological analysis of service organisation.</p>
Format	<p>Date: dd/mm/yyyy</p> <p>Time : hh.mm (24 hour clock)</p>

Land collection airport

Definition	<p>The actual date and time of the flight arrival at the airport for the collection unit or location.</p> <p>To be completed only if applicable to this particular section of the journey taken by air transport.</p>
Reason	<p>Accurate recording of date and time will allow analysis of time intervals and total timings.</p> <p>Epidemiological analysis of service organisation.</p>
Format	<p>Date: dd/mm/yyyy</p> <p>Time : hh.mm (24 hour clock)</p>

Depart collection airport

Definition	<p>The actual date and time the transport team depart the collection airport to travel to the collection unit or location where the child is sited.</p> <p>To be completed only if applicable to this particular section of the journey taken by air transport.</p> <p>Not to be completed if child is transferred from another transport service at the airport location.</p>
Reason	<p>Accurate recording of date and time will allow analysis of time intervals and total timings.</p> <p>Epidemiological analysis of service organisation.</p>
Format	<p>Date: dd/mm/yyyy</p> <p>Time : hh.mm (24 hour clock)</p>

Arrive collection unit (*or location*)

Definition	<p>The actual date and time the transport team arrive at the child's bedside in the collection unit.</p> <p>This specific field should only be completed if applicable to this journey i.e. the transport team have travelled from another base to the collection unit or location.</p>
Reason	<p>Accurate recording of date and time will allow analysis of time intervals and total timings.</p> <p>To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.</p>
Format	<p>Date: dd/mm/yyyy</p> <p>Time : hh.mm (24 hour clock)</p>

Blue light or siren used or requested

Definition	Identifies whether use of the blue light and or siren for the base to collection unit journey was requested and therefore indicates the intention to use the blue light and/or siren in appropriate traffic conditions
Reason	To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Choose from one of the following: Yes No Unknown

Organisational delay - base to collection unit journey

Definition	<p>Organisational time delays during the outward journey from the transport team base or PICU to the collection unit / location.</p> <p>None - identifies there have been NO organisational time delays for outward journey</p> <p>Team out or busy - time delay in mobilising for outward journey due to transport team already being out on another transport event or busy</p> <p>Staffing- time delay in mobilising for the outward journey due to no staff being available for transport event</p> <p>Vehicle - time delay in mobilising for the outward journey due to no vehicle being available for transport event</p>
Reason	To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Choose from one of the following: None Team out Staffing Vehicle Unknown

Incident impacting on patient care

Definition	Identifies that there was a vehicle incident during the outward journey from the transport team base or PICU to the collection unit / location. None - identifies there have been NO vehicle incidents during the outward journey Vehicle accident – the transport vehicle was involved in an accident Vehicle breakdown – a breakdown of the transport vehicle occurred
Reason	To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Choose from one of the following: None Vehicle accident Vehicle breakdown Unknown

TRANSPORT TIMES – PATIENT JOURNEY

The journey with the patient from the collection unit/PICU/DGH or location such as an airport, to the destination unit/PICU or location such as a hospice.

Patient journey not applicable

Definition	Confirmation that this section of the trip is not applicable to this transport event because there was no journey with the patient. For example the transport team arrives at the collection unit or location but the patient is not transported because the condition of the patient improves or deteriorates.
Reason	Acts as a filter for further data entry
Format	Tick box if this section of the trip is not applicable

Mode of transport

Definition	Identifies the type of transport used by the transport team at any time during the journey with the patient. Dedicated ambulance – identifies if a dedicated paediatric intensive care transport service ambulance was used by the transport team at any time during the patient journey Other ambulance - identifies if another ambulance such as an NHS or private ambulance (not a dedicated transport service ambulance) was used by the transport team at any time during the patient journey Rapid Response Vehicle (RRV) – identifies if a rapid response vehicle was used by the transport team at any time during the patient journey Taxi – identifies if a taxi was used by the transport team at any time during this journey Air – identifies if any type of air transport was used by the transport team at any time during the patient journey Other – identifies if any other type of transport not listed above was used by the transport team at any time during the patient journey
Reason	To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Tick all of the following modes of transport used during this journey Dedicated ambulance Other ambulance Rapid Response Vehicle (RRV) Taxi Air Other

Depart collection unit (*or location*)

Definition	<p>The actual date and time the transport team depart in the specified mode of transport from the collection unit, which is the hospital/location where the patient is located at the time of acceptance of this transport event.</p> <p>For patients who are being transported from a country outside the United Kingdom or Eire this may be a port or airport.</p>
Reason	<p>Accurate recording of date and time will allow analysis of time intervals and total timings.</p> <p>To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.</p>
Format	<p>Date: dd/mm/yyyy</p> <p>Time : hh.mm (24 hour clock)</p>

Arrive collection airport

Definition	<p>The actual date and time the transport team arrive at the collection airport.</p> <p>To be completed only if applicable to this particular section of the journey taken by air transport.</p>
Reason	<p>Accurate recording of date and time will allow analysis of time intervals and total timings.</p> <p>Epidemiological analysis of service organisation.</p>
Format	<p>Date: dd/mm/yyyy</p> <p>Time : hh.mm (24 hour clock)</p>

Aircraft type

Definition	<p>Type of air transport used.</p> <p>Unpressurised fixed wing aircraft</p> <p>Pressurised fixed- wing aircraft</p> <p>Dedicated helicopter – dedicated medical ambulance</p> <p>Other helicopter - including forces or emergency services</p> <p>To be completed only if applicable to this particular section of the journey taken by air transport.</p>
Reason	<p>Epidemiological analysis of service organisation and geographical variation.</p>
Format	<p>Choose from one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Unpressurised fixed wingPressurised fixed- wingDedicated helicopterOther helicopterUnknown

