Additional File 1 - Mobilisation practices in critically ill children: A European point prevalence study (EU PARK-PICU)

Content

1	Additional description of data analysis	. 1
	,	
2	eTables	. 2
3	eFigures	. 6

1 Additional description of data analysis

Countries were divided into 3 geographic regions prior to data analysis: northern (Denmark, Ireland, Latvia, the Netherlands, Sweden, and United Kingdom), central (Belgium, Czechia, Germany, Poland, Switzerland), and southern (Greece, Israel, Italy, Spain, and Turkey). [18]

The regression model for out-of-bed mobility included these variables in addition to a binary indicator of therapist-provided mobility on the study day. Covariates in the regression analysis had been identified *a priori* on the basis of expected clinical relevance and prior literature findings. We have checked for collinearity of covariates and linear association of outcomes with continuous variables. The regression model for therapist-provided mobility included age category, sex, baseline PCPC before hospital admission, medical vs. surgical admission, type of respiratory support, vasoactive, opioid, and benzodiazepine infusions, nurse:patient ratio, indwelling urinary catheter, central venous or arterial catheters, unit mobility protocol, and family presence.

2 eTables

eTable 1 Characteristics of participating PICUs (n=38)

Characteristic	n (%)		
PICU by European Region			
Northern	18 (47.4)		
Central	10 (26.3)		
Southern	10 (26.3)		
Hospital type			
Academic teaching hospital	29 (76.3)		
Free standing children's hospital	8 (21.1)		
Community hospital	1 (2.6)		
Type of PICU			
Medical	6 (15.8)		
Medical / Surgical	12 (31.6)		
Medical / Surgical/Cardiac	19 (50.0)		
Cardiac	1 (2.6)		
Number of beds			
1-10 beds	16 (42.1)		
11-19 beds	15 (39.5)		
20-29	6 (15.8)		
30 or more	1 (2.6)		
Median number of beds (IQR)	12 (9-17)		
ICU private rooms, all	4 (10.5)		
Protocols			
Sedation weaning protocol (yes)	25 (65.8)		
Nurse driven	2 (5.3)		
Physician driven	23 (60.5)		
Ventilator weaning protocol (yes)	20 (52.6)		
Nurse driven	6 (15.8)		
Physician driven	14 (36.8)		
Early mobilization protocol (yes)	6 (15.8)		

eTable 2 Multivariable Adjusted Odds Ratios for Therapist-Provided Mobility

Characteristics	All (N=456)			
	Adjusted OR ^b (95% CI)	p-value		
Age, years				
- 0-2	1 (reference)			
- 3-6	1.63 (0.68-3.88)	0.27		
- 7-12	2.28 (1.23-4.22)	0.009		
- 13-18	2.67 (0.98-7.27)	0.055		
->18	2.49 (0.55-11.21)	0.23		
Baseline PCPC				
- No	1 (reference)			
- Mild disability	1.19 (0.58-2.43)	0.64		
- Moderate disability	2.12 (1.02-4.56)	0.046		
- Severe	2.24 (1.14-4.40)	0.02		
- Coma/Vegetative state	5.12 (0.74-35.53)	0.099		
Respiratory support				
- No support	1 (reference)			
- Nasal cannula or face mask	0.85 (0.30-2.38)	0.75		
- Heated HFNC	0.65 (0.33-1.27)	0.21		
- Trach collar	0.48 (0.12-1.92)	0.31		
- Non-invasive ventilation	0.63 (0.36-1.10)	0.11		
- Mechanical ventilation - ETT	0.88 (0.47-1.63)	0.68		
- Mechanical ventilation - tracheostomy	1.29 (0.65-2.57)	0.47		
Surgical admission (vs medical)	0.67 (0.40-1.13)	0.13		
Nurse:patient ration 1:2	0.91 (0.44-1.87)	0.79		
Any vasoactive infusion (except milirone)	1.12 (0.62-2.03)	0.71		
Benzodiazepine infusion	0.82 (0.44-1.54)	0.53		
Opioid infusion	1.23 (0.77-1.97)	0.39		
Urinary catheter	0.46 (0.22-0.92)	0.027		
CVC	1.63 (1.02-2.61)	0.043		
Arterial catheter	1.38 (0.73-2.62)	0.33		
Chest tube	0.75 (0.25-2.27)	0.62		
Family presence	5.13 (2.55-10.32)	<0.001		
Unit Mobility protocol	1.11 (0.56-2.22)	0.76		

eTable 3 Univariate and Multivariable Adjusted Odds Ratios for Out-of-Bed Mobility

