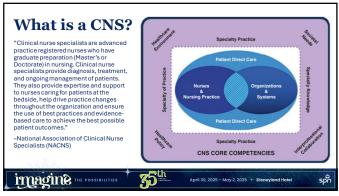


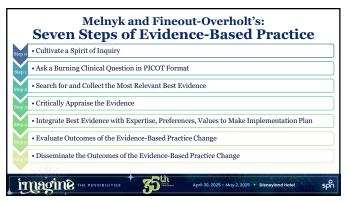
In January 2023, there were a series of patient safety events involving improper identification and treatment of pediatric hypoglycemia.

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Hypoglycemia?? Upon investigation, there was an opportunity to standardize: Definition Treatment Monitoring The aim of the initiative was to create a pediatric hypoglycemia evidence-based clinical pathway to standardize care and decrease patient safety events.







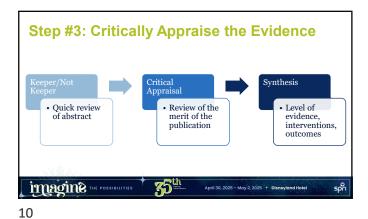


Step #1: Ask Clinical Question in PICO Format In hospitalized pediatric patients, what is the threshold or definition of hypoglycemia? In hospitalized pediatric patients, what is the best treatment for hypoglycemia?

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imagine THE POSSIBILITIES

Step #2: Search for and Collect the Most Relevant Best Evidence • Advocate Health – Midwest Library • Databases: CINAHL, Medline Ovid, and PubMed • Keywords: pediatric, hypoglycemia definition/threshold, hypoglycemia treatment • Two clinical pathways from other children's hospitals



Literature Review

- The search yielded 78 articles, 15 were reviewed, and 7 articles were critically appraised and synthesized.
- One level 4, two level 5, and six level 6 articles were synthesized to determine the definition of hypoglycemia, when and what critical labs to obtain, when to obtain intravenous (IV) access, oral (PO) compared to IV treatment, and monitoring parameters.



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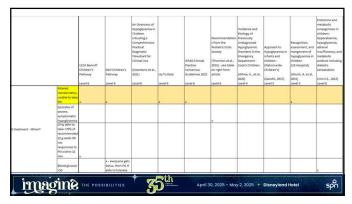


Critical Appraisal & Synthesis

- Variety of critical appraisal tools
- One level 4 (case-control), two level 5 (case reports), and six level 6 articles (expert opinions) were synthesized
- Focus Areas:
 - Definition of hypoglycemia
 - When and what critical labs to obtain
 - Oral (PO) compared to IV treatment
 - When to obtain intravenous (IV) access
 - Monitoring parameters

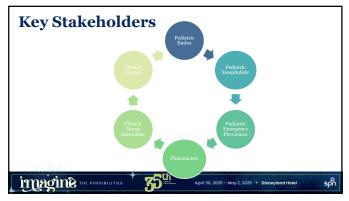


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Clinical Pathway Development

- Hypoglycemia thresholds were established as <80 mg/dL in diabetic patients and <60 mg/dL in non-diabetic patients.
- Critical labs were agreed upon and to be drawn for nondiabetic patients, prior to treatment.
- PO treatment was established as the preferred route for patients that are conscious and able to tolerate PO safely.

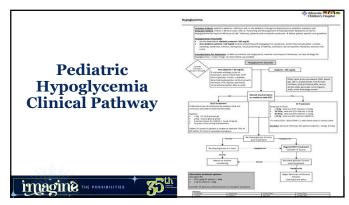


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Clinical Pathway Development

- IV access would be considered if patient's glucose was <50 mg/dL.
- IV treatment was reserved for patients with altered mental status and those unable to take PO.
- Parameters were established for glucose reassessment, as well as escalation to IV dextrose treatment.



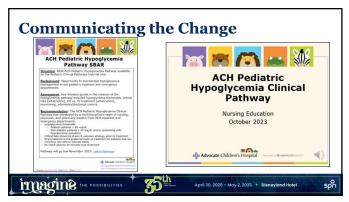


Implementation Plan

- Creation of clinical pathway
- Development of pediatric hypoglycemia order set
- Updated dextrose containing items stocked in the Pyxis to align with the pathway



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Step #5: Evaluate outcomes of the change based on evidence

- In the 9 months post go-live, there have been:
 - Zero hypoglycemia related patient safety events
 - 105 pediatric patients that have had the hypoglycemia order set utilized to guide their care.
- One limitation was the ability to capture time related data on achieving normoglycemia in pediatric patients presenting with hypoglycemia.



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Implications for Practice

Utilizing evidence-based methodology to answer the clinical questions surrounding hypoglycemia has resulted in improvements in patient safety and demonstrated sustained standardization in best practices.



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Thank you!

Dr. Seetal Mishra, Dr. Svetlana Kravchenko, Dr. Kanika Ghai, Liz Simmons, Kelly Perez, Ivelisse Sanchez, Dr. Jen McCarthy, Amanda Bryant, Jessica Dukats, Danielle Vella, Reem Hassan, Kara Fifer, Dr. Emily Dawson, Kathy Kocovsky