Takeoff collection airport

Definition	<p>The actual date and time of the flight departure from the collection unit/location airport.</p> <p>To be completed only if applicable to this particular section of the journey taken by air transport.</p>
Reason	<p>Accurate recording of date and time will allow analysis of time intervals and total timings.</p> <p>Epidemiological analysis of service organisation.</p>
Format	<p>Date: dd/mm/yyyy</p> <p>Time : hh.mm (24 hour clock)</p>

Land destination airport

Definition	<p>The actual date and time of the flight arrival at the airport for the admission/destination PICU/unit or location, that is the destination that the child is taken to at the end of the transport episode.</p> <p>To be completed only if applicable to this particular section of the journey taken by air transport.</p>
Reason	<p>Accurate recording of date and time will allow analysis of time intervals and total timings.</p> <p>Epidemiological analysis of service organisation.</p>
Format	<p>Date: dd/mm/yyyy</p> <p>Time : hh.mm (24 hour clock)</p>

Depart destination airport

Definition	<p>The actual date and time the transport team depart the destination airport to travel to the destination PICU/unit or location, that is the destination where the child will complete their journey.</p> <p>To be completed only if applicable to this particular section of the journey taken by air transport.</p> <p>Not to be completed if child is transferred to another transport service at the airport location.</p>
Reason	<p>Accurate recording of date and time will allow analysis of time intervals and total timings.</p> <p>Epidemiological analysis of service organisation.</p>
Format	<p>Date: dd/mm/yyyy</p> <p>Time : hh.mm (24 hour clock)</p>

Arrive destination unit (*or location*)

Definition	The actual date and time the child arrives in a bed at the destination unit or location, this will include the time taken to transfer from trolley to bed, or hand over in theatre or scanner to receiving team. This specific field should only be completed if applicable to this journey.
Reason	Accurate recording of date and time will allow analysis of time intervals and total timings. To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Date: dd/mm/yyyy Time : hh.mm (24 hour clock)

Blue light or siren used or requested

Definition	Identifies whether use of the blue light and or siren, for the patient journey between the collection unit and the destination unit, was requested and therefore indicates the intention to use the blue light and/or siren in appropriate traffic conditions
Reason	To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Choose from one of the following: Yes No Unknown

Organisational delay – patient journey

Definition	Time delays on the patient journey from the collection unit (<i>or location</i>) to the destination unit (<i>or location</i>). None - identifies there have been NO organisational time delays for patient journey due to lack of available transport Team out - time delay in mobilising for patient journey due to transport team already being out with another transport event or busy Staffing - time delay in mobilising for the patient journey due to no staff being available for transport event Vehicle - time delay in mobilising for the patient journey due to no vehicle being available for transport event
Reason	To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Choose from one of the following: None Team out Staffing Vehicle Unknown

Vehicle incident

Definition	<p>Identifies that there was a vehicle incident during the patient journey from the collection unit (<i>or location</i>) to the destination unit (<i>or location</i>).</p> <p>None - identifies there have been NO vehicle incidents during the patient journey</p> <p>Vehicle accident – the transport vehicle was involved in an accident</p> <p>Vehicle breakdown – a breakdown of the transport vehicle occurred</p>
Reason	To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	<p>Choose from one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">NoneVehicle accidentVehicle breakdownUnknown

TRANSPORT TIMES – DESTINATION UNIT TO BASE

The journey of the transport team from the destination unit or location, to the transport team base

Destination unit to Base not applicable

Definition	Confirmation that this section of the trip is not applicable to this transport event because there was no journey from the destination unit to the transport team base. For example the transport team is based at the destination PICU.
Reason	Acts as a filter for further data entry
Format	Tick box if this section of the trip is not applicable

Mode of transport

Definition	Identifies the type of transport used by the transport team at any time during the journey from the destination unit or location to the transport team base or PICU. Dedicated ambulance – identifies if a dedicated paediatric intensive care transport service ambulance was used by the transport team at any time during this journey Other ambulance - identifies if another ambulance such as an NHS or private ambulance (not a dedicated transport service ambulance) was used by the transport team at any time during this journey Rapid Response vehicle (RRV) – identifies if a rapid response vehicle was used by the transport team at any time during this journey Taxi – identifies if a taxi was used by the transport team at any time during this journey Air – identifies if any type of air transport was used by the transport team at any time during this journey Other – identifies if any other type of transport not listed above was used by the transport team at any time during this journey
Reason	To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Choose from one of the following: Dedicated ambulance Other ambulance RRV Taxi Air Other

Depart destination unit (*or location*)

Definition	<p>The actual date and time the transport team depart in the specified mode of transport from the patient bedside at the destination unit or location, which is the hospital/location at the end of this patient journey.</p> <p>For patients who are being transported to a country outside the United Kingdom or Eire this may be a port or airport.</p>
Reason	<p>Accurate recording of date and time will allow analysis of time intervals and total timings.</p> <p>To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.</p>
Format	<p>Date: dd/mm/yyyy</p> <p>Time : hh.mm (24 hour clock)</p>

Arrive destination airport

Definition	<p>The actual date and time the transport team arrive at the destination airport for return to base.</p> <p>To be completed only if applicable to this particular section of the journey taken by air transport.</p>
Reason	<p>Accurate recording of date and time will allow analysis of time intervals and total timings.</p> <p>Epidemiological analysis of service organisation.</p>
Format	<p>Date: dd/mm/yyyy</p> <p>Time : hh.mm (24 hour clock)</p>

