Characterization of Negative Outcomes in Pediatric Acute Respiratory Infection

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INTRODUCTION

- Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) cause lower respiratory infection in children (<18 y/o).
- There is a higher burden on children with chronic medical conditions.
- RSV typically has a seasonal pattern of infection that was disrupted by SARS-CoV-2.

METHODS

Study criteria
- Patients < 18 y/o with a positive RSV or SARS-CoV-2 laboratory test
- No exclusion criteria

Variables
- Physical exam findings
- Vital signs
- Medication administration
- Use of positive-pressure ventilation (PPV)

Outcomes
- Death
- Readmission
- Long-term follow up
- New chronic medical condition(s)

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- Understanding how severe cases of RSV and SARS-CoV-2 progress in pediatric patients can increase the knowledge of the health care team.
- Through chart review of severe cases, additional risk factors may be identified.
- Describing clinical care of acute respiratory infection can aid in planning for future respiratory disease outbreaks.

Clinical variables

Physical examination findings
Vital signs (oxygen saturation, respiratory rate, etc)
Medication administration
Use of positive pressure ventilation (PPV)
Hospitalization
Length of stay in hospital
Amount of supplemental oxygen

REFERENCES


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HYPOTHESIS

The current study hypothesizes that patients with higher levels of intervention during hospitalization will be associated with more negative outcomes.