

Appendix 1 (as supplied by the authors): Priority quality of care indicators (QCI) identified by Schull *et al*

Duration of Stay
<p>QCI 1. Average delay between ED arrival and physical departure from the ED</p> <p>QCI 2. Average delay between ED arrival and physical departure from the ED according to the triage scale</p> <p>QCI 2.1 Triage level P1</p> <p>QCI 2.2 Triage level P2</p> <p>QCI 2.3 Triage level P3</p> <p>QCI 2.4 Triage level P4</p> <p>QCI 2.5 Triage level P5</p>
Patient Safety
<p>QCI 3. Percentage of pediatric patients released from the ED who returned unexpectedly and were admitted within 48-72 hours of initial release</p> <p>QCI 3.1 Number of pediatric patients released from the ED who returned unexpectedly and were admitted within 48-72 hours of initial release</p> <p>QCI 3.2 Number of pediatric patients released from the ED who returned unexpectedly within 48-72 hours of initial release</p> <p>QCI 4. Percentage of adult patients released from the ED who returned unexpectedly and were admitted within 48-72 hours of initial release</p> <p>QCI 4.1 Number of adult patients released from the ED who returned unexpectedly and were admitted within 48-72 hours of initial release</p> <p>QCI 4.2 Number of adult patients released from the ED who returned unexpectedly within 48-72 hours of initial release</p> <p>QCI 5. Percentage of headache patients released from the ED and admitted to the hospital for subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) in the subsequent 14 days</p>
Pain management
<p>QCI 6. Delay before receiving first dose of analgesic for all pain conditions requiring analgesic</p>
Pediatrics
<p>QCI 7. Percentage of pediatric patients (0-28 days old) with fever who received a complete sepsis workup</p>

<p>QCI 8. Percentage of pediatric patients (0-28 days) who received broad-spectrum intravenous antibiotics</p> <p>QCI 9. Percentage of pediatric patients (3 months to 3 years) with croup who were treated with steroids</p>
Cardiology
<p>QCI 10. Percentage of eligible patients with acute myocardial infarction who received thrombolytic therapy or interventional angioplasty</p>
Respiratory Care
<p>QCI 11. Percentage of asthma patients (by age group) who received corticosteroids at the ED and at release (if released)</p> <p>QCI 11.1 Number of asthma patients (by age group) who received corticosteroids at the ED and at release (if released)</p> <p>QCI 11.2 Number of asthma patients (0-3 years) who received corticosteroids at the ED and at release (if released)</p> <p>QCI 11.3 Number of asthma patients (4-10 years) who received corticosteroids at the ED and at release (if released)</p> <p>QCI 11.4 Number of asthma patients (11-17 years) who received corticosteroids at the ED and at release (if released)</p> <p>QCI 11.5 Number of asthma patients (18-39 years) who received corticosteroids at the ED and at release (if released)</p> <p>QCI 11.6 Number of asthma patients (40-59 years) who received corticosteroids at the ED and at release (if released)</p> <p>QCI 11.7 Number of asthma patients (60-79 years) who received corticosteroids at the ED and at release (if released)</p> <p>QCI 11.8 Number of asthma patients (80 plus) who received corticosteroids at the ED and at release (if released)</p>
Stroke
<p>12. Percentage of acute CVA eligible patients who received thrombolytic therapy</p>
Sepsis/infection
<p>13. Delay of antibiotic administration for patients with bacterial meningitis</p> <p>14. Percentage of patients with severe sepsis or septic shock who received broad-spectrum antibiotics within 4 hours of arrival at the ED</p>