Aircraft type

Definition	<p>Type of air transport used by the transport team at any time during the base to collection unit or outward journey</p> <p>Unpressurised fixed wing aircraft</p> <p>Pressurised fixed- wing aircraft</p> <p>Dedicated helicopter – dedicated medical ambulance</p> <p>Other helicopter - including forces or emergency services</p> <p>To be completed only if applicable to this particular section of the journey taken by air transport.</p>
Reason	<p>Epidemiological analysis of service organisation and geographical variation.</p>
Format	<p>Choose from one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Unpressurised fixed wingPressurised fixed- wingDedicated helicopterOther helicopterUnknown

Takeoff destination airport

Definition	The actual date and time of the flight departure from the destination unit/location airport. To be completed only if applicable to this particular section of the journey taken by air transport.
Reason	Accurate recording of date and time will allow analysis of time intervals and total timings. Epidemiological analysis of service organisation.
Format	Date: dd/mm/yyyy Time : hh.mm (24 hour clock)

Land base airport

Definition	The actual date and time the transport team arrive at the base airport on the return journey to the team base. To be completed only if applicable to this particular section of the journey taken by air transport.
Reason	Accurate recording of date and time will allow analysis of time intervals and total timings. Epidemiological analysis of service organisation.
Format	Date: dd/mm/yyyy Time : hh.mm (24 hour clock)

Depart base airport

Definition	The actual date and time the transport team depart the base airport to return to the stand alone team base or PICU. To be completed only if applicable to this particular section of the journey taken by air transport.
Reason	Accurate recording of date and time will allow analysis of time intervals and total timings. Epidemiological analysis of service organisation.
Format	Date: dd/mm/yyyy Time : hh.mm (24 hour clock)

Arrive base

Definition	The actual date and time the transport team arrive at the stand alone base or own PICU. This specific field should only be completed if applicable to this journey i.e. by stand-alone transport team or PICU transporting child to another unit.
Reason	Accurate recording of date and time will allow analysis of time intervals and total timings. To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Date: dd/mm/yyyy Time : hh.mm (24 hour clock)

Blue light or siren used or requested

Definition	Identifies whether use of the blue light and or siren, for the journey from the destination unit to the transport team base, was requested and therefore indicates the intention to use the blue light and/or siren in appropriate traffic conditions.
Reason	To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Choose from one of the following: Yes No Unknown

Organisational delays base to collection unit journey

Definition	Time delays on the patient journey from the destination unit (or location) to the transport team base. None - identifies there have been NO organisational time delays for patient journey due to lack of available transport Team busy - time delay in mobilising for patient journey due to transport team being busy i.e. with another patient Staffing - time delay in mobilising for the patient journey due to staff being detained for other reason. Vehicle - time delay in mobilising for the patient journey due to no vehicle being available for transport event
Reason	To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Choose from one of the following: None Team busy Staffing delay Vehicle delay Unknown

Vehicle incident

Definition	<p>Identifies that there was a vehicle incident during the journey from the destination unit (<i>or location</i>) to the base.</p> <p>None - identifies there have been NO vehicle incidents during this journey</p> <p>Vehicle accident – the transport vehicle was involved in an accident</p> <p>Vehicle breakdown – a breakdown of the transport vehicle occurred</p> <p>Other – another vehicle incident e.g. transport vehicle delayed by adverse weather</p>
Reason	To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Choose from one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">NoneVehicle accidentVehicle breakdownUnknown

INTERVENTIONS BY LOCAL TEAM PRIOR TO ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORT TEAM

Applicable only to retrievals to PICU or journeys to another intensive care unit

Primary Intubation

Definition	True if the patient was already intubated at the time of arrival of the transport team. Complete this field only for transports to or from a PICU or other intensive care unit.
Reason	May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff. To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Tick box if true

Re-intubation

Definition	True if the patient was already intubated and required re-intubation which was completed prior to arrival of the transport team. Complete only for retrievals to or from a PICU or other intensive care unit.
Reason	May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff. To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Tick box if true

Other airway

Definition	True if the patient had other airway inserted e.g. laryngeal mask airway (LMA) or tracheostomy which was completed prior to the arrival of the transport team. Complete only for retrievals to or from a PICU or other intensive care unit.
Reason	May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff. To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Tick box if true

Non-invasive ventilation

Definition	True if non-invasive ventilatory support was already being given at the time of arrival of the transport team. DO NOT include use of a device to deliver high flow nasal cannula therapy. Complete only for retrievals to or from a PICU or other intensive care unit.
Reason	May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff. To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Tick box if true

High flow nasal cannula therapy

Definition	True if high flow nasal cannula therapy (HFNCT) was already being given at the time of arrival of the transport team. Complete only for retrievals to or from a PICU or other intensive care unit.
Reason	May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff. To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Tick box if true

Primary central venous access

Definition	True if primary central venous access (intraosseous access is regarded separately), was gained by the local team prior to arrival of the transport team. Complete only for retrievals to or from a PICU or other intensive care unit.
Reason	May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff. To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Tick box if true

Additional central venous access

Definition	True if the patient already had primary central venous access (intraosseous access is regarded separately), and additional central venous access was gained by the local team prior to arrival of the transport team. Complete only for retrievals to or from a PICU or other intensive care unit.
Reason	May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff. To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Tick box if true

Arterial access

Definition	True if arterial access was gained by the local team prior to arrival of the transport team. Complete only for retrievals to or from a PICU or other intensive care unit.
Reason	May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff. To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.
Format	Tick box if true

