

This is a repository copy of *Changing Place of Death in Children who died after discharge from Paediatric Intensive Care Units : a national, data linkage study*.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper:

<https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/116500/>

Version: Accepted Version

Article:

Fraser, Lorna Katharine orcid.org/0000-0002-1360-4191, Fleming, Sarah and Parslow, Roger (2018) Changing Place of Death in Children who died after discharge from Paediatric Intensive Care Units : a national, data linkage study. *Palliative Medicine*. pp. 337-346. ISSN 0269-2163

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0269216317709711>

Reuse

This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial (CC BY-NC) licence. This licence allows you to remix, tweak, and build upon this work non-commercially, and any new works must also acknowledge the authors and be non-commercial. You don't have to license any derivative works on the same terms. More information and the full terms of the licence here: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/>

Takedown

If you consider content in White Rose Research Online to be in breach of UK law, please notify us by emailing eprints@whiterose.ac.uk including the URL of the record and the reason for the withdrawal request.

Changing Place of Death in Children who died after discharge from Paediatric Intensive Care Units: a national, data linkage study

Lorna K Fraser, PhD, Dept of Health Sciences, University of York, UK

Sarah Fleming, PhD, Division of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, LICAMM, University of Leeds, UK

Roger Parslow, PhD, Division of Epidemiology Biostatistics, LICAMM, University of Leeds, UK

Corresponding Author:

Dr Lorna K Fraser, Department of Health Sciences, Area 2, Seebohm Rowntree Building,

University of York, Heslington, YORK YO10 5DD United Kingdom

Email: lorna.fraser@york.ac.uk; Tel: 01904 321889;

Key words

PICU

Palliative Care

Place of Death

Hospice

Child

Tables 2; Figures 2

Word count abstract 247; main body 3130

Short Running Title: Place of death after PICU discharge

Funding: This paper is independent research arising from a Postdoctoral Fellowship supported by the National Institute for Health Research. The views expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and not necessarily those of the NHS, the National Institute for Health Research or the Department of Health.

Conflicts of Interest: none declared

What is already known?

Child mortality is decreasing but more than half of all deaths in childhood are for children with a Life-limiting condition whose death may be expected.

What this paper adds?

Although the proportion of children dying in the community after discharge from PICU has increased over time, most children continue to die in hospital or PICU.

Children who died after the involvement of palliative care were 8 times more likely to die in the community rather than hospital than children who died and were not discharged to palliative care.

Implications for policy, practice or theory

Further provision of hospital based specialist paediatric palliative care teams should be a priority to enable further integration of specialist palliative care services with other specialities, particularly Paediatric Critical Care.

Abstract

Background

Although child mortality is decreasing more than half of all deaths in childhood occur in children with a Life-limiting condition whose death may be expected.

Aim

To assess trends in place of death and identify characteristics of children who died in the community after discharge from paediatric intensive care (PICU).

Design

National data linkage study

Setting/participants

All children resident in England and Wales when admitted to a PICU in the United Kingdom (1st Jan 2004 and 31st Dec 2014) were identified in the PICANet dataset. Linkage to death certificate data was available up to the end of 2014.

Place of death was categorised as hospital (hospital or PICU) or community (hospice, home or other) for multivariable logistic modelling.

Results

The cohort consisted of 110,328 individuals. 7709 deaths occurred after first discharge from PICU. Amongst children dying, the percentage in-hospital at the time of death decreased from 83.8% in 2004 to 68.1% in 2014. 852 (0.8%) of children were discharged to palliative care.

Children discharged to palliative care were eight times more likely to die in the community than children who died and had not been discharged to palliative care (OR 8.06 (95%CI 6.50-10.01)).

Conclusions

The proportion of children dying in hospital is decreasing, but a large proportion of children dying after discharge from PICU continue to die in hospital. The involvement of palliative care at the point of discharge has the potential to offer choice around place of care and death for these children and families.

Introduction

Child mortality has decreased in high income countries including the UK over the last 30 years¹ but reductions in the UK have been less marked than similar countries². Mortality rates in paediatric intensive care units (PICU) have also decreased over time³, but some children do continue to die both in PICU⁴ and after discharge. It is estimated that more than 50% of deaths in children and young people in the UK are related to life limiting conditions; therefore their deaths may be expected⁵ and since the WHO definition of children's palliative which states that 'It begins when illness is diagnosed, and continues regardless of whether or not a child receives treatment directed at the disease.'⁶ you may expect that discussions regarding choice of place of care/death may have occurred in this population.

