Results In the first 6 months of the 22q11DS Clinic 17 children were assessed. This attendance rate was 94% and 29% of this group had their appointment co-ordinated with another specialist on the same day. Overall, 46 children have been seen to date. Following their first assessment, in accordance to the guidelines and clinical need, overall 82% required surveillance investigations, including: blood testing (66% of children), renal ultrasound (30%) and X-Ray spine (9%). Specialist referrals were needed in 73% of children, to a variety of services, most commonly to mental health (48%), dental (20%), cardiology (18%), immunology (14%), cleft team (14%), ophthalmology (14%), audiology (9%), endocrine (7%) and orthopaedics (7%).

Conclusion We have identified multiple areas of unmet need with reference to best practice guidance in this dedicated clinic. It is hoped that we can improve care co-ordination further by engaging other specialists to run clinics on the same day, appoint a nurse specialist and adopt a clear care pathway, tailored to the Irish healthcare system using a life course approach to ensure the regular monitoring and anticipation of issues and early intervention that helps in maintaining health, well-being and quality of life.

GP108

NATIONAL PEWS IMPLEMENTATION IN IRELAND; OUTLINING THE EXPERIENCE OF IMPLEMENTING A MANDATED PAEDIATRIC PATIENT SAFETY IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVE

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Background The Irish Paediatric Early Warning System (I-PEWS) and associated National Clinical Guideline No.12 was developed in response to a ministerial mandate as a funded workstream of the National Clinical Programme for Paediatrics. I-PEWS is a multifaceted approach to improving patient safety and clinical outcomes, based upon the implementation of several complementary interventions, including 5 age-specific paediatric observation charts incorporating a PEWS scoring tool and escalation guide, promotion of effective communication using the national standard (ISBAR communication tool for patient deterioration), timely nursing and medical input, and clear documentation of management plans.

Objectives I-PEWS was developed to improve prevention, recognition and response to children at risk of inpatient clinical deterioration in Ireland. For a defined period, national implementation was overseen by a Working Group of stakeholders and supported by a National Coordinator.

Implementation strategy Over a three-year period, we piloted and refined the PEWS charts and associated education resources and facilitated national implementation of the Irish PEWS in 29 public hospitals. We developed a centrally-delivered, standardised training programme to establish hospital-level PEWS Trainers. Locally nominated PEWS Leads and Trainers were supported by regular communications, site visits and remote support culminating in a paediatric patient safety celebration day to mark the conclusion of the Working Group and Coordinator involvement. National Key Performance Indicators (KPI) were developed to demonstrate adherence to National Clinical Guideline

recommendations by the local governance bodies to include development of locally applicable continuous education standards and regular audit to promote frontline ownership of the change.

Results Implementation of PEWS was challenging due to the number of sites involved and the different specialties, resources and levels of engagement within each. The four quarterly KPI reports from 2018 demonstrate inconsistency in implementation and embedding of PEWS.

21 of 29 (72%) hospitals overall report full compliance with the standards set out in the KPI suite. Issues include (ranges indicate variance in reporting across quarters): no local governance group (33%) no provision for continuous education programme for nurses (1–4 hospitals) or doctors (3–5 hospitals) all admitted children are not monitored using PEWS (1–2 hospitals) audit practices are not as recommended (1–3 hospitals) outcome data is not being collected (4–6 hospitals)

Learning Implementing a national QI initiative is complex. The flexibility for locally relevant adaptations is essential for applicability and buy-in. The KPI data demonstrates a deficit in implementation standards and should be addressed by the Irish health service.

GP109

DOCUMENTATION OF NEUROLOGICAL EXAMINATION WHEN DETERMINING ELIGIBILITY FOR THERAPEUTIC HYPOTHERMIA

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Introduction Neonatal encephalopathy (NE) is a clinical syndrome characterized by disturbed neurologic function. Severity of NE is based upon standardised neurological examination. In determining eligibility for therapeutic hypothermia (TH), both national and international guidelines require this standardised assessment be performed in the first six hours of life. The appropriate documentation of this early assessment is essential to ensure appropriate management is provided.

Aim To assess if the grade of encephalopathy, and/or a complete neurological exam, was documented among infants admitted with NE when determining eligibility for TH.

Methods A retrospective chart review of infants admitted with NE over a one year period was performed. Approval to conduct this audit was obtained from the local clinical research and ethics committee. The documentation of all assessments conducted following admission was reviewed; data points collected included if a grade of encephalopathy was recorded, and details of any neurological exam documented. The results were presented to staff and trainees, in tandem with educational sessions on performing and documenting a standardised exam. A planned re-audit will be conducted after a 6 month period.

Results Thirty-one patients were admitted with NE over a 12 month period (November 2017 to October 2018, inclusive). Of these infants, twenty-four received TH, and seven did not.

