New and Revised Standards for
Pediatric Population Improvement Initiative
Hospital Accreditation Program

**MM.02.01.01**

1. The hospital selects and procures medications.

### Elements of Performance for MM.02.01.01

2. Members of the medical staff, licensed independent practitioners, pharmacists, and staff involved in ordering, dispensing, administering, and/or monitoring the effects of medications develop written criteria for determining which medications are available for dispensing or administering to patients.

3. The hospital develops and approves criteria for selecting medications, which, at a minimum, include the following:
   - Indications for use
   - Effectiveness
   - Drug interactions
   - Potential for errors and abuse
   - Adverse drug events
   - Sentinel event advisories
   - Other risks
   - Costs

4. Before using a medication new to the hospital, the hospital determines a method to monitor the response of the patient.

5. The hospital maintains a formulary, including medication strength and dosage.
   - Note 1: Sample medications are not required to be on the formulary.
   - Note 2: In some settings, the term "list of medications available for use" is used instead of “formulary.” The terms are synonymous.
5. The hospital makes its formulary readily available to those involved in medication management.

6. The hospital standardizes and limits the number of drug concentrations available to meet patient care needs.

7. The hospital has a process to select, approve, and procure medications that are not on its formulary.

8. The hospital implements the process to select, approve, and procure medications that are not on its formulary.

9. Medications designated as available for dispensing or administration are reviewed at least annually based on emerging safety and efficacy information.

10. The hospital has a process to communicate medication shortages and outages to licensed independent practitioners and staff who participate in medication management.

11. The hospital implements its process to communicate medication shortages and outages to licensed independent practitioners and staff who participate in medication management.

12. The hospital develops and approves written medication substitution protocols to be used in the event of a medication shortage or outage.

13. The hospital implements its approved medication substitution protocols.

14. The hospital has a process to communicate to licensed independent practitioners and staff who participate in medication management about the medication substitution protocols for shortages or outages.

15. The hospital implements its process to communicate to licensed independent practitioners and staff who participate in medication management about the medication substitution protocols for shortages and outages.

**PC.01.02.07**

The hospital assesses and manages the patient's pain.

**Elements of Performance for PC.01.02.07**

1. The hospital conducts a comprehensive pain assessment that is consistent with its scope of care, treatment, and services and the patient's condition. (See also PC.01.02.01, EP 2; RI.01.01.01, EP 8)

2. The hospital uses methods to assess pain that are consistent with the patient's age, condition, and ability to understand.

Note: For hospitals that provide care, treatment, and services to the pediatric population: The hospital involves the family, when appropriate, in identifying signs of pain.

3. The hospital reassesses and responds to the patient's pain, based on its reassessment criteria.

4. The hospital either treats the patient's pain or refers the patient for treatment.

5. For hospitals that provide care treatment, and services to the pediatric population: In order to reduce stress and pain related to procedures, the hospital intervenes before the procedure using pharmacologic and non-pharmacologic (comfort) measures.
PC.01.02.08

The hospital assesses and manages the patient's risks for falls.

Elements of Performance for PC.01.02.08

1. The hospital assesses the patient's risk for falls based on the patient population and setting.

   Note: For hospitals that provide care, treatment, and services to the pediatric population: Risk factors for falls are associated with the developmental age of the patient or the patient's ability to move about, with or without the use of assistive devices; the hospital determines which pediatric patients are at a higher risk for non-developmental falls and then completes an assessment for these patients.

2. The hospital implements interventions to reduce falls based on the patient's assessed risk.

   Note: For hospitals that provide care, treatment, and services to the pediatric population: The hospital involves the patient's family, when appropriate, to minimize the risk of falls to the patient.