

Pediatric Palliative Care Programs in Children's Hospitals: A Cross-Sectional National Survey

AUTHORS: Chris Feudtner, MD, PhD, MPH,^a James Womer, BA,^{a,b} Rachel Augustin, MPH,^c Stacy Remke, MSW,^d Joanne Wolfe, MD, MPH,^e Sarah Friebert, MD,^f and David Weissman, MD^c

^a*Pediatric Advanced Care Team, The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia*, ^b*Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*; ^c*Center to Advance Palliative Care, New York, New York*; ^d*University of Minnesota School of Social Work, Minneapolis, Minnesota*; ^e*Division of Pediatric Palliative Care, Dana Farber Cancer Institute, and Department of Medicine Boston Children's Hospital, Massachusetts*; and ^f*Haslinger Family Pediatric Palliative Care Division, Akron Children's Hospital, Akron, Ohio*

KEY WORDS

pediatric, palliative care, hospice care, hospital care, survey

ABBREVIATIONS

FTE—full-time equivalent

PPC—pediatric palliative care

Dr Feudtner collaborated in the conceptualization, design, and implementation of the survey study, supervised and assisted with the analysis, and drafted the initial manuscript; Mr Womer conducted the initial analysis and reviewed and revised the manuscript; Ms Augustin collaborated in the conceptualization, design, and implementation of the survey study, conducted the initial analysis, and reviewed and revised the manuscript; Ms Remke and Drs Wolfe, Friebert, and Weissman collaborated in the conceptualization, design, and implementation of the survey study and reviewed and revised the manuscript; and all authors approved the final manuscript as submitted.

www.pediatrics.org/cgi/doi/10.1542/peds.2013-1286

doi:10.1542/peds.2013-1286

Accepted for publication Sep 5, 2013

Address correspondence to Chris Feudtner, MD, PhD, MPH, CHOP North, Room 1523, The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, 34th and Civic Center Blvd, Philadelphia, PA 10194. E-mail: feudtner@email.chop.edu

PEDIATRICS (ISSN Numbers: Print, 0031-4005; Online, 1098-4275).

Copyright © 2013 by the American Academy of Pediatrics

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE: The authors have indicated they have no financial relationships relevant to this article to disclose.

FUNDING: Supported by a grant from the Cameron and Hayden Lord Foundation (New York, NY).

POTENTIAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST: The authors have indicated they have no potential conflicts of interest to disclose. The funding organization had no role in the study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.



WHAT'S KNOWN ON THIS SUBJECT: Over the past 10 years, children's hospitals increasingly have established pediatric palliative care programs, but little is known about the prevalence of these programs or their geographic distribution, range of services offered, staff composition, or funding.



WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS: Among the 162 hospitals that responded to this survey (71.7% response rate), 69% have a pediatric palliative care program, with substantial variation across programs in terms of how they are staffed and funded and what services they provide.

abstract

FREE

BACKGROUND: Pediatric palliative care (PPC) programs facilitate the provision of comprehensive care to seriously ill children. Over the past 10 years many such programs have been initiated by children's hospitals, but little is known about their number, staff composition, services offered, sources of support, or national distribution.

METHODS: In the summer of 2012, we surveyed 226 hospitals as identified by the National Association of Children's Hospitals and Related Institutions. The survey instrument gathered data about whether their institution had a PPC program, and for hospitals with programs, it asked for a wide range of information including staffing, patient age range, services provided, and financial support.

RESULTS: Of the 162 hospitals that provided data (71.7% response rate), 69% reported having a PPC program. The rate of new program creation peaked in 2008, with 12 new programs created that year, and 10 new programs in 2011. Most programs offer only inpatient services, and most only during the work week. The number of consults per year varied substantially across programs, and was positively associated with hospital bed size and number of funded staff members. PPC programs report a high level of dependence on hospital funding.

