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Recommended Citation

Ho, Hanh; Bauer, Paul N.; and Tam-Williams, Jade B., "Socioeconomic factors and PICU interventions in high mortality risk asthmatics" (2023). *Research at Children's Mercy Month 2023*. 25. https://scholarlyexchange.childrensmercy.org/research_month2023/25

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Socioeconomic factors and PICU interventions in high mortality risk asthmatics

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Background

- Estimated 5-10% of asthmatics have \succ refractory mortality prone asthma.
- \succ Pediatric asthma mortality rates are overall lower, but those with repeat PICU admissions are believed to be at highest risk.
- \succ We hypothesized that patients with high mortality risk asthma have the highest health care utilization and socioeconomic challenges.

Objectives/Goal

Identify and characterize patients with repeat PICU \succ admissions for status asthmaticus

Methods

- Retrospective chart review was performed on patients with the following inclusion criteria:
 - \succ Age 0-18 years old
 - PICU admission between 01/2010-12/2015 with \geq diagnosis of status asthmaticus
- Data was extrapolated from initial ICU admission and all subsequent admission for 36 months after initial
- For each admission, data was collected on:
 - Severity of admission: highest level of respiratory \geq intervention, length of stay
 - Patient characteristics: gender, race, insurance, \geq most recent address street cross-section
 - Risk factors: environment, resource availability, \succ adherence, and adverse childhood events (ACEs) were reviewed.

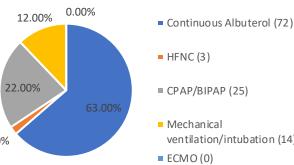


Results

- Total of 440 patients were admitted for status \geq asthmaticus between 2010-2017
- \geq Of 440 patients, 48 (11%) were readmitted between 2010-2017 for total of 114 hospitalizations.
- \geq **Patient characteristics:**
 - \succ Gender: female to male was equal (24:24).
 - Most had Medicaid insurance (36, 75%). \geq
 - \succ Self-identified Race: Black (32, 67%), White (12, 25%), Other (4, 4%)

PICU Interventions

2.00%



Average LOS: ~32 hours Mode LOS: 24 hours

Minimum # of Maximum # of Average # of

readmissions: 2 readmissions: 7 readmissions: 3

Risk factors & Adverse childhood events:

- \geq 14 (29%) had more than 1 ACE identified
- \succ Documented ACEs included: medical neglect, physical abuse, lack of family support, intimate partner violence, mental health
- 12 (25%) had Children's Division involvement \geq

(32)

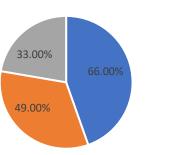
At least 1 risk factors

Greater than 1 risk

No risk factors (16)

factors (22)

Extrinsic Risk Factors



Most common identified risk factors included: **Transportation** (15%), Lack of insurance (13%), Environmental tobacco exposure (40%)



- crime of Kansas City Metro area
- extrinsic risk factors identified.

required ECMO.

- had no risk factors identified
- outreach may be of benefit.

ventilation/intubation (14)

Map: Addresses of those with repeat PICU admissions for asthma mapped over heat map of > Two-third of patients had resource limitations and medical/clinical nonadherence while 1/3 had no

Conclusion

Children with repeat admissions to the PICU require high levels of respiratory intervention, though none

There was a high number of patients with resource limitations, increased extrinsic risk factors; but 1/3

In conclusion, it is imperative to identify underlying risks to minimize repeat ICU admissions. Ancillary support such as social work and community