Characteristics	All (N=456)			
	Crude Odd Ratio ^a	p-value	Adjusted OR ^b	p-value
	(95% CI)		(95% CI)	
Age, years				
-<3	1 (reference)		1 (reference)	
-≥3	1.13 (0.65-1.94)	0.67	0.86 (0.46-1.61)	0.64
Baseline PCPC				
- No	1 (reference)		1 (reference)	
- Mild disability	1.11 (0.56-2.20)	0.76	0.91 (0.47-1.77)	0.78
- Moderate disability	1.07 (0.51-2.23)	0.87	0.95 (0.43-2.10)	0.91
- Severe	1.64 (0.84-3.23)	0.15	0.62 (0.30-1.27)	0.19
- Coma/Vegetative state	NA		0.15 (0.01-4.36)	0.27
Respiratory support				
- No support	1 (reference)		1 (reference)	
- Nasal cannula or face mask	0.40 (0.11-1.47)	0.17	2.55 (1.04-6.28)	0.042
- Heated HFNC	0.88 (0.33-2.37)	0.80	1.14 (0.51-2.54)	0.76
- Trach collar	1.47 (0.60-3.62)	0.40	1.04 (0.22-4.93)	0.42
- Non-invasive ventilation	0.99 (0.25-3.88)	0.99	0.67 (0.26-1.75)	0.96
- Mechanical ventilation - ETT	3.53 (1.50-8.31)	0.004	0.29 (0.12-0.68)	0.005
- Mechanical ventilation - tracheostomy	0.88 (0.35-2.25)	0.79	1.15 (0.43-3.05)	0.78
Surgical admission (vs medical)	1.74 (1.02-2.97)	0.04	0.58 (0.35-0.95)	0.03
Nurse:patient ration 1:2	1.55 (0.91-2.65)	0.11	0.63 (0.32-1.25)	0.19
Any vasoactive infusion (except milirone)	1.49 (0.65-3.45)	0.34	0.66 (0.29-1.52)	0.33
Benzodiazepine infusion	0.82 (0.44-1.53)	0.53	1.22 (0.74-2.01)	0.43
Opioid infusion	1.23(0.63-2.39)	0.55	0.81 (0.45-1.46)	0.48
Urinary catheter	2.51 (1.43-4.41)	0.001	0.39 (0.19-0.81)	0.012
Arterial catheter or CVC	0.56 (0.31-1.01)	0.06	1.80 (0.90-3.60)	0.09
Chest tube	1.29 (0.56-3.01)	0.54	0.76 (0.37-1.60)	0.46
PT-OT involvement on study day	0.64 (0.39-1.05)	0.08	1.55 (0.86-2.81)	0.15
Family presence	0.13 (0.07-0.25)	<0.001	7.83 (3.09-19.79)	<0.001
Unit Mobility protocol	1.02 (0.31-1.01)	0.94	0.98 (0.26-3.62)	0.97

Legend:

Covariates in the regression analysis had been identified a priori on the basis of expected clinical relevance and prior literature findings.

PT – physical therapist, OT – occupational therapist, PCPC – pediatric cerebral performance category, HFNC – High Flow Nasal Cannula, CPAP – continuous positive airway pressure, MV – Mechanical ventilation ETT – endotracheal tube, CVC - central venous catheter

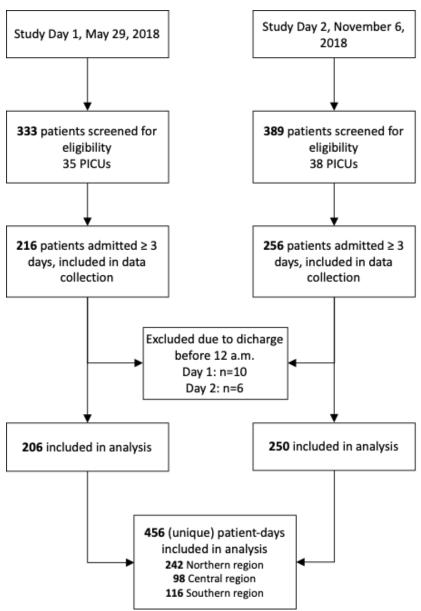
^aCrude estimates include random effect for site and no adjustment for any covariate. ^bAdjusted estimate includes random effect for site, in addition to adjustment for gender and ethnicity and all variables listed in the table.

eTable 4 Frequency of reported barriers to mobilization

Type of barrier	N (%)
- Instability of heart or circulation*	47 (10.3)
- Over sedation*	39 (8.6)
- Medical contraindication*	37 (8.1)
- Postoperative restrictions*	23 (5.0)
- No physician order*	21 (4.6)
- Mechanical ventilation	14 (3.1)
- Bleeding risk*	13 (2.9)
- Large catheter*	12 (2.6)
- Contradiction from the patient *	10 (2.2)
- Pain*	10 (2.2)
- ECMO*	9 (2.0)
- Patient not present (off the unit for a procedure / imaging) *	7 (1.5)
- Previously immobile (patient was immobile prior to admission) *	7 (1.5)
- Acquired neuromuscular weakness *	6 (1.3)
- Cerebral (epilepsy, EEG)	5 (1.1)
- Agitation	4 (0.9)
- Critical airway	4 (0.9)
- Terminal stage*	4 (0.9)
- Contradiction from the parents*	3 (0.7)
- Fracture (risk)	3 (0.7)
- Lack of necessary equipment*	3 (0.7)
- No nursing staff available*	3 (0.7)
- Scheduling (patient unavailable when therapist was)	3 (0.7)
- Bipap for intubated	2 (0.4)
- Delirium*	2 (0.4)
- Devices (drains, evds, chest tubes etc.)	2 (0.4)
- Isolation precautions*	2 (0.4)
- ICP	2 (0.4)
- chemical paralysis	1 (0.2)
- No therapist available*	1 (0.2)
- Obesity	1 (0.2)
- Desaturation	-

