

#	Measure	Numerator	Denominator	IOM Quality Domain	Donabedian Framework	Diagnosis Category	Measure Level*	Required Data Elements	Notes /Reference
* (A) Individual Clinician or Group of Clinicians (e.g. nurses, residents, attendings, fellows); (B) Facility (ED); (C) System-Wide Measure									
<b>Pain and Sedation</b>									
5.1	Topical anesthetics for pediatric laceration repair	Number of face or scalp lacerations receiving topical anesthesia prior to suture or staple repair in patients < 18 years of age	Number of facial or scalp lacerations undergoing suture or staple repair in patients < 18 years of age	Effective, Patient-Centered	Process	Cross-cutting (pain), lacerations	A, B	Unique visit identifier Medication name CPT code (for suture/staple procedure) ICD-9 code (identifies laceration patients)	
5.2	Effective pediatric procedural sedation	Number of patients < 18 years of age meeting criteria for effective procedural sedation	Number of procedural sedations performed in patients < 18 years of age	Effective, Patient-Centered	Process	Cross-cutting (pain)	A, B		<b>All</b> of the following criteria must be present for a sedation to be considered effective: a) The patient does not have unpleasant recall of the procedure. b) The patient did not experience sedation-related adverse events resulting in abandonment of the procedure <b>or</b> a permanent complication <i>or</i> an unplanned admission to the hospital or prolonged ED observation c) The patient did not actively resist or require physical restraint for completion of the procedure. The need for minimal redirection of movements should not be considered as active resistance or physical restraint. -Responses to these 3 criteria may be included as part of the ED procedural sedation record. Reference: Roback et al. (2009). Consensus-Based Recommendations for Standardizing Terminology and Reporting Adverse Events for Emergency Department Procedural Sedation and Analgesia in Children. <i>Annals of Emer. Med</i> :53(4)
5.3	Documenting age appropriate pain scores	Number of patients < 18 years of age with an age appropriate pain score documented	Number of patients < 18 years of age presenting to the who screen positive for pain	Effective, Patient-Centered	Outcome	Cross-cutting (pain)	A, B	Unique visit identifier Presence of pain y/n Type of pain scale used Pain score	-Examples of age appropriate pain scores include; NPASS, FLACC, Bieri faces pain scale and verbal analogue scale (VAS).
5.4	Treating and reassessing pain	Number of patients < 18 years of age with a pain intervention and reassessment within 90 minutes of initial age-appropriate positive pain score	Number of patients < 18 years of age presenting to the who screen positive for pain	Effective, Timely, Patient-Centered	Process	Cross-cutting (pain)	A, B	Unique visit identifier Pain score Pain score assessed time Pain intervention documented	-Examples of age appropriate pain scores include; NPASS, FLACC, Bieri faces pain scale and verbal analogue scale (VAS).
5.5	Reducing pain in children with acute fractures	Number of patients < 18 years of age with pain assessed and reassessed using the same age-appropriate pain scale who show documented improvement in pain score within 90minutes of arrival	Number of patients < 18 years of age with acute long-bone fractures	Effective, Timely, Patient-Centered	Process	Cross-cutting (pain), fractures	A, B	Unique visit identifier ICD-9 code Pain score Pain score assessed time	-Examples of age appropriate pain scores include; NPASS, FLACC, Bieri faces pain scale and verbal analogue scale (VAS).