



Dr. Deevana Chinthala¹

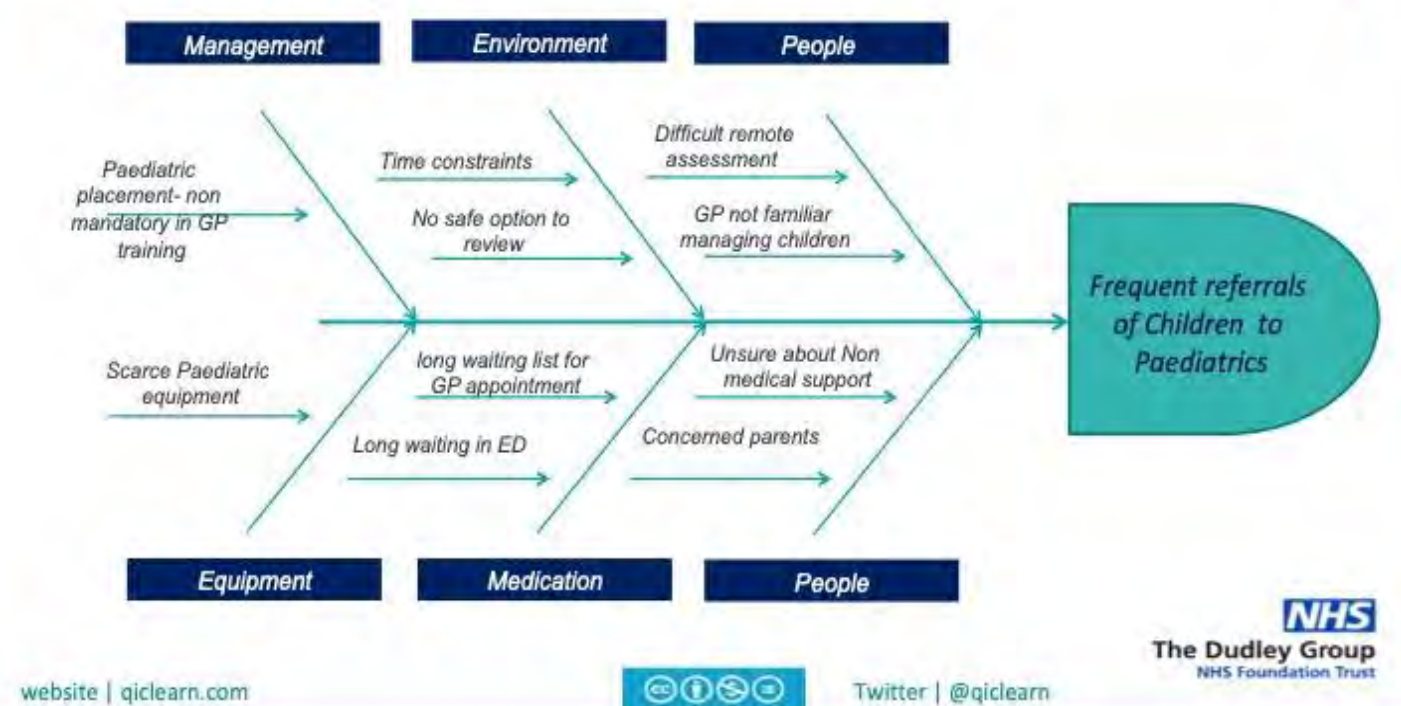
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BACKGROUND:

- Most Paediatric referrals from the GP get accepted to the Hospital
- Common outcome : Discharge with oral/no medication
- Can we manage these children safely in the Community?**
- REF: Babies, Children and Young people's experience of Health care- NICE Guideline [NG204];** Pub 25 Aug 2021
-Planning Health care and shared decisions

THE DIAGNOSTICS



AIM: To Streamline the GP referrals to the Paediatric unit at Hospital by offering

- advice for community management and
- a safe option for review(open access to the Hospital for a specific period)

