Check your preparedness and compliance with the published guidelines by completing this simple checklist that includes equipment, medications and other recommendations that are made in the guidelines.
Care of Children in the Emergency Department: Guidelines for Preparedness
Check Your Pediatric Preparedness

I. Administration and Coordination of the Emergency Department
   ____ Physician Coordinator
   ____ Nursing Coordinator

II. Physicians and Other Practitioners
   ____ Qualified physicians
   ____ Qualified nurses
   ____ Staff competency evaluations

III. Quality Improvement
   ____ Components of the process interface with QI or PI plans:
      ____ Out-of-hospital
      ____ Emergency department
      ____ Trauma
      ____ Inpatient pediatrics
      ____ Pediatric critical care
      ____ Hospital-wide QI or PI activities
   ____ Minimum components of the process
      ____ Identifying indicators of good outcome
      ____ Collecting and analyzing data to discover variances
      ____ Defining a plan for improvement
      ____ Evaluating or measuring the success of the QI or PI process.
   ____ Mechanism to monitor professional education and staffing

IV. Policies, Procedures, and Protocols
   ____ Developed and implemented
   ____ Staff educated
   ____ Monitored for compliance

Policies, procedures, and protocols to include (but not limited to):
   ____ Child maltreatment (physical and sexual abuse, sexual assault, and neglect)
   ____ Consent (including situations in which a parent is not immediately available)
   ____ Death in the ED
   ____ Do not resuscitate orders
   ____ Illness and injury triage
   ____ Sedation and analgesia
   ____ Immunization status
   ____ Mental health emergencies
   ____ Physical restraint of pediatric patients
____ Family issues, including:
   ____ Education of the patient, family, and regular caregivers
   ____ Discharge planning and instruction
   ____ Family presence during care
   ____ Communication with patient’s primary health care provider
   ____ Transfers necessary for definitive care

V. Support Services
   ____ Transport plan to get children to definitive care
   ____ Incorporate the following pediatric specialty referral resources in the transport plan:
      ____ Medical and surgical intensive care
      ____ Trauma
      ____ Re-implantation of severed digits or limbs
      ____ Burns
      ____ Psychiatric emergencies
      ____ Perinatal emergencies
      ____ Child maltreatment
         ____ Physical abuse
         ____ Sexual abuse
         ____ Assault
   ____ Radiology capability to image children of all ages
   ____ Laboratory capability to serve children of all ages
      ____ Preform tests
      ____ Obtain samples
      ____ Micro technique for small or limited sample size

VI. Equipment, Supplies, and Medications
   ____ Storage method and accessibility
   ____ Method to accurately determine equipment size and drug dosage for children of various
      ages without the need to manually calculated (length-based resuscitation tape or pre-
      calculated drug systems)
   Medications
      ____ Resuscitation medications
         ____ Atropine
         ____ Adenosine
         ____ Calcium chloride
         ____ Dextrose
         ____ Epinephrine (1:1000, 1:10 000)
         ____ Lidocaine
         ____ Naloxone hydrochloride
         ____ Sodium bicarbonate (4.2%)
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Check List
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___ Other Drug Groups
    ___ Activated charcoal
    ___ Analgesics
    ___ Antibiotics (parenteral)
    ___ Anticonvulsants
    ___ Antidotes (common antidotes should be accessible to the ED)
    ___ Antipyretics
    ___ Bronchodilators
    ___ Corticosteroids
    ___ Inotropic agents
    ___ Neuromuscular blocking agents
    ___ Oxygen
    ___ Sedatives

___ Appropriate dosing easily identified

Equipment

Monitoring equipment
    ___ Cardiorespiratory monitor with strip recorder
    ___ Defibrillator with pediatric and adult paddles (4.5 cm and 8 cm) or corresponding adhesive pads
    ___ Pediatric and adult monitor electrodes
    ___ Pulse oximeter with sensors and probe sizes for children
    ___ Thermometer or rectal probe
    ___ Sphygmomanometer
    ___ Doppler blood pressure device
    ___ Blood pressure cuffs (arm and thigh cuffs)
        ___ Neonatal
        ___ Infant
        ___ Child
        ___ Adult

___ Method to monitor endotracheal tube and placement (CO₂ detector or device; esophageal detection bulb or syringe for children ≥20 kg)

___ Stethoscope

Airway Management

___ Portable oxygen regulators and canisters
___ Clear oxygen masks (standard and nonrebreathing)
        ___ Neonatal
        ___ Infant
        ___ Child
        ___ Adult

___ Oropharyngeal airways (sizes 0–5)
___ Nasopharyngeal airways (12F through 30F)
___ Bag-valve-mask resuscitator, self-inflating (450- and 1000-mL sizes)
___ Nasal cannulae
   ____ Child
   ____ Adult
___ Endotracheal tubes
   ____ Uncuffed (2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0, 4.5, 5.0, 5.5, and 6.0 mm)
   ____ Cuffed (6.5, 7.0, 7.5, 8.0, and 9.0 mm)
___ Stylets
   ____ Infant
   ____ Pediatric
   ____ Adult
___ Laryngoscope handle
   ____ Pediatric
   ____ Adult
___ Laryngoscope blades
   ____ Straight or Miller (0, 1, 2, and 3)
   ____ Macintosh (2 and 3)
___ Magill forceps
   ____ Pediatric
   ____ Adult
___ Nasogastric tubes/feeding tubes (5F through 18F)
___ Suction catheters—flexible (6F, 8F, 10F, 12F, 14F, and 16F)
___ Yankauer suction tip
___ Bulb syringe
___ Chest tubes (8F through 40F)
___ Laryngeal mask airway (Sizes 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 4, and 5)

Vascular access
___ Butterfly needles (19–25 Gauge)
___ Catheter-over-needle devices (14–24 Gauge)
___ Rate limiting infusion device and tubing
___ Intraosseous needles (may be satisfied by standard bone needle aspiration needles)
___ Arm boards
___ Intravenous fluid and blood warmers
___ Umbilical vein catheters (Size 5F feeding tube may be used)
___ Seldinger technique vascular access kit

Miscellaneous
___ Infant and standard scales
___ Infant formula and oral rehydrating solutions
___ Heating source (may be met by infrared lamps or overhead warmer)
___ Towel rolls, blanket rolls, or equivalent
___ Pediatric restraining devices
___ Resuscitation board
___ Sterile linen
___ Length-based resuscitation tape or precalculated drug or equipment list based on patient weight

Specialized pediatric trays
___ Tube thoracotomy with water seal drainage capability
___ Lumbar puncture
___ Pediatric urinary catheters
___ Obstetric pack
___ Newborn kit
___ Umbilical vessel cannulation supplies
___ Venous cutdown
___ Needle cricothyrotomy tray
___ Surgical airway kit (may include a tracheostomy tray or a surgical cricothyrotomy tray)

Fracture management
___ Cervical immobilization equipment
___ Extremity splints
___ Femur splints
___ Medical photography capability

Quality indicators
___ Regular periodic review of drugs and equipment
___ Monitor of expiration dates of items
___ Replace used items