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Comparison of Three Prognostic Scoring Systems (PRISM, PIMII and PELOD) in Prediction of Mortality of Children Admitted to the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit in Children Hospital; Ain Shams University

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دراسة مقارنة بين دقة كلا من مقياس احتمالية الوفاء للأطفال،
ومقياس مؤشر الوفاء للأطفال رقم 2، ومقياس الاختلال اللوجستي
الوظيفي للأعضاء للأطفال في توقع الوفاء للأطفال المدخلين لوحدة
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قالوا

سببناك لا علم لنا
إلا ما علمتنا إنك أنت
العليم العظيم

صدق الله العظيم

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Fatma Mohamed El-Sayed

List of Abbreviations

ACEP	American college of emergency physicians
ACTH	Adrenocorticotrophic hormone
ADH	Anti-diuretic hormone
AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
AMA	American Medical Association
AOA	American Osteopathic Association
APACHE	Acute physiology and chronic health evaluation
ARDS	Acute respiratory distress syndrome
ARF	Acute respiratory failure
ARF	Acute renal failure
ASMR	Age-specific mortality rate
ATN	Acute tubular necrosis
BIS	Bispectral index
BMT	Bone marrow transplantation
BSIs	Blood stream infections
CAUTI	Catheter-associated urinary tract
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CFU	Colony-forming units
CHD	Congenital heart disease
CHF	Congestive heart failure
CMM	Cancer Mortality Model
CMP	Cardiomyopathy
CNS	Central nervous system
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
CONS	Coagulase negative staff
CP	Child–Pugh

CPA	Cardiopulmonary arrest
CPAP	Continuous Positive Airway Pressure
CPR	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation
CPR	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation
CRIB	Clinical Risk Index for Babies score
CSEP	Clinically suspected sepsis
CSF	Cerebrospinal fluid.
CVC	Central venous catheter
CVP	Central venous pressure
CVS	Cardiovascular
DIC	Disseminated intra-vascular coagulation
DKA	Diabetic keto-acidosis
DMD	Duchenne muscular dystrophy
DNR	do not resuscitate
DOA	Dead on arrival
DORA	Dynamic Objective Risk Assessment
DRGs	Diagnostic Related Groupings
DSN	Dialysis Surveillance Network
ECG	Electrocardiogram
ED	Emergency department
EEG	Electroencephalograms
EEGs	Electro encephalogram
EENT	Eye, ear, nose, and throat
EM	Emergency Medicine
EMS	Emergency medical services
ENT	Ear, Nose, & Throat
EPs	Emergency physicians
ER	Emergency room
EtCO2	End-tidal CO2
FiO2	Fraction of inspired Oxygen
GCS	Glasgow Coma Scale

GCS	Glasgow Coma Scale
GI	Gastrointestinal
HAI	Health care associated infection
HR	Heart Rate
ICP	Intracranial pressure
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IOM	Institute of medicine
IU	International Unit
LOS	The length of stay
LRI	Lower respiratory tract infections
MASH	Mobile_Army_Surgical_Hospital units
MBP	Mean Blood Pressure
mEq/L	Milli Equivalent per Liter
mmHg	Milligram per deciliter
mmol/L	Millimole per Liter
MODS	Multiple organ dysfunction syndrome
MPM	Mortality Probability Models
MPM II	Mortality prediction model
MRSA	Methicillin-resistant S aureus (MRSA)
NaSH	National Surveillance System for Healthcare Workers
NHSN	National Healthcare Safety Network
NICU	Neonatal ICU
NMD	Neuromuscular disorders
NNIS	National Nosocomial Infection Surveillance System
P	Probability value
PaCO2	Partial Pressure of Carbon Dioxide Tension
PaO2	Partial Oxygen Tension In Arterial

	Blood
PELOD	PEdiatric Logistic Organ Dysfunction
PEMOD	PEdiatric Multiple Organ Dysfunction
PICANET	Pediatric Intensive Care Audit network
PICU	Pediatric intensive care unit
PIM	The Pediatric Index of Mortality
PIMII	The Pediatric Index of Mortality II
PNE	Pneumonia
PO2	Partial pressure of oxygen
PPS	Prospective Payment System
PRISM	Pediatric Risk of Mortality
PSI	Physiologic Stability Index
PT	Prothrombin Time
PTS	Paediatric Trauma score
PTT	Partial Thromboplastin Time
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
RIFLE	Risk, injury, failure, loss and end-stage kidney classification
ROC	Receiver Operating Characteristic curve
RR	Respiratory Rate
S. aureus	Staphylococcus aureus
SAPS	Simplified acute physiology score
SBP	Systolic Blood Pressure
SENIC	Study of the Efficacy of Nosocomial Infection Control
SIADH	Syndrome of inappropriate secretion of antidiuretic hormone
SIRS	Systemic inflammatory response syndrome
SLOS	Standardized length of stay ratio
SMA	Spinal muscular atrophy
SNAP	Score for Neonatal Acute Physiology

SOFA	Sepsis-related Organ Failure Assessment
SOI	Severity of illness
SSI	Surgical site infections
SST	Skin and soft tissue
TcCO₂	Transcutaneous carbon dioxide tension
TcO₂	Transcutaneous oxygen tension
TISS	Therapeutic intervention scoring system
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
US	Ultrasound
UTI	Urinary tract infection
VAP	Ventilator-associated pneumonia
WHO	World health organization
μmol/L	Micro mole per liter

