Data Supplement S1. Electronic survey.

Pediatric Critical Event Debriefing in Emergency Medicine Training – An Opportunity for Educational Improvement

Dear colleague,

A critical event in a child – be it severe injury or illness, cardiopulmonary arrest, death, medical error, or other event that is stressful for emergency department providers – can take a significant toll on ED staff of all levels of training and in clinical or nonclinical roles alike.

Some institutions have initiated formal or informal debriefing sessions to process emotional and cognitive difficulties after a traumatic event. A debriefing is a group meeting following a critical incident where attendees can discuss their experiences on both cognitive and emotional levels. The aim of these meetings may be to provide emotional support one another, to revisit clinical decision making, or to reduce distress and enhance coping following an incident.

We at the Department of Emergency Medicine at Brown University are asking you to complete the following survey. The purpose of this research study is to learn about the current practices of debriefing in training programs following critical events in children. Please answer the questions to the best of your ability based on the current practices of your hospital and training program.

When answering the questions, consider a critical event to be defined as an event in the ED that could be identified by an individual as traumatic, causing emotional responses so strong that usual coping mechanisms are ineffective.

This survey should take approximately ten minutes and is voluntary and risk-free; your responses will be confidential. You may stop at any time and may choose not to answer any of the questions. Completion of the survey indicates informed consent. We ask that only one response be provided from each program.

We appreciate your time and assistance. Mariann Nocera, MD mariann.nocera@gmail.com (203) 233-4930

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If you have any questions or concerns about this survey or the research study, please feel free to contact the investigators using the contact information above.

For information regarding research participants' rights, please contact the Lifespan Office of Research Administration Manager: Patricia E. Houser at (401) 4446246.

Progra	am Info	ormation
1.	What	best describes your position? (check all that apply)
		Program Director / Assistant Program Director – Emergency Medicine Residency
		Program Director / Assistant Program Director – Pediatric Emergency Medicine
		Fellowship
		Other (please specify)
2.	How r	nany trainees per year are in your programs?
		<10 trainees per year
		10-19 trainees per year
		20-30 trainees per year
		>30 trainees per year
2	****	
3.		type of trainees rotate through your Emergency Department? (check all that apply)
		Emergency Medicine residents
		Pediatric residents
		Internal medicine residents
		Family medicine residents
		Pediatric Emergency Medicine fellows
		Other (please specify)
Hosnit	tal Info	ormation
_		best describes the hospitals in when your trainees work? (check all that apply)
		Community-based General Emergency Department
		University-based General Emergency Department
		Community-based Pediatric Emergency Department
		University-based Pediatric Emergency Department
		Other (please specify)
	Ш	Other (please specify)
5.	In wha	at setting do your trainees see children? (check all that apply)
		Community-based General Emergency Department
		University-based General Emergency Department
		Community-based Pediatric Emergency Department
		University-based Pediatric Emergency Department
		Other (please specify)
6	What	loval is view mediatais tasymas contoa?
0.		level is your pediatric trauma center? Level I
		Level II
		Level III
		Level IV
		Level V
		Not a pediatric trauma center
		I don't know

Debri	efing			
		Have you ever attended a debriefing?		
		Yes		
		No		
		I don't know		
8.	debrie	re an individual in your training program or department who is responsible for fings?		
		Yes		
		I don't know		
9.	Do you hold debriefings after critical events involving children in your emergency department?			
		Never		
		Rarely		
		Sometimes		
		Almost always		
		Always		
		wered "Never", skip to Question 19		
		wered "Rarely", "Sometimes", "Almost always", or "Always" to Question 9: Who is responsible for initiating debriefings after a critical event? (check all that		
		apply) Emergency medicine physician		
		□ Emergency medicine physician□ Resident / Fellow		
		□ Nurse		
		□ Social worker		
		□ I don't know		
		□ Other (please specify)		
	11	. What is the format of these debriefings? (check all that apply)		
		☐ Formal discussion in monthly scheduled meetings (e.g. trauma counsel)		
		☐ Meeting scheduled in response to a critical event		
		☐ Informally in response to a critical event		
		□ Other (please specify)		
	12	. When do debriefings occur?		
		☐ Immediately following the event		
		□ Within the same shift as a critical event		
		□ 1-3 days following a critical event		
		□ 4 days − 2 weeks following a critical event		
		 □ At previously scheduled departmental / council meetings □ Other (please specify) 		

