**African Critical Illness Outcomes Study (ACIOS) – Hospital CRF**

**Section 1: Hospital characteristics**

1. Language preference: ⬜ English ⬜ French ⬜ Arabic ⬜ Portuguese ⬜ Other …………………………
2. Hospital name: ………………………………………………………
3. Country: ………………………………………………………
4. Level of hospital:

⬜ First-level (e.g. district) ⬜ Second-level (e.g. Regional) ⬜ Third-level (e.g. University/Central/National)

1. Type of hospital: ⬜ Government ⬜ Private ⬜ Charitable
2. Total number of hospital beds: Total
3. Number of beds in High Care Units: Total
4. Number of beds in ICUs: Total
5. Population served (catchment) of the hospital:

**Section 2: Available Resources**

Are the following available in your hospital?

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|  | **EQUIPMENT** | Always | Sometimes | Never | Don’t know |
| 1 | Clock with second hand | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 2 | Pulse oximeter & probe | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 3 | Blood pressure measuring equipment (eg. sphygmomanometer with a stethoscope) | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 4 | Blood pressure cuffs of different paediatric and adult sizes | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 5 | Light source (lamp or flashlight) | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 6 | Thermometer | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 7 | Suction machine (electric or manual) | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 8 | Oxygen supply 24h/day (cylinder, concentrator (with electricity supply) or piped oxygen) | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 9 | Flow meter (if using cylinder or piped oxygen) | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 10 | Leak-free connectors from oxygen source to tubing | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 11 | Bag Valve Mask (resuscitator) – neonatal, paediatric and adult sizes | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 12 | Sharps disposal container | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 13 | External heat source | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |

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|  | **CONSUMABLES** | Always | Sometimes | Never | Don’t know |
| 14 | Soap or hand disinfectant | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 15 | Examination gloves | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 16 | Suction catheters of paediatric and adult sizes | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 17 | Guedel airways of paediatric and adult sizes | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 18 | Pillows | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 19 | Oxygen tubing | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 20 | Oxygen nasal prongs | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 21 | Oxygen face masks of paediatric and adult sizes | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 22 | Oxygen face masks with reservoir bags of paediatric and adult sizes | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 23 | Masks for Bag Valve Mask (resuscitator) – neonatal, paediatric and adult sizes | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 24 | Compression bandages | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 25 | Plasters or tape | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 26 | Gauze | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 27 | Intravenous cannulas of paediatric and adult sizes | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 28 | Intravenous giving sets | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 29 | Skin disinfectant for cannulation | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 30 | Syringes | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 31 | Nutrition | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 32 | Nasogastric tubes | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 33 | Lubricant for nasogastric tube insertion | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 34 | Intramuscular needles | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 35 | Intraosseous cannulas of different sizes | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 36 | Blankets | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 37 | Facemasks for Infection Prevention and Control | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 38 | Aprons or gowns | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 39 | Charts/notes for documentation | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 40 | Pens | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |

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|  | **DRUGS** | Always | Sometimes | Never | Don’t know |
| 41 | Oral rehydration solution | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 42 | Intravenous crystalloid fluids (eg. normal saline or Ringer’s Lactate) | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 43 | Intravenous dextrose fluid (eg. 5%, 10% or 50%) | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 44 | Oxytocin | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 45 | Adrenaline | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 46 | Appropriate antibiotics | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 47 | Diazepam | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 48 | Magnesium sulphate | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 49 | Paracetamol | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 50 | Local anaesthetic (eg. 2% lignocaine) (eg. for intraosseous cannulation) | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |

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|  | **HR** | Always | Sometimes | Never | Don’t know |
| 51 | Health workers (eg nurses) with the ability to identify critical illness 24h/day | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 52 | Health workers with the (eg nurses) ability to care for critically ill patients 24hrs/day | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 53 | Senior health worker (eg doctor) who can be called to assist with the care of critically ill patients 24hrs/day | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |

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|  | **TRAINING** | Always | Sometimes | Never | Don’t know |
| 54 | The health workers are trained in the identification of critical illness | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 55 | The health workers are trained in the care of critically ill patients | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **ROUTINES** | Always | Sometimes | Never | Don’t know |
| 56 | The hospital has well-defined routines for the identification of critical illness | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 57 | The hospital has well-defined routines for managing critically ill patients | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 58 | There is a routine for the provision of EECC without taking into account patients’ ability to pay | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 59 | There are routines for who and how to call to seek senior help 24hrs/day, 7 days/week | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 60 | There are routines for integrating EECC with other care including the definitive care of the underlying condition (eg. use of condition-specific guidelines) | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **GUIDELINES** | Always | Sometimes | Never | Don’t know |
| 61 | There are written guidelines for the identification of critical illness | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 62 | There are written guidelines for the essential care of critically ill patients | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |

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|  | **INFRASTRUCTURE** | Always | Sometimes | Never | Don’t know |
| 63 | Designated triage area (area for the identification of critical illness) in the Out-Patient Department or Emergency Unit (area of the hospital where patients arrive) | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 64 | Running water | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 65 | Designated space for the care of critically ill patients (eg. a bay, ward, high care unit) | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |
| 66 | Areas for separating and managing patients with a suspected or confirmed contagious disease from those without | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ | ⭘ |