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Costas T. Lambrew Research Retreat 2023

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### An Educational Intervention to Improve Pediatric Inter-rater Reliability of the Hospital Asthma Severity Score (HASS)

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## Improvement in Interdisciplinary ED and Hospital Care of Pediatric Asthma

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### Background

- Asthma is the leading cause of chronic lung disease in children (Ferrante, 2018).
- Per 2018 CDC Report, 500,000 ER visits in 2017 by children under age 18
- Maine has one of the highest rates of asthma in the US (www.cdc.gov/asthma).
- A growing body of literature suggests childhood asthma is most successfully managed through a multidisciplinary approach.
- Use of a standardized asthma severity tool is critical to determine the proper treatment and disposition for the child with asthma in the emergency room or hospital.
- MMC had yet to implement a consistent pediatric asthma scoring tool.

### Objective

• To assess if an inter-professional educational intervention can improve the accuracy and inter-rater reliability of the HASS

### **Introduction to Pediatric HASS**

- The Hospital Asthma Severity Score (HASS) is a validated tool created at Boston Children's Hospital to score asthma exacerbation severity in patients from 2-18yo.
  - Score 5-6: mild
  - Score 7-9: moderate
  - Score 10+: severe

SpO <sub>2</sub> (%)				
Score 1	> 94% room a	air		
Score 2	90 - 94% room air			
Score <b>3</b>	<90% on roo	<90% on room air or requiring O₂ to maintain saturation >94%		
Auscultat	tion			
Score 1	Clear and or end expiratory wheeze			
Score 2	Expiratory wheeze			
Score <b>3</b>	Inspiratory + expiratory wheezing, diminished breath sounds or both			
Retractio	ns			
Score 1	One muscle group involved or none			
Score 2	Two muscle groups			
Score <b>3</b>	Three muscle groups			
Muscle group	os include: Intercosta	l, substernal, supraclavicular		
Dyspnea	(respiratory ef	fort)		
Score 1	Speaks in full sentences, normal vocalization			
Score 2	Speaks in partial sentences or utters short cries			
Score <b>3</b>	Speaks in single words or short phrases or grunts			
For sleeping p	patients: Score of 8 a	and above without this section necessitates the patient being woken to complete assessment		
Respirato	ry Rate			
Score 1	2-5 years	<30 per min		
	6-12 years	<25		
	>12 years	<20		
Score 2	2-5 years	30-40 per min		
	6-12 years	25-30		
	>12 years	20-25		
Score <b>3</b>	2-5 years	>40 per min		
	6 12 years	>30		
	6-12 years >12 years	-30		

### Participants

- Resident Physicians EM and Pediatric
- Nurses ER, BBCH, PICU
- Attending Physicians Pediatric Hospitalists, PICU, EM, Pediatric Pulmonary
- Respiratory Therapists EM, PICU, BBCH

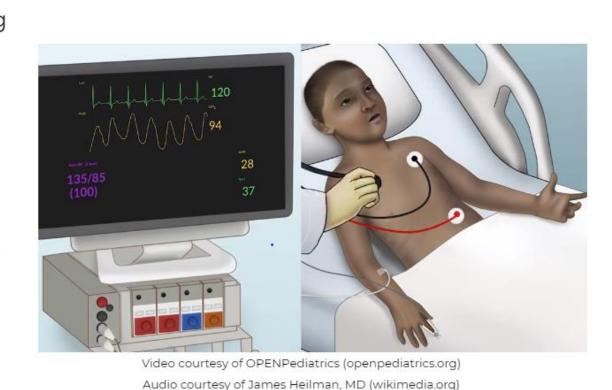
### Methods

- Pre-post intervention trial with stratified randomization
- Participants sent 1 of 2 modules control or experimental
- Both modules start with HASS tool introduction and 2 clinical vignettes to practice using HASS
- Scores collected via REDCap
- Experimental: additional educational videos from OpenPediatric
- Both modules re-score a 2<sup>nd</sup> time; no intervention on control

# Clinical Vignette 2 | Martin

Martin is an 11 yo male who presented to the ED for worsening shortness of breath. He has seasonal allergies in the spring that typically cause him to have a runny nose but with this allergy season he's had a new cough and it has become harder for him to breathe. When you ask how he's feeling, he is unable to utter more than the word "bad" in between breaths and is mostly shaking his head yes or no to answer questions.

You can replay the clip of Suzy by clicking the **U** icon in the player below. Once you have submitted your score by clicking the red button, return to this screen and click next to continue.



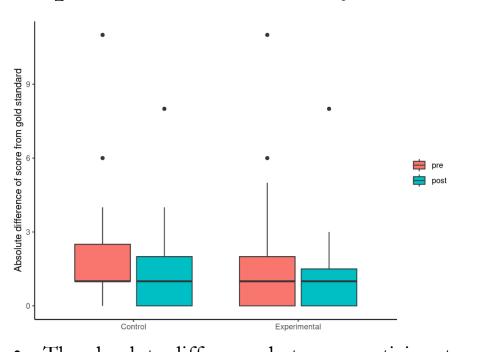
Click here to score

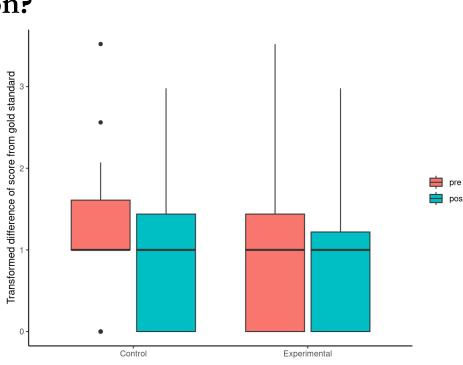
### Results

- The absolute value of the difference between the participants' scores and the gold standard score was calculated for use as a continuous outcome and the correct categorization of scores as "mild," "moderate," or "severe" was used as a binary outcome.
- We used random coefficient Poisson models and logistic mixed effects models to calculate if the accuracy of participants' scores improved after training, and if the improvement was affected by which intervention arm

### Results

# Did deviation from gold standard score improve after training and was improvement affected by intervention?





- The absolute difference between participant scores and the gold standard score for each vignette was calculated and transformed by Tukey's Ladder of Powers transformation to meet normality assumptions.
- A linear mixed effects model was run to test the fixed effects of pre vs. post timing, intervention, and the intervention by pre vs. post interaction. A random effect for participant and vignette was included.

### Conclusions

- Training improved score accuracy overall.
- The improvement did not differ between control and experimental groups.
- The overall lower rate of agreement with the gold standard and the frequent outlier also illustrate a clear need for further improved performance.

### Next Steps

- Plan to use only experimental module going forward
- Expanding interdisciplinary educational modalities (i.e Sim)
- Disseminate to other MaineHealth Hospitals
- Implement the new pediatric asthma guidelines and weaning protocol using the HASS
- QI project to evaluate effect of using HASS in the ED on time to treatment and disposition

### **Pediatric Asthma Guidelines**

## **Albuterol Weaning Protocol**



## Literature Cited

- 1. Ferrante, G., La Grutta, S (2018). The Burden of Pediatric Asthma. Frontiers in Pediatrics.
- 2. www.cdc.gov/asthma
- 3. Abecassis, L. et al. Validation of the Hospital Asthma Severity Score (HASS) in children ages 2-18 years old. 2022 Feb;59(2):315-324. doi: 10.1080/02770903.2020.1852414. Epub 2020 Dec 2.