



EFFECT OF PEDIATRIC INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (PICU) ROTATION ON THE ACCURACY OF PEDIATRIC RESIDENTS IN THE PHILIPPINE CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTER IN RECOGNIZING THORACIC FINDINGS USING POCUS (POINT OF CARE ULTRASOUND)

Krystelle Charisse Javillo, MD
Primary Investigator

Cristan Q. Cabanilla, MD
Supervising Investigator

BACKGROUND

Portable point of care ultrasound (POCUS) devices are generally used at the bedside to evaluate pleural abnormalities and can immediately narrow the differential diagnosis by building on clinical information revealed by the history and physical examination to make timely diagnoses and guide procedures especially to critical post like Intensive care unit, much of this revolution was initiated in training hospitals, like Philippine Children's Medical Center.

OBJECTIVES

The effect of Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU) rotation on the accuracy of Pediatric residents in recognizing both normal and abnormal lung findings such as pneumonia, pleural effusion, and pneumothorax as shown in video clips was identified.

METHODS

Randomly selected thirty four PCMC pediatric residents are part of the study, seventeen first year pediatric residents, with no exposure to PICU rotation, and seventeen third year pediatric residents, who already rotated at PICU were asked to watch video clips of lung ultrasound both normal and abnormal findings.

RESULTS

Majority of respondents were females (85.2%), there was no significant difference between the accuracy of the first year PCMC residents versus the third year PCMC residents in determining lung findings using POCUS with a p-value of 0.906.

CONCLUSION

Majority of the PCMC residents can identify normal lung findings and pleural effusion using POCUS. The accuracy of the first year versus third year PCMC residents in determining lung findings has no significant difference, hence there is no advantage in determining lung findings using POCUS from PICU rotation.