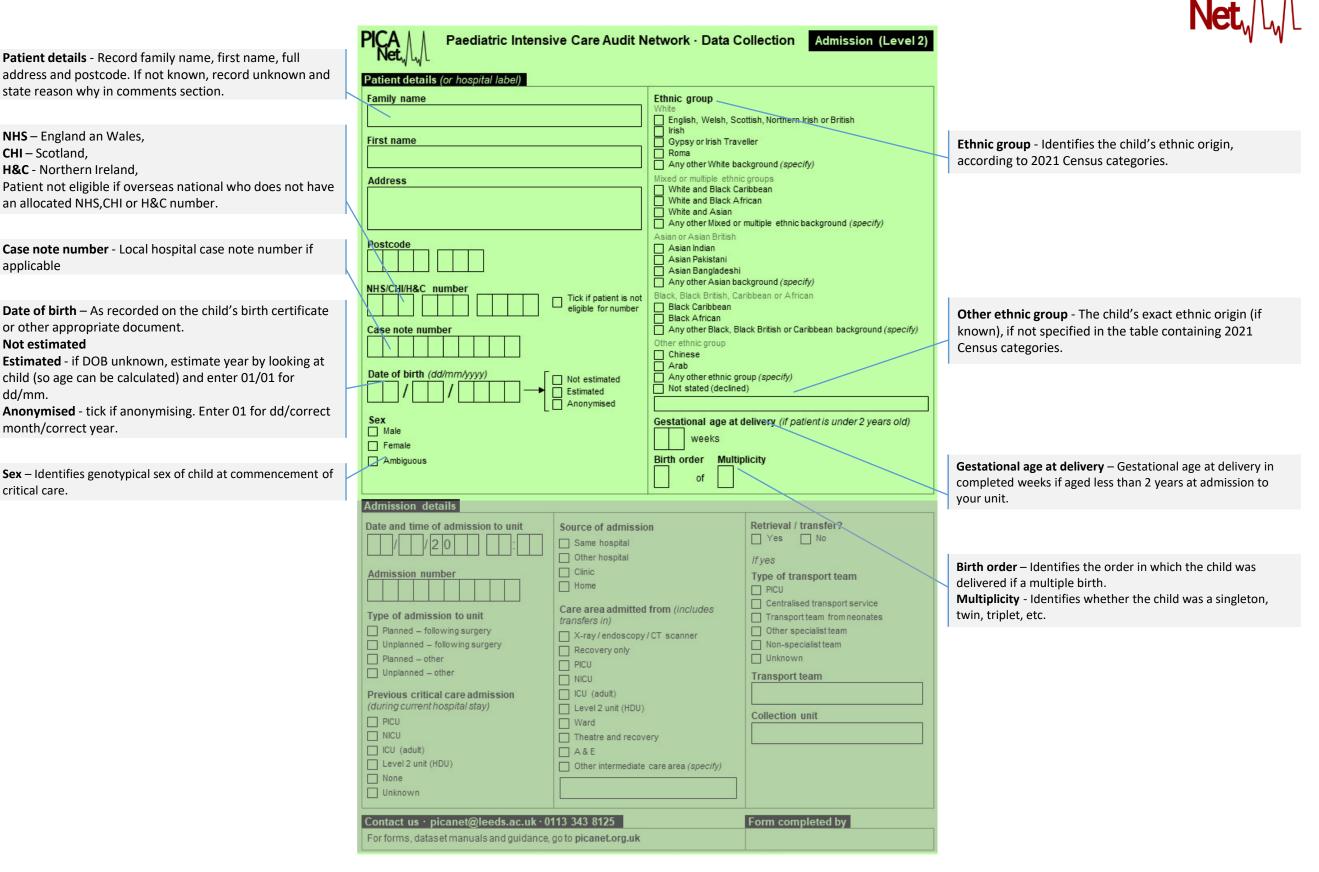
How to complete the Admission (Level 2) form



applicable

Not estimated

dd/mm.

critical care.

