

Audit of influenza management in a tertiary paediatric hospital 2015-2016

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- 270 bed secondary and tertiary paediatric hospital
- Death in trust of hospital acquired, complicated influenza in a high risk patient
- UK has guidance from Public Health England (PHE) which promotes the use of antivirals in targeted patient populations

Case Review

- Culture amongst clinicians of failure to recognise influenza as a potentially life threatening illness
- Culture of not using anti-virals
- Lack of knowledge of current guidance

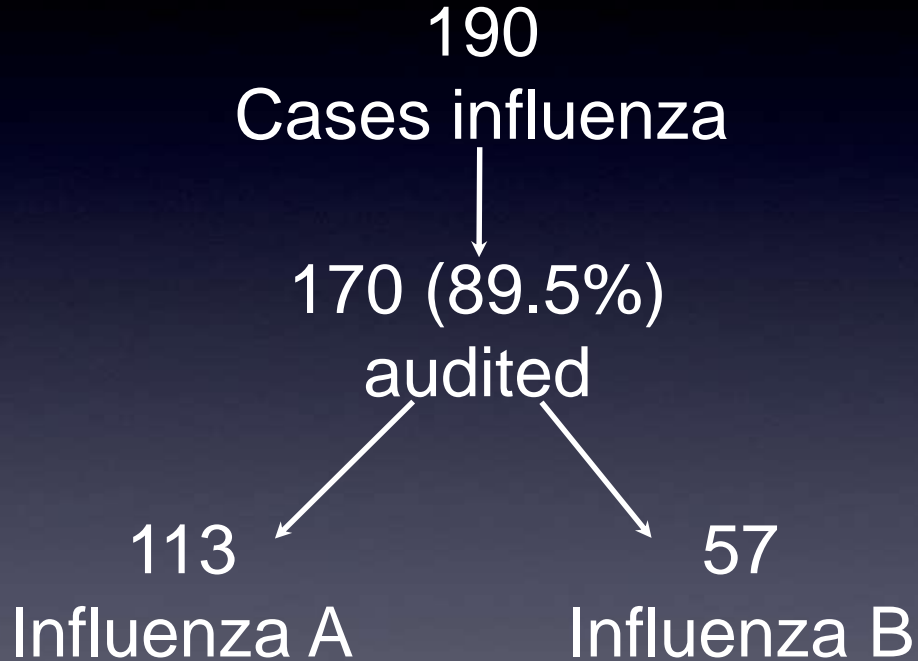
Aims of Audit

- Use of antiviral treatment
- Infection control measures
- Preventative measures (vaccination)
- Outcomes measured against PHE guidance, local guidelines, Green Book

Methodology

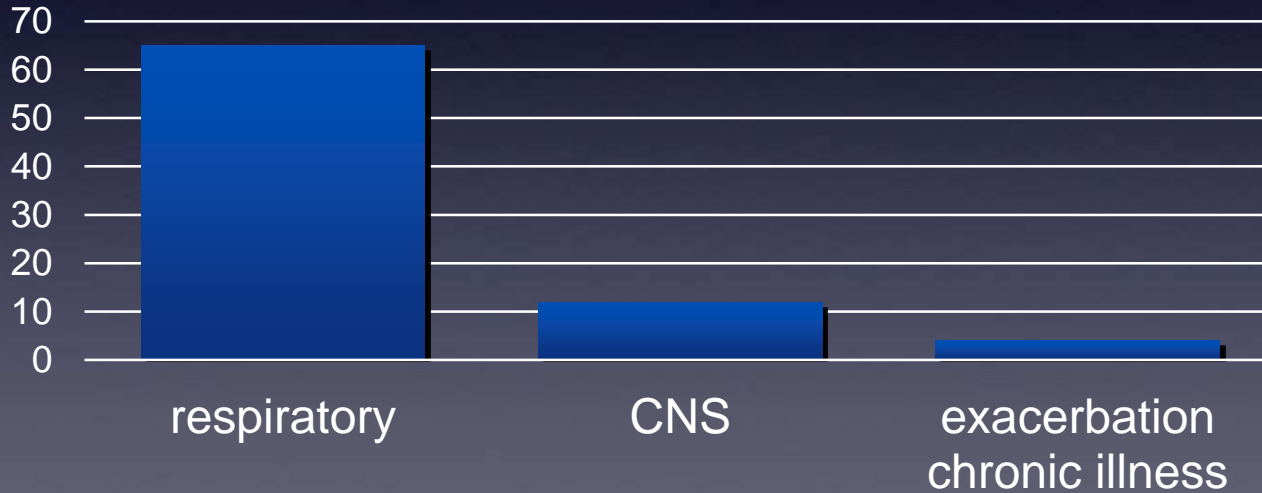
- All cases of Influenza A and B throughout period of routine testing for influenza (October 2015- April 2016) identified and audited
- Prospective and retrospective data collection

