

CLINICAL SCIENCE

Application of the Pediatric Risk of Mortality Score (PRISM) score and determination of mortality risk factors in a tertiary pediatric intensive care unit

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INTRODUCTION: To establish disease severity at admission can be performed by way of the mortality prognostic. Nowadays the prognostic scores make part of quality control and research. The Pediatric Risk of Mortality (PRISM) is one of the scores used in the pediatric intensive care units.

OBJECTIVES: The purpose of this study is the utilization of the PRISM and determination of mortality risk factors in a tertiary pediatric intensive care unit.

METHODS : Retrospective cohort study, in a period of one year, at a general tertiary pediatric intensive care unit. The pediatric risk of mortality scores corresponding to the first 24 hours of hospitalization were recorded; additional data were collected to characterize the study population.

RESULTS: 359 patients were included; the variables that were found to be risk factors for death were multiple organ dysfunction syndrome on admission, mechanical ventilation, use of vasoactive drugs, hospital-acquired infection, parenteral nutrition and duration of hospitalization ($p < 0,0001$). Fifty-four patients (15%) died; median pediatric risk of mortality score was significantly lower in patients who survived ($p = 0,0001$). The ROC curve yielded a value of 0.76 (CI 95% 0,69–0,83) and the calibration was shown to be adequate.

DISCUSSION: It is imperative for pediatric intensive care units to implement strict quality controls to identify groups at risk of death and to ensure the adequacy of treatment. Although some authors have shown that the PRISM score overestimates mortality and that it is not appropriate in specific pediatric populations, in this study pediatric risk of mortality showed satisfactory discriminatory performance in differentiating between survivors and non-survivors.

CONCLUSIONS: The pediatric risk of mortality score showed adequate discriminatory capacity and thus constitutes a useful tool for the assessment of prognosis for pediatric patients admitted to a tertiary pediatric intensive care units.

KEYWORDS: Quality of care; Prognostic scores; Multiple organ dysfunction syndrome; Critical care; Mortality rate.

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INTRODUCTION

Technological advances in pediatric intensive care units (PICU), resulted to a more sophisticated care for children and adolescents, thus making these units prepared to treat cases of high complexity at a high cost. However, the technology available has not always succeeded in improving the quality of patient care and higher ability to augment life expectancy becomes an instrument that could increase the suffering and prolong the death process¹. Thus, it became necessary to

characterize the disease severity at admission, assessing its prognosis². This procedure can be performed through the mortality prognostic scores that objectively quantify the severity of the patient, estimating the probability of death according to their clinical state³ and could aid in various areas of treatment and care, such as selection of treatments, ethical issues and economic strategies.⁴ Furthermore, comparing the mortality to the severity of illness, they can be also used to classify patients and may be used to compare clinical studies and technological resources.⁵

At admission it is difficult to establish clinical and laboratorial criteria that allow an estimative of the number and intensity of organ dysfunction and need for therapeutic intervention.

Ever since the introduction of mortality scores in the ICU, they have been used more frequently and nowadays the

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scores are part of the methodology of quality control and research.⁶ They are useful for evaluating the quality of care, prognosis, to estimate the risk of mortality and to compare different services according to the complexity of the underlying disease.^{7,8}

The Pediatric Risk of Mortality (PRISM) score is one of the main indicators used in the pediatric intensive care unit.² It was obtained and validated from the Physiologic Stability Index (PSI)⁹ with 1415 patients evaluated for nine U.S. PICU between 1984 and 1985, and the mortality rate was of 116. Statistical analysis eliminated the insignificant PSI categories, thus reducing the number of physiological parameters, creating and validating the PRISM. It uses 14 parameters (physiological and laboratory data) and for each one was used the highest severity value recorded in the first 24 hours. The risk of death is calculated by a logistic regression equation using the value of the PRISM, patient age and need of surgery on admission to the PICU,² but performance was not significantly influenced by the post operative status of the patients. It presents an excellent discriminatory performance and prediction, being used in many PICUs as a prognostic score to assess gravity of disease. Some studies show that PRISM has the ability to assess indication of mortality rate^{7,10-12} while other studies show that PRISM overestimates mortality.¹³⁻¹⁶

Besides PRISM, the prognostic score which is being used in the medical literature is Pediatric Index of Mortality (PIM).^{17,18} This score was validated in PICU in New Zealand, Australia and United Kingdom; the data are collected in the first hour of admission and the risk of death is calculated by a logistic regression equation that uses physiological variables, operative status, presence of underlying disease and reason for hospitalization.

