

Response Team in Pediatric Care: The APN's Role in Early Recognition and Life-Saving Action



คณะแพทยศาสตร์โรงพยาบาลรามาริบดี
FACULTY OF MEDICINE RAMATHIBODI HOSPITAL

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Outlines



Pediatric rapid response system



Pediatric deterioration



The APN' s role



Case study

Rapid response system



Critically **unbalanced**
resource-to-needs situation



RRS is designed to **bring the resources and personnel of a critical care team** to the **patient's location** during an **early stage** of decompensation.

An adult study found that 76% of decompensation events were preceded by **at least 1 hour** of clinical instability



The Pediatric Chain of Survival

Survival from pediatric IHCA has dramatically improved—
from 18.9% in 2000 to 44.2% in 2022.

Nearly half of survivors ($\approx 47\%$) are discharged with
favorable neurological outcomes

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Part 6: Pediatric Basic Life Support: 2025

2020



2025



RRS history

- 1995:** Lee and colleagues developed the first reported MET in Liverpool Hospital, Australia.
- 2005:** The first pediatric RRS was implemented by Tibballs, Kinney, and colleagues at Royal Children's Hospital, Australia which included vital sign ranges that differed by age group.
- 2008:** The RRS became a standard of hospitals in the U.S. after its promotion by the Institute for Healthcare Improvement & the Joint Commission.
- Later:** The RRS has been implemented around the world.

RAMATHIBODI

- 2014:** PREWS was developed (first time in Thailand).
- 2018:** RRT was formed. PREWS was implemented in pediatric wards
- 2019:** RRT service was started. The system was complete with both limbs
- 2024:** Pediatric RRS was expanded to other departments across the institution.

Benefits of RRS

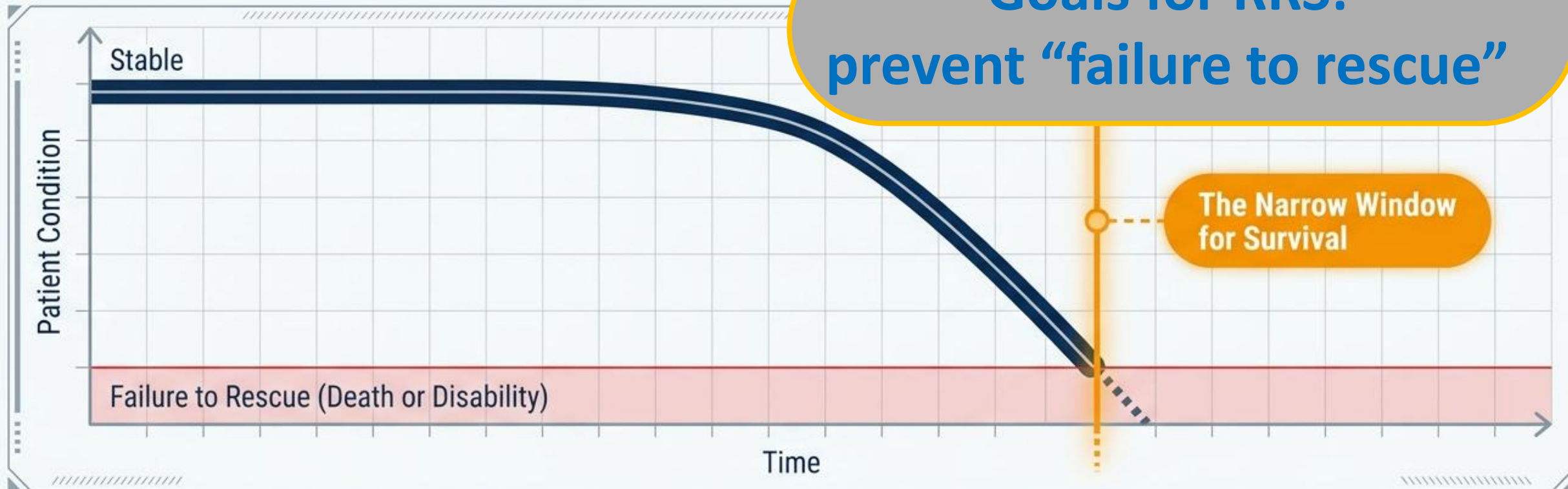
- Reduction of cardiac arrest and mortality rate
- Improved clinical outcomes and decrease duration of hospital stay
- Provide a system to educate staff on **recognition of physiological deterioration**
- Improve the safety culture (detect medical errors, system safety issues)
- Improve ward staff satisfaction and empowerment of the RRT nurses

Brilli RJ, et al. *Pediatr Crit Care Med* 2007;8:236–246

Van Voorhis KT, et al. *Pediatr Clin North Am* 2009;56(4):919-33

Winters BD, et al. *JAMA*. 2006;296(13):1645-7.

Why we have the RRS?



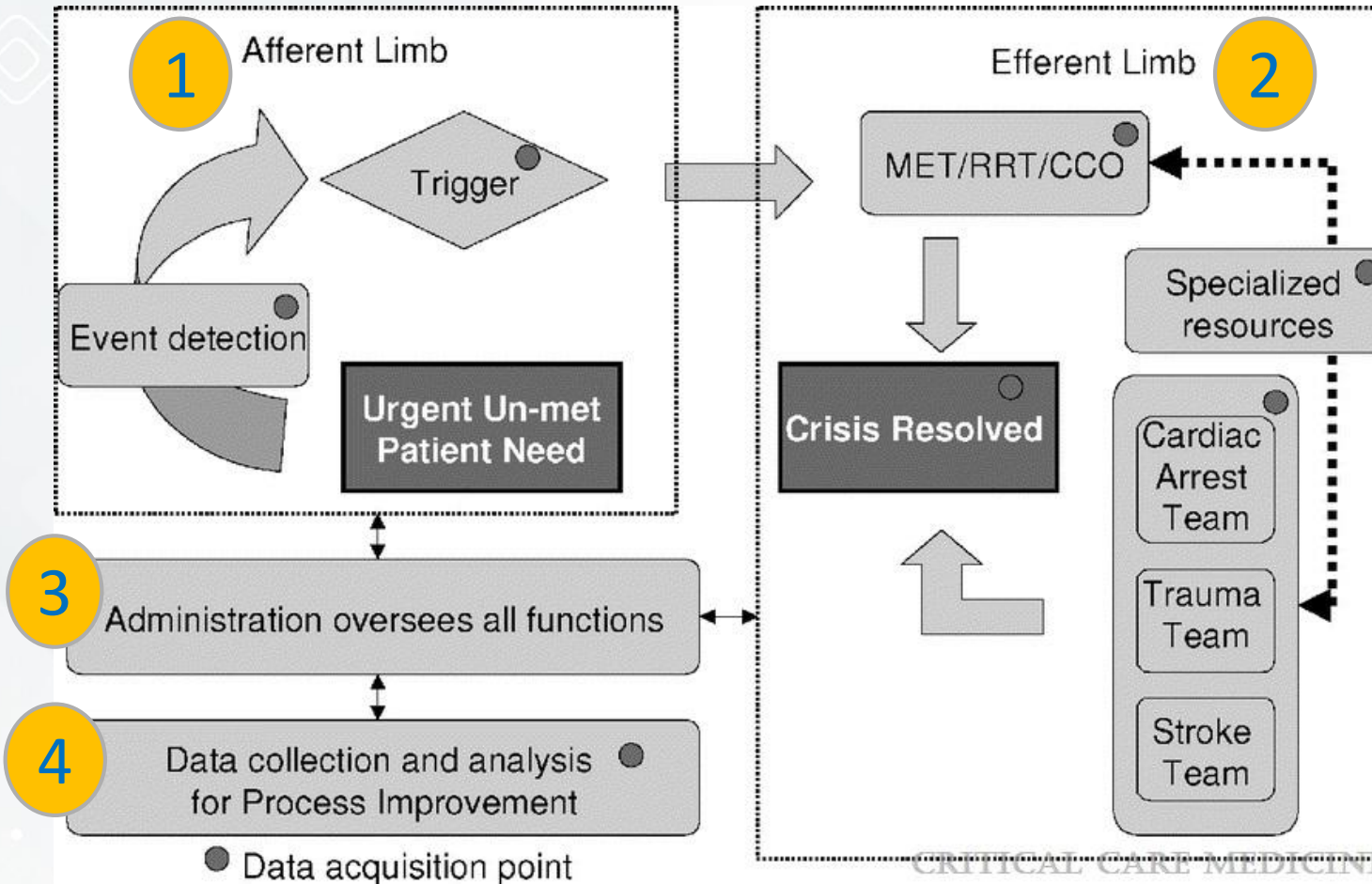
Why we have the RRS?



The structure of RRS



Recognition
& activation



Response team

Afferent limb



Afferent Limb

Process for:

- (1) recognition of the decompensating patient
- (2) deciding that an RRS needs to be activated
- (3) activating the RRS
- (4) arrival of the responding team

Parameter calling criteria

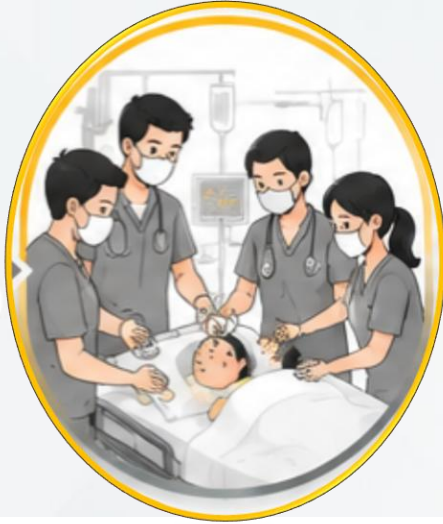
1 Single-parameter

- Abnormal vital sign or clinical observation
- Event
- Concern

2 Multiparameter early warning score

- PEWS
- Modified PEWS

Efferent limb



The team of skilled personnel that is dispatched assess and respond to the urgent care needs the decompensating patient outside the ICU

Medical Emergency Team (MET)

A team of personnel with the full capacity to assess, triage, and treat a decompensating patient. Usually made up of a physician or licensed independent practitioner, a nurse, and a respiratory therapist. Commonly referred to as a Code Blue Team

Rapid Response Team (RRT)

A team of personnel aimed at assessing a patient, providing some level of stabilization prior to cardiac arrest or an acute respiratory event. May triage to a higher level of RRS activation, such as MET, or to a higher acuity location such as an intensive care unit (ICU). Often does not include an attending physician, but have physician consultation available

Critical Care Outreach Team (CCOT)

A team of personnel that provides follow-up service and surveillance on patients in the acute care setting. This team may also respond to any acute care patient that may/may not have previously been an ICU patient. This is often a nurse-led position.