During the first six hours of life, an overall grade of encephalopathy was documented in only nine (29%) infants admitted with NE. The majority of infants, 28 (90%), did have at least part of a neurological exam documented during this time, however three infants had none documented. Among

those with a neurological exam documented, no infant had all components of the standardised exam included in the documentation (level of consciousness, activity, tone, posture, primitive reflexes, and autonomic function), preventing retrospective assessment of grade of NE. There was no difference in the quality of documentation between those that did and did not receive TH.

By the time of discharge documentation had improved, and the grade of encephalopathy was detailed in twenty five patients (81%).

Conclusion The documentation of the neurological examination when determining eligibility for TH is inadequate. Though the documentation improves by discharge, initial documentation must be improved to ensure appropriate clinical practice and patient safety. To achieve this, educational sessions for staff and trainees has been initiated, after which repeated audit will be conducted as part of this quality improvement initiative.

GP110 PASSING THE BATON- MEDICAL ON CALL TEAM EVENING HANOVER IN OUR LADIES CHILDREN HOSPITAL CRUMLIN

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Background Optimal clinical handover is necessary to improve clinical safety and reduce patient risk. Clinical handover in Our Lady's Children's Hospital Crumlin (OLCHC) occurs at the beginning and end of the on call shift. Clinical handover should be conducted face to face where possible, be conducted verbally using a standardised communication tool, and be supported with relevant, accurate and up-to-date documentation.

Aims To have a member of each subspecialty team attend evening handover and communicate patients who are anticipated to require medical review on call. For each healthcare worker attending handover to sign in attendance sheet. To handover patients using Identification Situation Background Assessment Recommendation (ISBAR) format.

Methods We collected data over a week-day period between 17/09/2018 until 28/09/2018 in OLCHC. This is a quality improvement project. Data was collected and documented from evening handovers. The following outcome measures were included; subspecialty attendance e.g. doctor from cardiology, respiratory, PICU etc sick patients handed over expected transfers handed over and whether ISBAR format had been used

At the subsequent morning handover patient issues requiring medical review on call were recorded in order to identify patients who should have been highlighted to on call medical team.

Results Over the ten days attendance was recorded at the morning and evening clinical handover. The number of subspecialty teams attending each evening handover is represented here.

(Day)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(Number of teams)	4	2	5	0	5	0	1	0	4	6

ISBAR format was used 56% of the time by the subspecialty team.

Several clinical risks represented above were not handed over to medical team on call:

- 1st night an unwell patient with cystic fibrosis
- 2nd night an infant with trisomy 21 and a serious congenital anomaly was admitted from a hospital transfer
- 6th night a patient was discharged from PICU
- 7th night two emergency cardiac transfers
- 10th night a seriously unwell patient on dialysis

Discussion There was incomplete attendance of subspecialties at clinical handover. ISBAR was frequently not used. There is scope for improvement in attendance and handover of subspecialty patients. In an attempt to make improvements to clinical handover we have begun to send a text message reminding all non-consultant hospital doctors to attend clinical handover and handover patients. We are in the process of collecting data to assess for improvement.

GP111 INCIDENT REPORTING AND THE NON-CONSULTANT HOSPITAL DOCTOR IN A GENERAL HOSPITAL

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Aim and background Incident reporting though poorly named is one of the pillars of patient safety. Non-Consultant Hospital Doctors (NCHDs), while actively involved in patient care contribute minimally to incident reporting overall. This study evaluated NCHD knowledge of the incident reporting process and undertook an education module

Methods All NCHDs at Mayo University Hospital were invited to participate. Three scenarios were devised, reflective of actual cases, in conjunction with the authors and the quality improvement department. These cases were weighed and considered by the NCHD committee to ascertain clinical relevance for the trainees. A formal small group 30-minute instructional lecture with case discussion and actual case inputting was developed lead by the quality improvement team. Pre and post-test questionnaires on the reporting process were devised that had a direct relevance and trainee perceptions on the training process and barriers to reporting were elicited through thematic evaluation of the post training discussions which were recorded.

Results Forty (48%) trainees volunteered 23 SHO and 17 Registrars. The mean knowledge scores were 52 pre-test and 67 post-test. Trainees uniformly enjoyed being 'walked through' the reporting process and actually having a test opportunity to complete made it more real. Thematic evaluation suggest that trainees are not clear as to what constitutes an incident, have misconceptions of the incident reporting process and operate in an environment that is not conducive to reporting. Patient safety and incident reporting are not viewed as being interconnected.

Conclusions This educational module enhanced trainee knowledge, corrected misperceptions on its role and suggests that they are more likely to report on clinical incidents. The reporting tool, however, is not geared to the end user which is a hinderance in reporting and the language used facilitates a negative connotation.