# How to complete the PICANet ECMO Referral data collection form

NHS number (England and Wales), CHI number (Scotland), H&C number (Northern Ireland)—patient not eligible if overseas national who does not have an allocated number

Record **family name**, **first name** and **postcode**. If not known, record *UNKNOWN* and state reason why in comments section

Date and time of initial referral call - The actual date and time when the initial referral call for ECMO consideration was made to the ECMO centre

**Referral number** - Unique identifier assigned to each consecutive referral event. As recorded within your organisation to identify each referral episode.

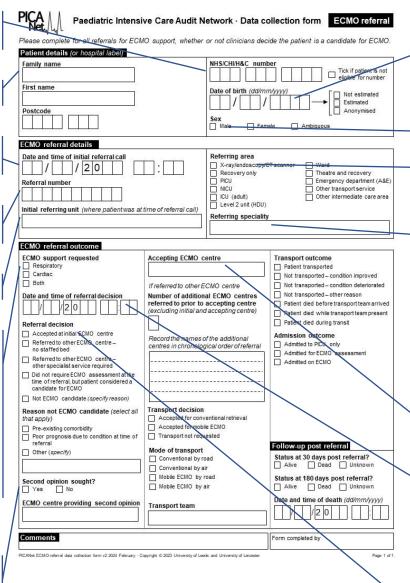
**Initial referring unit** - Identifies the referring hospital, DGH or PICU where the child is located at the time of the referral call.

**ECMO** support requested - Defines the Support type of ECMO that is likely to be required

- Respiratory The use of extracorporeal membrane oxygenation with a primary indication for support of respiratory failure by providing gas exchange support. Does not imply ECLS mode or cannula configuration
- Cardiac The use of extracorporeal membrane oxygenation with a primary indication for support of left and/or right ventricle failure by providing cardiac and gas exchange support. Does not imply any specific ECLS mode or cannulation configuration
- Both Mixture of both respiratory and cardiac definitions above.

**Second opinion sought** - Specifies whether the referring centre sought a second opinion .

If second opinion sought specify **ECMO centre providing second opinion** 



Date of Birth

- Not estimated The child's date of birth as recorded on the child's birth certificate or other appropriate document
- Estimated if DOB unknown, estimate year by looking at child (so age can be calculated) and enter 01/01 for dd/mm
- Anonymised tick if anonymising. Enter 01 for dd along with correct month and year

**Sex** - Identifies the genotypical sex of the child at referral or admission to this paediatric intensive care service.

**Referring area** - Identifies the care area where the child is located at the time of the referral call.

**Referring speciality** - Specialty from which this request for ECMO admission is made. Record the parent specialty of the doctor who made the ECMO referral. Examples:

- A patient is admitted to A & E with respiratory failure, an PICU consultant attends and decides to refer for ECMO – referring speciality PICU
- A patient has deteriorated in neonatal intensive care, the consultant calls the ECMO centre for consideration of ECMO and the decision is taken to admit the patient – referring speciality NICU
- The transport team call the ECMO centre to request a bed and arrange admission – referring speciality Paediatric Intensive Care Transport Service

**Accepting ECMO centre** - The accepting ECMO centre identifies the exact destination where the child was accepted for admission/transfer.

Date and time of referral decision - The actual date and time when clinicians agreed that the child is an appropriate candidate to receive ECMO if required. This is based on the patient's eligibility for ECMO (not the availability of a team or a bed). 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.

Referral decision - specifies patients' status as an ECMO candidate and outcome of referral decision.

If 'Not ECMO candidate' then select all reasons that apply

Number of additional ECMO units referred to prior to accepting centre - If 'Referred to other ECMO centre (no staffed bed)' or 'Referred to other ECMO centre (specialist service required)' Specify the number of additional ECMO units that the patient was referred to prior to acceptance.

You do not need to include the owner centre or the accepting centre as additional units. This is intended to collect the number of refusals.

Record the names of up to 5 other centres in the order of referral.

**Transport decision** - This intends to identify the decision that was made during the referral process, the outcome of the referral may be different.

- Accepted for conventional retrieval the referral for ECMO was accepted, and the decision made for the child to be transported by conventional retrieval.
- Accepted for mobile ECMO The referral for ECMO was accepted, and the decision made to transport the patient using mobile ECMO.
- Transport not requested Patient was already at the referring centre so no transport required.

**Mode of transport** - Identifies the main mode of transport used by the transport team at any time during the journey with the child. This may differ from the original decision made as part of the referral call.

