

Only one disclosure

- I'm a little bit passionate
- I have no relationship to HandTevy

Implementation of a Comprehensive Pediatric System

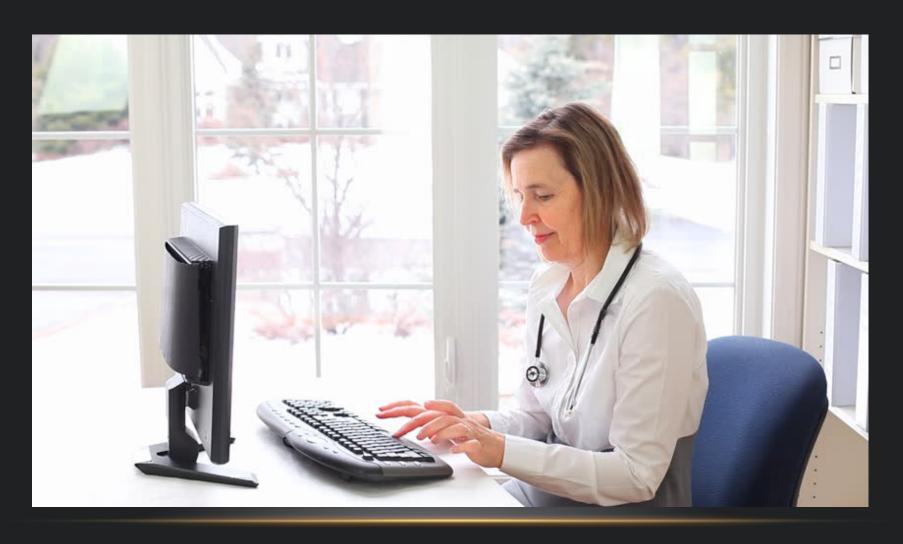
- Why?
- What?
- What happened?

WHY?

We should really be angry



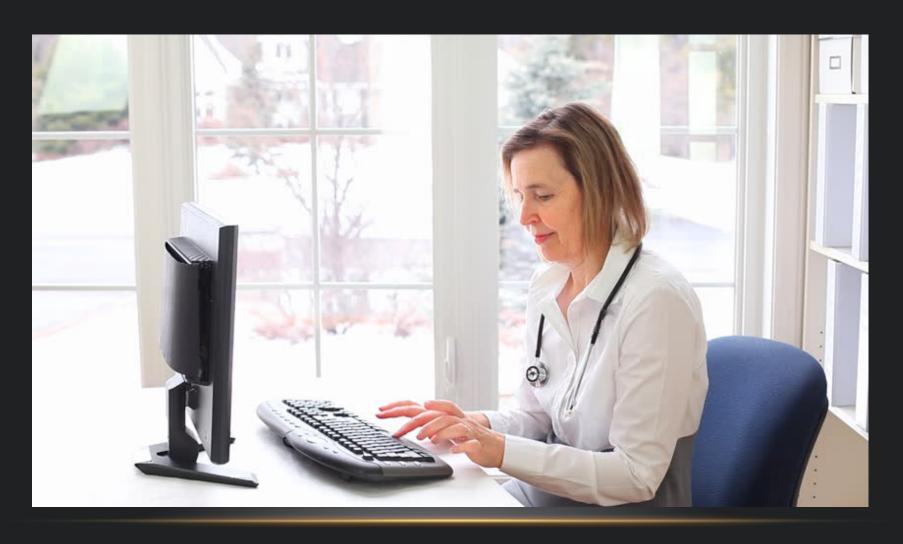
WHO WE WERE TAUGHT TO BE



WHO WE WANT TO BE



WHO WE WERE TAUGHT TO BE



WHO WE WANT TO BE





WHAT?

Culture change – Meet Vernita



Culture change is NOT:

Luggage





Guidebook



WHAT ELSE?

- Training
 - Didactic Education
 - Garage Time
- Know your data



WHAT HAPPENED?

Happy paramedics

Double anaphylaxis

Bad Cases – good feedback

WHAT HAPPENED?

- Fentanyl with pain complaint
 - 5 & Under: 91% increase

- Versed seizure
 - 5 & Under: 33% increase

Use of Fentanyl in Pediatric Trauma Patients Post Implementation of the Handtevy™ Field



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WHAT WE LEARNED

Introduction of a field guide with pre-calculated doses of medication resulted in a substantial increase in prehospital analgesia to young patients

BACKGROUND

- Multiple barriers to prehospital analgesia administration to children exist, including fear of dosing error and difficulty obtaining intravenous (IV) access
- A field guide with customized dosing recommendations for IV and intranasal (IN) opioid delivery may improve treatment of pain in the prehospital setting

OBJECTIVE

 To evaluate the change in prehospital fentanyl administration to children after the introduction of the HandtevyTM field guide in our hospital-based EMS system

METHODS

- Design: quasi-experimental before-after study
- Setting: Denver Paramedic Division, Denver, Colorado
- Inclusion: trauma patients <14 years of age and transported by EMS
- Study period: July 2014 July 2016 (12 months before and 12 months after implementation of the Handtevy™ system)
- Data source: prehospital patient care data
- Primary analysis: Comparison of difference in treatment proportions between the two time periods, with age and route of administration as subgroups

IABLE						
Fentanyl						
use	All ages					
	Pre Handtevy n=1649			Post Handtevy, n=1770		
	13.2% (217)			17.9 (317)*		
	Age stratification					
	Age <5 years			Age 6-13		
	Pre n=316	Post n=400	OR (95% CI)	Pre n=506	Post n=538	OR (95% CI)
Total	4.5% (16)	11.0% (42)	2.2 (1.2, 4.0)	19.4% (98)	22.9% (119)	1.2 (0.9, 1.6)
IV	2.0% (7)	1.6% (6)	0.6 (0.2, 2.0)	12.1% (61)	13.5% (70)	1.1 (0.8, 1.6)
IN	2.5% (9)	9.5% (36)	4.1 (1.9, 8.6)	7.3% (37)	9.4% (49)	1.3 (0.8, 2.0)

TADIE

RESULTS

- 3,419 total patients
- 1,649 patients pre Handtevy
- 1,770 patients post Handtevy
- · Groups similar with regard to age, gender
- Increase in the proportion of patients receiving pain medications (13% vs 18%, p<0.05)
- Patients were more likely to receive fentanyl in the 0-5 years of age group after the intervention (5 % vs. 11%, p<0.05)
- 4 fold increase in IN fentanyl administration in 0-5 year of age
- The intranasal route was more widely used in all ages 0-14

Funding/Disclosures - none

LIMITATIONS

- Administrative data
- Not adjusted for other potential confounders, including pain severity

CONCLUSIONS

- The introduction of the Handtevy[™] field guide with pre-calculated doses of fentanyl resulted in an overall increase in analgesia administration
- Among age and route of administration subgroups there was a substantial increase in the provision of analgesia, including specifically in those <5 years of age
- Patients were more likely to receive fentanyl IN in all ages

WHAT HAPPENED?

- Errors reduced from 35% to 5%
- This doesn't happen to me

What's My Advice?

- Culture change
 - "Dumbing it down?"
 - Follow up even free donuts go uneaten
- Training is about thinking
- Two books