CONCLUSIONS: PPC programs are becoming common in children's hospitals throughout the United States yet with marked variation in how these programs are staffed, the level of funding for staff effort to provide PPC, and the number of consultations performed annually. Guidelines for PPC team composition, funding, and consultation standards may be warranted to ensure the highest quality of PPC. *Pediatrics* 2013;132:1063–1070

Except for a few pioneering efforts, the establishment of pediatric palliative care (PPC) programs in children's hospitals began in the late 1990s and early 2000s.^{1–8} During this period, an emerging professional consensus and mounting empirical evidence underscored important differences in how adults and children experience life-threatening illness and end-of-life care.^{9–17} In 2003, the Institute of Medicine released a report recommending PPC specialty training, development of collaborative guidelines and protocols specific for PPC, and priorities for PPC research to improve the quality of care for dying children and their families.¹⁸ Significant changes in the PPC landscape followed, including recognition by the American Board of Medical Specialties in 2006¹⁹ and the formation of dedicated fellowship training programs.²⁰ Today, PPC is a rapidly growing medical subspecialty designed to meet the needs of seriously ill children and their families,^{21–23} and has become an integral part of how hospitals throughout the United States are evaluated.^{24,25}

Despite the increasing prominence of PPC programs in US hospitals, however, information on the number and scope of these programs is sparse, with the most recent study of program prevalence now 7 years old, and this limited to Children's Oncology Group institutions.^{26–29} In contrast, the proliferation of adult palliative care programs has been tracked more closely, demonstrating that over the past decade the number of adult programs has more than doubled (although availability varies from state to state).^{30–32} More detailed characterizations of adult palliative care have also been published. For example, a survey of executive leaders of 101 adult cancer centers throughout the United States found that among the 51 National Cancer Institute cancer centers, 92% reported having inpatient palliative

care consultation teams, 59% had outpatient palliative care clinics, and 26% had dedicated acute care beds for palliative care, whereas among the 50 non-National Cancer Institute cancer centers, these percentages were lower, with 56% reporting inpatient consultation teams, 22% reporting outpatient clinics, and 20% reporting dedicated palliative care beds.³³

The characteristics of PPC programs, including their staff composition, range of services offered, financial support, and frequency of consultations, have not been studied on a national scale. Such information is crucial to enable program and resource planning and to assess outcomes in a standardized fashion. In an effort to establish this useful baseline, we surveyed all children's hospitals and related institutions in the United States to determine the number and characteristics of US hospital-based PPC programs.

METHODS

In the summer of 2012, the Center to Advance Palliative Care's Pediatric Advisory Board surveyed 226 children's hospitals and related institutions in the United States, culled from a mailing list provided by the Children's Hospital Association (formerly known as the National Association of Children's Hospitals and Related Institutions). E-mail inquiries were sent to each organization to identify the appropriate person to respond to the survey; an e-mail solicitation for participation was also distributed via a PPC electronic mailing list, with care taken so that each organization received only 1 survey questionnaire. Before general release of the survey, the questionnaire was designed and pilot tested by an expert panel of PPC professionals and program directors. The questionnaire collected information about whether the hospital had a PPC program, characteristics of the hospital, and characteristics

of the PPC program in terms of origins, staffing, scope and nature of practice and services, and relationship to hospice service providers. Once the survey sample frame and questionnaire were ready, the Internet-based survey was administered via SurveyMonkey (SurveyMonkey Inc, Palo Alto, CA). In April 2012 an invitation was sent to an individual respondent at each hospital, with 3 subsequent general e-mail reminders encouraging nonresponders to complete the questionnaire and a few individualized e-mails sent to potential respondents who had expressed an interest in responding but had not yet done so. The survey study closed in August 2012. We collected the name of the hospital of the respondent to ensure that no hospital was reported in our data more than once.

The majority of the analysis consisted of the calculation of counts and proportions. The association between level of hospital support and year of program establishment was tested using linear regression. A negative binomial regression model (suitable for count data) tested the association of the number of new inpatient consultations per year and clinician full-time equivalents (FTEs, defined for this analysis as physicians, registered nurses, and advanced practice nurses), new inpatient consults and hospital bed size, and new inpatient consults and clinician FTEs, adjusting for hospital bed size and year of program establishment. Survey data were analyzed by using Stata 12.1 (StataCorp, College Station, TX).

The conduct of this survey regarding the organizational structure and practice of hospital-based PPC programs does not constitute human subjects research.