List of Figures

Figure	Title	Page
Review of Literature		
Figure (1):	Quality and efficiency assessments using SMRs and SLOSRS	45
Results		
Figure (2):	Distribution of gender in the specemin.	79
Figure (3):	Outcome of patients in the study.	81
Figure (4):	System affection among the population of the study.	81
Figure (5):	Distribution of age in the specimen.	83
Figure (6):	Distribution of age in the specimen.	84
Figure (7):	Distribution of the length of stay groups in the specimen	88
Figure (8):	Percentage of cases survived and died in relation to length of stay groups.	88
Figure (9):	Superposition of three receiver operating characteristic curves (ROC).	105
Figure (10):	Scatter plot displaying correlation between PIM and PRISM predicted mortality.	109
Figure (11):	Scatter plot displaying correlation between PIM and PELOD predicted mortality.	110
Figure (12):	Scatter plot displaying correlation between PRISM and PELOD predicted mortality.	11

List of Tables

Table	Title	Page
Review of Literature		
Table (1):	Major categories and examples of outcome prediction models.	36
Table (2):	PRISM score.	58
Table (3):	PIM2 score.	64
Table (4):	PELOD score.	70
Results		
Table (5):	Demographic data of the patients of the study.	78
Table (6):	Clinical data and admission criteria of the patients of the study.	80
Table (7):	System affection among the population of the study.	81
Table (8):	Scores performance in relation to age.	82
Table (9):	Relation of age to actual outcome.	83
Table (10):	Scores performance in relation to sex.	85
Table (11):	Relation of Sex to actual outcome.	85
Table (12):	Relation of PRISM, PIM2 and PELOD and length of hospital stay.	87
Table (13):	Relation of Hospital Stay Days to actual outcome.	87
Table (14):	Relation of demographic factors to actual outcome.	89
Table (15):	Relation of other Clinical characteristics and admission criteria to actual outcome.	90
Table (16):	PIM, PRISM and PELOD score and predicted mortality performance in relation to actual outcome.	91
Table (17):	PELOD performance in relation to actual outcome.	92

Table (18):	Performance of scores in relation to respiratory system affection.	93
Table (19):	Relation of respiratory system affection to actual outcome.	93
Table (20):	Performance of scores in relation to cardiovascular system affection.	94
Table (21):	Relation of cardiovascular system affection to actual outcome.	94
Table (22):	Performance of scores in relation to CNS affection.	95
Table (23):	Relation of CNS affection to actual outcome.	95
Table (24):	Performance of scores in relation to metabolic system affection.	96
Table (25):	Relation of metabolic system affection to actual outcome.	96
Table (26):	Performance of scores in relation to hematologic system affection.	97
Table (27):	Relation of hematologic system affection to actual outcome.	97
Table (28):	Performance of scores in relation to gastrointestinal system affection.	98
Table (29):	Relation of gastrointestinal system affection to actual outcome.	98
Table (30):	Performance of scores in relation to renal system affection.	99

Table (31):	Relation of renal system affection to actual outcome.	99
Table (32):	Actual outcome in relation to main diagnosis.	100
Table (33):	PRISM predicted mortality percentage in relation to main diagnosis.	101
Table (34):	PIM predicted mortality percentage in relation to main diagnosis.	102
Table (35):	PELOD predicted mortality percentage in relation to main diagnosis.	103
Table (36):	Area under the curve for PRISM, PIM2 and PELOD.	105
Table (37):	Calibration of models in five intervals of mortality risk.	107
Table (38):	Correlation between PIM and PRISM.	109
Table (39):	Correlation between PIM and PELOD.	110
Table (40):	Correlation between PRISM and PELOD.	111
Table (41):	Comparison between PRISM, PIM 2 and PELOD as regard performance of the models.	112

List f Contents

Subject	Page
List of Abbreviations.....	I
List of Tables.....	VI
List of Figures.....	IX
Introduction.....	1
Aim of the Work.....	4
Review of Literature	
➤ Chapter (I): Indications of admission to PICU	5
➤ Chapter (II): Scoring systems	25
➤ Chapter (III): The Pediatric risk of mortality (PRISM) score	55
➤ Chapter (IV): The Pediatric index of mortality (PIM2) score	61
➤ Chapter (V): The pediatric logistic organ dysfunction (PELOD) score	67
Patients and Methods	73
Results.....	78
Discussion.....	113
Summary and Conclusion.....	136
Recommendations.....	141
References.....	142
Arabic Summary.....	

Introduction

Critical care has developed over the past 30 years with little rigorous scientific evidence about what is, or is not, clinically effective. Pediatric intensive care unit (PICU) is an important component of tertiary pediatric care services. PICUs aim at promoting qualified care for critically ill children. Following the rapid advances in medical therapy and critical care technology over past thirty years, coupled with the spiraling cost of medical care, outcome analysis including mortality risk prediction has become a challenge for the modern day intensivists (*Fiser, 1996*).

Critically ill patients are typically characterized by disturbances of body homeostasis. Both in adults and children, these disturbances can be estimated by measuring how much apart one or many physiologic variables are from the normal range. Composite scores can be constructed with such variables. Many types of scores have been developed. These scores consider some co-morbidities and physiologic disturbances at entry into PICU. Prognostic scores were developed to better describe the severity of illness and maximize prediction of the