

# Pediatric Emergency Care Guidelines

## Online Medical Center Resources

Listed below are links to several University based medical centers that provide access to their online pediatric emergency medicine treatment guidelines. These guidelines may be assistive as hospitals work to develop their own pediatric emergency treatment guidelines. Note that all hospitals recognized through the Illinois EMSC Facility Recognition program (PCCC, EDAP or SEDP level) are required to have pediatric treatment guidelines in place that address the high risk pediatric population (per EMS Administrative Code, Section 515.4000, d, 3 and Section 515.4010, d, 3). High-risk guideline examples include but are not limited to: fever, trauma, respiratory distress, seizures.

As emergency departments develop guidelines, below are several key concepts to consider:

- Ensure a multidisciplinary approach is utilized in the process, i.e. develop a committee (or utilize an already existent committee) that is multidisciplinary and minimally contains physician and nursing representatives. Include other specialties and subject matter experts as needed (i.e. pharmacy, respiratory therapy, social services)
- Develop and/or adapt guidelines using evidence-based resources and current national standards specific to your pediatric high-risk, low-volume population. Click [here](#) to link to a set of *Sample Emergency Department Pediatric Quality Improvement Markers/Indicators*.
- Share the draft guidelines with emergency department leadership and staff to garner any additional input and recommendations prior to finalizing
- Develop a guideline roll-out process that includes staff education
- Incorporate a quality improvement component by developing a dashboard along with specific indicators based on a selected guideline to monitor for compliance and identify any educational needs/gaps and opportunities for improvement

*Note that Illinois EMSC is providing these links as resources only and does not endorse any of the information contained on the webpages noted below. In addition, this list is not intended to be all inclusive nor does it reflect all of the possible emergency care treatment guidelines that may exist. The information on these webpages should be used as a guide and is not intended to indicate an exclusive course of treatment or to be applicable in all circumstances. It is always recommended that care is based on the patient's clinical presentation, and on authorized policies and guidelines.*

- Advocate Children's Hospital, Park Ridge and Oak Lawn, IL  
<http://www.advocatedocs.com/pedsguidelines/>
- Cardinal Glennon Children's Hospital, Saint Louis, IL  
[https://clinicalguidelines.ssmhealth.com/?\\_ga=2.167805602.224765778.1542039430-102525772.1528045257](https://clinicalguidelines.ssmhealth.com/?_ga=2.167805602.224765778.1542039430-102525772.1528045257)
- Children's Hospital at Vanderbilt, Nashville, TN  
<http://childrenshospital.vanderbilt.org/services.php?mid=9669&searchArray=|183|>
- Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA  
<https://www.chop.edu/pathways-library/emergency>
- Children's Mercy Hospital, Kansas City, MO  
[http://www.childrensmc.org/Health\\_Care\\_Professionals/Medical\\_Resources/Clinical\\_Practice\\_Guidelines/](http://www.childrensmc.org/Health_Care_Professionals/Medical_Resources/Clinical_Practice_Guidelines/)
- Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center, Cincinnati, OH  
<http://www.cincinnatichildrens.org/service//anderson-center/evidence-based-care/recommendations/default/>
- Seattle Children's Hospital, Seattle, WA  
<http://www.seattlechildrens.org/healthcare-professionals/gateway/pathways/>
- The University of Chicago Comer Children's Hospital, Chicago, IL  
<https://pediatrics.uchicago.edu/PEM-clinical-guidelines>
- University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN  
<https://www.pediatrics.umn.edu/divisions/emergency-medicine>