RESULTS

Of the 226 children's hospitals surveyed, 162 (71.7%) responded, distributed across the continental United States and Alaska (Fig 1). Among the 162

respondents, 112 (69.1%) indicated that their institution has a PPC program. If the austerely conservative assumption is made that all non-respondents do not have a PPC program, then in the entire sample of surveyed children's hospitals, 49.6% (112/226) reported having a PPC program.

Among respondents, the oldest PPC program was established in 1984; the peak year of program establishment was 2008, and the rate of program establishment has subsequently decreased (Fig 2). Hospitals with PPC programs included university (76.8%) and community (27.7%) settings, ranging from small (28.5%, <101 beds) to large hospitals (26.9%, >250 beds); 58% were free-standing hospitals, and 36.6% were hospitals with pediatric beds in a mixed pediatric and adult hospital (Table 1).

There was variation in the types of services provided by the PPC programs (Table 2). Most (88.4%) offered a consultation service, and the majority of these (86.9%) provided consultations throughout the hospital. More than 90% of programs covered the pediatric age span from neonates to adolescents; 53.5% provided prenatal consultations, and 74.1% provided consultations for adult patients being cared for in their hospitals. Only 11.6% of programs reported having dedicated PPC beds or a palliative care suite. Whereas almost all of the PPC programs that offer consultations enable physicians to initiate the consult (97.0%), between a third and half of the programs enable nurses, social workers, chaplains, and parents to initiate a consultation. Consultation service availability was variable (Table 3). Among the 112 hospitals that reported having a program, on-site daytime coverage was provided by 87 (77.7%) during weekdays and by 5 (4.5%) during weekend days; telephone coverage with ability to return to the hospital



FIGURE 1
National distribution of PPC programs that responded to the survey.

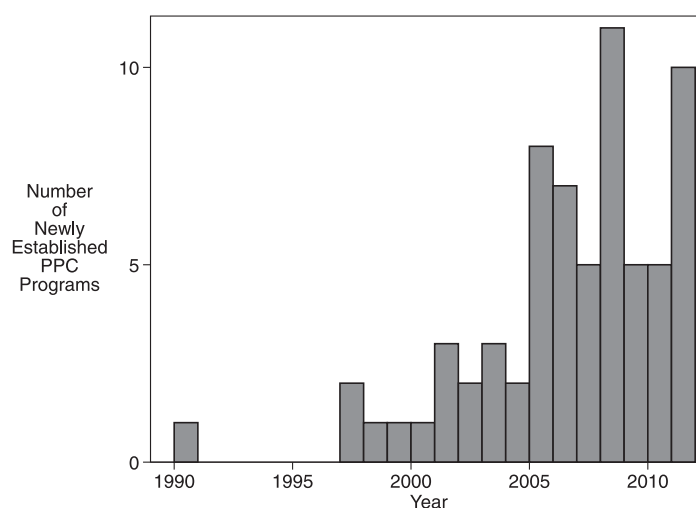


FIGURE 2
Establishment of new hospital-based PPC programs over time.

as needed was reported by 6 (5.4%) for weekdays and 52 (46.4%) for weekend days; one-third of programs are not available either in person or by telephone for night or weekend day coverage.

PPC programs with a consultation service reported a mean of 88 new inpatient consultations per year, with a broad interquartile range (27–127). The ratio of number of new consultations to number of hospital beds

TABLE 1 Characteristics of Responding Hospitals

Institutional Characteristics	Total <i>n</i> (%) of 112
Hospital type	
University teaching hospital	86 (76.8)
Community hospital	31 (27.7)
Number of beds	
0–50	9 (8.0)
50–100	23 (20.5)
101–200	30 (26.8)
201–250	12 (10.7)
251–300	13 (11.6)
300+	16 (14.3)
Hospital category	
Freestanding pediatric hospital	65 (58.0)
Pediatric beds within a mixed hospital	41 (36.6)
Other	2 (1.8)

was a mean of 0.54 (SD 0.43), median 0.44 (range 0–2.0). Programs with higher numbers of clinician FTEs had significantly more inpatient consultations per year ($P < .01$; Fig 3 left panel), as did PPC programs in larger hospitals ($P < .01$; Fig 3 right panel). In a multivariable regression model, PPC programs with more clinician FTEs had significantly more inpatient consults per year ($P = .04$; incident rate ratio for each additional clinician FTE of 1.20; 95% confidence interval, 1.01–1.42) after adjustment for hospital size ($P < .01$; incident rate ratio for each additional 50 beds of 1.14; 95% confidence interval, 1.04–1.25) and year of establishment ($P = .49$).