The notion that an out of hospital death is better than an in-hospital death as a universally valued goal is becoming contentious in both children^{7,8} and adults⁹, as the evidence on patient and families preference⁷ and importance of place of death is mixed. However admissions to PICU are known to be stressful¹⁰ and it has been known for some time that parents and siblings of children who died in hospital show more psychological symptoms¹¹ and poorer adjustment¹² than if their child or sibling had died at home. In particular fathers showed higher levels of stress, depression and anxiety if their child had died in hospital compared to home¹³. It should also be noted that within the NHS in England the proportion of people dying in hospital is

currently used as a measure of quality¹⁴. However, facilitating choice of place of care can only occur where resources are made available^{15,16}.

In the US, an increasing number of children with complex chronic conditions died at home rather than in hospital when comparing 1989-1993 to 1999-2003, but still more than 80% of these deaths occurred in the hospital¹⁷.

A previous descriptive study in the UK showed a difference in place of death in those discharged from PICU to palliative care and those not discharged to palliative care; but other clinical and demographic factors were not accounted for and no assessment of trends over time could be undertaken¹⁸. A large multicentre study from the US has showed that children with complex chronic conditions had longer lengths of stay in PICU and higher mortality than other children, but mortality data after discharge from PICU was not available¹⁹.

This study aimed to assess the trends in place of death for children who died after discharge from PICU and the clinical and demographic factors which were associated with death in the community rather than hospital.

Materials and Methods

Dataset

PICANet data

All children admitted to a PICU in the United Kingdom between 1st Jan 2004 and 31st Dec 2014 were identified in the Paediatric Intensive Care Audit (PICANet) dataset²⁰. Only children who

were resident in England and Wales were included in the cohort for analyses, as only their deaths would be recorded on the Office for National Statistics (ONS) death records. Linkage to the ONS death certificate dataset was undertaken by the Health and Social Care Information Centre, using their standard algorithm which uses NHS number, date of birth, sex and postcode. These data were available with a censor date of 1 November 2015 but due to the delays that can occur in registering deaths only data up to the end of 2014 was included in these analyses.

Clinical variables

Clinical diagnoses for each admission were coded using Clinical Terms 3 (The Read Codes) which were aggregated into 12 primary diagnostic groups²¹.

The Paediatric Index of Mortality (version 2) is used within UK PICUs to assess severity of illness at the point of admission and therefore the risk of mortality in PICU. It is based on physiological measurements in the first hour of admission, specific interventions and diagnoses²² PIM2 used in this study was recalibrated coefficients calculated using admission data submitted to PICANet for the years 2011-13³. PIM2 was categorised into five categories of risk <1%, 1-<5%, 5-<15%, 15-<30%, 30%+.

The number of PICU admissions were categorised as single admission, two admissions, three admissions, four or more admissions.

PICANet defined discharge for palliative care as 'withdrawal of care at the current level if it is deemed that the admission can no longer benefit'. This variable identifies when a child was

discharged from a PICU to a palliative care area²¹. In this study, an individual patient was assigned as discharged for palliative care if they had been discharged for palliative care after any PICU admission.

Death data were obtained from the Office for National Statistics death certificate system²³. Date of death and place of death data were used in these analyses. Place of death was categorised into PICU, hospital (excluding PICU), home, hospice or other based on the recorded address of death.

Demographic variables

Age at admission to PICU was categorized as <1 year, 1–4 years, 5–10 years, 11–15 years, ≥16 years. Sex was included in the analysis only where it was non-ambiguous (male or female). An Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)²⁴ category was assigned to each individual based upon their Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) of residence. An LSOA is a census geographical area built up of Output Areas. There are 34,753 LSOAs (2011 Census) in England with a population of 1000–3000 per LSOA²⁵. These data were split into five categories for analyses with category 1 being the least deprived.

The ethnicity variable in PICANet is incomplete therefore South Asian ethnicity, the commonest ethnic minority group in England²⁶, was determined using two South Asian names analysis programs. These programs, Nam Pehchan^{27, 28} and the South Asian Names and Group Recognition Algorithm²⁹, classified individual children as South Asian (Pakistani, Indian,

Bangladeshi) or not. The results from these programs were corrected manually for known misclassification errors³⁰.

Statistical Analyses

Descriptive statistics were undertaken overall and by palliative care discharge status. Differences between groups were assessed by chi squared or t-test.

Random effects logistic regression was undertaken to account for inter PICU variation in the outcome. A binary place of death variable was the dependent variable; community (Home, Hospice, other) or hospital (PICU, Hospital). Apart from the palliative care variable, all data in the model pertained to the last PICU admission prior to death for each individual. Variables were included in the model in a forced entry method with variables retained if $p < 0.05$ or they improved the model fit assessed using the Bayesian information criterion (BIC).

All analyses were carried out using STATA version 13, and all tests of statistical significance were at $p \leq 0.05$.