Results



Incidence of complicated Influenza

76 patients in total (44.7%)
5 with more than 1 indicator



Use of antivirals in complicated influenza

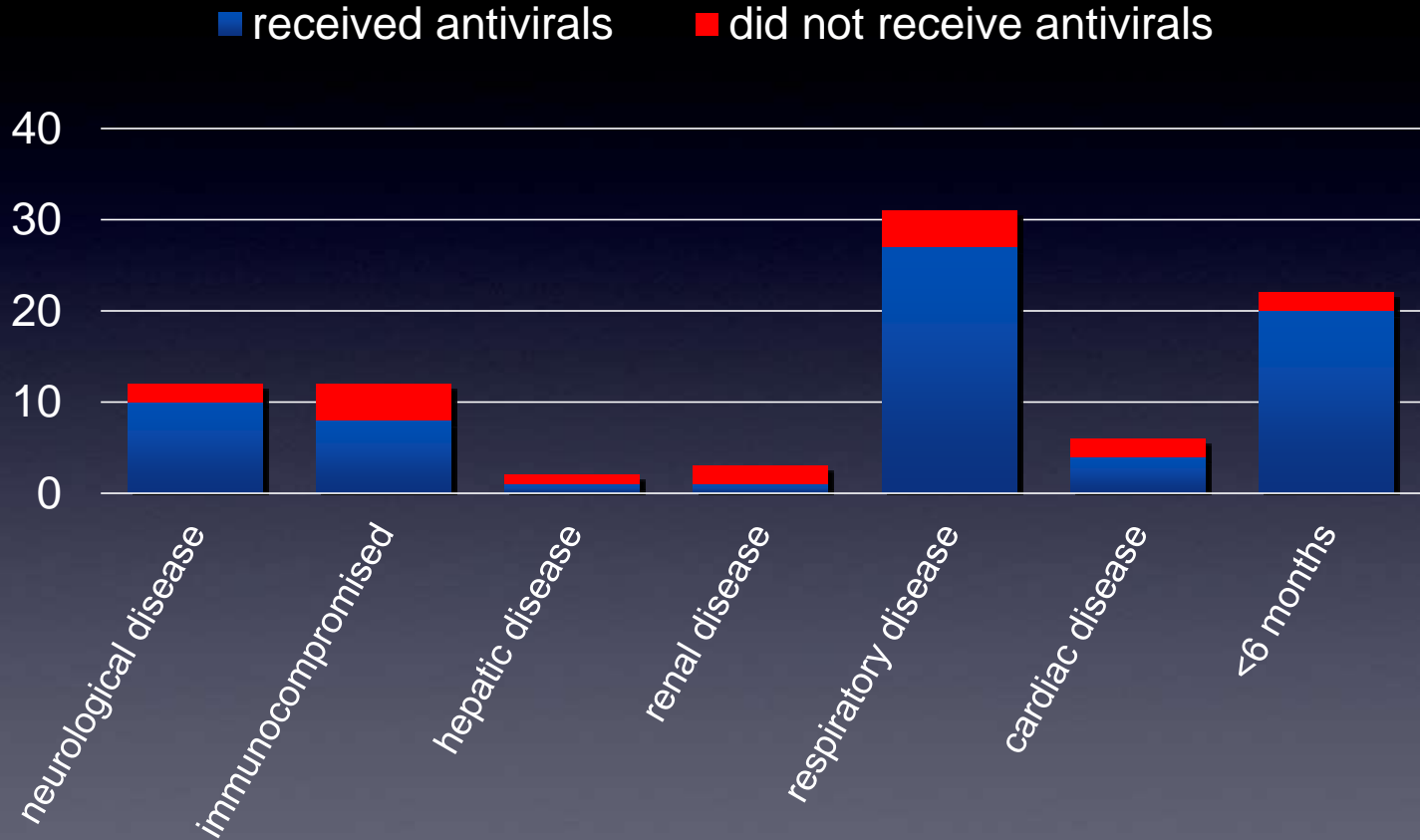
- 63 received antivirals
- 13 DID NOT (17%)