Code team and RRT

Table 1. Comparison between a Traditional Code Team and a Rapid-Response Team.*

| Feature | Traditional Code Team | Rapid-Response Team |
|--|--|---|
| Typical criteria for calling the team | No recordable pulse, no recordable blood pressure, absence of respiratory effort, unresponsive | Low blood pressure, rapid heart rate, respiratory distress, altered consciousness |
| Typical conditions that the team assesses and treats | Cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, airway obstruction | Sepsis, pulmonary edema, arrhythmias, respiratory failure |
| Typical team composition | Anesthesia fellow, ICU fellow, internal-medicine house staff, ICU nurse | ICU fellow, ICU nurse, respiratory therapist, internal-medicine house staff |
| Typical call rate (no./1000 admissions) | 0.5–5 | 20–40 |
| Typical in-hospital mortality (%) | 70–90 | 0–20 |

* ICU denotes intensive care unit.

RRS monitoring

- Data-driven approach:

assess for potential weaknesses,
monitor for opportunities for improvement

e.g. compare outcomes **before VS.**
after implementation

- hospital-wide mortality
- CPA rate in acute care settings
- RRT and MET underuse versus overuse

Oversight Arm

Administrative

- RRS Implementation
- Ongoing RRS Operation
- Quality improvement and critical incident review
- Training
- Budget
- Research

Monitoring

Outcome Measures:

- Mortality rate
- Cardiopulmonary arrest rate outside of ICU
- “UNSAFE transfer” rate (Unrecognized situation awareness failure events)

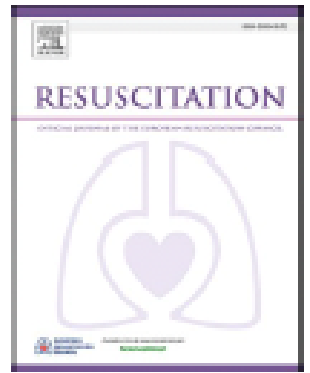
Process Measures

- Statistics on RRS activation: time, unit, etiology of decompensation
- RRS use
- RRS underuse or activation failures
- RRS efficiency (time between initial physiologic abnormality and ICU admission)
- Percent of RRS activations ending in ICU transfer

Balancing Measures

- Barriers
- Biases
- Culture

RRS monitoring



| Year | Discharges | Cardiac Arrests | IHCA rate ¹ | IHCA rate external to Crit Care ² | Total Deaths | Hospital Mortality rate ³ | MET calls | MET Dose ⁴ |
|------|------------|-----------------|------------------------|--|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| 1980 | 9197 | | | | 13 | 1.41 | | |
| 1981 | 9232 | | | | 25 | 2.71 | | |
| 1982 | NA | | | | NA | NA | | |
| 1983 | 9152 | | | | 34 | 3.72 | | |
| 1984 | 8700 | | | | 22 | 2.53 | | |
| 1985 | 9085 | | | | 42 | 4.62 | | |
| 1986 | 8975 | | | | 30 | 3.34 | | |
| 1987 | 10022 | | | | 25 | 2.49 | | |
| 1988 | 10605 | | | | 50 | 4.71 | | |
| 1989 | 10693 | | | | 41 | 3.83 | | |
| 1990 | 9921 | | | | 28 | 2.82 | | |
| 1991 | 10962 | | | | 30 | 2.74 | | |
| 1992 | 11681 | | | | 38 | 3.25 | | |
| 1993 | 15255 | | | | 40 | 2.62 | | |
| 1994 | 15752 | | | | 47 | 2.98 | | |
| 1995 | 15888 | 2 | 0.13 | 0.063 | 34 | 2.14 | 12 | 0.76 |
| 1996 | 16808 | 5 | 0.30 | 0.178 | 20 | 1.19 | 15 | 0.89 |
| 1997 | 15902 | 2 | 0.13 | 0.126 | 27 | 1.70 | 12 | 0.75 |
| 1998 | 16277 | 4 | 0.25 | 0.061 | 39 | 2.40 | 17 | 1.04 |
| 1999 | 15294 | 1 | 0.07 | 0.065 | 21 | 1.37 | 11 | 0.72 |
| 2000 | 16027 | 3 | 0.19 | 0.125 | 22 | 1.37 | 14 | 0.87 |
| 2001 | 15790 | NA | NA | 0.063 | 32 | 2.03 | NA | NA |
| 2002 | 16877 | 2 | 0.12 | 0.119 | 26 | 1.54 | 24 | 1.42 |
| 2003 | 17121 | 5 | 0.29 | 0.234 | 31 | 1.81 | 22 | 1.28 |
| 2004 | 16483 | 5 | 0.30 | 0.182 | 29 | 1.76 | 23 | 1.40 |
| 2005 | 16134 | 2 | 0.12 | 0.062 | 21 | 1.30 | 20 | 1.24 |
| 2006 | 17219 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.000 | 29 | 1.68 | 24 | 1.39 |
| 2007 | 17550 | 3 | 0.17 | 0.114 | 25 | 1.42 | 31 | 1.77 |
| 2008 | 19459 | 3 | 0.15 | 0.051 | 18 | 0.93 | 42 | 2.16 |
| 2009 | 20637 | 2 | 0.10 | 0.048 | 21 | 1.02 | 48 | 2.33 |
| 2010 | 19874 | 1 | 0.05 | 0.050 | 19 | 0.96 | 38 | 1.91 |
| 2011 | 20565 | 2 | 0.10 | 0.049 | 22 | 1.07 | 43 | 2.09 |
| 2012 | 20315 | 2 | 0.10 | 0.049 | 31 | 1.53 | 74 | 3.64 |
| 2013 | 21275 | 4 | 0.19 | 0.000 | 19 | 0.89 | 94 | 4.42 |
| 2014 | 21130 | 2 | 0.09 | 0.047 | 25 | 1.18 | NA | NA |

Rapid response systems

Effect of introduction of a rapid response system and increasing Medical Emergency Team (MET) activity on mortality over a 20-year period in a paediatric specialist hospital

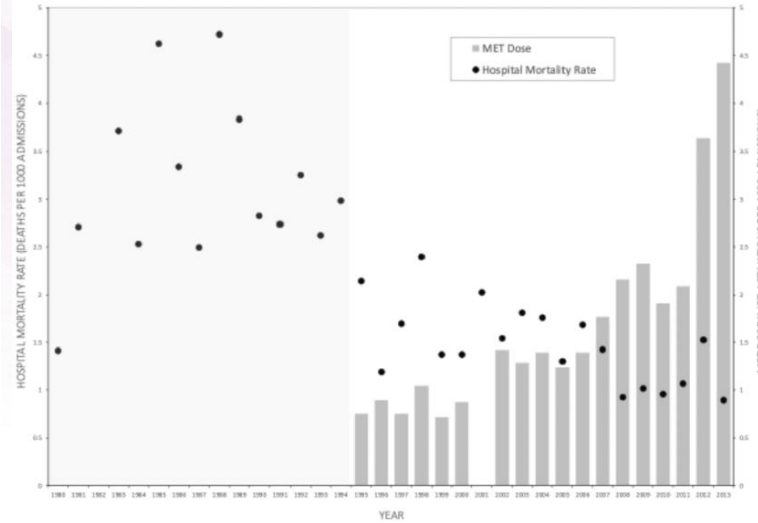
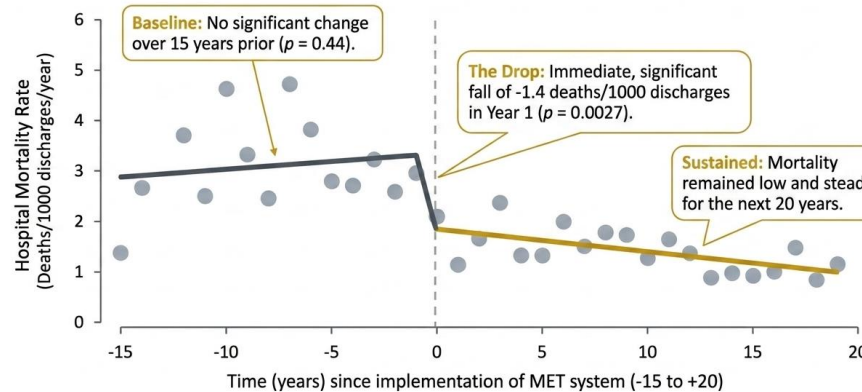
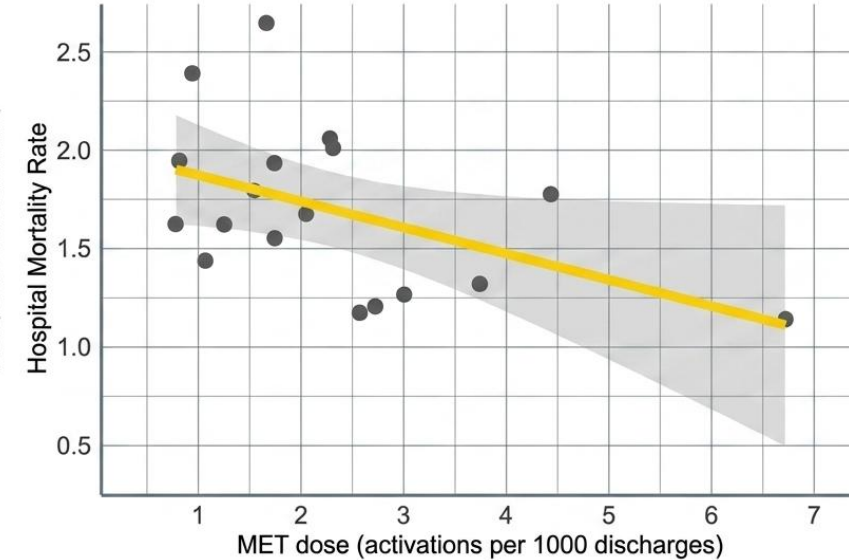