All programs had a relationship with hospice programs; 80.2% work with 1 or more independent hospice organizations and 19.8% of programs work in settings in which the hospital operates its own hospice program. Outpatient services include phone support (60.7%) and seeing patients in various outpatient clinic settings (59.8%). Only 18.8% of programs have a PPC outpatient clinic, 29.5% make home visits, and 10.7% provide home-based palliative care services. Bereavement services are commonly provided, including memorial services (77.7%) and routine

TABLE 2 Characteristics of Services Provided by Responding Hospitals

Service Characteristics	<i>n</i>	%
Has a PPC service		
Yes	112	69.1
No	50	30.9
Consultation service		
Yes	99	88.4
No	8	7.1
Missing	5	4.5
Consultation scope		
Entire hospital	86	76.8
Only from certain units	13	11.6
Missing	13	11.6
Age-specific palliative care service		
Prenatal	60	53.5
Neonates	101	90.2
Infants	106	94.6
Children	105	93.8
Adolescents	106	94.6
Adults	83	74.1
Dedicated palliative care beds or suite	13	11.6
Who can initiate consultation		
Physicians	96	85.7
Nurses	49	43.8
Social workers	48	42.9
Chaplains	42	37.5
Patients or families	50	44.6
Hospice		
Relationship with 1 or more hospices	81	80.2
Hospital or health system has own hospice	13	12.9
Palliative care and hospice function together	7	6.9
Outpatient services		
Home visits	33	29.5
Outpatient clinic	21	18.8
Patients seen in 1 or more clinics	67	59.8
Outpatient phone support	68	60.7
Home-based palliative care	12	10.7
No outpatient services	24	21.4
Bereavement services		
Memorial services	87	77.7
Routine follow-up	84	75.0
Support groups	47	42.0
Individual counseling	35	31.3
No bereavement service	4	3.6
Other	18	16.1
Has sought or is seeking Joint Commission certification	35	31.3

after-death follow-up such as telephone calls and sympathy letters (75.0%).

PPC programs reported an average of 2.33 FTE personnel devoted to the program, of which 0.85 FTE were licensed independent practitioners (physicians and nurse practitioners). The average FTE for physicians, advanced nurse

practitioners, registered nurses, and social workers was >1 day per week (0.2 FTE) (Table 4). The range of total staff across the programs was very broad; for physicians, 0 to 3.8 FTE, and for nurses, 0 to 6.6 FTE (Table 4). Social workers were members of 66.1% of programs, but with an average FTE of only 0.29 across all programs, ranging from 0 to 3.0 (Table 4). Figure 4 provides a distribution of both total physician FTEs and the number of physicians who provided PPC services, demonstrating great variation across programs in both of these measures, with 51.5% (35 of 68) of programs reporting having only 1 physician.

Among the PPC programs that responded to this survey, 42 provided data about their sources of funding; on average in these programs, 55.8% of operating funds came from the hospitals, 28.2% from philanthropy, 10.3% from billing, and 5.8% from other sources. The level of hospital support was not related to either the size of the hospital ($P = .55$), the year of program establishment ($P = .66$), or the annual number of new consultations performed by the program ($P = .22$). A third of programs reported either having or being interested in seeking Joint Commission palliative care advanced certification.²⁵

DISCUSSION

In this survey of children's hospitals and related institutions across the United States, the results show that almost 50% of all pediatric hospitals reported having a palliative care program; that the majority of programs were established within the past decade; that the staff composition of these teams and the services they provide are highly variable; that the programs receive substantial support from their hospitals; and that programs with more clinical staff perform more inpatient consultations.