Ethics approval

Collection of personally identifiable data has been approved by the Patient Information Advisory Group (now the NHS Health Research Authority Confidentiality Advisory Group) see - <http://www.hra.nhs.uk/documents/2015/12/piag-register-8.xls> - and ethics approval granted by the Trent Medical Research Ethics Committee, ref. 05/MRE04/17 +5.

Results

The cohort consisted of 110,328 individuals with 163,586 PICU admissions (figure 1). 4670 deaths occurred in PICU on first admission and were not included in the analyses. 7709 deaths occurred after discharge from PICU and form the cohort for this study (Table 1). 37.4% (n=2885) of these individuals had a single PICU admission, 30.2% (n=2327) had 2 PICU admissions, 13.8% (n=1060) had 3 PICU admissions and 18.6% (n=1437) had more than 4 PICU admissions.

The numbers of children dying each year after discharge from PICU varied between 640 -782, apart from the first year (2004) which had a lower number of deaths due to left censoring of the dataset.

852 (0.8%) of children admitted to PICU were discharged for palliative care of which 566 (7.3% of all deaths) had died at the censor point. Therefore only 7.4% of children who died had been referred for palliative care.

There were some statistically significant differences in clinical characteristics between those who died after being discharged for palliative care and those who died and who had not been discharged for palliative care (Table 1) but no significant differences in gender, age, ethnicity or deprivation scores.

A higher percentage of those in the palliative care group had a primary neurological (20.3% vs 11.8%) or respiratory (36.6% vs 26.4%) diagnoses and a lower percentage had a cardiac diagnosis (12.9% vs 24.5%) (χ^2 113.4, $p < 0.001$).

The length of stay in PICU was higher in those from the palliative care group (median length of stay 6.2 days vs 3.1 days). Those children from the palliative care group were less likely to have more than 1 PICU admission (53.5% vs 63.7%, χ^2 31.1, $p < 0.001$).

A smaller percentage of the palliative care group had a $<1\%$ chance of mortality within PICU on their last PICU admission (4.1% vs 16.0%; χ^2 76.4, $p < 0.001$).

Place of death differed significantly between the two groups with a higher percentage of those in the palliative care group dying at home (23% vs 16.0%) or hospice (38.7% vs 6.3%) and a lower percentage dying in a hospital ward (29.5% vs 41.9%) or PICU (6.9% vs 34.8%) (χ^2 797.2, $p < 0.001$).

Place of death

Overall 41.2% of the deaths occurred in hospital, 32.5% in PICU, 16.6% at home, 8.7% in hospice and 0.7% elsewhere.

Deaths in hospital decreased from 43.5% in 2004 to 38.2% in 2014. Death in PICU decreased from 40.3% to 29.9%, whilst deaths in hospice rose from 3.9% to 11.1% and deaths at home rose from 12.4% to 20.1% (figure 2) during the same time period.

Modelling

Table 2 shows the results of the random effects logistic modelling with community death (home, hospice or other) compared to hospital setting (hospital including PICU) as the outcome variable. All age groups were significantly more likely to die in the community rather

than the hospital setting compared to the under 1 year age group. Children with a neurological (OR 1.71 (95%CI 1.41-2.08)) or oncology diagnoses (OR 3.30 (95%CI 2.65-4.09)) were significantly more likely to die in the community than those with a respiratory diagnoses. Conversely children with a cardiac (OR 0.49 (95%CI 0.39-0.61)) or musculoskeletal diagnoses (OR 0.57 (95%CI 0.38-0.84)) were significantly less likely to die in the community than those with a respiratory diagnoses.

Children with a higher risk of mortality, calculated by the PIM2 score, were all significantly less likely to die in a community setting compared to those with the lower risk of mortality. Those with more than one PICU admission were also significantly less likely to die in the community than those who only had one PICU admission.

Children discharged for palliative care were eight times more likely to die in the community (OR 8.06 (95%CI 6.50-10.01)).

Children from a South Asian background were significantly less likely to die outside the hospital than non-South Asian children (OR 0.48 (95%CI 0.39-0.58)). Children living in the two most deprived categories were significantly less likely to die outside the hospital than children living in the least deprived areas (category 4 OR 0.80 (95%CI 0.65-0.99), category 5 (most deprived) OR 0.63 (95%CI 0.51-0.77)).

There was a significant trend over time of dying in the community with an increase of 6% per year (OR 1.06 (95%CI 1.04-1.08)).

Interaction terms between palliative care status, length of stay, diagnostic group and number of PICU admissions were not retained within the model as they were not significant and did not improve the model fit.

The result of the sensitivity analyses excluding the deprivation variable in the random effects logistic model shows that the interpretation of the main variables of interest remains the same (data not shown).