HIGH RISK PATIENTS

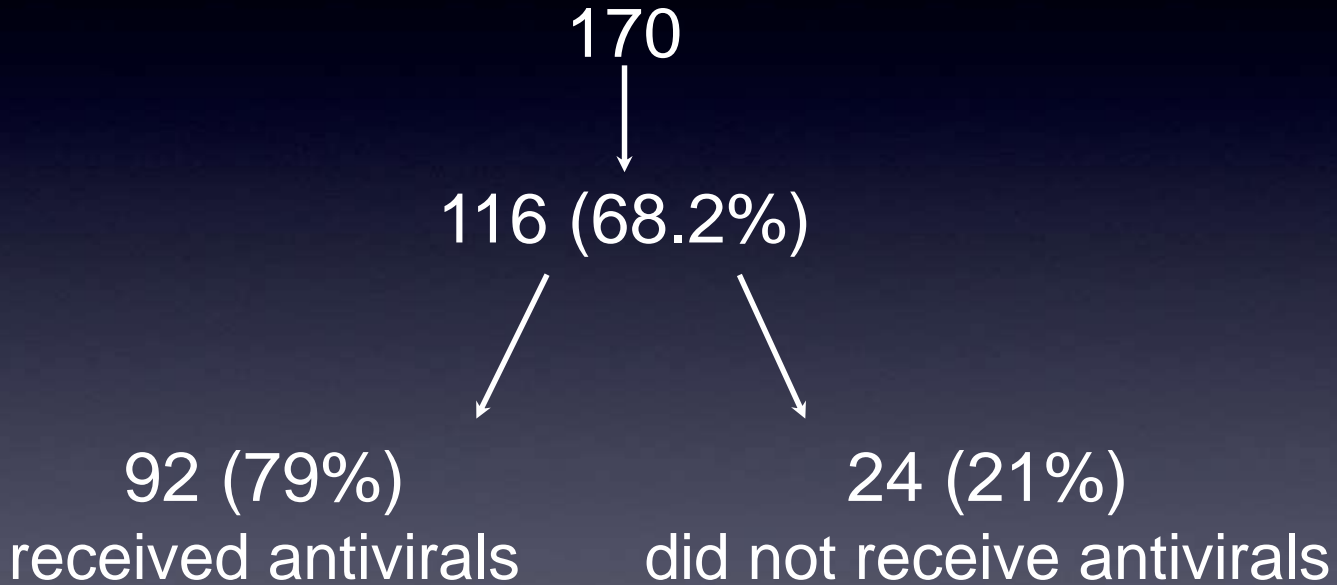
- 77 patients (45.3%) high risk for complicated influenza
- 11 had more than one risk factor



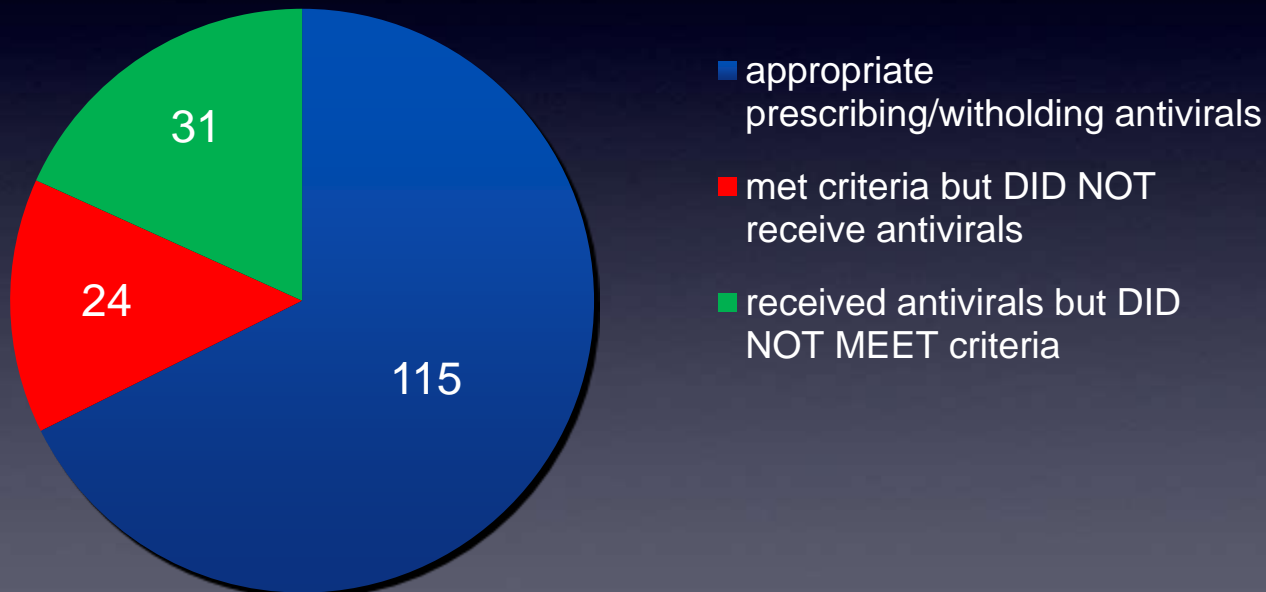
Breakdown of high risk patients



Use of antivirals in all patients who met criteria



Overall appropriateness of antiviral prescribing



32% of patients not managed as per guidelines

Time from start of symptoms to initiation of antivirals

- 50% received within 48 hours
- mean time of 92 hours
- 33 patients received antivirals >120 hours after onset of symptoms, with a mean time of 195 hours after onset of symptoms

Infection control measures

- 97% patients in isolation room
- 84% patients had correct signage
- 68% families received respiratory etiquette advice

immunisation of high risk cases

- 75/170 patients successfully audited
- 68.6% not received immunisation, and of these 29% met high risk criteria
- 84.2% cited “not offered”

Summary

- 32% of patients were not managed as per local and national guidance
- Lack of knowledge/adherence to current guidance even after educational interventions
- Missed opportunities to vaccinate high risk patients