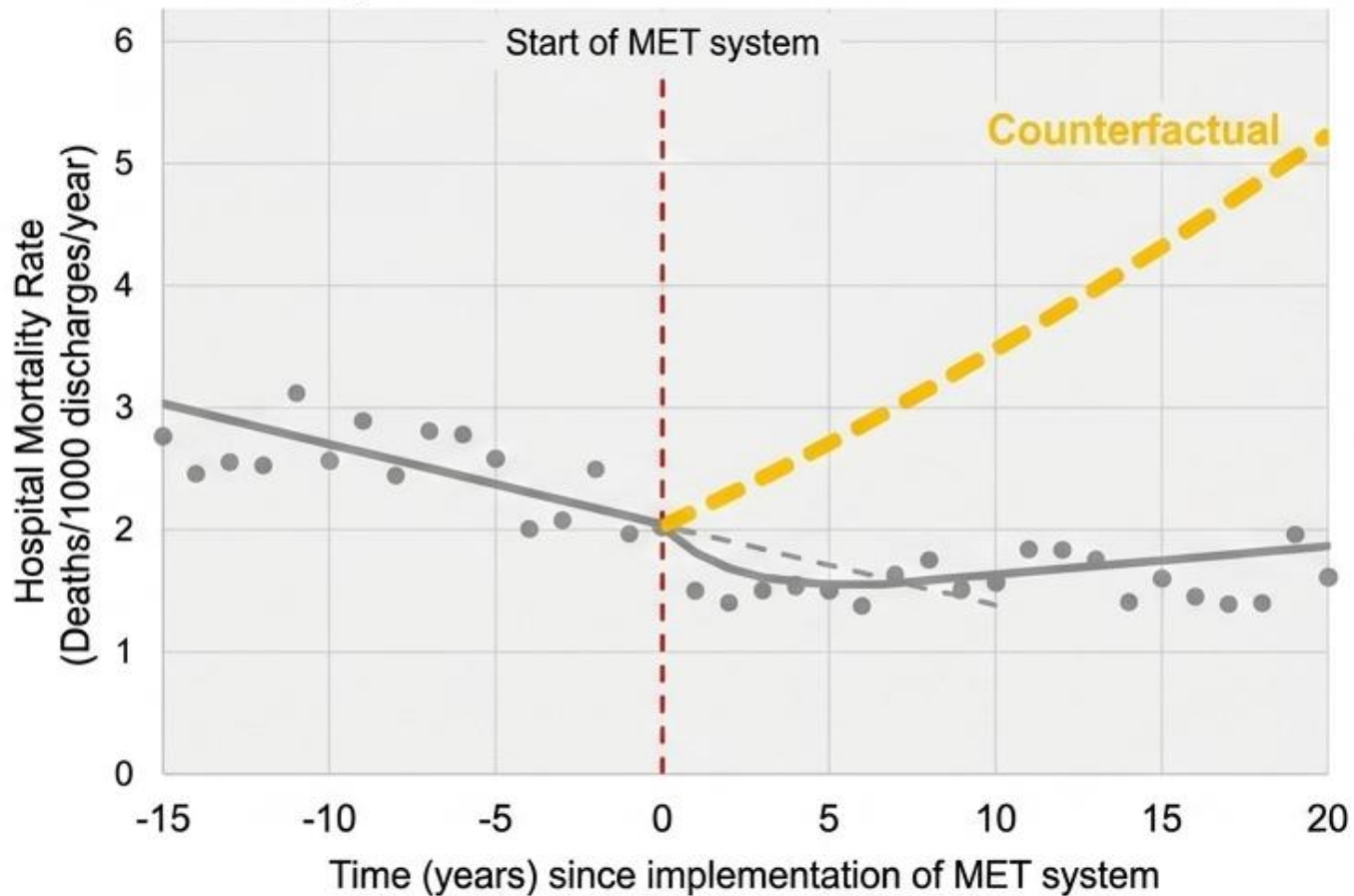
Fig. 1. Hospital mortality and MET dose pre- (1980–1994) and post- (1995–2013) MET implementation.



$$\text{MET Dose} = \frac{\text{(Inpatient MET Activations)}}{\text{(1000 Hospital Discharges)}}$$

RRS monitoring

เส้นทึบ = ข้อมูลจริง, เส้นประสีเหลือง = สถานการณ์สมมติหากไม่มี MET (Counterfactual)



หากไม่มีระบบ RRS...

แบบจำลองนี้คาดการณ์ว่า
หากปล่อยให้แนวโน้มดำเนินต่อไป
โดยไม่มีระบบ RRS อัตราการเสียชีวิต
อาจสูงกว่าความเป็นจริงถึง 3 เท่า
เมื่อสิ้นสุดปีที่ 20

Outlines



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Pediatric deterioration



The APN' s role



Case study

Pediatric patient journey



Deterioration

Early
Recognition

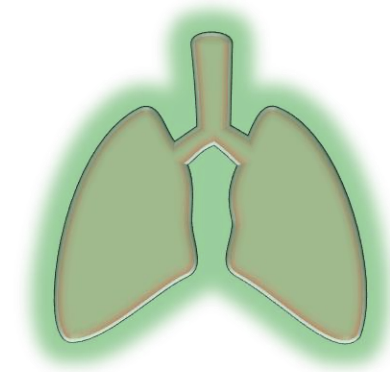
System
Response

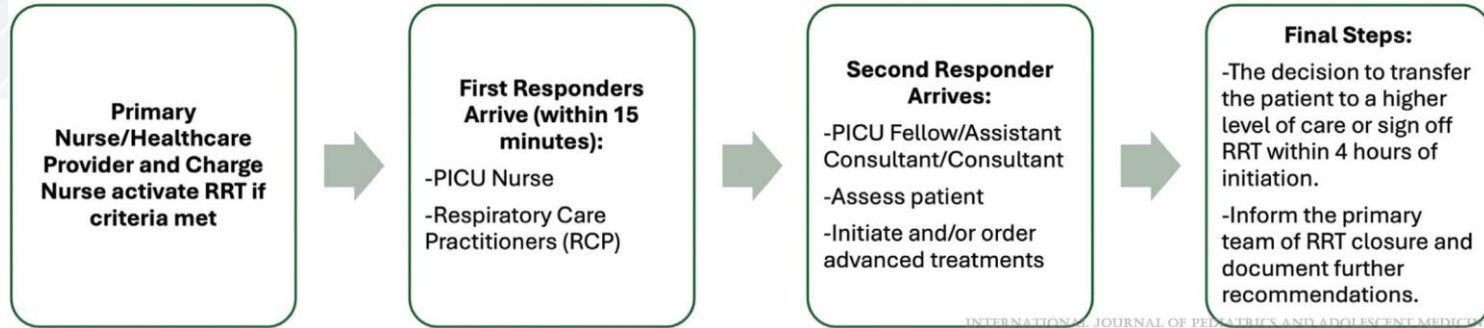
Standardized
intervention

Outcome

Primary reason for RRT activation

- 51% of Respiratory compromise
- 10% of Circulatory compromise
- 6% of Combined respiratory and circulatory
- 11% of Neurologic compromise
- 12% of Staff worried
- 9% of Other (laboratory abnormality)





Outcomes of Pediatric Rapid Response Teams at a Hematology/Oncology Center in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Tareq Alayed, Omar Mobarak, Asim Azem, Haroon Javaid, Rawan Al Jehani, Hayat Mhannayeh, Raghad Alhuthil, Abdullah Alturki, Fahad Aljofan, Moath Alabdulsalam, Tariq Alofisan

WHAT DID THE STUDY FIND?

- 30-day mortality → 6.8%
- PICU admission → 28.5%
- Key risk factors:
 - Respiratory distress/Bone marrow transplant: $P=0.004/0.042$
 - Desaturation/Tachypnea/HFNC use: OR: 2.5/2.3/7.7
 - Fever reduced risk → OR: 0.4

WHAT IS THE QUESTION?