Scores PRISM and PIM have already been compared in the literature.^{7,15,19,20} However, these studies were performed in the secondary care level PICU and the results obtained were not conclusive.

Using a practical and objective scoring system to provide clinical and / or laboratorial criteria to evaluate if a delayed treatment is a factor of impact on quality of care for critically ill patients is very important. The ideal score should be easy to use, does not require extensive experience of the observer, easy to reproduce, low cost, minimally invasive and accurate.²¹

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the use of a prognostic score of mortality (PRISM) in a Tertiary Pediatric Intensive Care Unit.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Population

A retrospective cohort study was conducted in the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit of the Instituto da Criança, Hospital das Clínicas, University of São Paulo. This is a tertiary care unit that receives highly complex pediatric diseases, both clinical and surgical. Our PICU doesn't attend trauma patients. It has 15 beds and provides care to children from one month to 18 years of age. We studied all patients admitted to the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit from April 2007 to April 2008.

The study was approved by the Ethics Committee for Analysis of Research Projects of the Clinical Board of the Hospital das Clínicas and School of Medicine, University of São Paulo. Because the study consisted of reviewing medical

records, it received a waiver of informed consent accompanied by a signed agreement to maintain confidentiality regarding patient identification and data.

Methodology

Medical records were analyzed and the PRISM scores corresponding to the first 24 hours of hospitalization were recorded. The scores were calculated according to the equation described by Pollack et al. (1988)². Patients who died within the first eight hours after admission or who were discharged from the ICU within 24 hours were excluded from the study.

Additional data were gathered to better characterize the study population: age at admission, gender, underlying disease, readmission (up to 48 hours after discharge), multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (Goldstein 2005)²² (MODS, defined as involvement of two or more organs), type of admission (clinical or surgical), occurrence of nosocomial infection during hospitalization, mechanical ventilation (MV), treatment with vasoactive drugs and parenteral nutrition therapy (PNT). These variables were selected based on previous studies of risk factors for death in patients with similar characteristics who were admitted to the Intensive Care Unit.^{17,23}

Data were tabulated and analyzed in a spreadsheet using STATA[®]. The PRISM score values were analyzed to obtain the median. Categorical variables were analyzed using the chi-square test. In the case of continuous categorical variables, we opted for the chi-square trend test. Means were compared according to the Mann-Whitney test. Logistic regression was used to calculate the odds ratios (OR) and respective p values. Finally, the univariate linear regression Pearson correlation was used to study the association between risk factors and PRISM score.

$P \leq 0.05$ was considered indicative of statistical significance. The discriminative power of the model (i.e., its ability to distinguish patients who would survive from those who would die) was calculated based on the ROC curve (area under the diagnostic yield curve). Calibration (i.e., the accuracy of the expected risk of death) was calculated using the Hosmer-Lemeshow chi-square test to compare actual vs. predicted mortality. The calibration test yielded a p value > 0.05 , indicating a good fit (the higher the p value, the better the fit of the model).

RESULTS

During the study period there were 398 admissions in the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit but 39 patients met exclusion criteria: 10 patients died within the first eight hours, 26 were discharged within 24 hours and three were excluded for lack of medical records. Thus, 359 patients were included; the median age was 31 months; the majority of patients was clinical (78%) and had underlying disease (86%), the most frequent were hepatological (23%) and oncological (19%), required the use of mechanical ventilation (63%) and vasoactive drugs (35%); the characteristics of the sample population studied are detailed in Table 1.

Of the 359 patients studied, 54 (15%) died. The median mortality-associated PRISM score was eight points whereas the median PRISM score was significantly lower in patients who survived (Table 2).

The variables that were found to be risk factors for death were MODS on admission, mechanical ventilation (MV), use

Table 1 - Characteristics of study population.