TABLE 3 Availability of Consultation Services

Consultation Availability	Times			
	Weekdays N (%)	Weeknights N (%)	Weekend Days N (%)	Weekend Nights N (%)
On site	87 (77.7)	3 (2.7)	5 (4.5)	1 (0.9)
Telephone; can return to hospital	6 (5.4)	54 (48.2)	52 (46.4)	54 (48.2)
Telephone only	0 (0)	18 (16.1)	17 (15.2)	19 (17.0)
Not available	19 (17.0)	37 (33.0)	38 (33.9)	38 (33.9)

Percentages calculated as a proportion of the 112 hospitals that indicated that they had PPC programs; programs that left these questions blank were presumed not to provide the indicated coverage.

Our findings are in alignment with the scant published data on PPC services in the United States, specifically the 2005 study focused on Children's Oncology Group member hospitals, which had a response rate of 81% of the 232 hospitals surveyed. Among those respondents, 58% reported having a palliative care team available for pediatric patients (but with no data about the nature of these teams).²⁷

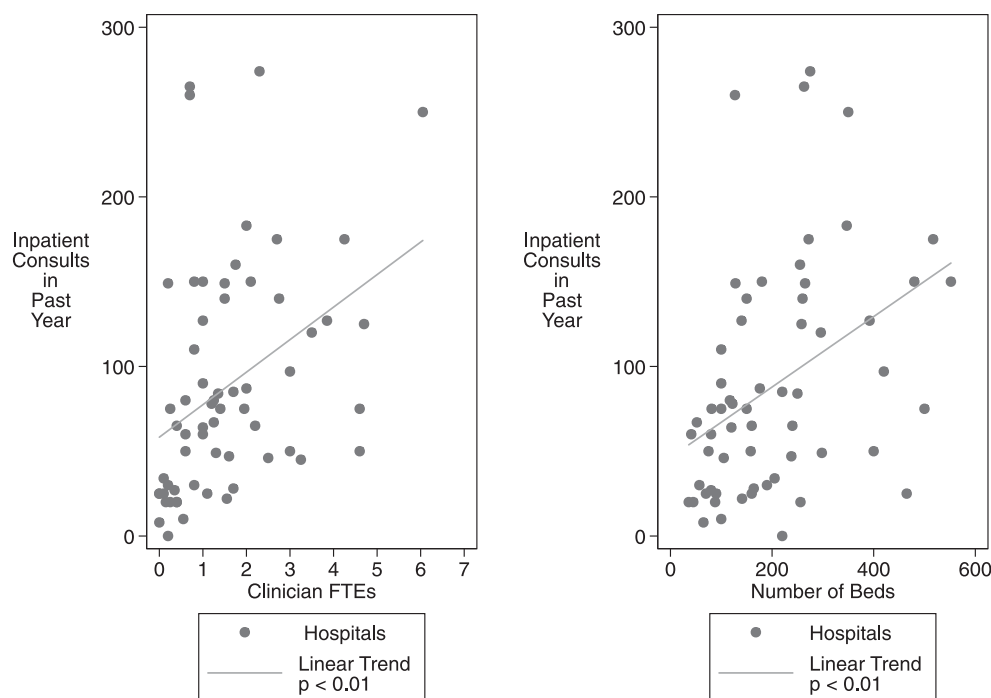
Six key elements of our study findings warrant discussion. First, the number of hospitals with PPC teams is increasing, with broad national representation,

suggesting that PPC is becoming a new standard of practice among children's hospitals. The rapid growth in the past 10 years is consistent with the recognition that PPC is an essential element in the care of children with serious illness and their family members.

Second, PPC teams provide a diverse array of services, including inpatient, outpatient, and bereavement care, to the entire spectrum of pediatric patients including adults, as has been observed previously.³⁴ As noted in a large national cohort study of the

6 largest PPC teams in the United States, patients seen by palliative care teams are in keeping with the trend seen generally across hospitalized pediatric patients.³⁵ They are likely to be increasingly complex,³⁶ use many health care resources,³⁷ and be prone to repeated hospitalizations.³⁸ Some PPC programs, however, do not offer direct patient care consultative services and instead are limited to educational services only (as we know from speaking with representatives of such programs). Defining the core complement of services required of a PPC team is an essential task for the field.