Inotrope or vasopressor infusion

Definition	True if inotrope infusion or vasopressor infusion was connected and running prior to arrival of the transport team Complete only for retrievals to or from a PICU or other intensive care unit
Reason	May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery
Format	Tick box if true

Prostaglandin infusion

Definition	True if prostaglandin infusion was connected and running prior to arrival of the transport team Complete only for retrievals to or from a PICU or other intensive care unit.
Reason	May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery

Format	Tick box if true
<hr/>	
Primary intraosseus access	
Definition	True if primary intraosseus access was gained prior to arrival of the transport team
	Complete only for retrievals to or from a PICU or other intensive care unit
Reason	May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff
	To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery
Format	Tick box if true
<hr/>	

Additional intraosseus access

Definition	True if the patient already had primary intraosseus access and additional intraosseus access is gained by the local team prior to arrival of the transport team
	Complete only for retrievals to or from a PICU or intensive care unit
Reason	May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff
	To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery
Format	Tick box if true
<hr/>	

Chest drain insertion

Definition	True if a chest drain had been inserted by the local team prior to arrival of the transport team
	Complete only for retrievals to or from a PICU or intensive care unit
Reason	May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff
	To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery
Format	Tick box if true
<hr/>	

ICP monitoring

Definition	True if intracranial pressure (ICP) monitoring was commenced by the local team prior to arrival of the transport team. Complete only for retrievals to or from a PICU or intensive care unit
Reason	May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery
Format	Tick box if true

ECMO

Definition	True if extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) was commenced by the local team prior to arrival of the transport team Complete only for retrievals to or from a PICU and or intensive care unit
Reason	May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery
Format	Tick box if true

INTERVENTIONS WHILE TRANSPORT TEAM IN ATTENDANCE

Includes interventions carried out by the local team in the presence of the transport team

Primary Intubation

Definition	<p>The patient was NOT intubated prior to arrival of the transport team and is intubated whilst the transport team is in attendance</p> <p>This includes primary intubation by the local team after arrival of the transport team</p> <p>Complete only for retrievals to or from a PICU or intensive care unit</p>
Reason	<p>May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff</p> <p>To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery</p>
Format	Tick box if true

Re-intubation

Definition	<p>The patient was already intubated but is then re-intubated whilst the transport team is in attendance</p> <p>This includes re-intubation by the local team after arrival of the transport team</p> <p>Complete only for retrievals to or from a PICU or intensive care unit</p>
Reason	<p>May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff</p> <p>To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery</p>
Format	Tick box if true

Other airway

Definition	<p>True if the patient had 'other airway' inserted e.g. laryngeal mask airway (LMA) or tracheostomy whilst the transport team is in attendance</p> <p>Complete only for retrievals to or from a PICU or intensive care unit</p>
Reason	<p>May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff</p> <p>To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery</p>
Format	Tick box if true

Non-invasive ventilation

Definition	True if non-invasive ventilatory support was commenced whilst the transport team is in attendance DO NOT include use of a device to deliver high flow nasal cannula therapy Complete only for retrievals to or from a PICU or intensive care unit
Reason	May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery
Format	Tick box if true

High flow nasal cannula therapy

Definition	True if high flow nasal cannula therapy (HFNCT) was commenced whilst transport team in attendance Complete only for retrievals to or from a PICU or other intensive care unit
Reason	May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery
Format	Tick box if true

Primary central venous access

Definition	The patient does not have central venous access, (intraosseus access is regarded separately), and central venous access is gained whilst the transport team is in attendance This includes central venous access gained by the local team after arrival of the transport team Complete only for retrievals to or from a PICU or intensive care unit
Reason	May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery
Format	Tick box if true

Additional central venous access

Definition	<p>The patient already has central venous access, (intraosseous access is regarded separately), and additional central venous access is gained whilst the transport team is in attendance.</p> <p>This includes additional central venous access gained by the local team after arrival of the transport team.</p> <p>Complete only for retrievals to or from a PICU or intensive care unit.</p>
Reason	<p>May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff.</p> <p>To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery.</p>
Format	Tick box if true

Arterial access

Definition	<p>Arterial access is gained whilst the transport team is in attendance</p> <p>This includes arterial access gained by the local team after arrival of the transport team</p> <p>Complete only for retrievals to or from a PICU or intensive care unit</p>
Reason	<p>May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff</p> <p>To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery</p>
Format	Tick box if true

Inotrope or vasopressor infusion

Definition	<p>Inotrope or vasopressor infusion is connected and running whilst the transport team is in attendance</p> <p>This includes an inotrope or vasopressor infusion connected by the local team after arrival of the transport team</p> <p>Complete only for retrievals to or from a PICU or intensive care unit</p>
Reason	<p>May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff</p> <p>To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery</p>
Format	Tick box if true

Prostaglandin infusion

Definition	<p>Prostaglandin infusion is connected and running, whilst the transport team is in attendance.</p> <p>This includes a prostaglandin infusion connected by the local team after arrival of the transport team.</p> <p>Complete only for retrievals to or from a PICU or intensive care unit.</p>
Reason	<p>May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff</p> <p>To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery</p>
Format	Tick box if true

Primary intraosseus access

Definition	<p>The patient has no intraosseus access and intraosseus access is gained whilst the transport team is in attendance</p> <p>This includes intraosseus access gained by the local team after arrival of the transport team</p> <p>Complete only for retrievals to / or from a PICU or intensive care unit</p>
Reason	<p>May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff.</p> <p>To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery</p>
Format	Tick box if true