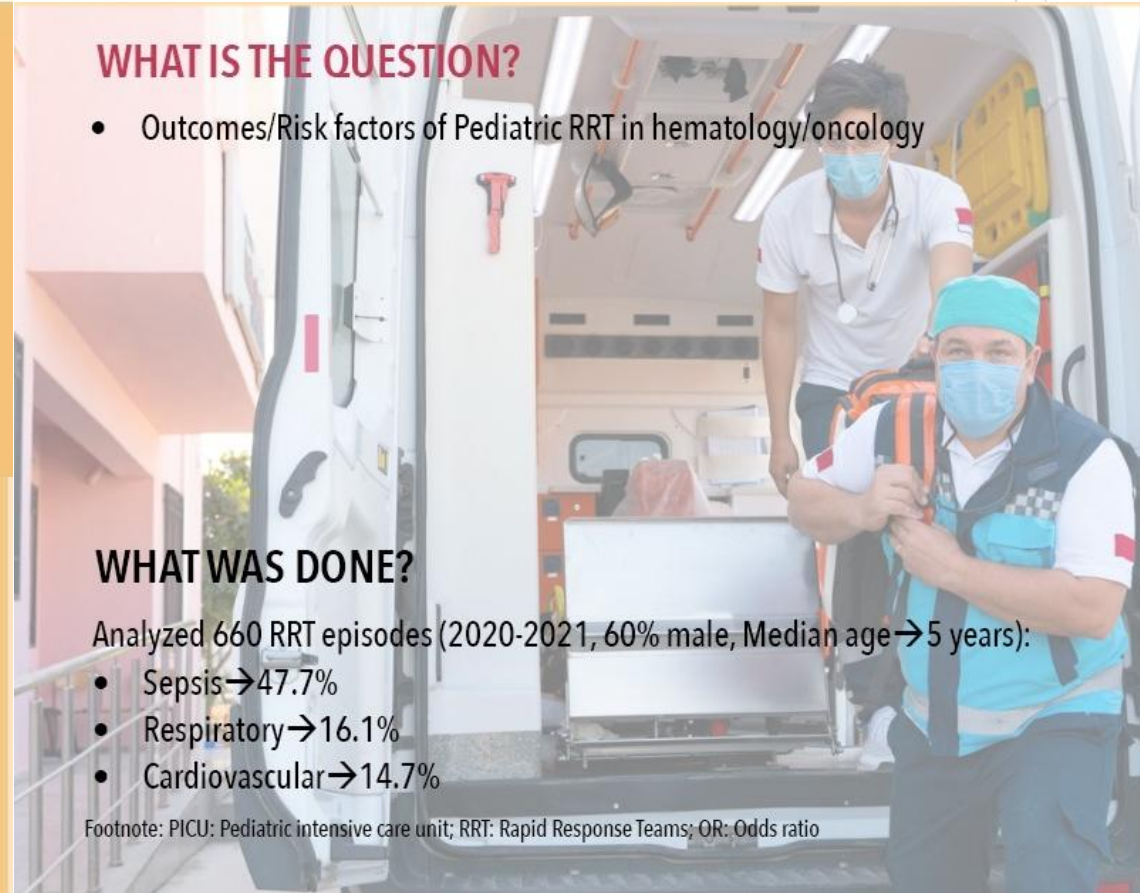
- Outcomes/Risk factors of Pediatric RRT in hematology/oncology

WHAT WAS DONE?

Analyzed 660 RRT episodes (2020-2021, 60% male, Median age → 5 years):

- Sepsis → 47.7%
- Respiratory → 16.1%
- Cardiovascular → 14.7%

Footnote: PICU: Pediatric intensive care unit; RRT: Rapid Response Teams; OR: Odds ratio



Pathophysiology of clinical deterioration

Hypoxia

Shock

Altered perfusion



Hypoxia

Reduced level of tissue oxygenation. It can be due to either defective delivery or defective utilization of oxygen by the **tissues**



Hypoxemia

Decrease in the partial pressure of oxygen in the **blood**

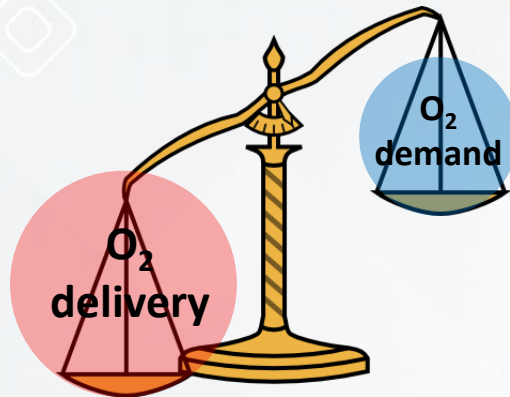
Pathophysiologic mechanism of hypoxemia

5 causes of hypoxemia

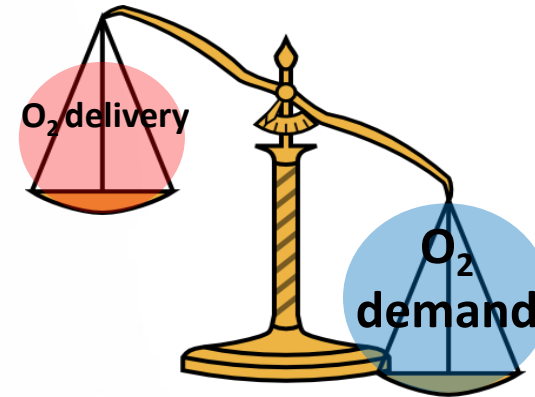
| Hypoxemia | Arterial blood | | | Does ↑FIO ₂ increase PaO ₂ substantially? |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---|
| | PO ₂ | PCO ₂ | P(A-a)O ₂ | |
| Hypoventilation | ↓ | ↑ | normal | yes |
| ↓PIO ₂ | ↓ | ↓ | normal | yes |
| R-L Shunt | ↓ | Normal | ↑ | no |
| Diffusion defect | ↓ | Normal | ↑during exercise | yes |
| VA/Q inequality | ↓ | Normal | ↑ | yes |

THE JOURNAL OF ASSOCIATION OF CHEST PHYSICIANS

Normal



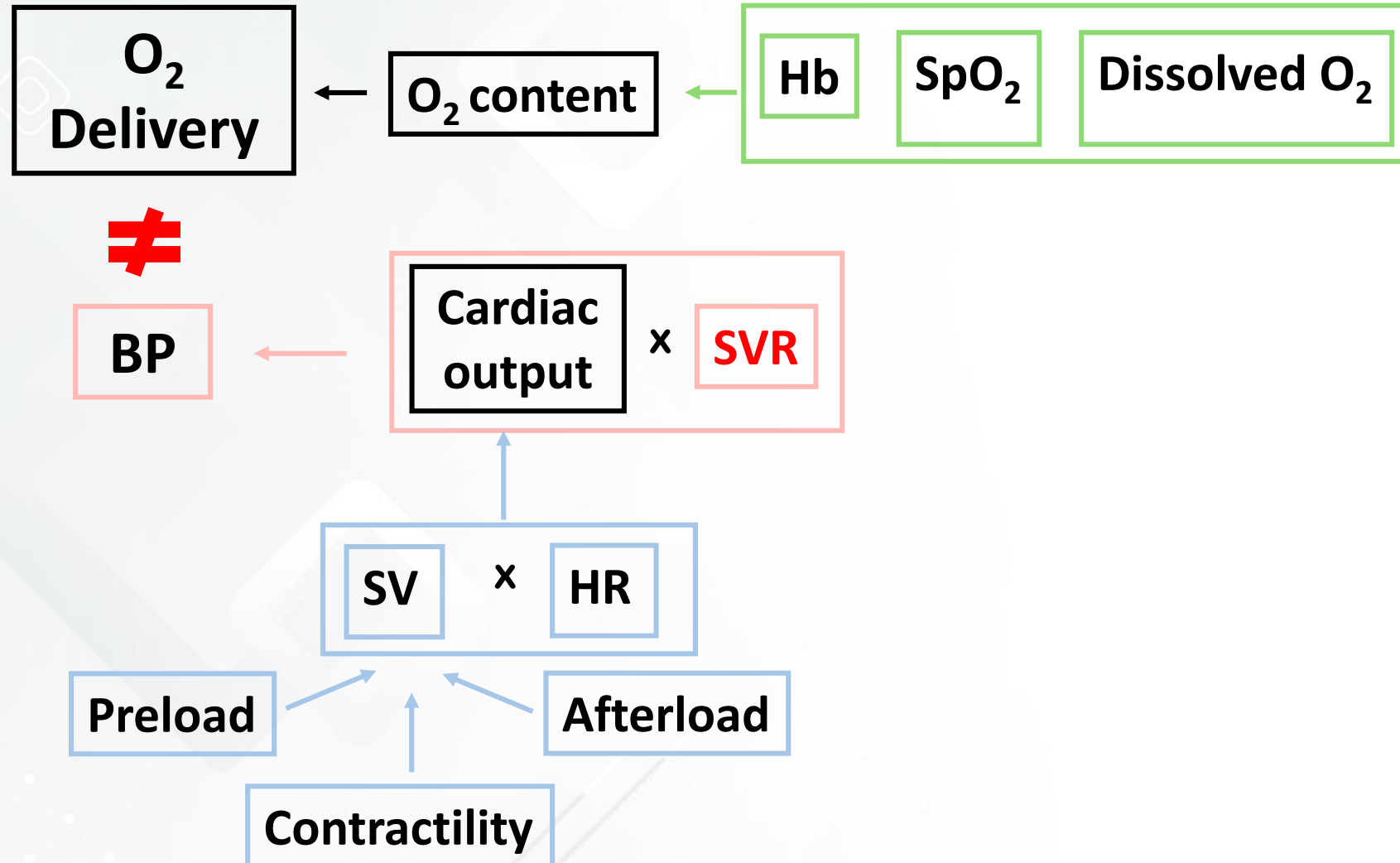
Shock



“Shock” : Failure to deliver sufficient oxygen and nutrient to meet metabolic demands

Tissue Hypoxia

Shock ไม่จำเป็นต้อง hypotension



Outlines



Pediatric rapid response system



Pediatric deterioration



The APN' s role



Case study

SCOPING REVIEW

Leadership Roles, Care Models, and Effectiveness of Advanced Practice Nurse–Led Multidisciplinary Teams: A Scoping Review

