



6th WSES Congress 2019

Title: Airway, Breathing, Circulation, Disability, Exposure/Examination approach: an experience in the applicability of its use at a pediatric emergency center

Authors: João Paulo Narciso Azevedo^a, Andressa Oliveira Peixoto^{a,b,c}, Gustavo Pereira Fraga^d, Fernando Augusto Lima Marson^{b,c,e}, Andrea Melo Alexandre Fraga^{a,b,c}

Affiliations:

^a. Urgent and Emergency Care Unit, Hospital de Clínicas, School of Medical Sciences, University of Campinas, Vital Brazil, 251, Cidade Universitária Zeferino Vaz, Campinas, São Paulo, Brasil, CEP: 13083-888

^b. Department of Pediatrics, School of Medical Sciences, University of Campinas, Tessália Viera de Camargo, 126, Cidade Universitária Zeferino Vaz, Campinas, São Paulo, Brasil, CEP: 13083-887

^c. Pediatric Intensive Care Unit, School of medical sciences, University of Campinas, Vital Brazil, 251, Cidade Universitária Zeferino Vaz, Campinas, São Paulo, Brasil, CEP: 13083-888

^d. Department of Cirurgy, School of Medical Sciences, University of Campinas, Tessália Vieira de Camargo, 126, Cidade Universitária Zeferino Vaz, Campinas, São Paulo, CEP: 13083-887

^e. Department of Medical Genetics and Genomic Medicine, School of Medical Sciences, University of Campinas, Tessália Vieira de Camargo, 126, Cidade Universitária Zeferino Vaz, Campinas, São Paulo, CEP: 13083-887

Topic: Emergencies in vulnerable patient groups

Background: The ABCDE approach was initially proposed for its use in individuals in a momentary situation of seriousness and with a high risk of death, being a directive method to identify situations of threat to life. Thus, in the beginning, the main use of the ABCDE approach was in trauma. However, the approach has been incorporated into clinical and surgical emergency by the use of international guidelines, which includes the pediatric age group, considered as a fragility group to numerous situations.

Aim: To evaluate the individuals assisted in an emergency room based on the ABCDE protocol in a pediatric emergency unit, as well as to verify the outcome of the patient's follow-up after evaluation by the ABCDE protocol.

Methods: A retrospective and descriptive study was carried out in a Referenced Emergency Unit of a public, university and tertiary hospital during a period of approximately 2 years. We included children from zero to 14 years of age who were evaluated for: epidemiological data, type of referral to the medical unit, diagnostic hypothesis, procedures performed in the emergency room and follow-up after care.

Results: A total of 190 [112(58.9%) male] patients were enrolled and divided by age groups: (<1 year) 24.8%; (≥1-4 years) 40.2%; (≥5-8 years) 24.3%; (≥9-14 years) 10.5%. The patients were groups in us of ABCDE protocols as: (A) 47(24.87%); (B) 76(40.21%); (C) 46(24.34%); (D) 20(10.58%). The patients come to the service by: (spontaneous demand) 64(34.78%); (vague courtesy) 43(23.37%); (vague courtesy) 66(35.87%); (referred after outpatient care) 11(5.98%). The outcome of the patient was associated with the request for entry into the service, as well as with the patient's diagnosis. At the same time, the requisition mode was associated with the diagnosis, presence of comorbidity, service search motif, venous access, drain use, or use of cervical collar. No marker was associated with ABCDE protocol.



Radboudumc
university medical center

Discussion: The information about the population of a pediatric emergency department using the ABCDE protocol allows the knowledge of the diseases of higher incidence and leads to better care of the patients, possibly with a consequent improvement in the diagnosis, prognosis and survival of the patients.

Position presenting author: Andrea Fraga.

Word count of abstract body: 349 words.