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Pediatric assistance in the emergency department of a semi-urban health centre

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Objective: Study of pediatric patients (under 14) who come to the emergency department of a Urban-Rural Health Center, which has the reference hospital more than 15 km long, with a target population of over 50,000 inhabitants (of which, 8000, are pediatric patients) and without pediatricians on weekends.

Material and Methods: The sample was all pediatric population attended during the month of November 2015 applicant urgent attention; was studied by day of week, time of entry, exit, age, sex and average processing time. It was applied to the data, the Student t test, chi-square and one-way ANOVA.

Results: Males: 209 females and 204, no significant difference being sex ratios. The average patient / day was 18.8552, with a standard deviation (SD) = 5.7047 and confidence interval (CI) = ± 0.5291 . The average age was 6.2476, with a(SD)=3.8166 and A (IC)= ± 0.350 , not being significant age difference by sex (male X 6.6889 and female X = 6.2000). Studied the fate of the patient there was no relation between this and patients /day, day of de week and sex. It was found relation between age and fate, being the oldest of those sent to hospital. No relation between sex and day of the week was found.

If was found relation between Saturday and the time slot from 18.00 h to 20:59h, and Monday and time slot from 8: 00h to 10: 59h; these being the most frequented. The busiest days are Saturday and Sunday. The average processing time was 33.56 minutes with a (SD) = 0.0182, and a (CI)= ± 0.016

Conclusions: The fact that pediatrics consultations are not available on weekends increases the demand for care this days. The average processing time is higher than when the patients are treated at no urgent pediatrics consultations.