Jin Yang | Jingying Huang | Mengbo Han | Haiou Qi | Miaomiao Xu

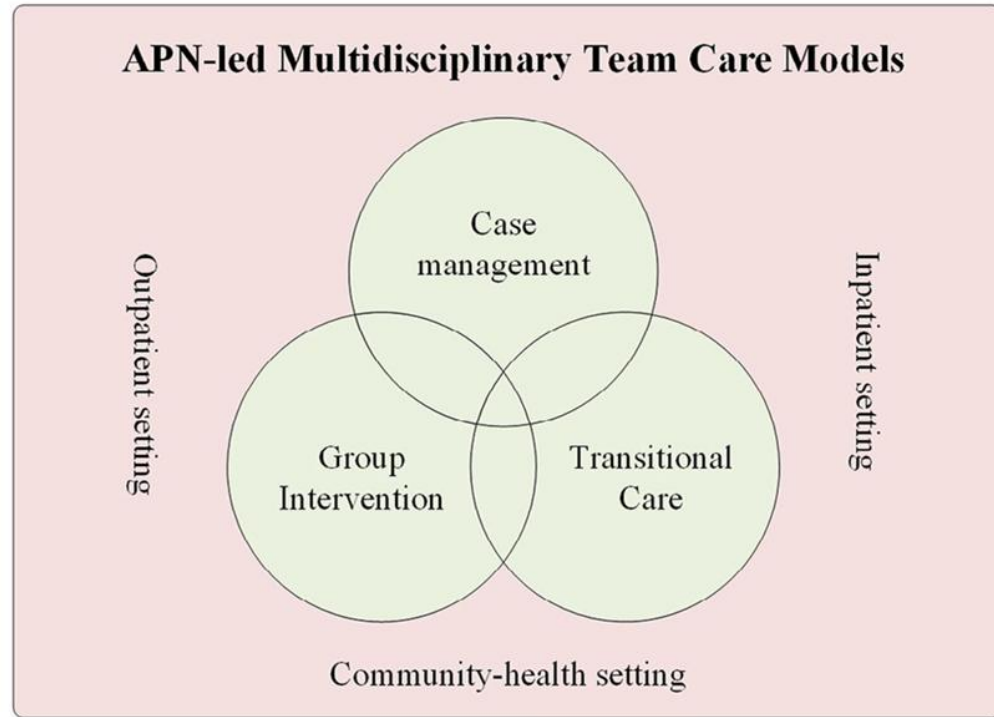


FIGURE 3 | APN-led MDT care models.

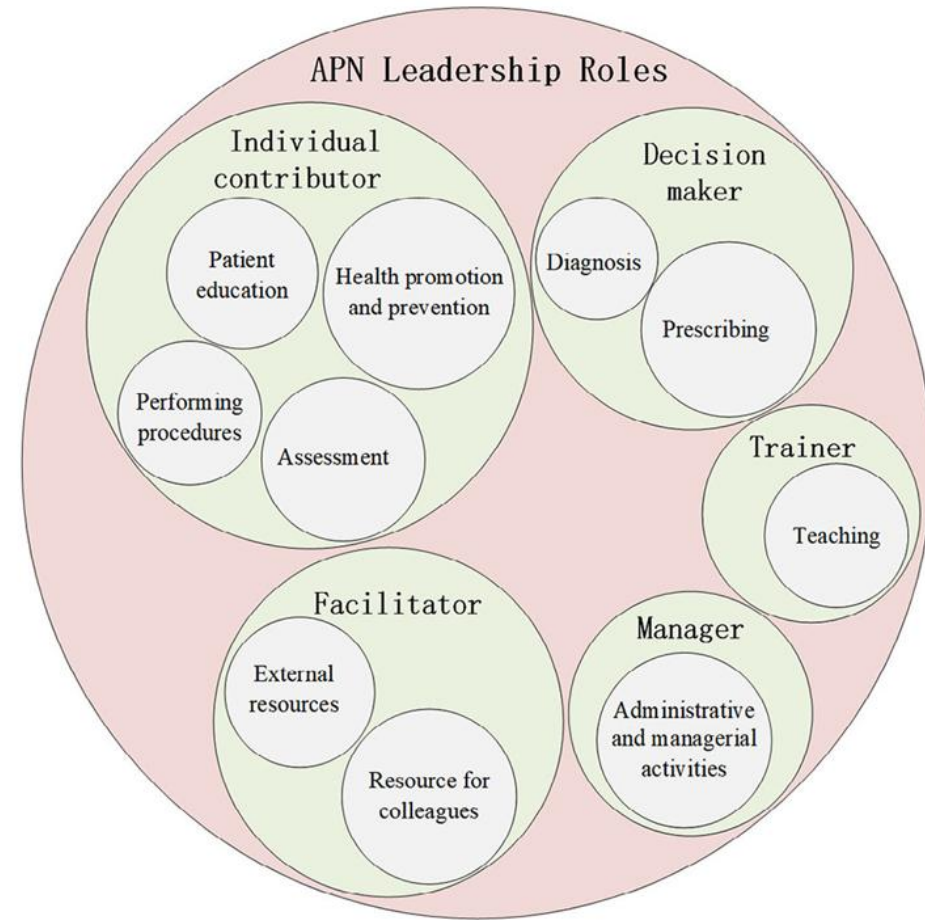


FIGURE 2 | Leadership roles and scope of practice in APN-led MDT.

Outcomes of led rapid response models

| Models | Key Outcomes |
|--|---|
| APN-model RRT | ↓ codes/1,000 discharges, ↓ failure-to-rescue, ↓ med-surg mortality, ↑ staff satisfaction |
| APP-managed RRT vs RN-managed RRT | Lower ICU admissions, shorter ICU LOS, fewer non-terminal arrests, lower failure-to-rescue |
| APPs vs medical residents as RRT leads | Similar ICU admissions, mortality, and process times; experienced APPs show better situational awareness, organization, judgment |
| Nurse-led RRS with new activation criteria | ↑ rescue success (86.6% vs 66.5%), ↓ cardiac arrest (33.6% vs 72.6%), shorter rescue time; non-significant ↓ unplanned ICU admissions |

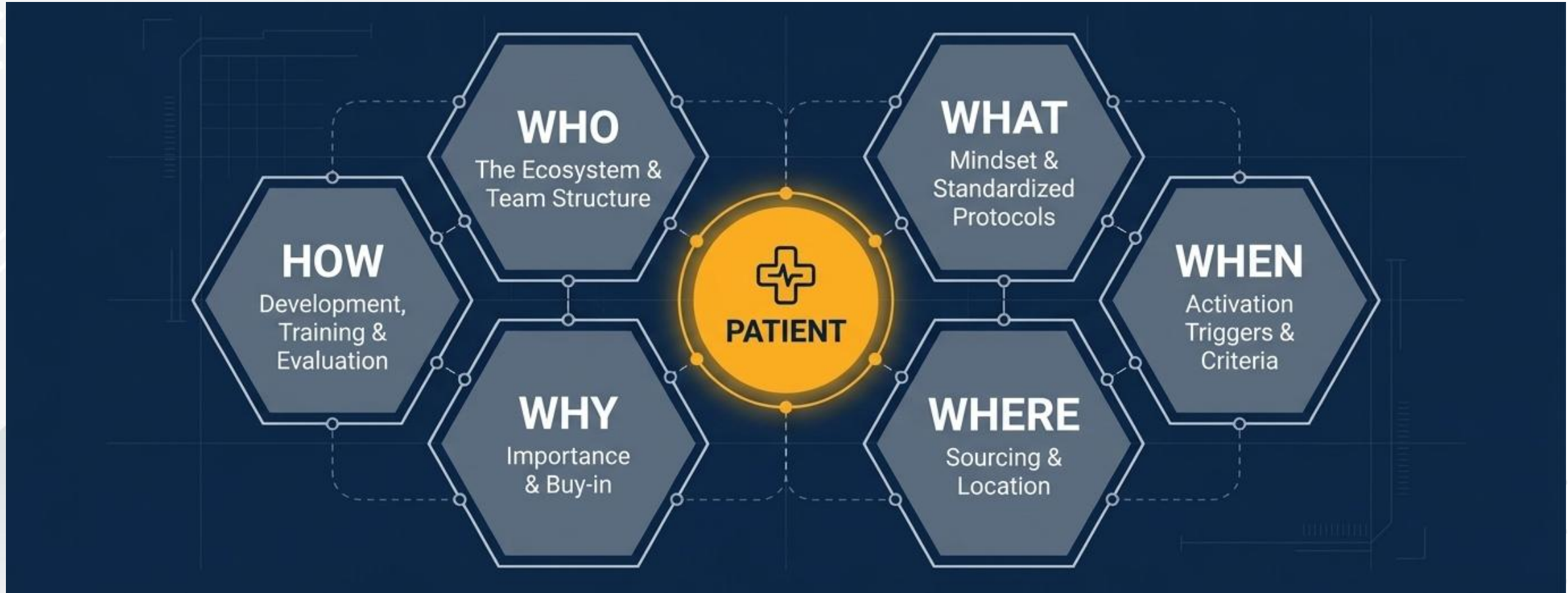
Joint Commission journal on quality and patient safety. 2008;34 12: 743-7

Hospital pediatrics. 2021

PLoS ONE. 2022;17

Healthcare. 2022;10

The 6 Ws of RRS: A best practices guide





1. WHO (ผู้มีส่วนร่วมและโครงสร้างทีม)

- **เป้าหมาย:** ทุกคนบนหรือผู้ป่วยคือส่วนหนึ่งของระบบ
- **แนวปฏิบัติ:** ให้ความรู้แก่ทุกคน รวมถึง ผู้ป่วยและครอบครัว เพื่อให้ตระหนักถึงสัญญาณเตือนแต่เนิ่นๆ
- **ทบทวนปฏิบัติ:** กำหนดโครงสร้างบทบาททีมสหวิชาชีพให้ชัดเจน (เช่น แพทย์ พยาบาล นักบำบัดระบบหายใจ)