**Transport team** - The name of the mobile ECMO transport team, PICU or Centralised Transport Service (CTS), undertaking this episode of transport.

atient details (or hospital label)		NHS/CHI/H&C numb		
			Tick if patient is not eligible for number	
irst name		Date of birth (dd/mn	n/yyyy)	
Postcode		Sex '	Anonymised	
		Male Femi	ale Ambiguous	
CMO referral details		T		_
neted time of initial referral call                  2 0	ime of referral call)	Referring area  X-raylendoscopy/C Recovery only PICU NICU NICU ((adult) Level 2 unit (HDU)  Referring speciality	☐ Theatre and recovery ☐ Emergency department (A&I ☐ Other transport service ☐ Other intermediate care area	
CMO referral outcome				
CMO support requested Respiratory Cardiac Both  Date and time of referral decision  Accepted at initial ECMO centre Referred to other ECMO centre— no staffed had Referred to other ECMO centre— tother specialist service required Did not require ECMO assessment at the time of referral, but patient chastiered a candidate for ECMO Reason not ECMO candidate (specify reason)	If referred to other E  Mumber of addition referred to prior to (excluding initial and Record the names centres in chronolog  Transport decision Accepted for comb Accepted for mob Transport requ	CCMO centre al ECMO centres accepting centre d accepting centre) of the additional gical order of referral	Transport outcome Patient transported Not transported – condition improved Not transported – condition deteriorated Not transported – other reason Patient died before transport team arriver Patient died dwing transport team present Patient died during transit  Admission outcome Admitted to PICU only Admitted for ECMO assessment Admitted on ECMO	
referral Other (specify) Second opinion sought?	Mode of transport  Conventional by n  Conventional by a  Mobile ECMO by  Mobile ECMO by	ir road	Follow-up post referral  Status at 30 days post referral?  Alive Dead Unknown  Status at 180 days post referral?	
Yes No	☐ illoplie reliio by	ш	Date and time of death (dd/mm/yyyy) =	201

**Transport outcome**- 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.

Admission outcome - Identifies the admission outcome once the transport journey has been completed.

- Admitted to PICU only admitted for PICU care only
- Admitted for ECMO assessment admitted for assessment for ECMO on PICU
- Admitted on ECMO Admitted already on ECMO

Status at 30 days post referral- Identifies the status (alive or dead) of the child on 30 days post referral

Status at 180 days post referral- Identifies the status (alive or dead) of the child on 180 days post referral

**Date and time of death**- Identifies the date of death if this occurs following the ECMO referral and is identified at 30 or 180 day follow-up

The time of death is important for this purpose if it is during or immediately following the referral episode. If the death occurs after this period and the time of death is not known then the time of death may be left blank

## How to complete the PICANet ECMO Admission data collection form



Record **family name**, **first name** and **postcode**. If not known, record *UNKNOWN* and state reason why in comments section

Identifies the child's **ECMO status** on admission to the ECMO centre with one of the following:

- Admitted for assessment not a candidate (the child was admitted for consideration of ECMO but after assessment the decision was taken that they were not a candidate for ECMO)
- Admitted for assessment did not require ECMO (the child was admitted for consideration of ECMO but did not require ECMO during this PICU admission)
- · Admitted for assessment placed on ECMO
- Admitted on ECMO the child was admitted already on ECMO
- Admitted for PICU care, placed on ECMO later the child was a standard admission to PICU. They subsequently require ECMO during this PICU admission

