

Research Paper: Strategy to Increase Pediatric Department Capacity of Selected Hospitals During Disasters



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ABSTRACT

Background: Early discharge of inpatients is one of the most well-known strategies for hospital surge capacity in disasters. This study aimed to determine the rate of inpatient surge capacity created by early discharge in disasters in pediatrics departments of hospitals affiliated with Mashhad University of Medical Sciences.

Materials and Methods: This was a cross-sectional study. The study population consisted of all children (1-14 years old) admitted to the pediatrics departments of hospitals affiliated to Mashhad University of Medical Sciences. No sampling was performed and all study population including 207 children were enrolled. A researcher-made questionnaire was used to collect data. The validity of the questionnaire was verified by the relevant experts. Data collection was done by direct referring to the hospitals. The obtained data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics including Pearson, Chi-square, and Mann-Whitney tests.

Results: Pediatric inpatients surge capacity created by early discharge of the four studied hospitals, including Imam Reza (AS), Ghaem (aj), Shahid Hasheminejad, Dr. Sheikh, and the total were 16(59%), 24(57%), 10(55%), 14(48%) and 64(55%) beds, respectively. There was no statistically significant relationship between the demographic variables of the patient's doctor and his/her decision about early discharge, or between patients demographic characteristics and decision about early discharge.

Conclusion: By using early discharge of inpatient pediatrics during disasters, a notable admission capacity can be created for pediatrics casualties of disasters.

1. Introduction

Finding solutions to increase hospital surge capacity in disaster has always been one of the challenges of preparedness and response to disasters [1]. Early discharge of inpatients during disasters is among the

most effective and fastest ways to create surge capacity [2-4]. Early inpatient discharge refers to the discharge of a hospitalized patient (before a disaster) from the hospital to increase the surge capacity, if there is no mortality risk for at least the next 72 hours ahead or possibility of serious complications arising from the discontinuation of the treatment process [5]. Awareness of the surge

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capacity that can be achieved by adopting in a single hospital or a set of hospitals in a given geographic area is the starting point of planning to fill the gap between the optimal and required rate of hospital surge capacity. The early discharge strategy rate can help disaster planners and managers to prepare for and respond to health problems [6, 7].

Children, as one of the most vulnerable groups are always a part of the disasters victims. However, they have often been overlooked and disregarded in disaster preparedness studies, including those on early inpatient discharge [8-13]. In one of the few studies available in this area, a five-level classification system of the risk of health-threatening events that may be experienced by inpatient pediatrics due to early discharge, was presented [14]. However, there have been few studies on examining the effect of early discharge of adult inpatients on increasing hospital surge capacity. A similar research is a study on Royal Darwin Hospital response to a marine accident in which by discharging 19 inpatients at least one day earlier than planned and discharging all patients earlier in the day, surge capacity was made available to accommodate all victims [15].

Since the decision-maker and the person responsible for the final discharge of inpatients in normal conditions is the physician, he or she is also the best person to decide on the early discharge (or not) of an inpatient at the time of disasters. Considering the importance of planning to increase the surge capacity for admission of pediatrics in disaster, this study aimed to determine the rate of increase in surge capacity created in the pediatric departments of the studied hospitals using early discharge strategy.

2. Materials and Methods

This was a descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study. Study population consisted of all children (aged 1-14 years) admitted to general pediatric, pediatric emergency and pediatric internal medicine departments of four hospitals affiliated with Mashhad University of Medical Sciences (MUMS). No sampling was performed and the entire population were enrolled (census procedure). Unwilling subjects to participate in the study as well as those who were at their normal discharge day at the time of data collection were excluded from the study. Eventually, 207 samples were enrolled in the study. Study participants included children's physicians and parents, too.

Since the comprehensive literature review did not suggest any appropriate tool for collecting data in this study, a researcher-made questionnaire was employed that consisted of two sections; in section one, first, the definition of early discharge strategy in disaster was given. Then a short disaster scenario was presented in the geographical area of the hospitals. Finally, physicians were asked to make a decision on whether the pediatric inpatients under their treatment should be discharged early or not by "yes" or "no" answers.

The second section covered 7 items measuring demographic characteristics of physicians (gender, age, work experience) and pediatric inpatients (gender, age, parents' educational level, and family monthly income) which was completed by the parents of the study samples. To measure the validity of the questionnaire, its initial version was sent to four health professionals in disasters and emergency medicine and after receiving their opinions and applying proposed changes, its final version was sent back to the experts and got approved by them.

Considering that the patients' condition may change at any time which may subsequently influence the decision of the physician regarding their early discharge, internal consistency of the first section of the questionnaire was not taken into consideration. For the second section, reliability was evaluated using test-retest technique and Pearson correlation test. The correlation coefficient between test-retest results was obtained as 0.91 ($P \leq 0.01$) which indicated an acceptable reliability.

Both parts of the questionnaire were completed after obtaining informed and written consent from participants and they were assured of confidentiality of their information. The relevant data were gathered by one trained person in four days during four consecutive weeks (one day per week) with direct referral to the hospitals. Descriptive statistics (mean [SD], and percentage) and nonparametric tests (Pearson correlation, Chi-square and Mann-Whitney tests) were used for data analysis. The significant level was set as $\alpha=0.01$.

3. Results

According to the results shown in Table 1, the highest surge capacity created after early discharge is seen in Imam Reza Hospital (59.37%), and the lowest created surge capacity is related to Dr. Sheikh Hospital (48.21%). In total, at least 55% of the actual capacity (active beds) of the hospitals can be released during disasters by using the early discharge procedure to accommodate all victims of disasters.

