through use of a standard template to decrease identified deficiencies.

Aims

- Increase use of a standardized template for DS to >90% in 6 months
- Improve quality of DS to >85% in 6 months
- Achieve the state of no deficiencies in the DS to >80% in 6 months.

Methods

Study Design: Prospective PDSA (Plan, Do, Study, Act) cycle-based Quality Improvement Project.

Study Setting: 54 bedded quaternary level NICU, Doha, Qatar.

Study Period: January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019.

Phase 1: January to May 2019: Pre-intervention phase: Conducted an anonymous DS survey and audit and provided education on improving DS qualities in several team group meetings

Phase 2: June to August 2019: Intervention phase: Designed new DS template and implemented in daily care along with other interventions bundle

Phase 3: September to December 2019: Post-intervention phase: Regular monthly audit or quality check and feedback

Definitions Template: A structured DS processes and framework.

Quality: The standard of the DS measured with apriori outcome measures.

Deficiencies: Missing or inaccurate required information on DS documentation.

Results

Abstract G86 Table 1

Outcome measures (mean%)	Pre-Intervention	Intervention	Post Intervention
	Jan to May 2019	June to Aug 2019	Sep to Dec 2019
Use of standard DS template	10	85	90
Quality of DS	40	75	85
No deficiencies in DS	50	85	95

Conclusion The NICU DS quality improvement project initiative achieved the goals of improved DS quality, increased use of a standardized template for DS, and decreased the deficiencies in DS. Going forward, we plan to continue with regular audits to maintain DS quality.

G87

IT'S A 'DRUGGLE': REDUCING DRUG ERRORS AND DISSEMINATING LEARNING

MK White, A Roueche. *General Paediatrics, Evelina London Children's Hospital, London, UK*

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Aims Our aim was to improve team awareness of medication errors on the general paediatric ward by June 2019. We hoped that this would:

- Improve safe prescribing;
- Reduce medication errors.

Methods An audit revealed frequent and serious administration and prescribing errors on the general paediatric ward. Over a

half were administration errors and a third were prescribing errors.

Other trusts have implemented discussions around drug errors known as a 'Druggle'. We have replicated the idea but adapted it to make it relevant to our trust.

A multipronged, multidisciplinary intervention was planned using a PDSA approach which included:

- implementing a weekly Druggle, to be attended by the multidisciplinary team (MDT). The purpose of our Druggle is to review all the drug errors and near misses from the previous week with discussion and action points on how to reduce the likelihood of the errors recurring;
- dissemination of learning points from the Druggle;
- restructuring the paediatric prescribing induction.

Outcome measures:

- weekly attendance at the druggle;
- dissemination of learning;
- restructure of the paediatric prescribing induction;
- total number of drug errors (as recorded on Datix).

Results Our run chart demonstrates that a steady increase in attendance at the Druggle, now maintained at 100% for a number of months. There was a temporary fall in attendance when there was a change in the staff leading the project, which resolved with new leadership.

Learning is disseminated at nursing huddles and highlights in the monthly governance letter.

The paediatric prescribing induction has been restructured to test basic paediatric prescribing skills and prescriptions to be successfully completed on the electronic prescribing system.

There has been a sustained reduction in drug errors over time with an overall 24% reduction in administration and prescribing drug errors comparing the 8 weeks pre and post-intervention.

Conclusions Drug errors are trending downwards with nearly a quarter reduction in errors. This project is particularly valuable as the education is ongoing and weekly action taken.

There were several challenges and areas for learning: finding a convenient location and time; MDT involvement in planning and implementation; encouraging pharmacy to take ownership and the need for a project lead to ensure sustainability.

G88(P)

ADVANCING ACCESS TO ADVANCE CARE PLANS

F Norris, E Shand, R Hain, J Griffiths. *Paediatric Palliative Care, All Wales Paediatric Palliative Care Network PAC Planning Subgroup, Cardiff, UK*

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Introduction The Paediatric Advance Care Plan (PAC-Plan) supports families in exploring understanding of the multi-agency response to death. This record of conversations helps support families and clinicians to make decisions during often fraught and difficult circumstances at the end of life. In practice its effectiveness is often restricted because in times of crisis it cannot be found.

The aim of this quality improvement (QI) project was to improve access to PAC-Plans a) for out-of-hours medical staff in our local district general hospital, where such crises might occur, and b) by the Paediatric Palliative Care team from across the region.

Method Small cycles of change included uploading updated plans to the local intranet portal, educating staff on how to find the plans using a 'how to' guide, education and posters placed around the wards. Effectiveness of the change was evaluated by time taken by medical staff to find a PAC-Plan using a hospital identification number.

Results After 3 small cycles of change there was a fall of 83% in median time taken to access the PAC-Plan from 4 minutes 55 seconds to 50 seconds.