^{*} pre-specified option for survey item, "If there were more mobilisation barriers, please select all the barriers to mobilisation".

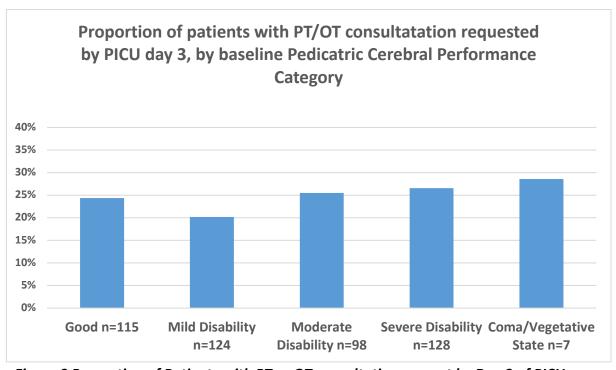
3 eFigures



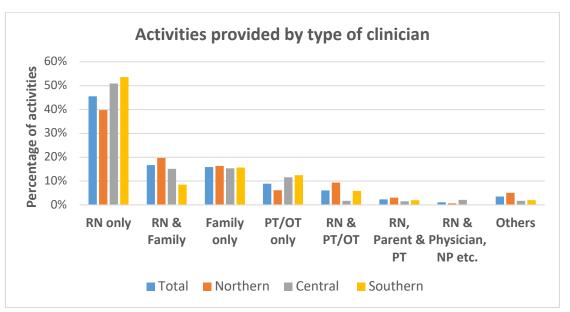
eFigure 1 Flowchart



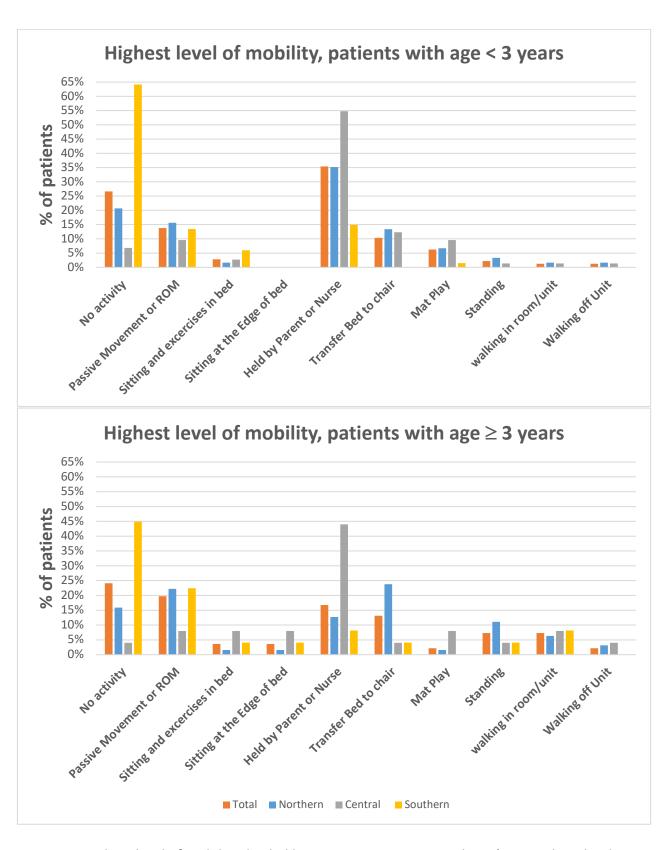
eFigure 2 Map of participating PICUs in Europe



eFigure 3 Proportion of Patients with PT or OT consultation request by Day 3 of PICU admission, by Baseline Pediatric Cerebral Performance Category



eFigure 4 Activities provided by type of clinician divided by European regions. Northern (Denmark, Ireland, Latvia, the Netherlands, Sweden, and United Kingdom), central (Belgium, Czechia, Germany, Poland, Switzerland), and southern (Greece, Israel, Italy, Spain, and Turkey)



eFigure 5 Highest level of mobility divided by European regions, Northern (Denmark, Ireland, Latvia, the Netherlands, Sweden, and United Kingdom), central (Belgium, Czechia, Germany, Poland, Switzerland), and southern (Greece, Israel, Italy, Spain, and Turkey)