Additional intraosseus access

Definition	<p>The patient already has intraosseus access but additional access is gained is gained whilst the transport team is in attendance</p> <p>This includes additional intraosseus access gained by the local team after arrival of the transport team</p> <p>Complete only for retrievals to / or from a PICU or intensive care unit</p>
Reason	<p>May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff</p> <p>To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery</p>
Format	Tick box if true

Chest drain insertion

Definition	<p>A chest drain is inserted whilst the transport team is in attendance at the referring hospital</p> <p>This includes a chest drain inserted by the local team after arrival of the transport team</p> <p>Complete only for retrievals to / or from a PICU or intensive care unit</p>
Reason	<p>May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff</p> <p>To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery</p>
Format	Tick box if true

ICP monitoring

Definition	<p>Intracranial pressure (ICP) monitoring is commenced whilst the transport team is in attendance</p> <p>This includes the commencement of intracranial pressure monitoring by the local team after arrival of the transport team</p> <p>Complete only for retrievals to or from a PICU or intensive care unit</p>
Reason	<p>May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff</p> <p>To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery</p>
Format	Tick box if true

ECMO

Definition	<p>True if extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) was commenced whilst the transport team is in attendance</p> <p>Complete only for retrievals to or from a PICU or intensive care unit</p>
Reason	<p>May reflect intensity of treatment prior to arrival of team, may show different performance between different seniority of staff</p> <p>To enable effective audit and assessment of health services delivery</p>
Format	Tick box if true

PIM (RETRIEVALS ONLY)

PIM applies to observations recorded in the first hour after first face to face contact with the PIC transport team doctor or nurse practitioner.

Elective admission

Definition	Identifies whether the child is an elective admission to the paediatric intensive care service Elective admission includes after elective surgery, or an admission for an elective procedure (e.g. insertion of a central line), or elective monitoring, or review of home ventilation An admission to PICU is considered elective if it could be postponed for more than 6 hours without adverse effects.
Reason	Elective admissions are weighted in PIM
Format	Tick box if child was an elective admission

Main reason for admission

Definition	<p>Identifies whether the child has been admitted to the intensive care service with any of the following as the main reason for admission to your unit:</p> <p>Asthma</p> <p>Bronchiolitis – include children who present either with respiratory distress or central apnoea where the clinical diagnosis is bronchiolitis</p> <p>Croup</p> <p>Obstructive sleep apnoea – record if main reason for admission is obstructive sleep apnoea. If the patient has been admitted following adenoidectomy and/or tonsillectomy, record the type of admission as planned/unplanned following surgery and also complete the operation and procedure code for adenoidectomy and/or tonsillectomy in the diagnoses and procedures section</p> <p>Recovery from surgery or a procedure - (include a radiological procedure or cardiac catheter). Do not include patients admitted from the operating theatre where recovery from surgery is not the main reason for admission to the paediatric intensive care service e.g. a patient with a head injury who goes to theatre for insertion of an ICP monitor; in this patient the main reason for admission is the head injury</p> <p>Yes – recovery from a bypass cardiac procedure or surgery</p> <p>Yes – recovery from a non-bypass cardiac procedure or surgery</p> <p>Yes – recovery from an elective liver transplant or acute or chronic liver failure</p> <p>Yes – recovery from other procedure or surgery</p> <p>Diabetic ketoacidosis</p> <p>Seizure disorder - Include a patient who requires admission primarily due to status epilepticus, epilepsy, febrile convulsion, or other epileptic syndrome; where admission is required either to control seizures or to recover from the effects of seizures or treatment</p> <p>Other (none of the above)</p>
Reason	These diagnoses are weighted in PIM if they are the main reason for the admission
Format	Choose from one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Asthma▪ Bronchiolitis▪ Croup▪ Obstructive sleep apnoea▪ Recovery from surgery▪ Diabetic ketoacidosis▪ Seizure disorder▪ Other (none of the above)

If recovery from surgery is the main reason for PICU admission, select one from the following

- Bypass cardiac procedure
- Non-bypass cardiac procedure
- Elective liver transplant
- Other procedure

Evidence available to assess past medical history

Definition	Identifies whether or not evidence was available at the time of the transport episode to assess past medical history Evidence may be obtained from in or out-patient hospital notes, GP notes, or information from the child (if able), child's family/friends/relatives or any other responsible adult
Reason	Important data to confirm whether evidence is available to assess medical history Acts as a filter for further data entry
Format	Choose from one of the following: Yes No Unknown

Cardiac arrest before ICU admission

Definition	Identifies whether the child has had a cardiac arrest before admission to the paediatric intensive care service, including the specialised paediatric intensive care transport service Include both in-hospital and out-of-hospital arrests Requires either documented absent pulse or the requirement for external cardiac compression Do not include past history of cardiac arrest
Reason	Cardiac arrest preceding admission to the paediatric intensive care service is weighted in PIM
Format	Tick if child has a cardiac arrest preceding admission to the paediatric intensive care service

Cardiac arrest OUT of hospital

Definition	Identifies whether the child has a cardiac arrest before this admission to hospital Only relates to out-of-hospital cardiac arrests Requires documented absent pulse or the requirement for external cardiac compression Do not include past history of cardiac arrest
Reason	Cardiac arrest preceding admission to hospital is weighted in PIM
Format	Tick if child has cardiac arrest prior to this hospital admission