Third, most programs are highly dependent on institutional financial support, because palliative care work, with pediatric or adult patients, does not generate sufficient clinical revenue to be self-supporting.³⁹ Research is needed to better understand both the financial and nonfinancial benefits of palliative care services to patients and

**FIGURE 3**

Number of new inpatient consults per year by palliative care team clinician FTEs and number of hospital beds.

hospitals⁴⁴) argues for planning and resources that enable sufficient staffing and expertise within PPC programs to ensure high-quality care for these adult patients and effective transition from pediatric to adult-oriented health care systems when appropriate.

This study has 2 principal limitations. First, although the response rate was high, the findings cannot be extrapolated to nonresponding hospitals or to hospitals that were not part of the sample of children's hospitals identified as such by the Children's Hospital Association. Second, although the study endeavored to identify appropriately knowledgeable respondents for each hospital, the reports provided by the individual responders probably have some degree of error due to incomplete knowledge or faulty internal data collection.

Based on our experience with this survey, along with our knowledge of the field, we encourage future surveys of PPC programs to characterize the clinical conditions that patients have, as distinct from the clinical services that request the PPC consultation or service; describe what PPC programs do on a daily basis, in terms of the types of clinical and nonclinical services provided to patients and families and in terms of quality improvement or research endeavors, and the degree to which PPC teams operate in an interdisciplinary manner; collect accurate, detailed data on clinical billing practices and all the funding sources that support these programs; and seek to achieve a 100% response rate. Furthermore, if data were collected from PPC programs over time, essentially conducting a cohort study of PPC programs, we could identify factors

associated with programmatic success or struggle.

PPC programs are becoming standard in children's hospitals throughout the United States. Now that a critical mass of programs exists, it is important to define program standards regarding staffing, data collection, and scope of services so that the designation of "pediatric palliative care program" has uniform meaning across care sites. From this place of common understanding can come future crucial investigations into outcomes that will define PPC as a standard of care for children with life-threatening conditions and their families.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank the respondents to this survey and the Cameron and Hayden Lord Foundation and the Center to Advance Palliative Care.

REFERENCES

- Kang TI, Feudtner C. Advances in pediatric palliative medicine in the United States. *Prog Palliat Care*. 2012;20(6):331–336
- Martinson IM, Moldow DG, Armstrong GD, Henry WF, Nesbit ME, Kersey JH. Home care for children dying of cancer. *Res Nurs Health*. 1986;9(1):11–16
- Ward-Smith P, Linn JB, Korphage RM, Christenson K, Hutto CJ, Hubble CL. Development of a pediatric palliative care team. *J Pediatr Health Care*. 2007;21(4):245–249
- Schmidt K. Pediatric palliative care: starting a hospital-based program. *Pediatr Nurs*. 2011;37(5):268–274
- Pelant D, McCaffrey T, Beckel J. Development and implementation of a pediatric palliative care program. *J Pediatr Nurs*. 2012;27(4):394–401
- Kost-Byerly S, Chalkiadis G. Developing a pediatric pain service. *Paediatr Anaesth*. 2012;22(10):1016–1024
- Hubble RA, Ward-Smith P, Christenson K, Hutto CJ, Korphage RM, Hubble CL. Implementation of a palliative care team in a pediatric hospital. *J Pediatr Health Care*. 2009;23(2):126–131
- Duncan J, Spengler E, Wolfe J. Providing pediatric palliative care: PACT in action. *MCN Am J Matern Child Nurs*. 2007;32(5):279–287
- American Academy of Pediatrics; Committee on Bioethics and Committee on Hospital Care. Palliative care for children. *Pediatrics*. 2000;106(2 pt 1):351–357
- Wolfe J, Grier HE, Klar N, et al. Symptoms and suffering at the end of life in children with cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2000;342(5):326–333
- Wolfe J, Klar N, Grier HE, et al. Understanding of prognosis among parents of children who died of cancer: impact on treatment goals and integration of palliative care. *JAMA*. 2000;284(19):2469–2475
- Feudtner C, Christakis DA, Connell FA. Pediatric deaths attributable to complex chronic conditions: a population-based study of Washington State, 1980–1997. *Pediatrics*. 2000;106(1 pt 2):205–209
- Pierucci RL, Kirby RS, Leuthner SR. End-of-life care for neonates and infants: the experience and effects of a palliative care consultation service. *Pediatrics*. 2001;108(3):653–660
- Feudtner C, Hays RM, Haynes G, Geyer JR, Neff JM, Koepsell TD. Deaths attributed to pediatric complex chronic conditions: national trends and implications for supportive care services. *Pediatrics*. 2001;107(6). Available at: www.pediatrics.org/cgi/content/full/107/6/e99
- Leuthner SR, Pierucci R. Experience with neonatal palliative care consultation at the Medical College of Wisconsin—Children's Hospital of Wisconsin. *J Palliat Med*. 2001;4(1):39–47
- Goldman A. Recent advances in palliative care. Importance of palliative care for children is being increasingly recognised. *BMJ*. 2001;322(7280):234
- Feudtner C, Silveira MJ, Christakis DA. Where do children with complex chronic conditions die? Patterns in Washington State, 1980–1998. *Pediatrics*. 2002;109(4):656–660
- Field MJ, Behrman RE, Institute of Medicine (U.S.). Committee on Palliative and End-of-Life Care for Children and Their Families. When Children Die: Improving Palliative and End-of-Life Care for Children and Their Families. Washington, DC: National Academy Press; 2003