Conclusion A significant reduction in time taken to find PAC-Plans using the existing intranet system was achieved through a combination of correctly uploading PAC-Plans, and training staff. Further work would be to ensure this system is sustained.

By ensuring appropriate logins and access to the NHS portal, any member of the palliative care team will be able to securely access PAC-Plans from any location across the region.

G89(P) IMPROVING PRIMARY CARE ASSESSMENT OF FEVER IN CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

¹S Huang, ²A Hassan. ¹Neonatology, London North West University Healthcare NHS Trust, London, UK; ²General Internal Medicine, Royal Bolton NHS FT, Bolton, UK

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Aim In a busy GP surgery with 4897 registered patients, this project aimed to review and improve the assessment and management of pyrexia in children under five. As recommended in NICE's guidance, all children presenting with a feverish illness should have their temperature, heart rate, respiratory rate and capillary re-fill time assessed and recorded.

Methods Using the Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) quality improvement methodology, we reviewed consultation notes of all children under five to identify relevant cases and assess our performance. We designed a 'Fever <5' SystemOne template that allowed clinicians to complete prompts for vital signs when assessing relevant patients. We presented our findings and template at a practice meeting and reviewed consultation notes for relevant patients to assess whether our performance has improved in an one month period.

Results Our practice achieved 100% on the measurement and recording of the vital signs recommended by NICE when assessing children under five with recorded tympanic temperatures of 38 degrees or above; however, there was room for improvement. When assessing children under five presenting with a history of fever, the vital signs were only recorded 46% of the time. After the template was introduced and results shared at a practice meeting, we re-audited relevant patients in a one month period. This time, the four vital signs were measured and recorded 85% of the time.

Conclusion Feverish illness is a cause of parental concern. Not only is pyrexia one of the commonest reasons for a child to be taken to a doctor, it is often indicative of underlying infections, which remain the leading cause of death in children under five. As such, comprehensive assessment in primary care is vital. As pyrexia can often be variable in children, and parents often give paracetamol or ibuprofen prior to attending the surgery, it is important to include children with a history of fever in this population. With the introduction of a succinct and simple electronic template, we hope to improve our practice's assessment of children under five presenting with fever.

G90(P) MANAGING ACUTE PAEDIATRIC PAIN: A JOINED UP APPROACH

R King, C Hollingsworth. Paediatrics, Dorset County Hospital, Dorchester, UK

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Objectives Managing pain in children presenting to hospital should be a high priority for staff in the emergency department (ED) and on the children's ward. Many factors influence the quality of this provision. Following an audit of pain management in children with fractures, the Royal College of Emergency Medicine (RCEM) identified potential improvements in the care of children presenting to District General Hospitals having sustained a fracture. As part of a department wide focus on pain management and closer links being forged between paediatrics and ED, this project aimed to assess staff confidence in paediatric pain management as well as patient experiences in ED and on the paediatric ward.

Methods An electronic survey, alongside face-to-face discussion, was used to ascertain staff confidence levels, prior training and potential ideas for innovation in paediatric pain management. Alongside this a paper survey was sent to 50 families whose children were either seen in ED or admitted to the ward with a fracture. The feedback was analysed in a focus group involving medical and play specialist staff. We plotted the course of the patient journey constructing a driver diagram.

Results The primary drivers included medicines provision, training and ability and a reassessment process. This culminated in change ideas such as: access to a distraction box in ED, increased awareness of play specialist availability, formal training in both departments and the development of a pain pathway tool.

Conclusion Amongst other systems changes and wider education advances an acute paediatric pain tool was developed. This tool has been designed to be used initially at triage and then throughout an admission. The tool includes pain scores and guidance on pain management depending on the score and injury pattern. This tool has been reviewed at the paediatric clinical governance meeting and we are exploring its introduction aiming to evaluate the effect of the tool on staff confidence and patient experience after six months.

G91(P) CONTACTLESS HEART MONITORING USING MMWAVE RADAR – A RESEARCH STUDY

¹RSS Veeravalli, ²ACB Setti, ¹N Dahnoun. ¹SCEEM (School of Computer Science, Electrical and Electronic Engineering, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK; ²Child Health department, Hywel Dda University Health Board, Haverfordwest, UK

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Introduction Significant burns and skin damage are caused by the probes of the pulse oximetry devices that are used to measure the pulse rates and oxygen saturations in neonates and children. The Royal College's 'Paediatrics 2040' Project aims to look at new innovations and technologies to improve the care of children. Hence we researched one such technology.

Aims To investigate a novel method of 'non-invasive' heart rate monitoring using mmWave radar sensing technology.

Methods To utilise and evaluate Texas Instrument's IWR1443 mmWave radar sensor (similar to radar, but uses short wavelengths for high resolution). A frame of transmitted signals,