Date and time of admission to unit - The actual date and time that the child was physically admitted to a bed or cot within your unit.

Admission number - Unique identifier assigned to each consecutive admission to your unit, as recorded in your unit admission book or clinical information system.

Type of admission to unit

Planned admission following surgery – an admission where clinicians were aware before the surgery begins or if it could have been delayed by >24 hours without risk. Unplanned admission following surgery – an admission where clinicians were not aware before the surgery began.

Planned (other) – an admission that is not an emergency. **Unplanned (other)**- an admission your unit was not expecting; an emergency admission.

Previous critical care admission – Specifies whether the child has had a previous admission to a critical care environment such as PICU, NICU, ICU (Adult) or a Level 2 unit (HDU) before admission to your unit, during their current hospital stay.

Source of admission – The location from where the child was directly admitted to your unit.

	Pica Paediatric Intensiv	ve Care Audit N	etwork · Data Co	ollection Admission (Level 2)
	Patient details (or hospital label)			
	Family name		Ethnic group	
			White English, Welsh, Sco	ttish, Northern Irish or British
	First name		Irish	
			Gypsy or Irish Trave	silet
			Any other White bac	ckground (specify)
	Address		Mixed or multiple ethnic	
			White and Black Car White and Black Afr	
			White and Asian	
			Asian or Asian British	multiple ethnic background (specify)
	Postcode		Asian Indian	
			Asian Pakistani	
			Asian Bangladeshi	karound (specify)
	NHS/CHI/H&C number	Tick if patient is not	Black, Black British, Car	
		eligible for number	Black Caribbean	
	Case note number		Black African Any other Black, Bla	ck British or Caribbean background (specify)
			Other ethnic group	
			Chinese	
	Date of birth (dd/mm/yyyy)	Not estimated	Arab Any other ethnic gro	oup (specify)
		Estimated	Not stated (declined	
		Anonymised		
	Sex		Gestational age at d	elivery (if patient is under 2 years old)
	Male		weeks	
	Female		Birth order Multip	licity
	Ambiguous			licity
			of	
$\langle $	Admission details			
	Date and time of admission to unit	Source of admissio		Retrieval / transfer?
		Same hospital		Yes No
		Other hospital		7 –
	Admission number		/	If yes
		Home		Type of transport team PICU
		_	/	Centralised transport service
	Type of admission to unit	Care area admitted transfers in)	from (includes	Transport team from neonates
	Planned – following surgery	X-ray/endoscopy/	/CT scanner	Other specialist team
	Unplanned – following surgery	Recovery only		Non-specialist team
	Planned – other	PICU		Unknown
	Unplanned - other	NICU NICU		Transport team
	Previous critical care admission	ICU (adult)		
	(during current hospital stay)	Level 2 unit (HDU)		Collection unit
		Ward		
	ICU (adult)	Theatre and recove A & E	ery	
	Level 2 unit (HDU)		care area (specify)	
	None None		cars area (opcony)	
	Contact us · picanet@leeds.ac.uk · 01			Form completed by
	For forms, dataset manuals and guidance, g	go to picanet.org.uk		

Care area admitted from -X-ray, endoscopy, CT scanner or similar - identifies that the child came from an area where diagnostic procedures may have been carried out. Recovery only - means the child was cared for in the theatre recovery area prior to admission to your unit (e.g. for intubation). Level 2 Unit (HDU) - child was receiving care in a Level 2 critical care unit/high dependency area. **PICU** - child was receiving care within an adult or other specialist PICU. **NICU** - child was receiving care within an adult or other specialist NICU. ICU (Adult) - child was receiving care within an adult or other specialist ICU. Ward - child was receiving care in a ward. Theatre and recovery - 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. A&E - child was receiving care within an Accident and Emergency Department. Other intermediate care area (please specify) - is an area where the level of care is greater than that of the normal Unit (wards, but not an ICU/PICU/NICU or Level 2 Unit (HDU). **Retrieval/Transfer**- Specifies whether the child was transferred to your unit from the original admitting hospital by a transport team.