Discussion

The proportion of children dying in hospital and PICU has decreased over the period of this study in England and Wales but 68.1% of children who died after PICU admission still died in hospital in 2014. Discharge for palliative care had the largest effect on whether a child died in the community setting rather than hospital after a PICU admission, with children referred for palliative care having eight times the odds of dying in the community compared to children who had not been discharged for palliative care.

Children older than 1 year of age were more likely than the under 1 age group to die in the community. The prevalence of life-limiting conditions in children is by far the highest in the under 1 age group³¹ and admission rates to PICU are also higher in the under 1 age group. Overall mortality² and within PICU mortality are also significantly higher in the under 1 age group³ therefore they should be seen as a priority group for input from specialist palliative care services. Although choice of place of death should be available for neonates and infants,

given the relatively well-developed palliative care services and established guidelines in the UK it is may not be offered³².

The underlying diagnoses had an effect on whether the child died in the community or hospital setting. Different diagnostic groups may have different disease trajectories and more reliance on services currently provided by hospitals e.g. cardiac and respiratory conditions. Children with an oncology diagnoses were 3.5 times more likely than children with respiratory diagnoses to die in the community. Children's cancer services are configured differently than other children's health services in the UK and they are usually well provided with community care specialist nursing teams, which can be critical to enabling a death outside of the hospital setting. A recent paper has shown that consistently, since 1993, 40% of children who died from cancer in England died at home but that children with haematological malignancies were more likely to die in hospital³³. More specialist resources may be required to care these children at home compared to other dying children and their disease trajectories are often more unpredictable but choice should still be facilitated where possible.

Whilst it should not be assumed that all children and families, if given a choice, would choose for a child to die at home⁷, if true choice was available then we should see a higher percentage of children dying in the community than was found in this study. More than 60% of these children who died had more than one PICU admission and although not all of these deaths would have been expected, many would be, therefore opportunities for involving palliative care in the care of these children and families may have been missed. There are

some examples in England of integration of palliative care and PICU services but there are also hospitals in England where hospital based specialist paediatric palliative care services do not exist³⁴. Previous research with paediatric intensive care specialists has shown that there are mixed opinions on the role and usefulness of paediatric palliative care teams³⁵.

Inequity in the place of death has been shown in this study with children from the most deprived areas in England and Wales being less likely than those in the least deprived areas to die in a non-hospital setting. A previous study from PICANet data showed that deprivation was not significantly associated with whether or not a child was discharged for palliative care³⁶; therefore these inequities may also exist within place of death even when palliative care services are involved.

Children with a South Asian background were less likely to die outside the hospital setting than non-South Asian children. These differences in place of death by ethnic group are similar to a study from the US which showed that black and Hispanic children were 50% less likely to die at home than the white population¹⁷. Previous work using the PICANet dataset showed that they were no less likely to be referred to palliative care but they were more likely to receive this care in hospital rather than in the community³⁶. This is a complex issue, and flexibility of services to provide culturally competent care is key and some children's hospices have well established reputations at engaging the South Asian community³⁷.

It is, important to note that high quality palliative care should be available in all settings so if a child and family wish to die in hospital, or an alternative setting is not possible, that they should still be offered access to specialist paediatric palliative care services.

Strengths/limitations

These analyses were undertaken on a national, mandatory dataset with full population coverage over an eleven year period. This dataset was enhanced to provide mortality data after discharge by linkage to official death record statistics. Place of death was derived from recorded address in these data and in this study only 0.4% of cases was this unable to be assigned. Address of death is validated via postcodes³⁸. There are known delays to recording deaths of children particularly if coroners require to be notified. 199 children who died in PICU (7.9% PICU deaths) did not have a matched ONS record. The majority of these were children who had died in the years 2012-14. The analyses have been rerun only including children up to 2011 with no difference in the results.

The PICANet data is estimated as 99.9% complete and the data is validated online including validation of the NHS number which is vital for linkage with other datasets³.

The definition of discharge for palliative care used within the PICANet dataset is quite restrictive; 'withdrawal of care at the current level if it is deemed that the admission can no longer benefit'²¹. As paediatric palliative care services care for children throughout their illness, not just at the end of life, some children may have been receiving palliative care but not

recorded on the PICANet dataset. This narrow definition may also influence the decisions of PICU clinicians regarding referral to palliative care.

There were missing data on palliative care status for a small number of the children who had died (0.8%). Importantly we had no objective information available on the relationship between individual PICU units and the availability of palliative care services in their catchment areas and no information on situations in which palliative care was discussed and a referral was not made.

The ONS death certificate data covers children who died in England and Wales. Therefore if a child had moved to another country and subsequently died we would not have their information. However, we expect those to be a very small number of children.