Variables	n° (%)	median (P25-P75)
Total patients	359	
Age (months)		31 (11 – 94)
Length of stay in ICU (days)		5 (3 – 10)
Gender		
Male	198 (55)	
Female	161 (45)	
Patients		
Clinical	280 (78)	
Surgical	79 (22)	
Underlying disease (main)		
N	49 (14)	
Y	310 (86)	
Hepatological	70 (23)	
Oncology	60 (19)	
Neurology	49 (16)	
Respiratory	34 (11)	
Others	97 (31)	
Use of mechanical ventilation		
N	134 (37)	
Y	225 (63)	
Use of vasoactive drugs		
N	231 (65)	
Y	128 (35)	
1 drug	60 (47)	
2 drugs	31 (24)	
≥ 3 drugs	37 (29)	
Deaths	54 (15)	

ICU = Intensive Care Unit; N = no; Y = yes

of vasoactive drugs, hospital-acquired infection, PNT and duration of hospital stay ($p < 0,0001$). The use of vasoactive drugs and each additional day in the hospital carried a mortality OR of 4.38 (CI 95% 3,16–6,09; $p < 0,0001$) and 1.02 (CI 95% 1,00–1,03; $p = 0,015$), respectively (Table 3).

Figure 1 shows the relationship between the value of the PRISM and the number of deaths.

Assessment of the discriminatory performance of the PRISM score as measured by the area under the ROC curve yielded a value of 0.76 (CI 95% 0,69–0,83) (Figure 2). The calibration, calculated using the Hosmer-Lemeshow chi-square test, was shown to be adequate ($\chi^2 = 12,96$; $p = 0,11$).

Variables that were associated with the PRISM score were MODS on admission, mechanical ventilation, vasoactive medication, hospital-acquired infection and duration of hospital stay (Table 4).

DISCUSSION

Given the improvement in pediatric care in the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit, it is imperative that there be strict quality control to identify groups at greatest risk of death and to ensure the adequacy of treatment and the planning and rational use of resources. Differences in mortality rates within the PICU can be explained by the severity of illness

Table 2 – PRISM comparison between patients who died and survivors

Patient	PRISM Median (P25-P75)	p
General	8 (4 – 14)	
Deaths	15 (8 – 21)	0,0001 *
Survivors	7 (3 – 12)	

* p between patients who died and survivors; Mann-Whitney test

Table 3 - Risk factors for death.

Variable	Category	Deaths		
		n (%)	OR (CI 95%)	p
Gender	F	23 (14,2)		0,718 *
	M	31 (15,6)		
Age	< 1 year	13 (12,5)		0,390 *
	> 1 year	41 (16,0)		
Readmission	Y	4 (26,6)		0,198 *
	N	50 (14,5)		
MODS on admission	Y	35 (33,6)		< 0,0001 *
	N	19 (7,45)		
Type of admission	Clinical	47 (16,7)		0,082 *
	Surgical	7 (8,8)		
Underlying disease	Y	50 (16,1)		0,147 *
	N	4 (8,1)		
Use of MV	Y	54 (24,0)		< 0,0001 *
	N	0 (0,0)		
Use of vasoactive drugs	Y	47 (36,7)		< 0,0001 *
	N	7 (3,0)		
Number of vasoactive drugs used	0	7 (3,0)		< 0,0001 **
	1	7 (11,6)		
	2	14 (45,1)		
	≥ 3	26 (70,2)		
	add 1 drug	4,38 (3,16-6,09)	< 0,0001 ***	
Nosocomial infection	Y	30 (33,3)		< 0,0001 *
	N	24 (8,9)		
Use of PNT	Y	15 (46,8)		< 0,0001*
	N	39 (11,9)		
Duration of PICU stay	until 3 days	10 (8,1)		< 0,0001 **
	3 - 7 days	7 (7,0)		
	> 7 days	37 (27,0)		
	add 1 day	1,02 (1,00-1,03)	0,015 ***	

F = female; M = male; N = no; Y = yes; MV = mechanical ventilation; PNT = parenteral nutrition; PICU = pediatric intensive care unit; MODS = multiple organ dysfunction syndrome
*chi-square test
**chi-square trend test
***Wald test

of patients treated in each service.²⁴ The use of prognostic indicators is an essential quality criterion in the care of critically ill patients.