Type of transport team

PICU - specialised PICU team transferred the child.
Centralised transport service (SPTS) - transport team from a centralised transport service (PIC) transferred the child.
Transport team from neonates - specialist neonatal transport team transferred the child.
Other specialist team - 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.
Non-specialist team - non-specialist team transported the child.

Transport team - The name of the transport service/team undertaking this episode of transport.

Collection Unit - 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.

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PIM Eligibility- Identifies whether the observations recorded meet the criteria for the calculation of a PIM 3 score.

PIM 3 applies to observations recorded between the first face-to-face contact with ICU doctor until one hour after admission. measurement during this time period.

Elective admission - An admission is considered elective if it could be postponed for more than 6 hours without adverse effects.

Main reason for admission - evidence available at the time of the admission event from notes, GP or family. Not including new diagnosis during this admission event. If **recovery from surgery**, select type of procedure.

Cardiac arrest before admission – include documented absence of pulse or requirement for external cardiac compression before this admission to Level 2 paediatric critical care service.

<u>Do not</u> include past history of cardiac arrest.

Past medical history

Cardiomyopathy or myocarditis – documented diagnosis during 1 month period before or at contact with unit doctor (not if develops after admission). Not including children with impaired cardiac function due to sepsis or surgery. ECHO findings of endocardial fibroelastosis plus poor ventricular function are sufficient not just poor function.

Severe combined immune deficiency - documented at or prior to admission. Tick even if had successful bone marrow transplant.

Hypoplastic left heart syndrome - including those with previous successful surgical repair. Not hypoplastic left ventricle unless documented ventriculo-arterial concordance.

Leukaemia/lymphoma after first induction - irrespective of state of immunity or remission.

Liver failure includes patients recovering from liver transplant for acute or chronic liver failure. **Acute NEC** prior to or at first contact.

Spontaneous cerebral haemorrhage e.g. aneurysm, associated with need for admission. Not intracranial bleeds as a result of trauma.

Neurodegenerative disorder - progressive deterioration with loss of speech, vision, hearing, locomotion. Not static disability even if severe, unless progressive loss of milestones.

HIV antigen positive.

Bone marrow transplant recipient during this hospital admission.

None of the above – Identifies that none of the above apply to the patient.

	Severity of illness on admission (alwa	ws use the first recorded measurement	
	To assess severity of illness record the first documented observations taken within the first hour of admission PIM eligibility	CARDIOVASCULAR Heart rate beats per minute	NEUROLOGICAL Conscious level A – alert V – responds to voice
	Were observations recorded between first face-to-face contact with ICU doctor and up to 1 hour of admission?	Capillary refill time seconds Systolic blood pressure	P – responds to pain U – unresponsive Pupil reaction (if unresponsive)
	Elective admission	RESPIRATORY Spontaneous respiratory rate	Both fixed and dilated Other Unknown Temperature
	Main reason for admission Asthma Bronchiolitis Croup Group Bypass cardiac proc.	breaths per minute Respiratory distress None	BLOOD RESULTS
	Obstructive sleep apnoea Obstructive sleep apnoea Recovery from surgery Diabetic ketoacidosis Seizure disorder Other	Mild Moderate Severe Unknown SpO ₂ (via pulse oximetry)	Blood gas measured?
	☐ Other (none of the above) □ procedure Is evidence available to assess past medical history?	Oxygen (at time SpO ₂ measured) FiO ₂ or Flow	Blood gas source Arterial Capillary Venous
	Yes No If yes, tick all that apply Cardiac arrest before admission Cardiac arrest OUT of hospital Cardiomyopathy or myocarditis	INTERVENTIONS Mechanical ventilation? Yes No CPAP? (include via tracheostomy, mask)	If arterial blood gas Arterial PaO2 or Arterial PaO2 KPa mm FIO2 (at time of arterial PaO2 sample)
	Severe combined immune deficiency Hypoplastic left heart syndrome Leukaemia/lymphoma after first induction Liver failure main reason for ICU admission Acute NEC main reason for ICU admission	nasal) Yes No HFNCT? Yes No Facemask? Yes No	Base excess
/	Spontaneous cerebral haemorrhage Neurodegenerative disorder Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) Bone marrow transplant recipient Other (none of the above)	BIPAP? (include via tracheostomy, mask nasal) Yes No Tracheostomy ventilation? Yes No Endotracheal intubation?	; Lactate
		Yes No	
	Additional information Was the patient on home oxygen or long	-term ventilation Weight	
	immediately prior to this admission? Yes No If yes, specify type (record highest level of intervention) BIPAP via tracheostomy CPAP via tracheostomy BIPAP via facemask	Is the patient on a Yes (specify name Name of trial	
	CPAP via facemask NCPAP HFNCT Home oxygen Other (specify)		