MEASURES: Number of referrals with advice, open access

INCLUSIONS: Paediatric referrals from the GPs

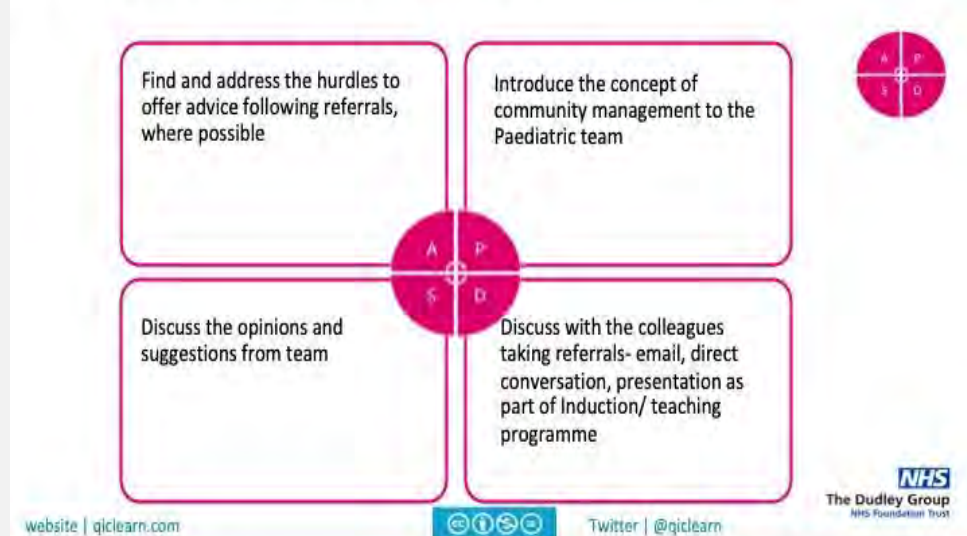
EXCLUSIONS: Referrals from the Emergency department

CHANGE IDEAS:

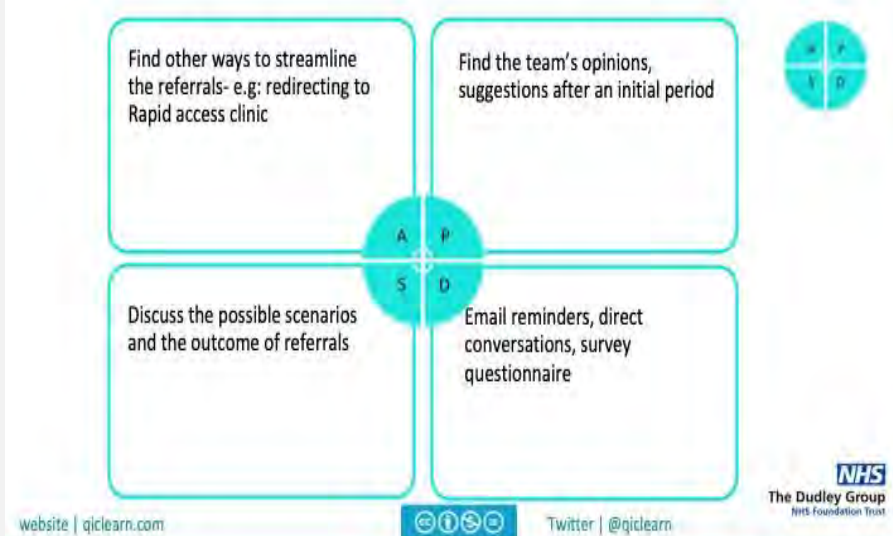
- Identify the scenarios for community management
- Introduce the concept(advice and open access) to the Paediatric team
- Review the initial run and improvize
- Standardise the referral process- include clinical impression , concerns, options for outcome as part of the referral information
- Include the team in the Project to continue the progress.

