



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

A study of paediatric patients with complex chronic conditions admitted to a paediatric department over a 12 month period

Daniel Penela-Sánchez^{a,*}, Sílvia Ricart^a, Nereida Vidiella^b, Juan José García-García^a^a Servicio de Pediatría, Hospital Sant Joan de Déu, Barcelona, Spain^b Servicio de Pediatría, Hospital Verge de la Cinta, Tortosa (Tarragona), Spain

Received 7 April 2020; accepted 9 July 2020

Available online 1 September 2021

KEYWORDSComplex chronic condition;
Paediatrics;
Catastrophic condition;
Paediatric admissions**Abstract**

Introduction: The number of patients with complex chronic conditions (CCC) has increased in the last 20 years or so. There is limited data as regards the prevalence of CCC in the paediatric population and its impact on hospital admissions. The main objectives of this study are to determine the proportion of CCC in the paediatric hospital population and compare them with other groups of patients admitted (acute and chronic).

Patients and methods: A descriptive, retrospective study was carried out in a tertiary maternity-paediatric hospital (from December 2016 to November 2017). All patients admitted into the Paediatric Department were recruited with a fortnightly frequency. A series of demographic, clinical, and pregnancy data were collected. In order to identify the level of complexity of the patients, the *Clinical Risk Group* (CRG) was used, with 3 groups being created: acute, chronic, and CCC. Statistics analysis was performed using SPSS v24.

Results: A total of 1433 patients were included. The proportion of CCC on the Paediatric Ward was 14.4%. The CCC were older patients, mainly admitted due to decompensation or progression of their underlying disease, had a longer admission time, and required support in the Paediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU) more often than that of the other sub-groups. Just under half (44.7%) of the CCC were carriers of a technological device. Of the total of long stays (>1 month), 71.3% had CCC.

Conclusions: Patients with CCC require long hospital stays, a greater need of intensive care, and use of technology. New approaches to treatment and follow-up need to be established. They should be cost-effective, and at the same time decrease the impact of the disease on the children and their family.

© 2021 Asociación Española de Pediatría. Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: dpenela@sjdhospitalbarcelona.org (D. Penela-Sánchez).

PALABRAS CLAVE

Crónico complejo;
Pediatria;
Condiciones
catastróficas;
Pediatria interna
hospitalaria

Estudio de los pacientes pediátricos crónicos complejos ingresados en un servicio de pediatria a lo largo de 12 meses

Resumen

Introducción: En las últimas décadas se ha incrementado el número de pacientes crónicos complejos (PCC). Existen pocos datos referentes a la prevalencia de PCC en población pediátrica y su impacto en los ingresos hospitalarios. Los objetivos principales de este trabajo son determinar en nuestro medio la proporción de PCC en hospitalización pediátrica y compararlos con otros grupos de pacientes ingresados (agudos y crónicos).

Pacientes y métodos: Estudio descriptivo retrospectivo realizado en un hospital materno-infantil terciario (de diciembre 2016 a noviembre 2017). Se reclutaron a todos los pacientes ingresados en el servicio de Pediatria con una periodicidad quincenal. Se recogieron una serie de variables demográficas, clínicas y de gestión. Para identificar el grado de complejidad de los pacientes se utilizó el sistema de clasificación *Clinical Risk Group* (CRG) y se crearon 3 grupos: agudos, crónicos y PCC. Para el análisis estadístico se usó SPSS v24.

Resultados: Se incluyeron 1.433 pacientes. La proporción de PCC en planta de Pediatria fue del 14,4%. Los PCC fueron pacientes de mayor edad, ingresaron principalmente por descompensación o progresión de su enfermedad de base, estuvieron ingresados más tiempo y precisaron soporte en la Unidad de Cuidados Intensivos Pediátricos (UCIP) con mayor frecuencia que los otros subgrupos. Un 44,7% de los PCC era portador de dispositivos tecnológicos. Del total de largas estancias (>1 mes), el 71,3% fue de PCC.