Heart rate – The first value measured and recorded within the first hour following admission to your unit.

Capillary refill time – The first capillary refill time measured within the first hour following admission to your unit.

Systolic blood pressure – First systolic blood pressure measured and recorded in the first hour following admission to your unit.

Record *0* if patient in cardiac arrest, *30* if patient shocked and BP is measured but not recordable. Enter 999 if unknown.

Respiratory Rate - The first respiratory rate measured and recorded within the first hour following admission to your unit.

Respiratory Distress - The first recorded assessment of respiratory distress recorded within the first hour following admission to your unit.

Sp02 – Record the first SpO2 (pulse oximetry) that has a corresponding FiO2 measured and recorded within the first hour following admission to your unit. The patient's oxygen saturation (SpO2), expressed as a percentage.

FiO2 at the time of Sp02 – The FiO2 at the time of the first SpO2 measured and recorded following admission to your unit.

The patient's fraction of inspired oxygen (FiO2), expressed as a fraction.

Flow at the time of Sp02 - The Oxygen flow at the time of the first SpO2 measured and recorded in the first hour following admission to your unit.

The flow of oxygen administered to the patient, expressed in Litres per minute.

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Identifies whether the child received the following interventions within the first hour following admission to your unit

trial in which the child is participating.

Mechanical ventilation? - Ventilation is defined as where all or some of the breaths; or a portion of the breaths	Severity of illness on admission (alway To assess severity of illness record the	ays use the first recorded measurement) CARDIOVASCULAR	NEUROLOGICAL	Conscious Level – Measured using the AVPU Scale - Alert/Voice/Pain/Unresponsive.
(pressure support) are delivered by a mechanical device.	first documented observations taken within the first hour of admission	Heart rate	Conscious level	
CPAP? - CPAP may be given via an endotracheal tube, tracheostomy, facial CPAP mask or nasal CPAP mask / prongs.	PIM eligibility Were observations recorded between first face-to-face contact with ICU doctor and up to 1 hour of admission?	Capillary refill time seconds Systolic blood pressure	V - responds to voice P - responds to pain U - unresponsive Pupil reaction (if unresponsive) Both fixed and dilated	Pupil Reaction – If 'Conscious level' is 'Unresponsive 'Unknown' you must record a measurement of 'Pup reaction' Only record as BOTH fixed and dilated if both pupils
	Elective admission	mmHg	Other	greater than 3mm and both are fixed.
HFNCT? - Identifies whether the child receives High Flow Nasal Cannula therapy at any time within the first hour following admission to your unit .	Tick if this is an elective admission Main reason for admission	RESPIRATORY Spontaneous respiratory rate breaths per minute	Unknown Temperature	Temperature – The first core temperature measure recorded within the first hour following admission to
	Asthina	Respiratory distress		unit.
Facemask?- Identifies whether the child receives a facemask at any time within the first hour following admission to your unit	Bronchibilitis Croup Obstructive sleep apnoea Recovery from surgery	None Mild Moderate	BLOOD RESULTS Blood glucose	Measurement of tympanic, oesophageal or rectal temperature only.
	Diabetic ketoacidosis	Unknown	Blood gas measured?	
