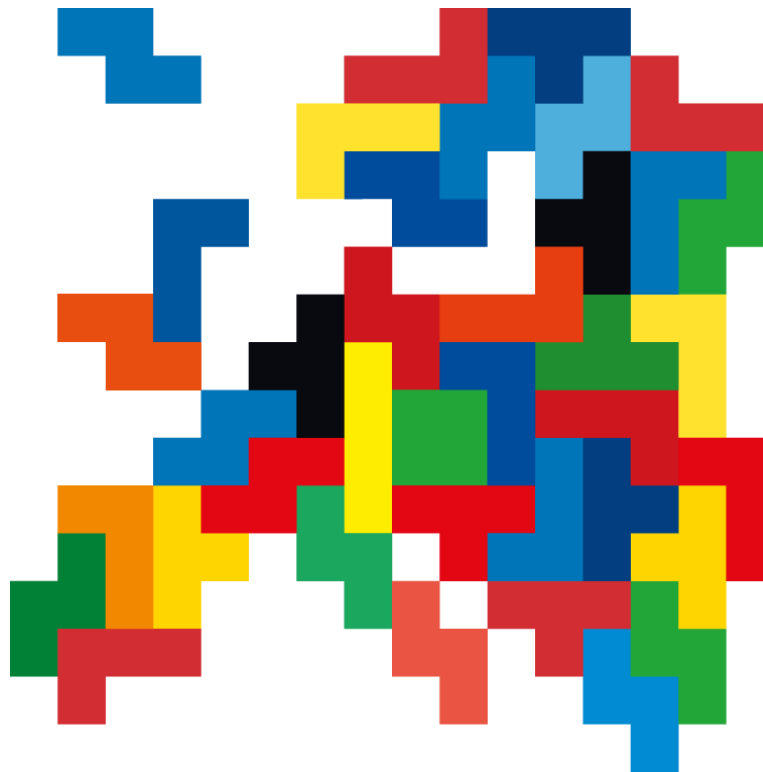




# Paediatric Early Warning Scores (PEWS)

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**WELCOME**



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# Introductions

- Lynne Caley
- Nikki Davey
- The site



# Agenda for the webinar

- PEWS as an example of standardisation
- Challenges and concerns
- Best practice in PEWS
- Example – Andalusia
- Q&A

# Outcomes

By the end of the webinar you should:

- Understand the relevance of PEWS for managing the deteriorating child patient
- Recognise the importance of taking a systematic approach to the development of a PEWS methodology
- Understand the relationships within the PEWS approach - observation charts; communication via an escalation model; monitoring & audit of the process; training and support
- Have an appreciation of the requirement for training and routine audit of the system
- Judge how charts can be used in your HCO

# What is PEWS?

*Failure to recognise deterioration and take appropriate action is a cause of avoidable harm in children.*

*Through the use of*  
***simple systematic measurement and analysis***  
*of routine observations, deterioration can be detected*  
*and an early warning system can trigger an appropriate and timely*  
*intervention thus avoiding further deterioration,*  
*intensive intervention,*  
*and harm.*

# Significant features of PEWS

- Standardisation – why; what; when?
- Avoids
  - Confirmation bias
  - Fixation
  - Inattentional blindness

What is standard about PEWS?

# Purpose / Rationale for PEWS

- To provide a validated, easy to use, practical, generic tool to monitor and to prevent avoidable deterioration in sick children
- To provide age-appropriate values to enable the effective monitoring of the sick child
- To enable staff to communicate information about the sick child appropriately and to respond effectively