2. WHAT (ทัศนคติและมาตรฐานการปฏิบัติ)

- **เป้าหมาย:** ตอบสนองฉับไว ทำงานประสานกันโดยปราศจากความลังเล
- **ทัศนคติ (Mindset):** ทีม RRS ต้องแสดงทัศนคติเชิงบวกและให้เกียรติ เพื่อไม่ให้ผู้เรียกเกิดความกลัวในการขอความช่วยเหลือ
- **โปรโตคอล:** มีมาตรฐานการปฏิบัติงานที่ระบุชัดเจนว่าต้องทำอะไรเมื่อถูกเรียก



3. WHEN (เกณฑ์การเรียกใช้งาน)

- **เป้าหมาย:** ตรวจสอบสัญญาณอันตรายให้รวดเร็วก่อนเข้าสู่วิกฤต
- **เกณฑ์การทำงาน:** กำหนดเกณฑ์เรียกทีมที่ชัดเจน และฝึกอบรมให้เจ้าหน้าที่รับรู้สัญญาณ
- **การประเมิน:** ครอบคลุมทั้งตัวชี้วัดทางสรีรวิทยา และการประเมินจากสัญญาณความผิดปกติ (Gut feeling)



4. WHERE (จุดปฏิบัติการและการเข้าถึง)

- **เป้าหมาย:** ทราบตำแหน่งชัดเจน เข้าถึงผู้ป่วยทันที
- **แหล่งที่มา:** ระบุให้ชัดเจนว่าทีม RRS จะมาจากหน่วยงานใด (เช่น ICU หรือตามพื้นที่)
- **จุดหมาย:** มีระบบแจ้งเตือนที่บอก จุดนัดพบ แก่ทีมได้อย่างแม่นยำที่สุดเพื่อลดความล่าช้า



5. WHY (ความสำคัญและการสื่อสาร)

- **เป้าหมาย:** สร้างการยอมรับ ขับเคลื่อนวัฒนธรรมองค์กร และความยั่งยืน
- **กลยุทธ์:** รวบรวมสถิติความสำเร็จ (เช่น อัตราการรอดชีวิต) และเรื่องราวเชิงบวก
- **การสื่อสาร:** นำเสนอผลลัพธ์ต่อผู้บริหารระดับสูงและเจ้าหน้าที่ด้านหน้าอย่างสม่ำเสมอ



6. HOW (ขั้นตอนการสร้างและประเมินผล)

- **วิเคราะห์:** ทำ Needs Analysis ก่อนเริ่มโครงการ
- **ฝึกอบรม:** พัฒนาทั้ง ทักษะงาน (Taskwork) และ ทักษะทีม (Teamwork)
- **ประเมินผล:** วัดผลรอบด้านแบบหลายระดับ (ปฏิกริยาตอบรับ, การเรียนรู้, พฤติกรรมหน้างาน และผลลัพธ์ทางคลินิก)

Timeline

Pediatric Rapid Response Team

2018

2019

2021

2023

2024



- Establish ped-RRT
- Develop record data tool
- Define criteria activate ped-RRT
- Pilot at RA8NC
- All ped ward
- Revise criteria for activate ped-RRT: 6 clinical warning sign
- Publish data and evaluation within the hospital for staff to see: BI
- Quality improvement project
- Plan ped-RRT training simulation
- Continuous ped-RRT training simulation