BIPAP? - BIPAP may be given via an endotracheal tube,	Seizure disorder Other (none of the above)	SpO ₂ (via pulse oximetry) %	Yes No Blood gas source	Blood glucose – The first blood glucose value measu and recorded
tracheostomy, facial BIPAP mask or nasal BIPAP mask/prongs.	Is evidence available to assess past	Oxygen (at time SpO ₂ measured)	Capillary	
mask prongs.	medical history?	FiO ₂ or Flow	U Venous	Blood gas measured? - Confirmation that results fro
	Yes No		If arterial blood gas	blood gas taken and analysed within the first hour
Tracheostomy ventilation? - Specifies whether mechanical ventilation (other than HFNCT, CPAP or BIPAP) was given via a tracheostomy within the first hour following	If yes, tick all that apply Cardiac arrest before admission Cardiac arrest OUT or hospital	INTERVENTIONS Mechanical ventilation? Yes No	Arterial PaO2 or Arterial PaO2 	following admission to your unit. Note: Blood gas analysis is not ALWAYS clinically ind in Level 2 Critical care settings. Select yes if blood ga
admission to your unit.	Cardiomyopathy or myocarditis	CPAP? (include via tracheostomy, mask, nasal)	FiO ₂ (at time of arterial PaO ₂ sample)	analysed within first hour following admission to yo
Endotracheal intubation?- Endotracheal intubation is	Hypoplastic left heart syndrome Leukaemia/iymphoma after first induction	Yes □ No HFNCT? Yes □ No	Base excess	Blood Gas Source - Confirmation of the source of the blood gas measurements taken and analysed within
defined as the insertion of an endotracheal tube into the child's airway.	Liver failure main reason for ICU admission	Facemask? Second		first hour following admission to your unit.
	Spontaneous cerebral haemorrhage Neurodegenerative disorder Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) Bone marrow transplant recipient Other (none of the above)	BIPAP ? (Include via tracheostomy, mask, nasal) Yes No Tracheostomy ventilation? Yes Yes No Endotracheal intubation?	Lactate	Arterial Pa02 – The first arterial PaO2 measured an recorded within the first hour following admission to unit. Recorded in either kPa or mmHg.
		Yes No		
Home 02 and long term ventilation - Specifies whether the child was on home oxygen or long-term ventilation immediately prior to this admission to hospital. If yes selected – Specify they type of on home oxygen or	Additional information Was the patient on home oxygen or long immediately prior to this admission? Yes No If yes, specify type (record highest level of intervention) BIPAP via tracheostomy	p-term ventilation Weight Weight Is the patient on a C Yes (specify name)		Fi02 at time of Pa02 – Record the FiO2 being given a same time that the first arterial PaO2 is measured a recorded within the first hour following admission to unit. Record 0.21 if patient in air.
long-term ventilation the child was on immediately prior	CPAP via tracheostomy	Name of trial		
to this admission to hospital.	BIPAP via facemask CPAP via facemask NCPAP HFNCT			Base excess – The first base excess value measured recorded from the arterial, capillary or venous blood within the first hour following admission to your unit
Weight – Weight of child in kilograms measured at or as soon as possible after admission to the unit.	Home oxygen Other (specify)			Manually calculated in vitro or in vivo base excess va are not accepted.
Is the patient on a clinical trial? – Specifies whether the child is part of a clinical trial and the name of the clinical				Lactate – The first blood lactate value measured and recorded from the arterial, capillary or venous blood