Cardiomyopathy or myocarditis

Definition	<p>Cardiomyopathy or myocarditis refers to a documented diagnosis of cardiomyopathy or myocarditis relevant to the period one month before or at first contact with the paediatric intensive care service</p> <p>First contact with the specialist paediatric intensive care doctor refers to face to face contact and may occur at admission to your unit or prior to admission (e.g. on a ward in your hospital or in another hospital, when the decision to start intensive care is made)</p> <p>If cardiomyopathy or myocarditis only develop subsequently following admission to your unit and are not present at first contact then answer NO</p> <p>Impaired cardiac function associated with sepsis or surgery should NOT be recorded as cardiomyopathy</p> <p>Descriptions of poor ventricular function alone, whether based upon haemodynamic or invasive pressure measurement or during real time imaging are NOT sufficient evidence of cardiomyopathy</p> <p>Echocardiographic appearances of endocardial fibroelastosis in addition to evidence of poor ventricular function (echocardiographic or otherwise) are sufficient evidence of cardiomyopathy</p>
Reason	Cardiomyopathy and myocarditis are weighted in PIM
Format	Tick if true

Severe combined immune deficiency (SCIDS)

Definition	<p>Identifies whether the child has a diagnosis of severe combined immune deficiency syndrome (SCIDS) documented in the case notes prior to or at first contact with the paediatric intensive care service</p> <p>Patients who have SCIDS and who have had a successful bone marrow transplant following which they have been discharged home, are still regarded as having SCIDS</p>
Reason	Severe combined immune deficiency syndrome is weighted in PIM
Format	Tick if true

Hypoplastic left heart syndrome

Definition	<p>Identifies whether the child has hypoplastic left heart syndrome documented in the case notes prior to or at first contact with the paediatric intensive care service</p> <p>Include patients of any age but only those cases where a Norwood procedure or equivalent is or was required in the neonatal period to sustain life</p> <p>Patients who have previously survived to discharge home after surgical repair of hypoplastic left heart syndrome are still included</p> <p>Patients with similar diagnosis who are not documented as having hypoplastic left heart syndrome are excluded. This includes critical aortic stenosis, mitral atresia, Schones complex and coarctation</p> <p>Hypoplastic left ventricle is not synonymous with hypoplastic left heart syndrome unless there is also documented ventriculo-arterial concordance</p>
Reason	Hypoplastic left heart syndrome is weighted in PIM
Format	Tick if true

Leukaemia or lymphoma after completion of first induction

Definition	<p>Include only cases where admission is related to leukaemia or lymphoma or the therapy for these</p> <p>Identifies whether the child has leukaemia or lymphoma for which first induction has been received and completed irrespective of current presumed state of immunity or remission; prior to or at first contact with the paediatric intensive care service</p>
Reason	Leukaemia or lymphoma after completion of 1 st induction is weighted in PIM
Format	Tick if true

Liver failure main reason for ICU admission

Definition	Identifies whether the child has acute or chronic liver failure as the primary reason for this admission to the paediatric intensive care service Include patients admitted for recovery following liver transplantation for acute or chronic liver failure Include patients where the primary reason for admission is liver failure (of the graft)
Reason	Liver failure as the primary reason for admission to the paediatric intensive care service is weighted in PIM
Format	Tick if true

Acute Necrotising Enterocolitis (NEC) main reason for ICU admission

Definition	Acute necrotising enterocolitis (NEC) refers to a documented diagnosis of an acute episode of NEC prior to or at first contact with the paediatric intensive care service. If NEC only develops subsequently following admission to your unit and is not present at first contact then do not record
Reason	NEC at first contact with the paediatric intensive care service is weighted in PIM
Format	Tick if true

Spontaneous cerebral haemorrhage

Definition	Identifies whether the child has a spontaneous cerebral haemorrhage (e.g. from an aneurysm or AV malformation) documented in the case notes prior to or at first contact with the paediatric intensive care service Cerebral haemorrhage should be the cause of or be associated with the intensive care admission, which would normally mean it had occurred within 48 hours prior to the intensive care admission Do not include traumatic cerebral haemorrhage or intracranial haemorrhage that is not intracerebral (e.g. subdural haemorrhage)
Reason	Spontaneous cerebral haemorrhage is weighted in PIM
Format	Tick if true

Neurodegenerative disorder

Definition	Identifies whether the child has a neurodegenerative disorder documented in the case notes prior to or at admission to the paediatric intensive care service A neurodegenerative disorder is a disease that leads to a progressive deterioration of neurological function with loss of speech, vision, hearing or locomotion. It is often associated with seizures, feeding difficulties and impairment of intellect Requires a progressive loss of milestones or a diagnosis where this will inevitable occur. A static disability should NOT be recorded as a neurodegenerative disorder (even if it is severe)
Reason	A neurodegenerative disorder is weighted in PIM
Format	Tick if true

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

Definition	Identifies whether the child is HIV antigen positive as documented in the case notes prior to or at admission to the paediatric intensive care service
Reason	The presence of HIV infection is weighted in PIM
Format	Tick if true

Bone marrow transplant recipient

Definition	Identifies whether the child has received a bone marrow transplant during this hospital admission
Reason	Bone marrow transplantation during current hospital admission is weighted in PIM3
Format	Tick if true

Systolic blood pressure

Definition	<p>The first systolic blood pressure measured and recorded following first face to face (not telephone) contact between the patient and a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner</p> <p>Data that are available to the specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner at first contact and that are current at that time are acceptable. In cases of doubt record the first value of each variable measured after the time of first contact</p> <p>Systolic blood pressure values are included irrespective of the measurement method used or the site.</p> <p>Record 0 if the patient is in cardiac arrest. (Only when the BP is truly unrecordable e.g. cardiac arrest should a value of 0 be collected)</p> <p>Record 30 if the patient is shocked and the blood pressure is so low it is unrecordable</p>
Reason	Systolic blood pressure at first contact with your unit doctor is weighted in PIM
Format	Numerical value (e.g. 130) Units: mmHg
Expected range	20 – 180; validation check if range exceeds 200