PDSA cycles

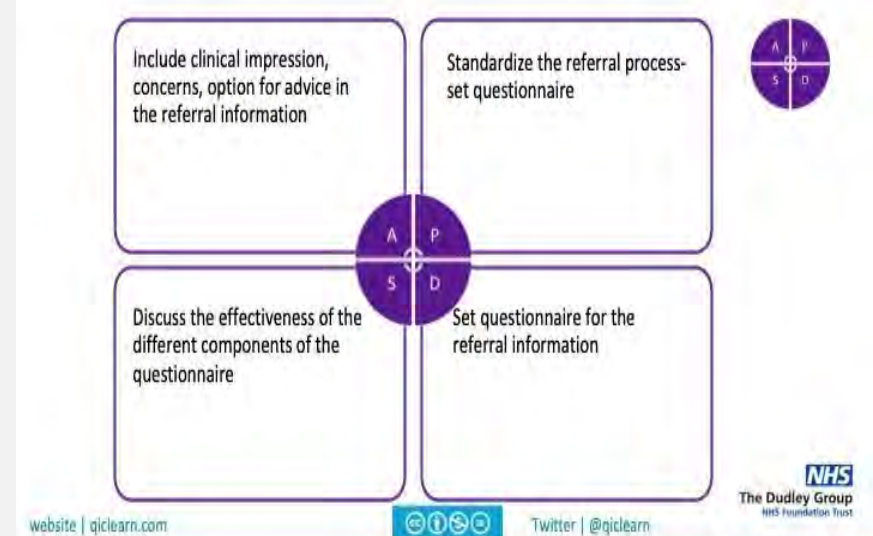
PDSA Cycle- 2- Introduce the concept



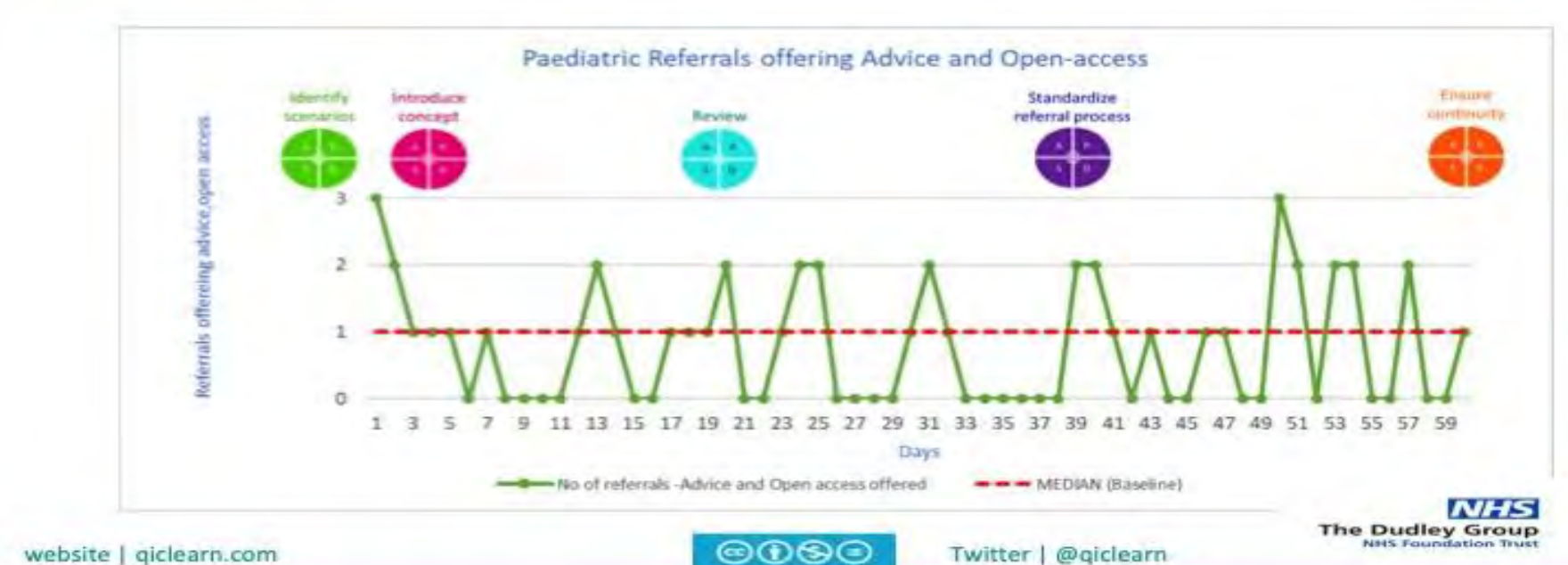
PDSA Cycle- 3- Review the initial run, Include the team



PDSA Cycle- 4- Standardize the referral process



RUN CHART



REFLECTIONS & LEARNING

- Frequent concerns with GP referrals - Lack of familiarity with Paediatrics, Difficulty in offering review (not unwell child)
- The clinical impression and concerns are the key referral details. Offering advice is complemented by an open access to Paediatrics – this is not a failed outcome.
- Including the team in the project offered more promising ideas to streamline the referrals and ensured the continuity of the project.