The first value measured and recorded within the first hour following admission to your unit

bil Reaction – If 'Conscious level' is 'Unresponsive' or known' you must record a measurement of 'Pupil ction' y record as BOTH fixed and dilated if both pupils are ater than 3mm and both are fixed. nperature – The first core temperature measured and orded within the first hour following admission to your asurement of tympanic, oesophageal or rectal perature only. od glucose – The first blood glucose value measured recorded od gas measured? - Confirmation that results from a od gas taken and analysed within the first hour owing admission to your unit. te: Blood gas analysis is not ALWAYS clinically indicated evel 2 Critical care settings. Select yes if blood gas lysed within first hour following admission to your unit. od Gas Source - Confirmation of the source of the od gas measurements taken and analysed within the hour following admission to your unit.

erial Pa02 – The first arterial PaO2 measured and orded within the first hour following admission to your

2 at time of Pa02 – Record the FiO2 being given at the ne time that the first arterial PaO2 is measured and orded within the first hour following admission to your

se excess – The first base excess value measured and orded from the arterial, capillary or venous blood gas hin the first hour following admission to your unit. nually calculated in vitro or in vivo base excess values not accepted.

tate - The first blood lactate value measured and orded from the arterial, capillary or venous blood gas within the first hour following admission to your unit.

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Daily interventions - record admission date and insert 'X' in the box for each intervention given at any time in each 24-hour period from midnight to midnight. An item should be recorded in the PCCMDS when the critical care activity applies for a period of greater than 4 hours.

If no interventions given choose '**No defined critical care activity**' (i.e. no other interventions recorded) to signify daily intervention record completed for identified day of stay

Tracheostomy cared for by nursing staff - True if a tracheostomy was cared for by nursing staff that day; including responsibility for and supervision of an external carer (e.g. parent).

Maximal oxygen concentrate (%) - If supplemental oxygen therapy was given that day (irrespective of ventilatory state), record the maximum concentration (%) that day.

High flow nasal cannula therapy (HFNCT) - record maximum flow in L/min that day

Patient nursed in single occupancy cubicle - True if patient was nursed in a single occupancy cubicle that day. Specify the reason for isolation in the text box provided.

	Daily inter	ventions															
							8										-
		rd all interventions given on each day of admission using a cross, Adr wise specified.	nise	SIO	n da	ate											
		uld be recorded in the PCCMDS when the critical care activity															
		period of greater than 4 hours.		¥													
	If no interver	ntions given, select No defined critical care activity	iy	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 -	11.1	12 1	3
	Basic	No defined critical care activity Code 9	9 [2			Т	Т	Т	-
	Dublo		0			3		1		3						+	-
		Continuous pulse oximetry 7	3														
	Airway	Invasive ventilation via endotracheal tube 5	1 [Т	Т	-
	and		_														
	ventilatory	Invasive ventilation via tracheostomy tube 52											_	_	+		
			6			- 3			-	8				-	-	+	_
			5						-	-				+	+	+	-
			3						-					+	+	+	-
		Supplemental oxygen therapy (irrespective of ventilatory state) 0	9						T						+	+	-
		, Maximal oxygen concentration (record maximum concentration as %)	-														
Y		High flow nasal cannula therapy (record maximum daily flow in L/minute) 8	8	5-4, 447													
		Upper airway obstruction requiring nebulised adrenaline (epinephrine) 5	7	101													
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8												8		
\lor		Acute severe asthma requiring IV bronchodilator therapy or continuous nebuliser 5	9		2			<u> </u>		2		5		4	4	+	_
		Unplanned extubation (record number of unplanned extubations) 9	0												4		
		Unplanned tracheostomy removal or change (record number of unplanned events)	-														
.	Cardio-		0														
	vascular	External pacing 6												_	+	+	
ν						+	-	+	_								
1			tor or prostaglandin 06		+	-	+	-									
			4									/			+	+	-
			5														
			5												\rightarrow		
			5						-			2		-	+	+	
			_	<										_	_	-	_
	Renal		5											_	+	+	_
			6						-	2	6			+	-	+	_
		Plasma filtration 6	_						\leftarrow					+	+	+	-
		Plasma exchange 6	7												+	+	-
	Neuro-	ICP-intracranial pressure monitoring 6	8 [_									-	T	_
	logical		9						-						+	+	-
		Status epilepticus requiring treatment with continuous infusion of anti-epileptic drugs 9	7											Ť	4	+	-
		Reduced conscious level (GCS ≤ 12) AND hourly (or more frequent) GCS monitoring 9	5														
	Analgesia/	Epidural catheter in situ 8	5 [3						8	8				Т	Т	-
	sedation	Continuous intravenous infusion of a sedative agent 9	6														-
	Metabolic	Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) requiring continuous infusion of insulin 7	0												Ì	Ť	_
	Other	Exchange transfusion 0	4 [Т	Т	
		Intravenous thrombolysis 7	1													+	Ē
\vdash		Extracorporeal liver support using molecular absorbent recirculating system (MARS) 7															
		Patient nursed in single occupancy cubicle (state reason for isolation below) 7	4														
	High cost	Medical gases Band 1 - nitric oxide X84				1											
	drugs	Surfactant X84	2			1											
	Reason for	r isolation (if patient nursed in single occupancy cubicle)															