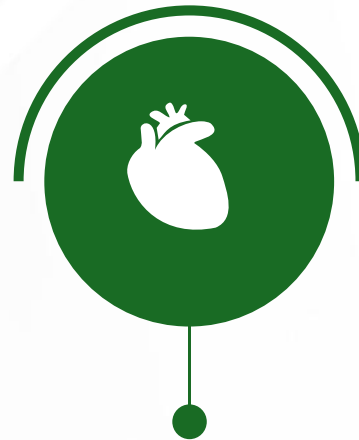
Red flags on assessment



**New work
of breathing**



**Altered
mental
status**

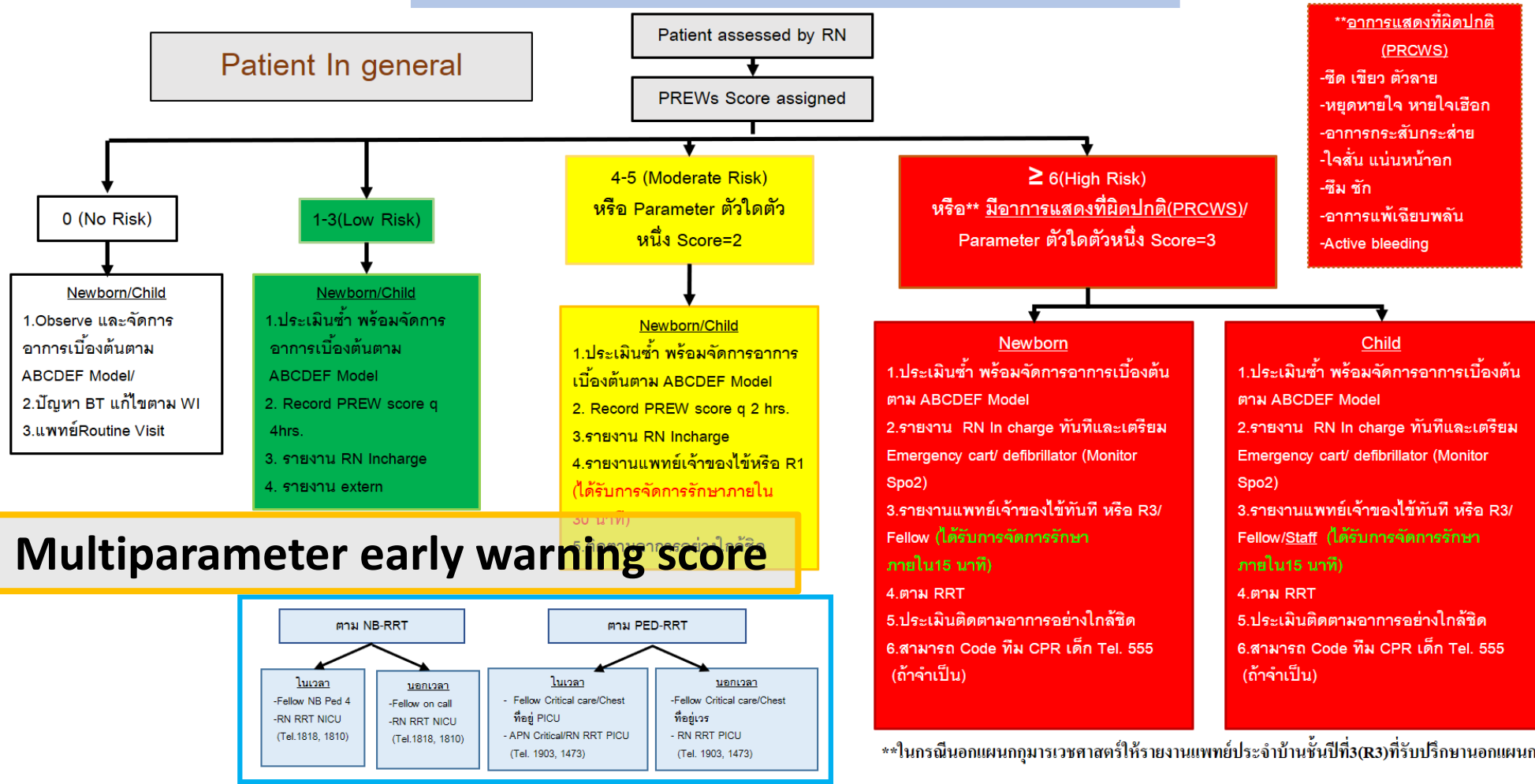


**Poor
perfusion**



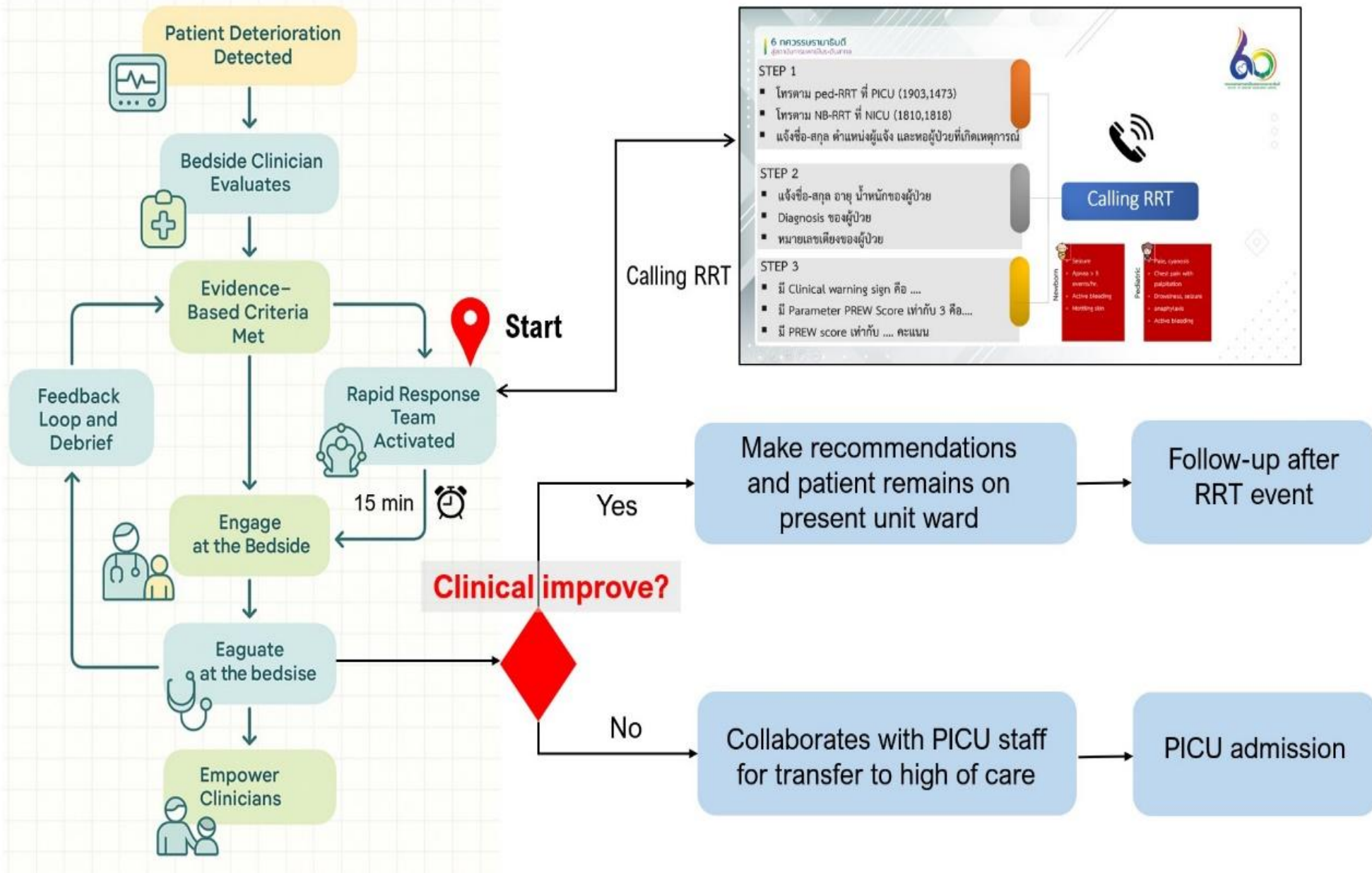
**Escalating
oxygen
needs**

Pediatric Early Warning Score Algorithm in RAMA



Pediatric Rapid Response Team

6 ทศวรรษมารีบริดี
สู่สถาบันการแพทย์ในระดับสากล





Call early: ไม่ต้องรอ vital signs “แย่มาก”

Communicate clear: SBAR

Collaborate fast: nurse/ fellow PICU team



APPLICATION FREE DOWNLOAD



ANDROID



IOS

PRODUCED BY PICU RAMATHIBODI

DOWNLOAD
NOW!!



3 major parts

Input

- Hospital number
- Name
- Date of birth, Age*
- Weight*, Height
- Gender
- Difficult airway

Quick access

- All related data in one table for experienced users
- Printable & exportable data

Output

- Emergency drug & equipment
- Drug used for intubated
- Bolus dose for sedation
- Continuous drip dose
- Equipment

✓ Free

✓ Android / iOS

✓ User friendly

✓ Reliability

Data Collection and Analysis for Process Improvement

Pediatric RRT (สำหรับทีม RRT)

วันที่ลงข้อมูลล่าสุด
2025-09-27 01:14:58

ปีปฏิทิน

2568

เดือน

การเลือกหลายรา...

วันที่ได้รับแจ้ง

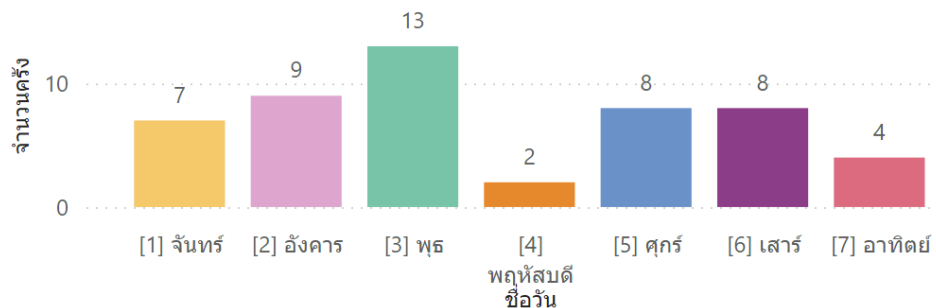
1/1/2025

31/12/2025

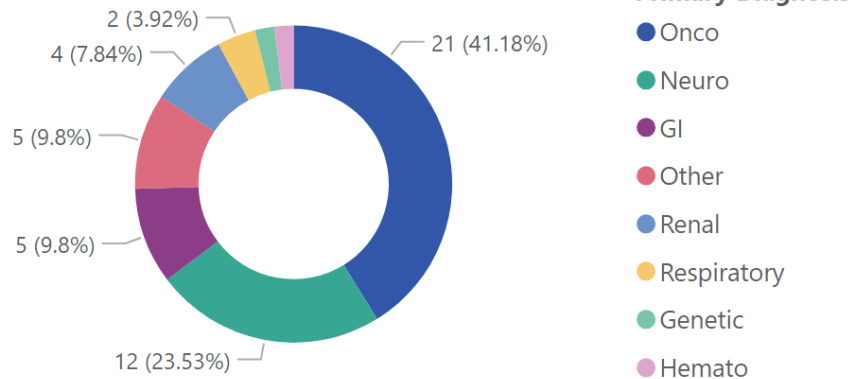
WARD

ทั้งหมด

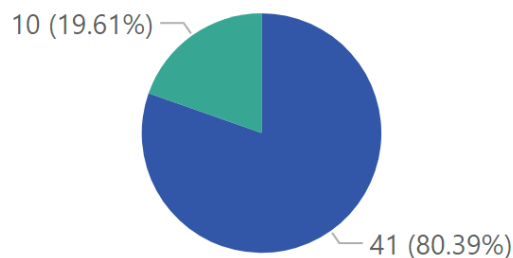
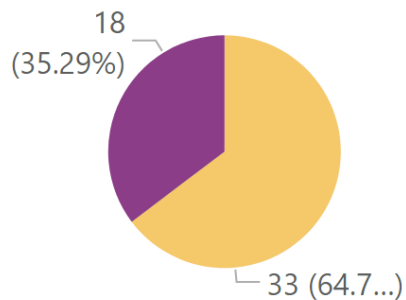
วันในสัปดาห์ที่ได้รับแจ้ง



Primary Diagnosis



Status ● Stayed on ward ● PICU/IW Action plan ● Planned ICU ● Unplanned ICU



จำนวนครั้ง

51

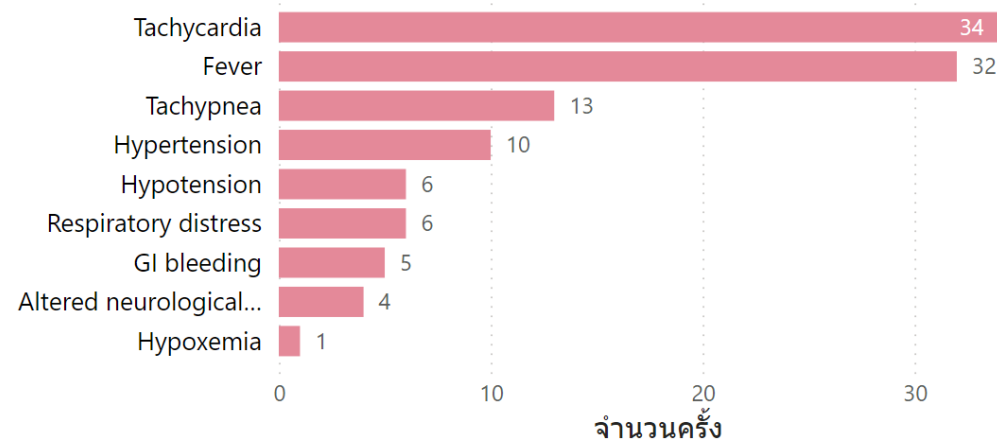
จำนวนคน

43

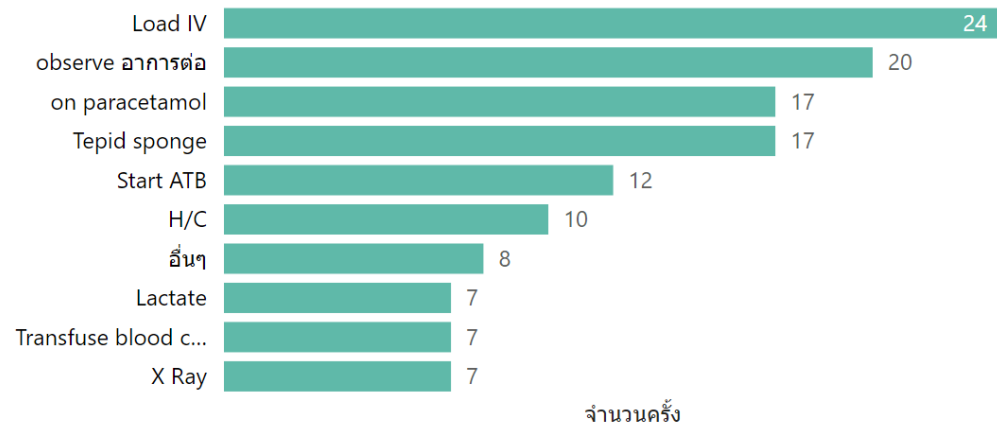
ค่าเฉลี่ยระยะเวลาที่ใช้
(นาที)