19. American Board of Medical Specialties. ABMS establishes new subspecialty certificate in hospice and palliative medicine. 2008. Available at: www.abms.org/News_and_Events/downloads/NewSubcertPalliativeMed.pdf. Accessed April 1, 2013
20. American Academy of Hospice and Palliative Medicine. Fellowship program directory. Available at: www.aahpm.org/fellowship/default/fellowshipdirectory.html. Accessed April 1, 2013
21. Carter BS, Levetown M, Friebert SE. *Palliative Care for Infants, Children, and Adolescents: A Practical Handbook*. 2nd ed. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press; 2011
22. Wolfe J, Hinds PS, Sourkes BM. *Textbook of Interdisciplinary Pediatric Palliative Care*. Philadelphia, PA: Elsevier/Saunders; 2011
23. Goldman A, Hain R, Liben S. *Oxford Textbook of Palliative Care for Children*. 2nd ed. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press; 2012
24. US News and World Report. America's best hospitals: 2008 hospital guide. 2008. Available at: www.usnews.com/usnews/nycu/health/hosptl/tophosp.htm. Accessed April 28, 2009
25. The Joint Commission. Advanced certification for palliative care programs. Available at: www.jointcommission.org/certification/palliative_care.aspx. Accessed April 1, 2013
26. Ho C, Straatman L. A review of pediatric palliative care service utilization in children with a progressive neuromuscular disease who died on a palliative care program. *J Child Neurol*. 2013;28(1):40–44
27. Johnston DL, Nagel K, Friedman DL, Meza JL, Hurwitz CA, Friebert S. Availability and use of palliative care and end-of-life services for pediatric oncology patients. *J Clin Oncol*. 2008;26(28):4646–4650
28. Delgado E, Barfield RC, Baker JN, et al. Availability of palliative care services for children with cancer in economically diverse regions of the world. *Eur J Cancer*. 2010;46(12):2260–2266
29. Edlynn ES, Derrington S, Morgan H, Murray J, Ornelas B, Cucchiario G. Developing a pediatric palliative care service in a large urban hospital: challenges, lessons, and successes. *J Palliat Med*. 2013;16(4):342–348
30. Augustin R. Analysis of U.S. hospital palliative care programs: 2011 snapshot. 2012. Available at: www.capc.org/capc-growth-analysis-snapshot-2011.pdf. Accessed March 7, 2013
31. Goldsmith B, Dietrich J, Du Q, Morrison RS. Variability in access to hospital palliative care in the United States. *J Palliat Med*. 2008;11(8):1094–1102
32. Morrison RS, Augustin R, Souvanna P, Meier DE. America's care of serious illness: a state-by-state report card on access to palliative care in our nation's hospitals. *J Palliat Med*. 2011;14(10):1094–1096
33. Hui D, Elsayem A, De la Cruz M, et al. Availability and integration of palliative care at US cancer centers. *JAMA*. 2010;303(11):1054–1061
34. Feudtner C, Kang TI, Hexem KR, et al. Pediatric palliative care patients: a prospective multicenter cohort study. *Pediatrics*. 2011;127(6):1094–1101
35. Simon TD, Berry J, Feudtner C, et al. Children with complex chronic conditions in inpatient hospital settings in the United States. *Pediatrics*. 2010;126(4):647–655
36. Cohen E, Kuo DZ, Agrawal R, et al. Children with medical complexity: an emerging population for clinical and research initiatives. *Pediatrics*. 2011;127(3):529–538
37. Cohen E, Berry JG, Camacho X, Anderson G, Wodchis W, Guttmann A. Patterns and costs of health care use of children with medical complexity. *Pediatrics*. 2012;130(6). Available at: www.pediatrics.org/cgi/content/full/130/6/e1463
38. Berry JG, Hall DE, Kuo DZ, et al. Hospital utilization and characteristics of patients experiencing recurrent readmissions within children's hospitals. *JAMA*. 2011;305(7):682–690
39. Center to Advance Palliative Care. Financing the palliative care program. Available at: www.capc.org/building-a-hospital-based-palliative-care-program/financing/. Accessed April 1, 2013
40. Weissman DE, Meier DE. Operational features for hospital palliative care programs: consensus recommendations. *J Palliat Med*. 2008;11(9):1189–1194
41. National Hospice and Palliative Care Organization. *Standards for Practice of Pediatric Palliative Care and Hospice*. Alexandria, VA: NHPCO; 2009
42. Dev R, Del Fabbro E, Miles M, Vala A, Hui D, Bruera E. Growth of an academic palliative medicine program: patient encounters and clinical burden. *J Pain Symptom Manage*. 2013;45(2):261–271
43. Quill TE, Abernethy AP. Generalist plus specialist palliative care: creating a more sustainable model. *N Engl J Med*. 2013;368(13):1173–1175
44. Goodman DM, Hall M, Levin A, et al. Adults with chronic health conditions originating in childhood: inpatient experience in children's hospitals. *Pediatrics*. 2011;128(1):5–13