Unplanned extubation - True if there was dislodgement of the ETT from the trachea, without the intention to extubate immediately and without the presence of airway competent clinical staff in the bed space, appropriately prepared for the procedure.

Record the number of unplanned extubations that day.

Unplanned tracheostomy removal - True if there was dislodgement of the tracheostomy from the trachea, or the tracheostomy had to be removed due to malfunction or suspected blockage.

Record the number of unplanned events that day.

Primary diagnosis for this admission - The primary diagnosis for this admission of the child to your unit as assessed and recorded in the child's notes. The primary diagnosis may only be confirmed during the child's stay on your unit. It may not be obvious at admission. For example, a child might be admitted with apnoea(s), the diagnosis for this admission is later confirmed as Bronchiolitis. In this case Bronchiolitis should be recorded as the Primary diagnosis for this admission.

Other reasons for this admission - Other reasons for the admission of the child to your unit as assessed and recorded at admission. Other reasons for admission may include additional diagnoses or procedures that may or may not necessitate critical care.

Operations and procedures performed during this

admission - Any operations and/or procedures performed during this admission to critical care or during the current hospital stay and relating to this admission to critical care. Where type of admission to the unit is 'Planned – following surgery' or 'Unplanned – following surgery' at least one operation or procedure is required for this admission event.

D!		
Diagnoses	and	procedures

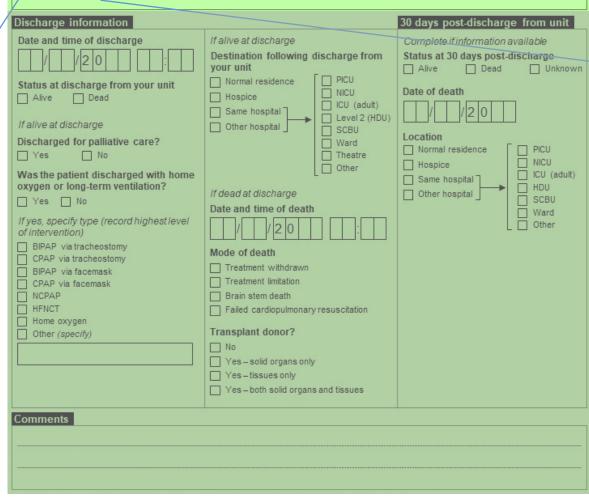
Primary diagnosis for this admission

Other reasons for this admission

Operations and procedures performed prior to and during this admission

Comorbidities

Was a tracheostomy performed during this admission? ☐ Yes □ No



Comorbidities – Co-morbidity recorded on admission of the child to your unit.