**Reason for starting ECMO** – Circulatory failure, respiratory failure, or ECPR

**Cannulation and ECMO started in** - Identifies the location where the ECMO cannulas were placed and ECMO initiated

**Cardiac surgical patient?** - Identifies if patient is a cardiac surgical patient (includes planned or unplanned).

### If cardiac surgical patient

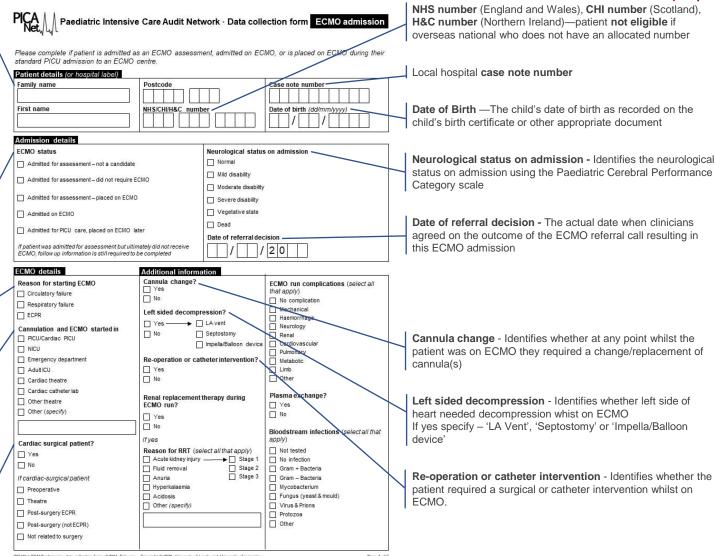
Preoperative - patients are placed on ECMO prior to cardiac surgery, including those who were initially placed on ECMO where it was not known that they would require cardiac surgery (e.g undiagnosed TAPVD)

Theatre - placed on ECMO immediately after cardiac surgery/ bypass

Post-surgery ECPR - Placed on ECMO after surgery, outside of cardiac theatre and was ECPR

Post-surgery (Not ECPR) - Placed on ECMO after surgery, outside of cardiac theatre and was not ECPR

Not related to surgery- Patient underwent cardiac surgery on this PICU admission but it was unrelated to receiving ECMO (e.g. patient underwent cardiac surgery successfully and while admitted to PICU developed influenza and received ECMO for respiratory failure).



# PCA Net, Paediatric Intensive Care Audit Network - Data collection form ECMO admission

Please complete if patient is admitted as an ECMO assessment, admitted on ECMO, or is placed on ECMO during their standard PICU admission to an ECMO centre.

Family name	Postcode		Case note number
Turniy name			
First name	NULE/CUMUS C. Durm!	hor	Pate of hirth (dd/mm/mm)
riist iidille	NHS/CHI/H&C numl	Der	Date of birth (dd/mm/yyyy)
Admission details			
ECMO status		Neurological status	s on admission
Admitted for assessment - not a candid	ate	Normal	
Admitted for assessment – did not requi	re ECMO	☐ Mild disability	
Admitted for assessment – did not requi	e como	☐ Moderate disability	
Admitted for assessment - placed on E0	СМО	Severe disability	
Admitted on ECMO		☐ Vegetative state	
		☐ Dead	
Admitted for PICU care, placed on ECM	) later	Date of referral dec	cision
If patient was admitted for assessment but	ultimately did not receive		20
ECMO, follow up information is still required	to be completed		
ECMO details	Additional informa	ation	/
Reason for starting ECMO	Cannula change?		ECMO run complications (select all
☐ Circulatory failure	Yes No		that apply)
Respiratory failure	I NO		No complication
☐ ECPR	Left sided decomp	ression?	Mechanical Haemorrhage
Cannulation and ECMO started in	_	] LA vent	☐ Neurology
PICU/Cardiac PICU		Septostomy	Renal
☐ NICU		Impella/Balloon device	Cardiovascular
Emergency department	Re-operation or car	theter intervention?	Pulmonary Metabolic
Adulticu	☐ Yes		Limb
Cardiac theatre	□ No		Other
Cardiac catheter lab	55752		
Other theatre	Renal replacement	therapy during	Plasma exchange?
Other (specify)	ECMO run?		Yes
	Yes		□ No
	□ No		Bloodstream infections (select all that
Cardiac surgical patient?	If yes		apply)
☐ Yes	Reason for RRT (se	elect all that apply)	☐ Not tested
No	Acute kidney injury		☐ No infection
	Fluid removal	Stage 2	Gram + Bacteria
If cardiac-surgical patient	Anuria	Stage 3	Gram – Bacteria
☐ Preoperative	Hyperkalaemia		Mycobacterium  Fuggus (veget 8 mould)
	Acidosis		Fungus (yeast & mould)
☐ Theatre	Other (enecify)		☐ Virue & Prione
☐ Theatre ☐ Post-surgery ECPR	Other (specify)	100	☐ Virus & Prions ☐ Protozoa
Post-surgery ECPR	Other (specify)		☐ Virus & Prions ☐ Protozoa ☐ Other
<del>-</del>	Other (specify)		Protozoa

Identifies complications that arise during the ECMO run

No complication – occurred during the ECMO run Mechanical – such as membrane lung failure, blood pump failure, raceway rupture, other tubing rupture, circuit change, cannula problems, temperature regulation device malfunction, clots and air emboli, clots in the haemofilter affecting flow, and air in circuit

Haemorrhage- such as GI haemorrhage, Peripheral cannula site bleeding, mediastinal cannulation site bleeding, surgical site bleeding.

