

DEFINITIONS:

APLS: American Academy of Pediatrics – American College of Emergency Physicians Advanced Pediatric Life Support Course

Board Certified: Completed an approved educational training program and an evaluation process including an examination designed to assess the knowledge, skills, and experience necessary to provide quality care in that specialty.

Board Prepared: Successful completion of a Board approved emergency medicine or pediatric residency training program and demonstrate active progression in the certifying process.

Children With Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN): Children who have any type of condition that may affect normal growth and development. This may include physical disability, developmental or learning disability, technologic dependency, and/or chronic illness. The developmental age of CSHCN may be younger than the chronological age. The developmental age is used when working with this population.

Community Pediatric Center: A hospital with basic emergency services, staffed with a physician 24/7, but which may have limited inpatient services. The CPC is a general community hospital that has an adult inpatient specialty care and has no dedicated inpatient pediatric services; however, diagnostic, operative, and therapeutic services and equipment, and selected physician specialists are available for consultation.

Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI): Methods of evaluation that are comprised of structure, process, and outcome evaluations which focus on improvement efforts to identify root causes of problems, intervene to reduce or eliminate these causes, and take steps to correct the process. CQI recognizes excellence in performance and delivery of care and can be system wide or programmatic.

Emergency Department Approved for Pediatrics (EDAP): A licensed basic emergency department that is approved by the County of Solano to receive pediatric patients from the 9-1-1 system. These emergency departments provide care to pediatric patients by meeting specific requirements for professional staff, quality improvement, education, support services, equipment, supplies, medications, and established policies, procedures, and protocols.

Emergency Medical Services Authority: “EMSA” or “Authority” is the department in California responsible for the coordination and integration of all EMS related state activities.

Emergency Medical Services for Children: Resources specific for the care of children within EMS systems with the following components: prevention, prehospital, emergency department (ED), in-patient, and rehabilitation services.

ENPC: Emergency Nurses Association – Emergency Nursing Pediatric Course

Medical Pediatric Critical Care Center (MPCCC): A licensed acute care hospital that is approved by a local EMS agency to receive critically ill non-trauma pediatric patients from the 9-1-1 system.

MID-LEVEL PRACTITIONER: Either a physician assistant or nurse practitioner licensed in the State of California.

PALS: American Heart Association Pediatric Advanced Life Support Course

Pediatric Critical Care Center (PCCC): A licensed acute care hospital that is approved by a local EMS agency to receive patients from the 9-1-1 system. In addition, this center provides tertiary-level pediatric care services and serves as a referral center for critically ill and injured pediatric patients.

Pediatric Patient: Any persons up to their fifteenth birthday.

Pediatric Receiving Center: A licensed general acute care hospital with, at a minimum, a permit for basic emergency services that has been formally designated by the LEMSA for its role in EMS system.

Pediatric Resuscitation Area: A designated area within the emergency department within a PRC where a pediatric resuscitation may be initiated.

Promptly available: Being in the emergency department within a period of time that is medically prudent and appropriate to the patient's clinical condition; and further, that the interval between the arrival of the patient to the emergency department and the arrival of the respondent should not have a measurably harmful effect on the course of patient management or outcome.

PTC: Pediatric Trauma Center

Qualified specialist: A physician licensed in the State of California who has : 1) taken special postgraduate medical training, or has met other specified requirements; and 2) active progression towards board certification in the corresponding specialty for those specialties that have board certification and are recognized by the American Board of Medical Specialties.

Senior resident: A physician licensed in the State of California who has completed at least two years of the residency under consideration and has the

capability of initiating treatment when the clinical situation demands, and who is in training as a member of the residency program at the designated hospital.

Trauma Center: A licensed hospital which has been designated as a Level I, II, III, or IV trauma Center and/or Level I or II Pediatric Trauma Center by the local EMS agency.

Triage: Measures or methods of assessing the severity of the patient's illness or injury using anatomic, physiologic considerations, and/or mechanism of injury to establish a prioritization of care.