Conclusiones: Los PCC requieren de estancias hospitalarias largas, mayor necesidad de cuidados intensivos y uso de tecnología. Es necesario plantear nuevos enfoques de tratamiento y seguimiento que sean costo-eficientes a la vez que disminuyan el impacto de la enfermedad en el niño y su familia.

© 2021 Asociación Española de Pediatria. Publicado por Elsevier España, S.L.U. Este es un artículo Open Access bajo la licencia CC BY-NC-ND (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Introduction

In recent decades, thanks to improvements in medical and surgical care and technological advances, survival has improved for many life-threatening diseases of childhood. As a result, there has been an increase in the number of children with chronic diseases, which are frequently associated with disability, medical fragility and complex health care needs.^{1,2}

Children with special health care needs are those that have or are at increased risk for chronic physical, developmental, behavioural or emotional conditions and who require health and related services of a type or amount beyond that required by the general paediatric population.^{3,4} Within this group, there is a very specific subgroup of paediatric medically complex or complex chronic patients (CCPs). Complex chronic patients are those who have several chronic diseases that result in medical fragility, functional limitations and substantial health care needs.^{3,5-7}

In the United States, CCPs account for 10% of total paediatric hospital admissions and 40%–80% of paediatric hospital charges.^{8,9} This huge proportion of the health care spending is explained by CCPs requiring hospitalisation and readmission more frequently, longer stays, more technology-assisted care, multiple treatments and follow-up by a larger number of medical specialists.^{4,8-11} The figure of the CCP is an emerging phenomenon that is very relevant to health care policy. In Spain, it has led to the establishment of

specific hospital units that have experienced a growth in activity in recent years.¹² Within CCPs, there is a category of patients with extremely severe illness or catastrophic chronic illness, patients with permanent technology dependence (dialysis, ventilation, parenteral nutrition) or very severe disease that dominates the clinical presentation (e.g. vegetative state).^{13,14} In addition, catastrophic chronic illness is associated with a high morbidity and mortality and severe functional impairment, which has a profound impact on family dynamics.¹⁵

Thus, CCPs are a subset of paediatric patients that interact frequently with the health care system, yet we still do not know the relative importance of this group in the overall population of paediatric inpatients in Spain.

The primary objectives of our study were: (1) to determine the proportion of patients with chronic or complex chronic disease in the department of paediatric inpatient care of a hospital in Spain, and (2) to describe the main differences in the clinical characteristics and use of health care resources between patients with acute disease, chronic disease and complex chronic disease. The secondary objectives were to describe the proportion of CCPs with catastrophic illness and the proportion of patients that had prolonged hospital stays per year.

Material and methods

We conducted a single-centre retrospective and descriptive study. We collected data every 15 days from December 2016

through November 2017 for every patient admitted to the department of paediatric inpatient care of a tertiary care women's and children's hospital in Barcelona, the Hospital Sant Joan de Déu. This hospital serves women and children in a catchment area with a population of 964 000 inhabitants as well as paediatric patients who require highly specialised and level III medical care from the entire autonomous community of Catalonia. The department where the study was conducted fits the definition of a paediatric internal medicine inpatient ward by the Sociedad Española de Pediatría Interna Hospitalaria (SEPHO)¹⁶ and serves patients aged 0–18 years requiring urgent or elective hospitalisation. It does not admit surgical or oncological patients or patients requiring care in the subspecialties of neurology, nephrology or endocrinology if the reason for admission is to provide specific treatment for a known disease in these subspecialties, although it does admit patients requiring care in these 3 subspecialties if they present with other diseases, such as infection, respiratory illness or symptoms with an elusive diagnosis. We collected data for 3 types of variables: (1) demographic variables: age, immigrant origin (parents born outside the European Union); (2) clinical variables: underlying disease, reason for admission (intercurrent illness, decompensation/progression of underlying disease, or planned admission for performance of diagnostic tests or surgical intervention), use of supportive care devices after discharge (invasive and non-invasive ventilation devices, gastrostomy, long-term intravenous access lines [*port-a-cath*, Broviac catheter, Hickman catheter], other devices [baclofen pump, cerebrospinal fluid drain, tracheostomy tube, implantable cardioverter-defibrillator...]), number of drugs prescribed at discharge, and (3) management variables: length of stay, need of admission to intensive care unit and number of appointments in specialty clinics scheduled at discharge. We encoded the data and entered them in an electronic database developed specifically for the study.