13. Who leads the debriefings?		
	Physician team leader	
	Nurse	
	Any team member	
	Social worker or counselor	
	Other (please specify)	
14. Who a	attends the debriefings? (check all that apply)	
	Attending Physicians	
	Resident / Fellow Physicians	
	Social Work	
	Nurses	
	Other clinical staff	
	Other non-clinical staff	
	Other clinical or non-clinical staff, please specify	
15. Where	e do the debriefings occur?	
	In the emergency department	
	Other (please specify)	
	The state of the s	
16. How 1	ong have you been debriefing in your institution?	
	<1 month	
	1-5 months	
	6-12 months	
	>12 months	
	I don't know	
17. What	are the critical events for which debriefings are held? (check all that apply)	
	Death of a patient	
	Multi-trauma	
	SIDS	
	Injury resulting in significant morbidity	
	Child abuse	
	Clinical error	
	I don't know	
	Other (please specify)	
18. What	is the goal of the debriefing? (choose all that apply)	
	Discussion of medical management	
	Identify systems or process issues that contributed to the event	
	Provide emotional support	
	Reduce distress	
	Other (please specify)	

Skip to Question 20

19. Have you considered debriefing after critical events? □ Yes			
	No		
_	think debriefing after a critical event is useful?		
	Always		
	Usually Sometimes		
	Rarely		
	Never		
	I don't know		
	Other (please specify)		
21. In the i	deal setting, are there critical events for which you feel debriefings should be		
	check all that apply)		
	Death of a patient		
	Trauma		
	SIDS Injury resulting in significant morbidity		
	Child abuse		
	Clinical error or other safety event		
	Other (please specify)		
22. In the i	deal setting, what should be the goal of debriefing? (check all that apply)		
	Discussion of medical management		
	Identify systems or process issues that contributed to the event		
	Provide emotional support		
	Reduce distress		
	Other (please specify)		
23. In the i	deal setting, what do you feel would be the best format for debriefings?		
	Formal discussion in monthly scheduled meetings (e.g. trauma counsel, morbidity		
	and mortality conference)		
	Formally-guided meeting scheduled in response to a critical event Informally in response to a critical event		
	Other (please specify)		
	coner (preuse speerry)		
24. In the i	deal setting, when do you feel is the best timing for a debriefing to occur?		
	Immediately following the event		
	Within the same shift as a critical event		
	1-3 days following a critical event 4 days – 2 weeks following a critical event		
	At previously scheduled departmental / council meetings		
	Other (please specify)		

25.	In the ideal setting, who should be able to initiate a debriefing? (check all that apply) □ Physician team leader
	□ Other physician member
	□ Nurse
	□ Any team member
26.	In the ideal setting, who should attend the debriefing? (check all that apply)
	□ Attending physicians
	□ Resident / Fellow Physicians
	□ Social Work
	□ Nurses
	□ Other clinical staff
	□ Other non-clinical staff
	□ Other (please specify)
27.	In the ideal setting, where should the debriefings occur?
	□ In the emergency department
	□ Other (please specify)
	In the ideal setting, what barriers to holding debriefings do you think might prevent the from occurring? (check all that apply)
	□ Timing of debriefing sessions
	□ Achieving buy-in from leaders
	□ Achieving buy-in from participants
	□ Scheduling
	☐ Finding an appropriate space
	□ Discomfort with process of debriefing
	□ Other (please specify)
	Do you think team members involved in a critical event should be provided ongoing support after an initial debriefing?
	□ Yes
	□ No
	□ I don't know
	□ Other (please specify)
30.	For how long should team members be provided support after a critical event?
	□ <1 week
	□ 1 week to 3 weeks
	□ 1 to 3 months
	□ >3 months
	□ I don't know
	□ Other (please specify)
	What is the approximate number of visits in the Emergency Department in which residents / fellows primarily rotate per year?

	<25,000 visits / year
	25,000 – 49,999 visits / year
	50,000 – 74,999 visits / year
	75,000 – 99,999 visits / year
	>100,000 visits / year
	I don't know
	Other (please specify)
32. What i	is the approximate number of pediatrics visits in the Emergency Department in
which	residents / fellows primarily rotate per year?
	<1,800 visits / year
	1,800 – 4,999 visits / year
	5,000 – 9,999 visits / year
	10,000 – 24,999 visits / year
	25,000 – 49,999 visits / year
	50,000 – 74,999 visits / year
	75,000 – 99,999 visits / year
	>100,000 visits / year
	I don't know
	Other (please specify)
33. In wha	at region is your hospital located?
	Northeast (ME, VT, NH, MA, CT, RI, NY, PA, NJ)
	South Atlantic (WV, VA, MD, DE, DC, NC, SC, GA, FL)
	North Central (ND, SD, NE, KS, MN, IA, MO, WI, IL, MI, IN, OH)
	South Central (TX, OR, AR, LA, MS, AL, TN, KY)
	Mountain (MT, ID, WY, NV, UT, CO, NM, AZ)
	West (WA, OR, CA, AK, HI)
	Canada
	Outside of North America
34. Are the	ere ideas that you have for ways to promote greater use of debriefing sessions in

- your hospital? (open-ended question)
- 35. Are there concerns you have about barriers to holding debriefing sessions in your hospital? (open-ended question)