Conclusions

Over the last eleven years, the proportion of children dying in hospital in England is decreasing, but a large proportion of children dying after discharge from PICU continue to die in hospital. A very small percentage of these children who died had been referred to specialist palliative care. Involvement of palliative care before the point of discharge has the potential to offer choice around place of care and death for these children and families. Further provision of hospital based specialist paediatric palliative care teams should be a priority to enable further integration of specialist palliative care services with other specialities, particularly Paediatric Critical Care.

Acknowledgements

The PICANet Audit is commissioned by the Healthcare Quality Improvement Partnership (HQIP) as part of the National Clinical Audit Programme (NCA). HQIP is led by a consortium of the Academy of Medical Royal Colleges, the Royal College of Nursing and National Voices. Its aim is to promote quality improvement, and in particular to increase the impact that clinical audit has on healthcare quality in England and Wales. HQIP holds the contract to manage and develop the NCA Programme, comprising more than 30 clinical audits that cover care provided to people with a wide range of medical, surgical and mental health conditions. The PICANet Audit is funded by NHS England, the Welsh Government, NHS Lothian/National Service Division NHS Scotland, the Royal Belfast Hospital for Sick Children, The National Office of Clinical Audit (NOCA), Republic of Ireland and HCA Healthcare.

Conflicts of Interest Statement

On behalf of all authors, the corresponding author states that there is no conflict of interest.

Funding

This paper is independent research arising from a Postdoctoral Fellowship supported by the National Institute for Health Research. The views expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and not necessarily those of the NHS, the National Institute for Health Research or the Department of Health.

Figure Legends

Figure 1 Study Flowchart

Figure 2 Trends in Place of Death

References

1. Hardelid P, Dattani N, Davey J, Pribramska I and Gilbert R. Overview of child deaths in the four UK countries. *Child Health Reviews - UK*. London: Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health, 2013.
2. Viner RM, Hargreaves DS, Coffey C, Patton GC and Wolfe I. Deaths in young people aged 0-24 years in the UK compared with the EU15+countries, 1970-2008: analysis of the WHO Mortality Database. *Lancet*. 2014; 384: 880-92.
3. PICANet. PICANet 2015 Annual Report. 2015.
4. Ramnarayan P, Craig F, Petros A and Pierce C. Characteristics of deaths occurring in hospitalised children: changing trends. *Journal of Medical Ethics*. 2007; 33: 255-60.
5. Sidebotham P, Fraser J, Fleming P, Ward-Platt M and Hain R. Child death in high-income countries 2 Patterns of child death in England and Wales. *Lancet*. 2014; 384: 904-14.
6. World Health Organisation. WHO Definition of Palliative Care. 1998.
7. Bluebond-Langner M, Beecham E, Candy B, Langner R and Jones L. Preferred place of death for children and young people with life-limiting and life-threatening conditions: A systematic review of the literature and recommendations for future inquiry and policy. *Palliative Medicine*. 2013; 27: 705-13.
8. Bluebond-Langner M, Beecham E, Candy B, Langner R and Jones L. PLACE OF DEATH Problems with preference and place of death for children too. *Bmj-British Medical Journal*. 2015; 351.
9. Pollock K. Is home always the best and preferred place of death? *Bmj-British Medical Journal*. 2015; 351.
10. Balluffi A, Kassam-Adams N, Kazak A, Tucker M, Dominguez T and Helfaer M. Traumatic stress in parents of children admitted to the pediatric intensive care unit. *Pediatric Critical Care Medicine*. 2004; 5: 547-53.
11. Mulhern RK, Lauer ME and Hoffmann RG. Death of a child at home or in the hospital - subsequent psychological adjustment of the family. *Pediatrics*. 1983; 71: 743-7.
12. Lauer ME, Mulhern RK, Wallskog JM and Camitta BM. A comparison study of parental adaptation following a child's death at home or in the hospital. *Pediatrics*. 1983; 71: 107-12.
13. Goodenough B, Drew D, Higgins S and Trethewie S. Bereavement outcomes for parents who lose a child to cancer: Are place of death and sex of parent associated with differences in psychological functioning? *Psycho-Oncology*. 2004; 13: 779-91.
14. NHS England. CCG Improvement and Assessment Framework 2016/17. 2016.
15. Noyes J, Edwards RT, Hastings RP, et al. Evidence-based planning and costing palliative care services for children: novel multi-method epidemiological and economic exemplar. *Bmc Palliative Care*. 2013; 12.
16. Public Health England. Cost-effective commissioning of end of life care. London 2017.
17. Feudtner C, Feinstein JA, Satchell M, Zhao H and Kang TI. Shifting place of death among children with complex chronic conditions in the United States, 1989-2003. *Jama-Journal of the American Medical Association*. 2007; 297: 2725-32.
18. Fraser LK, Miller M, Draper ES, McKinney PA, Parslow RC and Paediat Intensive Care A. Place of death and palliative care following discharge from paediatric intensive care units. *Archives of Disease in Childhood*. 2011; 96: 1195-8.
19. Edwards JD, Houtrow AJ, Vasilevskis EE, et al. Chronic conditions among children admitted to U.S. pediatric intensive care units: Their prevalence and impact on risk for mortality and prolonged length of stay. *Critical Care Medicine*. 2012; 40: 2196-203.
20. Paediatric Intensive Care Audit. PICANet. 2015.
21. PICANet. PICANet Admission Dataset Definitions Manual Version 5.0. 2014.
22. Slater A, Shann F, Pearson G and Grp PIMS. PIM2: a revised version of the Paediatric Index of Mortality. *Intensive Care Medicine*. 2003; 29: 278-85.
23. Health and Social Care Information Centre. Mortality data from the Office for National Statistics. 2016.
24. Department for communities and local government. English Indices of Deprivation. 2010.
25. Office for National Statistics. Super Output Areas. 2013.
26. Office for National Statistics. 2011 Census analysis: Ethnicity. 2012.
27. Bradford Health Authority and City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council. Nam Pehchan computer program for the identification of names of south Asian ethnic origin. City of Bradford 2002.
28. Cummins C, Winter H, Cheng KK, Maric R, Silcocks P and Varghese C. An assessment of the Nam Pehchan computer program for the identification of names of south Asian ethnic origin. *Journal of Public Health Medicine*. 1999; 21: 401-6.