To establish the medical complexity of the patients, we used the Clinical Risk Group (CRG) classification¹³ (Table 1). This system provides an exhaustive classification into 9 mutually exclusive groups of increasing complexity based on the medical condition of the patient. To assign patients to CRGs, we manually reviewed electronic health records and hospital discharge summaries and used the discharge diagnosis code to define risk. We classified patients in the sample into 3 groups based on the assigned CRG: acute (CRGs 1 and 2), chronic (CRGs 3–5) and complex chronic (CRGs 6, 7 and 9). In the CCP group, we also differentiated the subset of patients with catastrophic complex chronic (CCC) illness, corresponding to CRG 9, patients with very severe chronic disease or technology-dependent in the long term. We did not include patients in CRG 8 in the study, as these are oncological patients with clinical characteristics that differ significantly from the rest of paediatric patients and that are not hospitalised in the paediatric inpatient ward in the Hospital Sant Joan de Déu.

To calculate the proportions of acute, chronic and complex chronic patients in each 15-day period, we only took into account the patients newly admitted in that period. We excluded patients that were readmitted as well as patients with stays that spanned more than one 15-day period from the final sample.

Since there is no international consensus on the definition of *prolonged length of stay*, we chose to define it as hospitalisation lasting more than 1 month. To calculate the number of prolonged stays that occurred in a year, we did take into account all the admissions and readmissions of paediatric patients to ensure that the analysis included every stay in the 12-month period.

The statistical analysis was performed with the software SPSS version 24.0. We have summarised quantitative data as mean and standard deviation (SD) in case of a normal distribution and otherwise as median and interquartile range (IQR), and qualitative data as percentages. We compared variables using the χ^2 test and analysis of variance. We considered *p*-values of less than 0.05 statistically significant.

The study was approved by the Clinical Research Ethics Committee of the hospital.

Results

Proportion of patients with chronic disease and complex chronic disease

In the period under study (12 months) we collected data for 1515 hospitalisation events, which corresponded to 1433 patients, as some patients had stays that extended past a single timepoint or experienced readmissions.

Based on the established definitions, the reason for admission was acute disease in 57.1% of cases ($n = 818$) and chronic disease in 28.5% ($n = 408$). We identified 207 CCPs, who amounted to 14.4% of total paediatric inpatients.

Patient characteristics

The mean age of the patients included in the study was 3.6 years (SD, 4.6; range, 0–19.6). The median length of stay was 5 days (IQR, 3.0–8.0; range, 0–767). The most frequent reason for admission was respiratory disease (50.4%; $n = 722$), followed by infectious disease (27.4%; $n = 392$) and gastrointestinal disease (8%; $n = 114$). Nearly all patients (97.9%; $n = 1403$) were admitted through the emergency department of the Hospital Sant Joan de Déu. Most patients were admitted for management of acute intercurrent diseases (72.8%; $n = 1043$). Another 25.4% ($n = 364$) were admitted due to decompensation or progression of an underlying disease, while 1.7% ($n = 25$) had planned admissions. Only 7.3% of the patients ($n = 104$) used medical devices: 66 had a long-term nasogastric or gastrostomy tube, 33 required mechanical ventilation, 5 carried a central catheter and 19 used other medical devices (several patients used more than 1 device). Out of all patients, 21.6% ($n = 309$) were of immigrant origin. A total of 10.5% ($n = 150$) required admission to the paediatric intensive care unit (PICU) during the study period.