Neurology – such as brain death, seizures clinically determined, seizures confirmed by EEG, CNS diffuse ischaemia (confirmed by CT/MRI), CNS infarction (confirmed by CT/MRI), Intra/extra parenchymal CNS haemorrhage (confirmed by US, CT/MRI), neurological intervention performed (ICP monitor, external ventricular drain, craniotomy).

Renal – Creatinine 1.5 – 3.0, creatinine > 3.0 and renal replacement therapy required

Cardiovascular – such as CPR required, Cardiac arrhythmia requiring antiarrhythmic medication infusion, overdrive pacing, cardioversion or defibrillation, tamponade (not blood) requiring pericardial drain or mediastinal washout, and tamponade (blood) requiring pericardial drain or mediastinal washout

Pulmonary – such as pneumothorax or pulmonary haemorrhage (requiring pRBC transfusion - > 20ml/kg/24 hours of pRBCs or >3U PRBCs/24hours in neonates and paediatrics.

Metabolic – such as hyperbilirubinemia, moderate haemolysis, severe haemolysis

Limb – such as limb compartment syndrome, fasciotomy, limb amputation, limb ischaemia requiring limb reperfusion canulae. Other – any other complications not shown here

Identifies the infections associated with the child on  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{ECMO}}$ 

Include infections that occur during the ECMO Run Not tested – the patient was not tested for evidence of infection whilst on ECMO

No Infection – the patient was tested for infection whilst on ECMO but no infection was detected

Gram positive bacteria – such as staphylococcus,

streptococcus, and clostridium

Gram negative bacteria – such as Escherichia coli, pseudomonas, klebsiella and Acinetobacter Mycobacterium – such as tuberculosis and leprosy Fungus (yeast and mould) - such as aspergillus, candida, histoplasmosis and pneumocystis pneumonia (PCP) Virus and Prions – Viruses such as influenza (A, B & C), measles, mumps, chickenpox, prions such as neurodegenerative disorders

Protozoa – such as malaria, giarda and toxoplasmosis Other – use free text to specify

Renal replacement therapy during ECMO run - Identifies whether renal replacement support was required whilst the child was on ECMO

Plasma exchange - Identifies whether plasma exchange was

Plasma exchange is a procedure involving the separation and

removal of the plasma from the blood in order to remove

abnormal substances circulating in the plasma

undertaken during the child's ECMO

run(s)

Reason for RRT - Identifies the reason for 'Renal replacement therapy (RRT) during ECMO run, RRT includes continuous renal replacement therapy (Continuous Veno-Veno Haemofiltration (CVVH), Continuous Veno-Veno Heamodialysis (CVVHD), and Continuous Veno-Veno Haemodiafiltration (CVVHDF)), and peritoneal dialysis.

Total number of ECMO runs/cannulation mode changes Identifies the number of ECMO runs for this admission The first time a patient is placed on ECMO prior to or during this admission is classed as Run 1

Temporary transition of ECLS support to cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) for cardiac surgery would not be categorised as an additional run

Changes to ECMO mode such as from VA to VV do not constitute a new run in isolation but are recorded in 'ECMO cannulation/mode changes' section.

Provide details of 2nd ECMO run (if applicable) in 'ECMO run 2' section. Further ECMO runs are not required to be entered

Date and Time ECMO run/change started - Identifies the date and time that the first and second ECMO run started This refers to the time that the extracorporeal blood flow was established through cannulas attached to an ECMO circuit. This date and time will be prior to the admission date and time in a child who was commenced on ECMO in another organisation prior to being admitted to your ECMO centre.

#### **ECMO** mode

Identifies the mode of drainage and return of blood in the extracorporeal system

Select the primary cannulation configuration even if multiple cannulas are placed

VV - Venovenous

VA - Venoarterial

VVA: Venovenoarterial

Other: indicates a support not listed – indicate the primary cannulation configuration in free text

Cannula type - Specifies whether a single or dual lumen was used

Duel lumen (if applicable)

Select one from each pair;

Percutaneous - records if the ECMO drainage cannula was inserted peripherally (without incision and dissection of the vessel)

Surgical - records if the ECMO drainage cannula was inserted surgically (with incision and dissection of the vessel)

Left - Select if a Dual Lumen cannula was inserted into the Left Internal Jugular