29. Nanchahal K, Mangtani P, Alston M and Silva ID. Development and validation of a computerized South Asian Names and Group Recognition Algorithm (SANGRA) for use in British health-related studies. *Journal of Public Health Medicine*. 2001; 23: 278-85.
30. Parslow RC, Tasker RC, Draper ES, et al. Epidemiology of critically ill children in England and Wales: incidence, mortality, deprivation and ethnicity. *Archives of Disease in Childhood*. 2009; 94: 210-5.
31. Fraser LK, Miller M, Hain R, et al. Rising National Prevalence of Life-Limiting Conditions in Children in England. *Pediatrics*. 2012; 129: E923-E9.
32. Craig F and Mancini A. Can we truly offer a choice of place of death in neonatal palliative care? *Seminars in Fetal & Neonatal Medicine*. 2013; 18: 93-8.
33. Gao W, Verne J, Peacock J, et al. Place of death in children and young people with cancer and implications for end of life care: a population-based study in England, 1993–2014. *BMC Cancer*. 2016; 16: 727.
34. NHS England. 2013/14 NHS standard contract for paediatric medicine: Palliative care. 2013.
35. Jones PM and Carter BS. Pediatric Palliative Care: Feedback From the Pediatric Intensivist Community. *American Journal of Hospice & Palliative Medicine*. 2010; 27: 450-5.
36. Fraser LK, Fleming T, Miller M, et al. Palliative care discharge from paediatric intensive care units in Great Britain. *Palliative Medicine*. 2010; 24: 608-15.
37. Taylor LK, Miller M, Joffe T, et al. Palliative care in Yorkshire, UK 1987-2008: survival and mortality in a hospice. *Archives of Disease in Childhood*. 2010; 95: 89-93.
38. Office for National Statistics. Mortality Statistics; Quality and Methodology Information. 2016.

Table 1 Descriptive statistics of children resident in England and Wales who died after PICU discharge (2004-2014)