Identifies other problems the child had prior to admission to your unit, which may not be related to the reason for this admission. Co-morbidity relates to any underlying condition recorded in the notes e.g. Trisomy 21.

Was a tracheostomy performed during this admission – Specifies whether the child had a tracheostomy performed during this admission to your unit.

Diagnoses and procedures

Primary diagnosis for this admission

Other reasons for this admission

Date and time of discharge - Identifies the date and time the child was discharged from your unit. Discharge from your unit is defined as the physical discharge and recording of that discharge from a bed or cot in your unit. Discharge does not include temporary transfer from your unit (e.g. surgery) in the expectation of a return to your unit.

Status at discharge from your unit - Identifies the status (alive or dead) of the child on discharge from your unit. Dead includes admissions transferred out of your unit to become heart beating organ donors.

Discharged for palliative care - Identifies if the child was discharged from your unit to a palliative care area. Discharge for palliative care is defined as withdrawal of care at the current level from which it is deemed that the admission can no longer benefit.

Home 02 and long-term ventilation - Specifies whether the child was on home oxygen or long-term ventilation at the point of discharge from your unit.

If yes selected – Specify they type of on home oxygen or long-term ventilation the child was on at the point of discharge from your unit.

Destination following discharge from your unit -

Identifies the destination the child was directly discharged to from your unit.

If destination following discharge is the same hospital or another hospital, then identify the hospital area discharged to.

Transplant donor?– Identifies whether the deceased patient was a transplant donor, and whether solid organs and/or tissues were removed for transplantation to the body of the recipient.

Organs - may include heart, pancreas, liver, kidneys, lungs or intestines.

Tissues - may include skin, tendons, bone, heart valves and cornea.

Operations and procedures performed p	rior to and during this admission	
Comorbidities Was a tracheostomy performed during th Yes No	nis admission?	
Discharge information Date and time of discharge Date and time of discharge Status at discharge from your unit Alive Dead If alive at discharge Discharged for palliative care? Yes No Was the patient discharged with home oxygen or long-term ventilation? Yes No If yes, specify type (record highest level of intervention) BIPAP via tracheostomy CPAP via facemask CPAP via facemask NCPAP HFNCT Home oxygen Other (specify)	If alive at discharge Destination following discharge from your unit Normal residence Hospice Same hospital Other hospital Other hospital If dead at discharge Date and time of death Image: provide the second seco	30/ days post-discharge from unit Complete if information available Status at 30 days post-discharge Alive Dead Unknown Date of death 1/20 Location Normal residence Hospice ICU (adutt) Same hospital Other hospital
Comments	Yes-both solid organs and tissues	

Date and time of death – Identifies the date and time of death if this occurs whilst the child is resident on your unit. Includes admissions who died whilst physically outside your unit but before being discharged from your unit (e.g. in theatre).

Mode of death – Specifies the mode of death for the deceased patient.

Treatment withdrawn - death follows the withdrawal of ongoing organ support.

Treatment limitation - death follows a decision to limit on-going organ support and may include a limitation of on-going organ support and/or a decision that the patient is not for active resuscitation.

Brain stem death - death is confirmed using brain stem death criteria/testing.

Failed cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) - death immediately follows an unsuccessful attempt at cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

<u>*Status at 30 days post discharge to be completed if</u> <u>information available</u>

Status at 30 days post discharge – Identifies the status (alive or dead) of the child on 30 days post discharge from your unit.

Date of death post discharge – Identifies the date of death if this occurs post-discharge from your unit and is identified at 30 day follow-up.

Location at 30 days post discharge – Identifies the destination of the child 30 days post discharge from your unit.

If destination following discharge is the same hospital or another hospital, then identify the hospital area discharged to.