Table 2 presents demographic characteristics of physicians participated in the study and the statistical results of the difference in the demographic characteristics of the physicians between two groups of inpatients: Decided for early discharge, and not decided for early discharge. Based on the results, there is no statistically significant relationship between the demographic characteristics of the physicians and their decision on the early discharge of pediatric inpatients.

Table 3 presents the demographic characteristics of pediatric inpatients and the statistical results of the difference in the demographic characteristics and the decision on early discharge. Results shows no statistically significant relationship between the demographic characteristics of pediatric inpatients and the physicians' decision on their early discharge.

4. Discussion

Results of this study on determining the rate of increase in surge capacity of four hospitals affiliated with MUMS by using early discharge policy, showed that this policy can free up to 55% of the surge capacity for the admission of pediatric victims in disasters. A similar study was

conducted by Geravandi et al. [16] who examined the impact of implementing disaster preparedness program on increasing admission capacity of a non-governmental hospital in Ahvaz, Iran. The preparedness program at the hospital included staff training to manage crisis, improving the emergency room space, changes in organizational structure, and revision of some work guidelines. Their findings revealed a threefold increase in the admission capacity of the hospital departments after six months from the start of the program.

It is not clear whether early discharge strategies were included in their program or not; however, one of the goals pursued in the revision of the guidelines and work processes in the disasters preparedness plans is to facilitate the implementation of early discharge policy. Given this assumption, the findings of their study are in agreement with ours and both studies show a positive and significant effect of early discharge on increasing hospital surge capacity.

Geravandi et al. showed that with measures like creating physical capacity in the emergency department of the hospitals, the capacity for admission can be increased up to 2.6 times [17]. To some extent, this is consistent with

Table 1. Specifications of the hospitals and the average surge capacity created by early discharge policy

Hospitals	Type of Hospital	Number of Available Beds	Mean Number of Released Beds After Early Discharge
Imam Reza	Adults/ pediatrics	16	9.5(59.37%)
Ghaem	Adults/ pediatrics	24	13.75(57.29%)
Shahid Hasheminejad	Adults/ pediatrics	10	5.5(%55)
Doctor Sheikh	Pediatrics	14	6.75(48.21%)
Total		64	35.5(55.46%)

Table 2. Demographic characteristics of physicians and test results

Variable	Mean±SD or No. (%)	Test Results	
		Statistic	P
Age, y	39.19±3.8	^a 5202.5	0.88
Work experience, y	6.33±1.75	^a 4468.5	0.045
Gender	Female	^b 0.8	0.35
	Male		

a=Mann-Whitney test; b=Chi-square test

Table 3. Demographic characteristics of pediatric inpatients and test results

Variable	Mean±SD or No. (%)	Test Results		
		Statistic	P	
Age, y	4.42±3.77	^a 4741.5	0.218	
Gender	Female	100(48.3)	^b 0.01	0.893
	Male	107(51.7)		
Parents' educational level	Illiterate/ elementary school	70(33.81)	^b 6.05	0.53
	High school	100(48.3)		
	Bachelor's degree	32(15.45)		
	Higher degree	5(2.41)		
Family monthly income	<2 Million Tomans	190(91.7)	^b 3.30	0.34
	2-5 million Tomans	17(8.3)		

a=Mann-Whitney test; b=Chi-square test.

our findings. Esmailian et al. [18] in a study with the aim of determining emergency response capacity of Al-Zahra Hospital in Isfahan, Iran reported that admission capacity in the hospital under normal conditions was 47 beds, and was increased to 74 beds in emergencies. In other words, the capacity increase was 57%. They did not specify percentage of the added capacity because of early discharge, although reverse triage was one of the strategies employed to increase the admission capacity.

Hence, their results are in line with ours. A study conducted in the USA on the effect of reverse triage on creation of surge capacity in a pediatric hospital by Kelen et al. [19], reported that with reverse triage (early discharge), the surge capacity can be increased up to 23%. This is far less than the average surge increase reported in our study (55.46%). The reason for this inconsistency of findings can be due to the difference in the type of hospitals and that the findings in the descriptive and analytical cross-sectional studies depend on the time and place of the study.

In the current study, most of the study hospitals were non-specialized pediatric hospital, while the study of Kelen et al. was conducted in a specialized pediatric hospital. Usually, children admitted to a specialized pediatric hospital, are in a worse situation in terms of clinical and general conditions and are less likely to be candidate for early discharge, in comparison with children admitted to other hospitals. Findings of Van Cleve et al. [20] also are in agreement with this theory. In their study, the increase in surge capacity in a specialized pediatric

hospital created by early discharge policy in response to pandemic H1N1 influenza was reported as 20.4% which is less than the increase rate reported in the current study.

5. Conclusion

In sum early discharge of pediatric inpatients can be considered as a useful strategy for increasing hospital surge capacity in disasters. The findings of this study can help planners and contributors of health care provide better health care and accommodation for a large number of injured children in disasters.

Ethical Considerations

Compliance with ethical guidelines

This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Mashhad University of Medical Sciences (code: 950473).

One of the limitations of this research was the unwillingness of some physicians to participate in the study, but after explaining about the questionnaire as well as the benefits and importance of research findings, they agreed to participate in our investigation.

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Conflict of interest

The authors certify that they have no affiliation with or involvement in any organization or entity with any financial interest, or non-financial interest in the subject matter or materials discussed in this manuscript.

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