Right - Select if a Dual Lumen cannula was inserted in the Right Internal Jugular

\							
\	ECMO runs			ECMO cannulatio	n/mode ch	anges	
1	Total number of ECMO runs			Total number of EC	MO cannul	ation/mode ch	anges
	RUN 1	RUN 2		CHANGE 1		CHANGE 2	
/	Date and time run started	Date and	time run started /20 : :	Date and time chan	ge started	Date and time	change started
/	ECMO mode  VA VA Other (specify)  Cannula type Dual lumen   Single lumen	VA	(specify)	CANO mode	single lumen	ECMO mode  VV VA VVA Other (spec	Single Jamen
8	Dual lumen (if applicable)  Percutaneous Surgical  Left Right  Drainage cannula (if single lumen)	Percut	en (if applicable) aneous Surgical Right cannula (if single	Dual lumen (if appli Percutaneous Left Drainage cannula (	Surgical Right	Dual lumen (iii Percutaneou Left Drainage can lumen)	us Surgical Right
	Percutaneous Syrgical Central Peripheral Jugular Fenforal Left Right	Percuti Centra Jugulai Left	Femoral Right	Percutaneous Central Sugular Left	Peripheral Femoral Right	Percutaneou Central Jugular Left	Peripheral Femoral Right
/	Return cannula/(if single   lumen)   Percutanegus   Surgical   Peripheral   Neck   Femoral   Left   Right	Percuta     Central     Neck     Left	Femoral Right	Neck D	Surgical Peripheral Femoral Right	Return cannulumen)  Percutaneou Central Neck Left	Surgical Peripheral Femoral Right
	Additional drainage cannula  Tick iffnot applicable  Percutaneous Surgical  Gentral Peripheral Jugula Femoral  Left Right	☐ Tick if not	aneous Surgical Peripheral	☐ Jugular ☐		☐ Tick if not applic	ainage cannula  able  us Surgical Peripheral Femoral Right
/				<u> </u>		$\overline{}$	
/	Designulation Indication for decannulation Recovery Died on ECMO or ECMO withdr Conversion to VAD Heart transplant Not decannulation Not decannulated prior to dische Date and time of decannulation ECMO run 1 (if applicable) Date and time of decannulation Date and time of decannulation CTMO run 2 (if applicable)	awn  rge n for	Neurological status	ost ? ad Unknown	by 180 di ECMO/as  Yes  Neurolog ECMO/as  Norma	sessment?  No ical status at sessment is sability ate disability ative state	
10000	Date and time ready for discharge ECMO centre		/ /20	eath (time if available,	Form comp	leted by	Page 2 of
	PICANet ECMO admission data collection form v2	retrury :	constitution was a minerally of t	and districted of December			Page 2 di

### Drainage cannula (if applicable)

Select one from each pair;

Percutaneous – records if the ECMO drainage cannula was inserted peripherally (without incision and dissection of the vessel)

Surgical -records if the ECMO drainage cannula was inserted surgically (with incision and dissection of the vessel)

Central – records if the ECMO drainage cannula was inserted directly centrally into the heart e.g. via sternotomy Peripheral -records if the ECMO drainage cannula was not directly inserted into the heart

Jugular- records if the ECMO drainage cannula was inserted into the right or left internal jugular vein

Femoral – records if the ECMO drainage cannula was inserted into the right or left femoral vein

Left - indicates the ECMO drainage cannula was placed on the left side

Right - indicates the ECMO drainage cannula was placed on the right side

Additional drainage cannula - 'Tick if not applicable' - if no drainage cannula was inserted

## Return cannula (if applicable)

Select one from each pair;

Percutaneous – records if the ECMO return cannula was inserted peripherally (without incision and dissection of the vessel)

Surgical -records if the ECMO return cannula was inserted surgically (with incision and dissection of the vessel)

Central – records if the ECMO return cannula was inserted directly centrally into the heart e.g. via sternotomy Peripheral -records if the ECMO return cannula was not directly inserted into the heart

Neck - records if the ECMO return cannula was inserted into the right/left internal jugular vein or carotid artery

Femoral – records if the ECMO return cannula was inserted into the right or left femoral vein

Left - indicates the ECMO return cannula was placed on the left side

Right - indicates the ECMO return cannula was placed on the right side

Neurological status at discharge - Identifies the neurological status on admission using the Paediatric Cerebral Performance Category scale Indication for decannulation - Identifies the reason the child was decannulated from ECMO Choose one reason for discontinuing ECMO support Date and time of decannulation - The actual date and time when the child was decannulated from ECMO Run. This specifically refers to the date and time that the cannulas are removed Date and time ready for discharge from ECMO centre - The date and time that clinicians agreed that the child was ready for