SpO2 – Oxygen Saturation % (via pulse oximetry)

Definition	<p>The patient's oxygen saturation (SpO2), expressed as a percentage</p> <p>Record the first SpO2 (pulse oximetry) that has a corresponding FiO2 measured and recorded following first face to face contact between the patient and a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor until one hour after admission to your unit</p> <p>First contact with a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor refers to first face-to-face (not telephone) contact in your own hospital (on your ICU, emergency department or ward) or another hospital/unit on retrieval</p> <p>If there is more than one SpO2 recorded within the specified time period, use the first available SpO2 that has a corresponding measured and recorded FiO2, even if recorded later than an SpO2 with no corresponding FiO2</p>
Reason	To allow calculation of SpO2/FiO2 ratio
Format	Numerical value e.g. 096
Expected range	0-100; validation check if range exceeds 50-100

FiO₂ (at the time SpO₂ measured)

Definition	<p>The patient's fraction of inspired oxygen (FiO₂), expressed as a fraction</p> <p>The FiO₂ at the time of the first SpO₂ measured and recorded following face to face contact between the patient and a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor until one hour after admission to your unit</p> <p>First contact with a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor refers to first face-to-face (not telephone) contact in your own hospital (on your ICU, emergency department or ward) or another hospital/unit on retrieval</p> <p>Record the fraction of inspired oxygen being delivered via endotracheal tube (ETT), non-invasive ventilation (NIV), HFNCT, nasal prongs or headbox at the same time that the first SpO₂ is measured. This means the FiO₂ and SpO₂ recorded must relate to the same time</p> <p>If SpO₂ is unknown or missing [999], then FiO₂ will also be unknown or missing: record 999</p> <p>If room air only record 0.21 (21%)</p>
Reason	To allow calculation of SpO ₂ /FiO ₂ ratio
Format	Numerical value, fraction (decimal) e.g. 0.40
Expected range	0-1.00; validation - expecting a value between 0.21 and 1.0

Blood gas measured

Definition	<p>Confirmation that results from a blood gas taken and analysed, following first contact between the patient and a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner are available</p> <p>First contact with a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner refers to first face-to-face (not telephone) contact in your own hospital (on your ICU, emergency department or ward) or another hospital/unit on retrieval</p> <p>Data that is available to the specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner at first contact, that are current at that time, are acceptable. In cases of doubt record the earliest measurement that was current at time of first contact</p> <p>The blood gas taken and analysed may be arterial, capillary or venous.</p>
Reason	<p>Acts as a filter for further data entry</p> <p>Blood gas results are weighted in PIM</p>
Format	<p>Choose from one of the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">YesNoUnknown

Arterial PaO₂: Oxygen pressure (kPa)

Definition	<p>The first arterial PaO₂ measured and recorded following first contact between the patient and a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner</p> <p>First contact with a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner, refers to first face-to-face (not telephone) contact in a hospital/unit on retrieval</p> <p>Data that are available to the specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner at first contact, that are current at that time, are acceptable. In cases of doubt record the earliest measurement that was current at time of first contact</p> <p>Only arterial blood gas measurements are acceptable</p>
Reason	Arterial PaO ₂ (and associated FiO ₂) at first contact with a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor is weighted in PIM
Format	<p>Numerical value (e.g. 9)</p> <p>Units: kPa.3-60; validation check if range falls outside 1-70</p>

Arterial PaO₂: Oxygen pressure (mmHg)

Definition	<p>The first arterial PaO₂ measured and recorded following first contact between the patient and a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner</p> <p>First contact with a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner, refers to first face-to-face (not telephone) contact in a hospital/unit on retrieval</p> <p>Data that are available to the specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner at first contact, that are current at that time, are acceptable. In cases of doubt record the earliest measurement that was current at time of first contact</p> <p>Only arterial blood gas measurements are acceptable</p>
Reason	Arterial PaO ₂ (and associated FiO ₂) at first contact with a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor is weighted in PIM
Format	<p>Numerical value (e.g. 67.5)</p> <p>Units: mmHg. 22 – 450; validation check if range falls outside 7.5 – 525</p>

FiO₂ at time of PaO₂ sample (oxygen inspired)

Definition	<p>The FiO₂ associated with the first arterial PaO₂ measured and recorded following first contact between the patient and a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner</p> <p>First contact with a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner refers to first face-to-face (not telephone) contact in your own hospital (on your ICU, emergency department or ward) or another hospital/unit on retrieval</p> <p>Data that are available to the specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner at first contact that are current at that time are acceptable. In cases of doubt record the earliest measurement that was current at time of first contact</p> <p>Only record in association with arterial blood gas measurements</p> <p>Record 0.21 if patient in air</p> <p>Record 999 if FiO₂ is missing</p>
Reason	Arterial PaO ₂ and associated FiO ₂ at first contact with your unit doctor are weighted in PIM
Format	Units: Fraction (decimal) e.g. 0.40
Expected range	0.1-1.0; validation - expecting a value between 0.21 and 1.0

Intubation

Definition	<p>Record whether or not the child was intubated at the time of the first PaO₂ and associated FiO₂ (measured and recorded) following first contact between the patient and a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner</p> <p>First contact with a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner refers to first face-to-face (not telephone) contact in your own hospital (on your ICU, emergency department or ward), or another hospital/unit on retrieval</p> <p>Intubated is defined as an endotracheal tube, laryngeal mask or tracheostomy in situ</p>
Reason	PaO ₂ and associated FiO ₂ at first contact with your unit doctor are weighted in PIM if oxygen is delivered via an ET tube or a head box
Format	Choose from one of the following: Yes No