Variables	Total deaths excluding first PICU [#]		Palliative		Never	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
	7709		566		7080	
Gender						
Male	4,225	54.8	311	54.9	3,877	54.8
Female	3,480	45.1	253	44.7	3,201	45.2
Missing	4	<0.1	2	0.4	2	<0.1
Age Category						
<1 year	3,320	43.1	237	41.9	3,061	43.2
1-4 years	1,868	24.2	137	23.7	1,711	24.2
5-10 years	1,063	13.8	80	14.1	979	13.8
11-15 years	1,087	14.1	88	15.5	985	13.9
16+	371	4.8	24	4.2	344	4.9
Diagnostic Group [#]						
Neurological	957	12.4	115	20.3	833	11.8
Cardiac	1,821	23.6	73	12.9	1,735	24.5
Respiratory	2,092	27.1	207	36.6	1,869	26.4
Oncology	794	10.3	52	9.2	728	10.3
Infection	452	5.9	37	6.5	412	5.8
Musculoskeletal	200	2.6	9	1.6	191	2.7
Gastrointestinal	473	6.1	18	3.2	452	6.4
Other	366	4.7	14	2.5	351	5.0
Blood and lymph	86	1.1	<5	<0.9	81	1.1
Trauma	40	0.5	<5	<0.9	39	0.6
Endocrine/metabolic	322	4.2	32	5.7	290	4.1
Multisystem	16	0.2	<5	<0.9	13	0.2
Body wall and cavities	90	1.2	<5	<0.9	86	1.2
Risk of Mortality (PIM2) [#]						
<1%	1,233	16.0	23	4.1	1,191	16.8
1-<5%	3,415	44.3	254	44.9	3,130	44.2
5-<15%	1,996	25.9	195	34.5	1,792	25.3
15-<30%	618	8.0	61	10.8	556	7.9
30%+	447	5.8	33	5.8	411	5.8
South Asian						
No	6,427	83.4	475	83.9	5,894	83.2
Yes	1,282	16.6	91	16.1	1,186	16.8
Length of Stay (days)						
mean	8.7		12.1		8.5	
SD	19.2		40.9		16.4	
median	3.4		6.2		3.1	
IQR	1.0-9.4		2.1-13.9		1.0-9.1	
missing	2		0		2	
Year of death						
2004	437	5.7	39	6.9	394	5.6
2005	639	8.3	61	10.8	577	8.1
2006	696	9.0	39	6.9	655	9.3
2007	742	9.6	46	8.1	692	9.8
2008	729	9.5	21	3.7	702	9.9
2009	761	9.9	57	10.1	699	9.9
2010	782	10.1	56	9.9	718	10.1
2011	718	9.3	47	8.3	656	9.3
2012	775	10.1	66	11.7	698	9.9
2013	728	9.4	66	11.7	659	9.3
2014	702	9.1	68	12.0	630	8.9

Place of death [#]						
Hospital	3,173	41.2	167	29.5	2,963	41.9
Hospice	673	8.7	219	38.7	446	6.3
Home	1,276	16.6	130	23.0	1,134	16.0
Other	55	0.7	5	0.9	50	0.7
PICU	2,504	32.5	39	6.9	2,465	34.8
not known	28	0.4	6	1.1	22	0.3
No. PICU Admissions [#]						
one admission	2,885	37.4	263	46.5	2,569	36.3
2 admissions	2,327	30.2	123	21.7	2,197	31.0
3 admissions	1,060	13.8	69	12.2	990	14.0
4+ admissions	1,437	18.6	111	19.6	1,324	18.7
Deprivation (IMD2010) score						
Category 1 (least deprived)	927	12.0	66	11.7	861	12.2
Category 2	955	12.4	72	12.7	883	12.5
Category 3	1253	16.3	100	17.7	1153	16.3
Category 4	1696	22.0	118	20.8	1578	22.3
Category 5 (most deprived)	2499	32.4	185	32.3	2314	32.7
missing	379	4.9	25	4.4	291	4.1

[#]Palliative care status was missing for 63 individuals who had died therefore palliative and never columns do not total 7709.

[#] chi2 results p<0.001 between palliative and non-palliative groups

IMD2010: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010

PICU: Paediatric Intensive Care Unit

PIM2: Paediatric Index of Mortality (version 2)

Table 2 Random effects Logistic regression with Community Death as dependent variable of children resident in England and Wales who died after PICU discharge (2004-2014)

[n=7303, Wald Chi2 1227, p<0.001, rho 0.022 sigma_u 0.27]

Variables	Odds Ratio	P value	95% Conf.Interval	
Age category				
<1 year	REF			
1-4 years	1.83	<0.001	1.54	2.17
5-10 years	2.46	<0.001	2.02	2.99
11-15 years	2.47	<0.001	2.04	2.96
16+	1.77	<0.001	1.34	2.34
Sex				
Male	REF			
Female	0.90	0.09	0.79	1.02
Diagnostic Group				
Respiratory	REF			
Neurological	1.71	<0.001	1.41	2.08
Cardiac	0.49	<0.001	0.39	0.61
Oncology	3.30	<0.001	2.65	4.09
Infection	0.98	0.90	0.74	1.31
Musculoskeletal	0.57	0.01	0.38	0.84
Gastrointestinal	0.77	0.07	0.58	1.02
Other	1.30	0.09	0.98	1.73
Blood and lymph	1.06	0.95	0.60	1.88
Trauma	0.46	0.09	0.19	1.13
Endocrine/metabolic	1.28	0.12	0.94	1.75
Multisystem	3.48	0.05	1.02	11.9
Body wall and cavities	0.66	0.25	0.33	1.34
Risk of Mortality (PIM2)				
<1%	REF			
1-<5%	0.69	<0.001	0.58	0.82
5-<15%	0.44	<0.001	0.36	0.54
15-<30%	0.40	<0.001	0.30	0.54
30%+	0.24	<0.001	0.16	0.35
Ever Discharged to Palliative Care				
No	REF			
Yes	8.06	<0.001	6.50	10.01
Length of PICU stay (days)	0.99	0.03	0.99	1.00
Number PICU admissions				
1 admission	REF			
2 admissions	0.41	<0.001	0.35	0.48
3 admissions	0.41	<0.001	0.34	0.51
4+ admissions	0.34	<0.001	0.28	0.41
South Asian Ethnicity				
No	REF			
Yes	0.48	<0.001	0.39	0.58
Deprivation Category (IMD2010)	0.99	<0.001	0.99	0.99
Category 1 (least deprived)	REF			
Category 2	0.87	0.22	0.69	1.09
Category 3	0.81	0.06	0.65	1.01
Category 4	0.80	0.04	0.65	0.99
Category 5 (most deprived)	0.63	<0.001	0.51	0.77
Year of death	1.06	<0.001	1.04	1.08