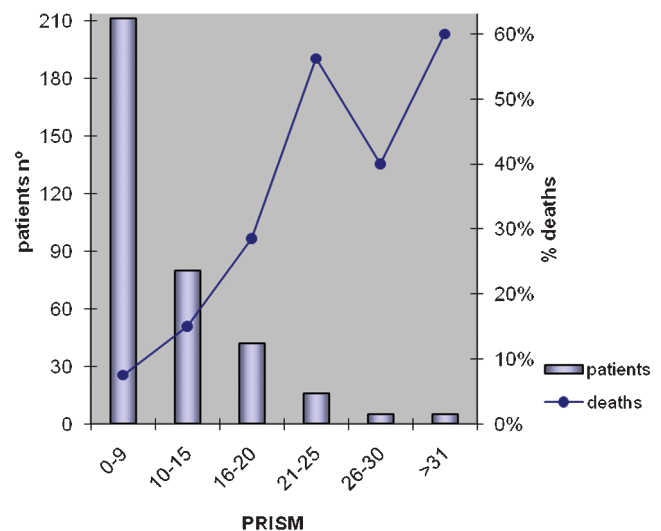


Figure 1 – Relationship between PRISM and the number of deaths.

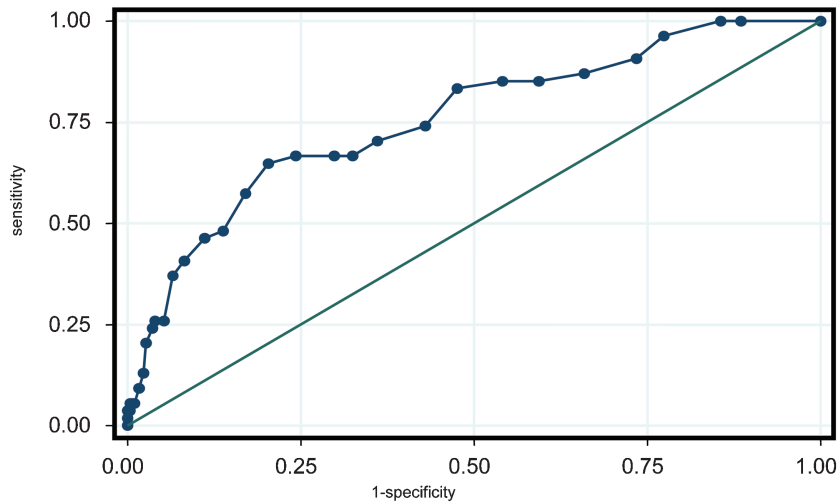


Figure 2 – PRISM ROC Curve = 0,76 (IC 95% 0,69-0,83).

The comparison between PRISM and PIM scores have already been made in studies of secondary care level PICU.^{7,15,19,20} However, traditionally the PRISM score is the most used in PICU and, therefore, we chose to use it.

This study presents the characteristics of a population hospitalized in a predominantly clinical tertiary Intensive Care Unit with mostly symptomatic patients. Parametric analysis showed no relationship of patient type and underlying disease with risk of death, similar to the findings of Tan et al (1998).²⁵ The severity of disease in patients with an average mortality rate of 15% can be determined by the high prevalence of use of mechanical ventilation and vasoactive drugs.

