Pediatric readiness is ensuring that every emergency department (ED) is ready to provide the unique care required by acutely ill and injured children.

~80% of children seek emergency care in general EDs, most of which see less than 15 pediatric patients a day.\(^1\)

2011 was when the National Pediatric Readiness Project (NPRP) was established to measure and advance systems-level improvements to pediatric emergency care.

FIND ORGANIZATIONS THAT SUPPORT THE PROJECT:
- Emergency Medical Services for Children
- American Academy of Pediatrics
- American College of Emergency Physicians
- Emergency Nurses Association

High pediatric readiness is associated with decreased mortality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4X</th>
<th>30%</th>
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<td>mortality rates in EDs.(^2)</td>
<td>mortality rates in trauma centers.(^3)</td>
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The presence of a pediatric emergency care coordinator is one of the strongest drivers of improved pediatric readiness.\(^4\)

Measuring readiness is the first step to improvement.


3,647 EDs participated in the 2021 assessment, which included 81 questions.\(^5\)

Scores are on a scale of 0-100, with 100 being the highest score.

But pediatric readiness is more than scores. It’s about continual improvement over time.

7 focus areas are covered by readiness guidelines.

- The Pediatric Emergency Care Coordinator
- Patient Safety & Family-Centered Care
- Equipment, Supplies, & Medications
- Policies & Procedures
- Care Team Competencies
- Communication & Collaboration Across Systems of Care
- Quality Improvement

50+ improvement resources are available in the NPRP toolkit.