78

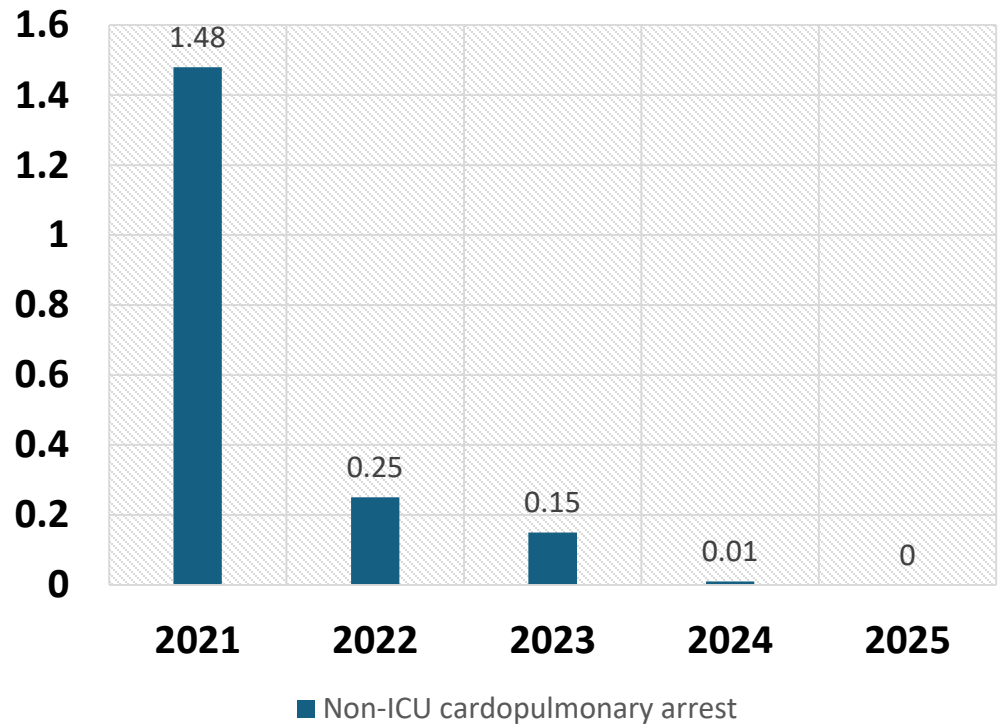
Reasons RRT call



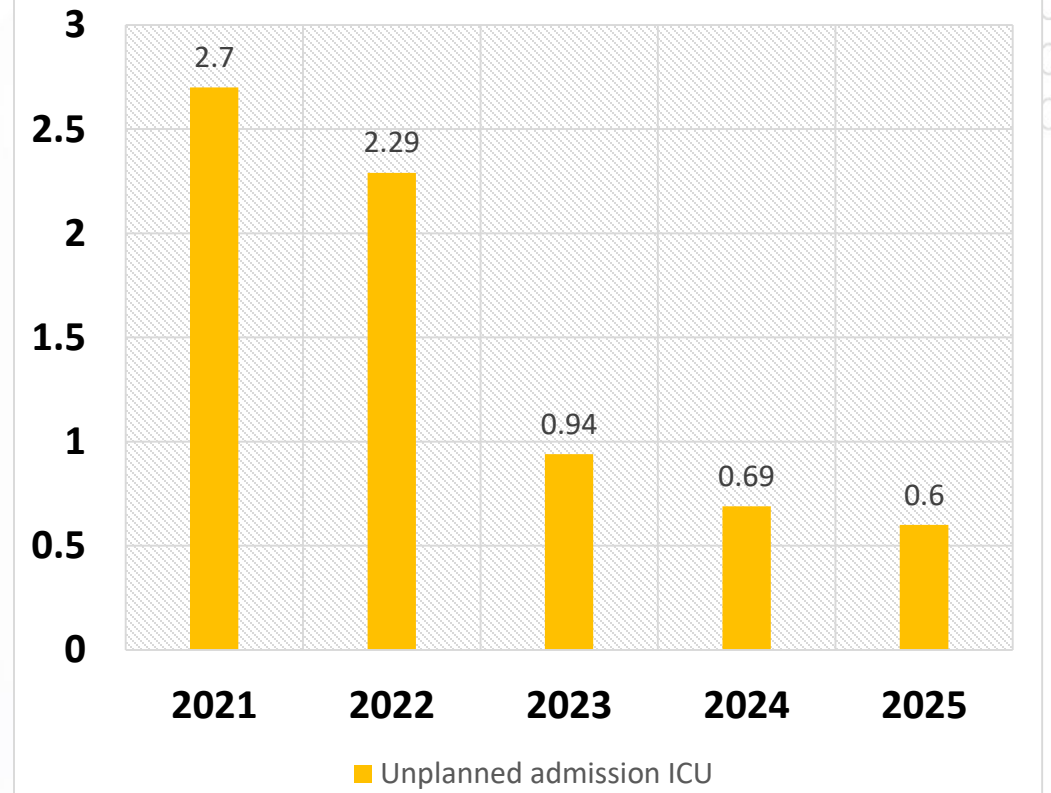
Management by RRT



Non-ICU cardiopulmonary arrest ≤ 1 episode/1000 admission

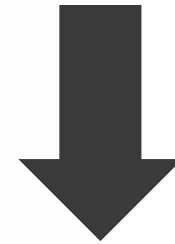


Unplanned admission ICU ≤ 3%





Barriers to the Implementation



Lack of communication

Outlines



Pediatric rapid response system



Pediatric deterioration



The APN' s role



Case study

Case study

A 9-month-old girl, BW 6 kg.

- Jejunal atresia type 3
- S/P jejunocolonic anastomosis
- Shot bowel syndrome
- Hx of Clostridium difficile diarrhea
- Chronic watery diarrhea: NPO, On TPN, Octreotide

| Date | Time | RR | SpO ₂ | Temp | SBP | HR | CRT | AVPU | PREW score | Pain scale | SS | Time | Interventions | Sign. |
|----------|-------|----|------------------|------|--------|-----|-----|------|------------|------------|----|-------|---------------|-------|
| 25/11/17 | 12 | 38 | 100 | 36.3 | 96/58 | 121 | 1 | A | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| | Score | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| | 2 | 46 | 99 | 37.2 | 76/45 | 123 | 1 | A | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| | Score | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| 24/11/17 | 1 | 36 | 99 | 36.8 | 91/48 | 118 | 1 | A | 1 | 0 | 5 | | | |
| | Score | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | | | |
| | 5 | 36 | 99 | 36.1 | 79/40 | 121 | 1 | A | 0 | 0 | 5 | | | |
| | Score | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | | | |
| | 9 | 36 | 100 | 36.4 | 76/39 | 132 | 1 | A | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| | Score | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| | 13 | 36 | 99 | 37.4 | 90/54 | 133 | 1 | A | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| | Score | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| | 12 | 36 | 99 | 36.5 | 90/51 | 132 | 1 | A | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| | Score | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| 21/11 | 21:00 | 36 | 100 | 38 | 115/80 | 145 | 1 | A | 3 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| | Score | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| 23 | 23 | 36 | 100 | 36.6 | 90/52 | 147 | 1 | A | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| | Score | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| 45/11/17 | 1 | 36 | 100 | 36.5 | 83/48 | 133 | 1 | A | 1 | 0 | 5 | | | |
| | Score | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | | | |
| | 5 | 36 | 98 | 36.5 | 82/45 | 138 | 1 | A | 1 | 0 | 5 | | | |
| | Score | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | | | |
| | 9 | 36 | 99 | 37.3 | 94/46 | 148 | 1 | A | 1 | 0 | 5 | | | |
| | Score | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | | | |
| | 13 | 36 | 99 | 37.2 | 89/49 | 149 | 1 | A | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| | Score | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| | 16 | 36 | 100 | 37 | 99/63 | 160 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| | Score | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Date | Time | RR | SpO ₂ | Temp | SBP | HR | CRT | AVPU | PREW score | Pain scale | SS | Time | Interventions | Sign. |
| 26/11/17 | 19:25 | 56 | 100 | 38.2 | 94/50 | 159 | 2 | A | 6 | 0 | 1 | 19:30 | Notify RRT | |
| | Score | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| | 19:40 | 49 | 100 | | 85/41 | 182 | | | | | | | | |

| Physiological parameters | RR | SpO ₂ | Temp | SBP | HR | CRT | AVPU | Sedation Score (SS) : S = none/ผู้ไม่รู้สึก 1 = ตื่น รู้สึกตัวดี 2 = ระวังตัวบ้าง พฤติกรรมง่าย 3 = ระวังตัวเป็นส่วนใหญ่/พฤติกรรมยาก 4 = ระวังตัวมาก พฤติกรรมเกิน Pictorial, CL, 1994 |
|--------------------------|-------|--------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------|---|
| | Score | 3 | < 80 | < 80 | < 60 | < 80 | > 2sec | |
| | 2 | 80-84 | < 36 | 60-69 | 80-99 | > 2sec | Lethargic or Hypotonia | |
| | 1 | 85-94 | > 36.5 | 70-79 | 100-160 | > 2sec | Active/ Awake | |
| | 0 | 30-40 | > 95 | 36-38.5 | 70-79 | 100-160 | < 2sec | |
| | 1 | | > 38.5 | 80-99 | 161-179 | > 2sec | Irritable | |
| | 2 | 41-50 | | 100-110 | 180-190 | | | |
| | 3 | > 50 or retraction | | > 110 | > 190 | | Seizure | |

- BT= 38.2 C= 0
- RR=56/min= 3
- PR=188/min= 2
- SBP=94 mmHg= 1

PREW score = 6

Activation and Scoring

- 1) PREW score= 6
- 2) RR of Parameter of PREW score= 3
- 3) Red zone of clinical sign: GI bleeding

RRT Management

- On cannula 2 LPM
- NSS 60 ml in 20 min
- Infulgan IV
- Activated massive blood transfusion
- LPB 60 ml, Cryo 6 unit, FFP 90 ml, LPPF 2 unit
- Transfer PICU



Take Home Message

- Pediatric deterioration is often subtle but predictable
- Early escalation saves lives: prevents failure to rescue
- Nurses: vigilant assessment, effective communication, and decisive action improve survival and neurological outcomes



Thanks!

Any questions?

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