IMD2010: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010

PICU: Paediatric Intensive Care Unit

PIM2: Paediatric Index of Mortality (version 2)

Figure 1 Study Flowchart

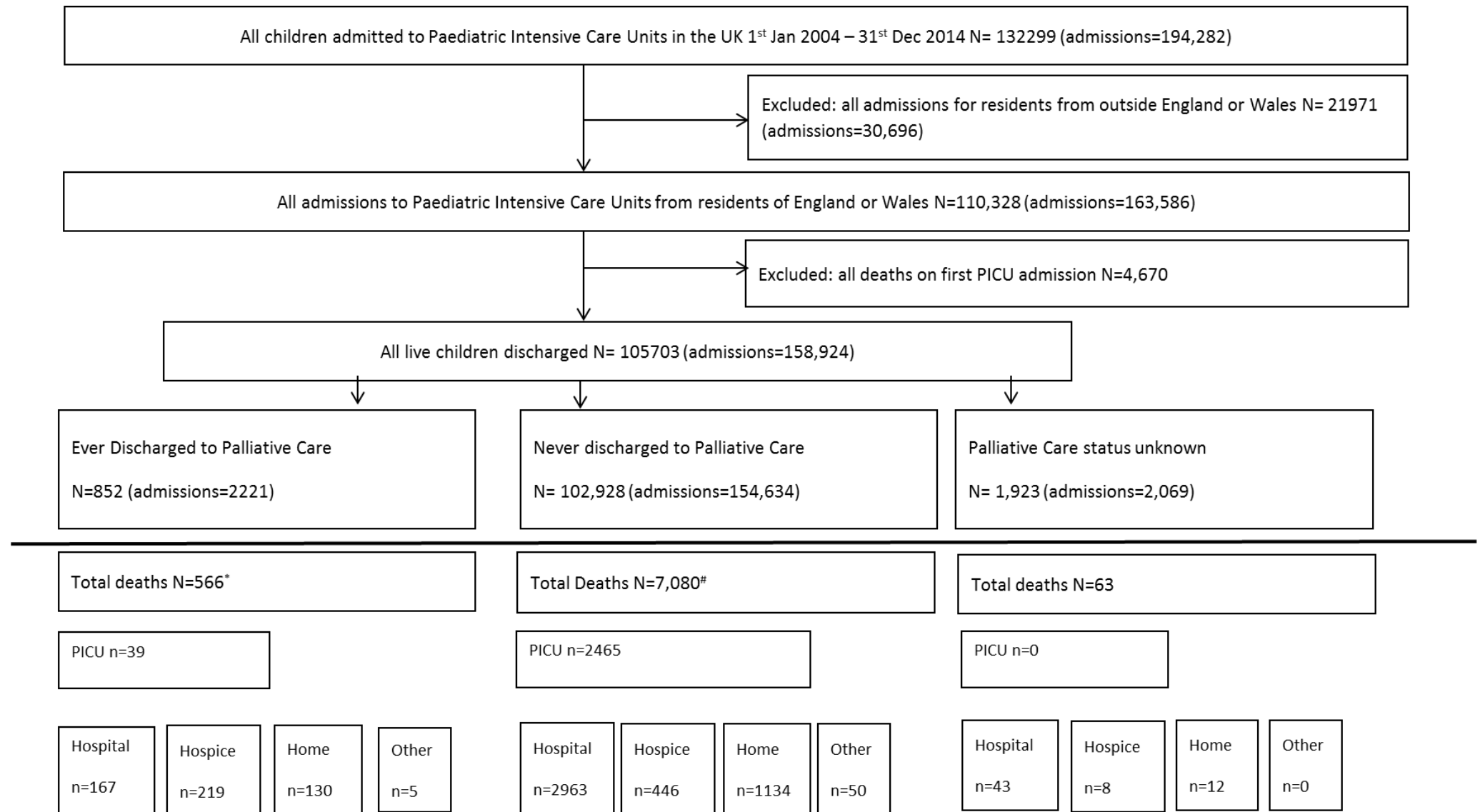


Figure 2 Trends in Place of Death