Aragão et al. (2001) observed that male patients had a higher risk of death, although this trend was not observed in the current study.²⁶ Other reports,²⁷ including the same author,²⁶ showed that patients between 12 and 24 months of age had a higher risk of death compared to patients older than seven years. The median age of patients in our dataset was 31 months and we did not find age to be an important risk factor when comparing different age groups, including patients older than seven years as was done in the study by Tan et al. (1998).²⁵

Typpo et al. (2009) demonstrated that the presence of MODS on the first day of hospitalization was related to higher mortality and prolonged length of stay in the

intensive care unit.²⁸ In this study, a parametric analysis, MODS was also identified as a significant risk factor for death. Univariate linear regression analysis showed that MODS was associated with PRISM scores, as was also found in other studies.^{10,27} Bellad et al. (2009) showed that, among the variables that affect prognosis, the number of dysfunctional organs was moderately correlated with the PRISM score ($r^2 = 0,586$, $p < 0,001$).¹⁰

The use of mechanical ventilation and vasoactive drugs were risk factors for death, corroborating the findings of other authors who showed a higher mortality rate in patients undergoing these procedures.^{25,26,29-32} Regarding the use of vasoactive drugs, this study demonstrated that adding a drug with cardiac and/or vascular effects increased the risk of death by approximately four-fold (Wald test; table 2). Other factors that were significantly associated with mortality were the presence of nosocomial infection, use of PNT and duration of hospitalization. Williams et al. (2010) showed that in the adult Intensive Care Unit, the duration of hospitalization is not an independent risk factor for mortality;³³ however, in our study, each additional day of hospitalization increased the risk of death by approximately 2% (Wald test; table 2).

By validating the PRISM score, Pollack et al. (1988) identified the physiological variables that contribute directly to the risk of death without adjustment for diagnosis.² If the patient sample in which an index is applied is different from the original sample, the fit of the model may not be appropriate, resulting in an unreliable estimation of mortality risk. It is therefore important to validate models before applying them in a given population.

The median age of patients in this study (31 months) was similar to that of the population used in the validation of PRISM by Pollack et al. (1988), which was 33 months.²

Although some authors have shown that the PRISM score overestimated mortality¹³⁻¹⁶ and that it is not appropriate in specific pediatric populations, such as post-trauma patients,³⁴ patients with acute renal failure³⁵ and related to Plasmodium falciparum malaria,³⁶ in this study PRISM showed satisfactory discriminatory performance in differentiating survivors from non-survivors, supporting the conclusion that higher PRISM scores are correlated with increased risk of death, similar other studies.^{7,10-12,27}

Table 4 – Univariate linear regression of the association between risk factors and the PRISM.

Variables	r ²	β [CI 95%]
Gender	0,0002	-0,03 [-1,82 - 5,93]
Age	0,0037	0,03 [-0,02 - 0,10]
Readmission	0,0030	2,05 [-0,25 - 0,19]
MODS on admission	0,1773	0,99 [0,77 - 1,21]
Type of admission	0,0029	-0,13 [-0,40 - 0,13]
Underlying disease	0,0070	0,26 [-0,06 - 0,58]
MV	0,0556	0,52 [0,29 - 0,74]
Vasoactive drug	0,1180	0,76 [0,55 - 0,98]
Nosocomial infection	0,0651	0,63 [0,38 - 0,88]
PNT	0,0054	0,27 [-0,11 - 0,66]
Duration of ICU stay	0,0234	0,01 [0,003 - 0,019]

r² – Pearson correlation coefficient

Martha et al. (2005) evaluated the PRISM scores of 421 patients and showed good discriminatory performance with proper calibration.⁷ Brakel et al. (2000) and Leuteurtre et al. (2001) showed that the PRISM score provides good discriminatory power for patients with meningococcal disease and in children with meningococcal septic shock.^{11,12}

In addition to MODS, other variables that were associated with PRISM included: mechanical ventilation, vasoactive medication, hospital-acquired infection and length of stay in intensive care. Some authors have shown that, although the PRISM score is not an independent factor for nosocomial infection,^{37,38} patients with higher values on admission are more likely to acquire infections during their hospitalization.^{37,39,40} Carroll et al. (1993 and 2003) showed that the PRISM score in the first 24 hours after liver transplantation is a prognostic indicator for the length of stay in intensive care.^{41,42}

CONCLUSION

The PRISM score showed adequate discriminatory capacity and calibration and thus constitutes a useful tool for the assessment of prognosis for pediatric patients admitted to a tertiary Pediatric Intensive Care Unit. In this study the variables that were identified as risk factors for death were admission with MODS, VM, use of vasoactive drugs, hospital-acquired infection, PNT and duration of hospital stay.

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