Head box

Definition	<p>Record whether or not the child was receiving oxygen via a head box at the time of the first PaO₂ and associated FiO₂ (measured and recorded) following first contact between the patient and a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner</p> <p>First contact with a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner, refers to first face-to-face (not telephone) contact in your own hospital (on your ICU, emergency department or ward) or another hospital/unit on retrieval</p>
Reason	PaO ₂ and associated FiO ₂ at first contact with your unit doctor are weighted in PIM if oxygen is delivered via an ET tube or a head box
Format	<p>Choose from one of the following:</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>

Base excess

Definition	<p>The first base excess value measured and recorded from the arterial, capillary or venous blood gas following first contact between the patient and a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner</p> <p>First contact with a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner refers to first face-to-face (not telephone) contact in your own hospital (on your ICU, emergency department or ward) or another hospital/unit on retrieval</p> <p>Data that are available to the specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner at first contact that are current at that time are acceptable. In cases of doubt record the earliest measurement that was current at time of first contact</p> <p>Manually calculated in vitro or in vivo base excess values are not accepted.</p> <p>Specify source of result: arterial, capillary or venous blood gas measurement</p>
Reason	Base excess at first contact with a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor is weighted in PIM
Format	<p>Numerical value (e.g. 6.0)</p> <p>Units: mmol per litre</p> <p>Select from one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arterial• Capillary• Venous
Expected range	<p>Expected range -30 to +20 mmol per litre</p> <p>Validation check if range outside -40 to +30</p>

Lactate

Definition	<p>The first blood lactate value measured and recorded from the arterial, capillary or venous blood gas following first contact between the patient and a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner</p> <p>First contact with a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner, refers to first face-to-face (not telephone) contact in your own hospital (on your ICU, emergency department or ward) or another hospital/unit on retrieval</p> <p>Data that are available to the specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner at first contact that are current at that time are acceptable. In cases of doubt record the earliest measurement that was current at time of first contact</p> <p>Specify source of result: arterial, capillary or venous blood gas measurement</p>
Reason	Blood lactate at first contact may predict outcome and be valuable alongside PIM
Format	<p>Numerical value, to 1 decimal place (e.g. 3.1).</p> <p>Units: mmol per litre</p> <p>Select from one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arterial• Capillary• Venous
Expected range	<p>0.2 – 15.0: mmol per litre</p> <p>Validation check if range outside 0.2 to 15.0</p>

Mechanical ventilation

Definition	<p>Specifies whether mechanical ventilation was administered at any time during the first hour of first face to face contact with a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner</p> <p>First contact with a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner refers to first face-to-face contact in your own hospital (on your ICU, emergency department or ward), or another hospital/unit on retrieval</p> <p>Ventilation is defined as where all or some of the breaths, or a portion of the breaths (pressure support) are delivered by a mechanical device. Ventilation can simply be defined as a treatment where some or all of the energy required to increase lung volume during inspiration is supplied by a mechanical device</p> <p>High frequency, jet ventilators, negative pressure ventilators and BiPAP are all considered as mechanical ventilation. CPAP, ECMO and IVOX are not considered as mechanical ventilation, however most patients on ECMO and IVOX are usually also being ventilated</p> <p>DO NOT include use of a device to deliver high flow nasal cannula therapy</p>
Reason	<p>Mechanical ventilation during the first hour of first face to face contact with the paediatric intensive care service is weighted in PIM</p>
Format	<p>Choose from one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">YesNoUnknown

CPAP

Definition	<p>Identifies whether the child receives CPAP during the first hour of first face to face contact with a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner</p> <p>First contact with a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner refers to first face-to-face contact in your own hospital (on your ICU, emergency department or ward) or another hospital/unit on retrieval</p> <p>CPAP may be given by via an endotracheal tube, tracheostomy, facial CPAP mask or nasal CPAP mask / prongs</p> <p>DO NOT include use of a device to deliver high flow nasal cannula therapy</p>
Reason	<p>CPAP given during the first hour of contact with the paediatric intensive care service is weighted in PIM</p>
Format	<p>Choose from one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">YesNoUnknown

Pupil reaction

Definition

The **first** observed pupillary reaction measured and recorded following first contact between the patient and a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner

First contact with a specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner refers to first face-to-face (not telephone) contact in your own hospital (on your ICU, emergency department or ward) or another hospital/unit on retrieval

Data that are available to the specialist paediatric intensive care doctor or nurse practitioner at first contact that are current at that time are acceptable. In cases of doubt record the earliest measurement that was current at time of first contact

Only record as 'Both fixed and dilated' if both pupils are greater than 3mm and both are fixed

Pupil reactions are used as an index of brain function. Do not record a pupil reaction as being fixed if it is due to toxins, drugs, local injury to the eye or chronically altered from a previous disease

Pupil reaction must be assessed by exposure to strong direct light.

Reason

Pupillary reactions are used as an index of brain function. Reaction to bright light at first contact with your unit doctor is weighted in PIM

Format

Choose from one of the following:

- Both fixed and dilated
 - Other reaction
 - Unknown
-

APPENDIX A: REFERRAL DATA COLLECTION FORM

[Placeholder for Referral data collection form]

APPENDIX B: TRANSPORT DATA COLLECTION FORM

[Placeholder for Transport data collection form]