For additional information, see the <b>PICANe</b>	t
ECMO dataset manual, available at	
https://www.picanet.org.uk/data-	
collection/customised-data-collection/	

ECMO runs		ECMO cannulation/mode ch	SAME TALL TALLET IN
Total number of ECMO runs		Total number of ECMO cannul	ation/mode changes
RUN 1	RUN 2	CHANGE 1	CHANGE 2
Date and time run started	Date and time run started	Date and time change started	
		Date and time change started	
ECMO mode	ECMO mode	ECMO mode	ECMO mode
□ W □ VA	□ W □ VA	□ W □ VA	□ W □ VA
H₩A	H WA	IH ₩Ã	H WA
Other (specify)	Other (specify)	Other (specify)	Other (specify)
Cannula type	Cannula type	Cannula type	Cannula type
□ Dual lumen □ Single lumen	☐ Dual lumen ☐ Single lumen		☐ Dual lumen ☐ Single lumen
		business business	
Dual lumen (if applicable)	Dual lumen (if applicable)	Dual lumen (if applicable)	Dual lumen (if applicable)
Percutaneous Surgical	Percutaneous Surgical Left Right	Percutaneous Surgical	Percutaneous Surgical
Left Right Drainage cannula (if single	Drainage cannula (if single	Left Right  Drainage cannula (if single	Left Right  Drainage cannula (if single
lumen)	lumen)	lumen)	lumen)
Percutaneous Surgical	Percutaneous Surgical	Percutaneous Surgical	Percutaneous Surgical
Central Peripheral	Central Peripheral	Central Peripheral	Central Peripheral
☐ Jugular ☐ Femoral ☐ Left ☐ Right	☐ Jugular ☐ Femoral ☐ Left ☐ Right	☐ Jugular ☐ Femoral ☐ Left ☐ Right	☐ Jugular ☐ Femoral ☐ Left ☐ Right
Return cannula (if single lumen)	Return cannula (if single lumen)	Return cannula (if single lumen)	Return cannula (if single lumen)
Percutaneous Surgical	Percutaneous Surgical	Percutaneous Surgical	Percutaneous Surgical
Central Peripheral	Central Peripheral	Central Peripheral	Central Peripheral
Neck   Femoral	Left Right	Left Right	☐ Left ☐ Right
Additional drainage cannula	Additional drainage cannula	Additional drainage cannula	Additional drainage cannula
☐ Tick if not applicable	☐ Tick if not applicable	☐ Tick if not applicable	☐ Tick if not applicable
Percutaneous Surgical	Percutaneous Surgical	Percutaneous Surgical Central Peripheral	Percutaneous Surgical Central Peripheral
Central Peripheral	Central Peripheral	Central Peripheral	Central Peripheral
Left Right	Left Right	Left Right	Left Right
			/
`		0	
Decannulation	ECMO follow up	27	
Decannulation Indication for decannulation  ☐ Recovery	Neurological statu		p neurological assessment
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Indication for decannulation Recovery Died on ECMO or ECMO withdi Conversion to VAD Heart transplant Other reason for decannulation Not decannulated prior to disch Date and time of decannulatio ECMO run 1(If applicable)	Neurological statu   Normal   Mid disability   Moderate disability   Severe disability   Vegetative state   Dead	y	ays post seesment? No N
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Follow up neurological assessment by 180 days post ECMO - Identifies whether the child had a follow up neurological

post decannulation

assessment by 180 days

Neurological status at 180 days post ECMO - To identify the child's neurological status at 180 days post decannulation using the Paediatric Cerebral Performance categories

Status at 30 days post ECMO/assessment - Identifies the status (alive or dead) of the child on 30 days post decannulation

Status at 180 days post ECMO/assessment - Identifies the status (alive or dead) of the child on 180 days post decannulation

Date and time of death (if applicable) - The actual date and time of death if this occurs post-discharge from your unit and is identified at follow-up

The time of death is important if it is during or immediately following ECMO. If the death occurs after this period and the time of death is not known then the time of death may be left blank

discharge from the ECMO centre to an appropriate destination

patient may still be ventilated but no longer at risk of requiring

The acuity of the patient will vary depending on discharge

location for example if discharge is back to tertiary NICU,

**ECMO**