

Equipment/Supplies: General Equipment

- Patient warming device (infant warmer)
- IV blood and/or fluid warmer
- Restraint device
- Weight scale, in kilograms only (no opportunity to weigh or report in pounds), for infants and children
- Tool or chart that relies on weight (kilograms) used to assist physicians and nurses in determining equipment size and correct drug dosing (by weight and total volume)
- Pain scale assessment tools that are appropriate for age
- Rigid boards for use in CPR
- Pediatric-specific AED pads
- Atomizer for intranasal administration of medication

Equipment/Supplies: Vascular Access

Arm boards

- infant
- child

Catheter-over-the-needle device

- 22 gauge
- 24 gauge

Intraosseous needles or device

- pediatric
- IV administration sets with calibrated chambers and extension tubing and/or infusion devices with the ability to regulate the rate and volume of infusate (including low volumes)

IV solutions

- Normal saline
- Dextrose 5% in 0.45% normal saline
- Lactated Ringer's solution
- Dextrose 10% in water

Equipment/Supplies: Fracture Management

Extremity splints (including femur splints)

- pediatric

Cervical collar

- infant
- child

Equipment/Supplies: Monitoring Equipment

Blood pressure cuffs

- neonatal
- infant
- child
- Doppler ultrasonography devices
- ECG monitor and/or defibrillator with pediatric and adult capabilities, including pediatric-sized pads and/or paddles
- Pulse oximeter with pediatric and adult probes
- Continuous end-tidal CO₂ monitoring

Equipment/Supplies: Respiratory

Endotracheal tubes

- uncuffed 2.5 mm
- uncuffed 3.0 mm
- cuffed or uncuffed 3.5 mm
- cuffed or uncuffed 4.0 mm
- cuffed or uncuffed 4.5 mm
- cuffed or uncuffed 5.0 mm
- cuffed or uncuffed 5.5 mm
- cuffed 6.0 mm

Feeding tubes

- 5F
- 8F

Laryngoscope blades

- straight: 0
- straight: 1
- straight: 2
- curved: 2

Magill forceps

- pediatric

Nasopharyngeal airways

- infant
- child

Oropharyngeal airways

- size 0
- size 1
- size 2
- size 3

Stylets for endotracheal tubes

- pediatric
- infant

Suction catheters

- infant (6-8F)
- child (10-12F)

Rigid suction device

- pediatric

Bag-mask device, self-inflating

- infant (250 ml)
- child (450-500 ml)

Non-rebreather masks

- infant
- child

Clear oxygen masks

- infant
- child

Masks to fit bag-mask device adaptor

- neonatal
- infant
- child

Nasal cannula

- infant
- child

Gastric tubes

- infant (8F)
- child (10F)

Equipment/Supplies: Specialized Pediatric Trays or Kits

Difficult airway supplies and/or kit

Contents to be based on pediatric patients served at the hospital and may include some or all of the following:

- supraglottic airways of all sizes
- needle cricothyrotomy supplies
- surgical cricothyrotomy kit
- video laryngoscopy

Newborn delivery kit (including equipment for initial resuscitation of a newborn infant)

- umbilical clamp
- scissors
- bulb syringe
- towel

Urinary catheterization kits and urinary (indwelling) catheters

- infant
- child

Additional Recommendations for High-Volume EDs (>10,000 Pediatric Patient Visits Per Year)

Alprostadil (prostaglandin E1)

Central venous catheters

- 4.0F
- 5.0F
- 6.0F
- 7.0F

Chest tubes

- infant (8–12F catheter)
- child (14–22F catheter)
- adult (24–40F catheter) OR pigtail catheter kit (8.5–14F catheter)

Hypothermia thermometer

Inotropic agents (e.g., digoxin and milrinone)

Laryngoscope blade

size 00

Lumbar puncture tray, spinal needles

- infant
- child

Noninvasive ventilation

- continuous positive airway pressure
OR high-flow nasal cannula

Self-inflating bag-mask device

pediatric

Tube thoracostomy tray

Tracheostomy tubes

- size 3.5mm
- size 4.0mm
- size 4.5mm
- size 5.0mm
- size 5.5mm

Umbilical vein catheters

- 3.5F
- 5.0F

Video laryngoscopy



Pediatric Readiness in the Emergency Department

This checklist is based on the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), American College of Emergency Physicians (ACEP), and Emergency Nurses Association (ENA) 2018 joint policy statement “**Pediatric Readiness in the Emergency Department.**” Use this tool to check if your hospital emergency department (ED) has the most critical components listed in the joint policy statement.

American Academy
of Pediatrics

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