Pediatric Palliative Care Programs in Children's Hospitals: A Cross-Sectional National Survey

Chris Feudtner, James Womer, Rachel Augustin, Stacy Remke, Joanne Wolfe, Sarah Friebert and David Weissman

Pediatrics 2013;132;1063

DOI: 10.1542/peds.2013-1286 originally published online November 4, 2013;

Updated Information & Services	including high resolution figures, can be found at: http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/132/6/1063
References	This article cites 33 articles, 12 of which you can access for free at: http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/132/6/1063.full#ref-list-1
Subspecialty Collections	This article, along with others on similar topics, appears in the following collection(s): Hospice/Palliative Medicine http://classic.pediatrics.aappublications.org/cgi/collection/hospice:palliative_medicine_sub Hospital Medicine http://classic.pediatrics.aappublications.org/cgi/collection/hospital_medicine_sub Patient Education/Patient Safety/Public Education http://classic.pediatrics.aappublications.org/cgi/collection/patient_education:patient_safety:public_education_sub
Permissions & Licensing	Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at: https://shop.aap.org/licensing-permissions/
Reprints	Information about ordering reprints can be found online: http://classic.pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/reprints

Pediatrics is the official journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics. A monthly publication, it has been published continuously since . Pediatrics is owned, published, and trademarked by the American Academy of Pediatrics, 141 Northwest Point Boulevard, Elk Grove Village, Illinois, 60007. Copyright © 2013 by the American Academy of Pediatrics. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: .

American Academy of Pediatrics

DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™



PEDIATRICS®

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

Pediatric Palliative Care Programs in Children's Hospitals: A Cross-Sectional National Survey

Chris Feudtner, James Womer, Rachel Augustin, Stacy Remke, Joanne Wolfe, Sarah Friebert and David Weissman

Pediatrics 2013;132;1063

DOI: 10.1542/peds.2013-1286 originally published online November 4, 2013;

The online version of this article, along with updated information and services, is located on the World Wide Web at:

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/132/6/1063>

Pediatrics is the official journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics. A monthly publication, it has been published continuously since . Pediatrics is owned, published, and trademarked by the American Academy of Pediatrics, 141 Northwest Point Boulevard, Elk Grove Village, Illinois, 60007. Copyright © 2013 by the American Academy of Pediatrics. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: .

American Academy of Pediatrics

DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