Comparative analysis of patient groups (acute, chronic or complex chronic disease)

Fig. 1 presents the age distribution of patients in the different groups. Fig. 2 presents the distribution of patients in each group by length of stay. Table 2 summarises the main

Table 1 Clinical Risk Group classification.¹⁰

	Nonchronic (CRGs 1, 2)	Episodic chronic (CRGs 3, 4)	Lifelong chronic (CRG 5)	Complex chronic (CRGs 6, 7, 9)	Malignancies (CRG 8)
Description	Acute condition <1 year		More severe chronic disease	Significant chronic condition in ≥2 systems or progressive, life-limiting or technology-dependent disease	Malignancy requiring active treatment
	<1 year	Episodic manifestation Potentially curable Unlikely to last into adulthood	Long-lasting		
Examples	Fracture Pneumonia Appendicitis	Recurrent wheezing Conduct disorder	Type 1 diabetes Congenital heart disease	Cerebral palsy Cystic fibrosis Chronic encephalopathy or pulmonary disease	Leukaemia Bone tumours

CRG, clinical risk group.

clinical differences between groups. We found a significantly lower mean age in patients with acute disease compared to patients with chronic and complex chronic disease. The median length of stay was higher in CCPs compared to the chronic and acute groups. In patients with chronic or complex chronic disease, the most frequent reason for admission was decompensation or progression of underlying disease, and CCPs required admission to the PICU more frequently than other patients. Planned admission was also significantly more frequent in CCPs. In the CCP group, 44.7% of patients depended permanently on medical devices to sustain vital functions. In the CCP group, there was a higher proportion of children of immigrant origin, and more drugs were prescribed and more follow-up visits to outpatient clinics scheduled at discharge compared to the other groups.

Patients with catastrophic complex chronic illness

Based on the established definitions, 31 patients had CCC illness, which amounted to 15% of all CCPs and 2.16% of the sample. The median age of these patients was 3.6 years (IQR, 1.4–8.5; range, 0–19.6), and the median length of stay was 11 days (IQR, 5.0–19.0; range, 2–767).

Disease decompensation or progression was the reason for admission in 67.7% of patients with CCC illness ($n = 21$). Nearly half of these patients were of immigrant origin (51.6%; $n = 16$) and a high proportion were technology-dependent (80.6%; $n = 25$). In addition, 19.4% ($n = 6$) required admission to the PICU. These patients took a mean of 5 different drugs a day and were followed up by a mean of 6.5 medical or surgical specialists.

Proportion of prolonged hospitalisations

In the period under study, there were a total of 101 hospital stays that lasted more than 1 month, with durations ranging from 1 month to 2.1 years (767 days). These stays corresponded to 50 patients (3.5% of the sample). Chronic complex patients accounted for 71.3% of prolonged stays. Of the 50 patients with prolonged stays, 29 (58%) had CCC illness.

Discussion

We conducted a descriptive study of the proportion of CCPs in our setting. To our knowledge, this is the first study in Spain describing the importance of these patients in a large sample of hospitalised children and adolescents. We found that CCPs amounted to 14.4% of admissions to the department of paediatric internal medicine of a tertiary care hospital. This was significantly higher compared to the proportion reported in previous studies in the United States (10%).^{5,8,9} These differences may be explained by the difficulty in clearly establishing what may constitute complex chronic disease, as there are multiple definitions of the term and studies on the subject apply heterogeneous inclusion criteria. Nevertheless, most authors use the definition proposed by Cohen et al.⁵ and the CRG classification system,¹³ as we did in our study. The CRG classification divides the population into categories based on clinical characteristics and the complexity of health care needs. The advantage of using this system is that it takes multimorbidity into account, a factor associated with increased medical complexity. Classifying patients into clearly defined and mutually exclusive categories minimises the risk of bias in the definition of chronic complex patients.

Among the limitations of the study, we ought to highlight that it was conducted in a single tertiary care referral hospital that has a specific programme for the management of CCPs, and therefore the analysis may have overestimated the proportion of children with complex chronic disease in paediatric wards.

In the sample under study, we found that CCPs had longer hospitalisations, required PICU admission more frequently, were more likely to use medical devices and multiple drugs and required follow-up by a larger number of specialists. We also found a higher frequency of planned hospital admission in this group. Thus, as described in the previous literature,^{4,8–11} these patients consumed more health care resources, and therefore generated higher health care costs.

It is worth noting that although the hospital where the study was conducted has a specific programme for the management of paediatric CCPs, most hospitalisations in these group were due to decompensation or progression

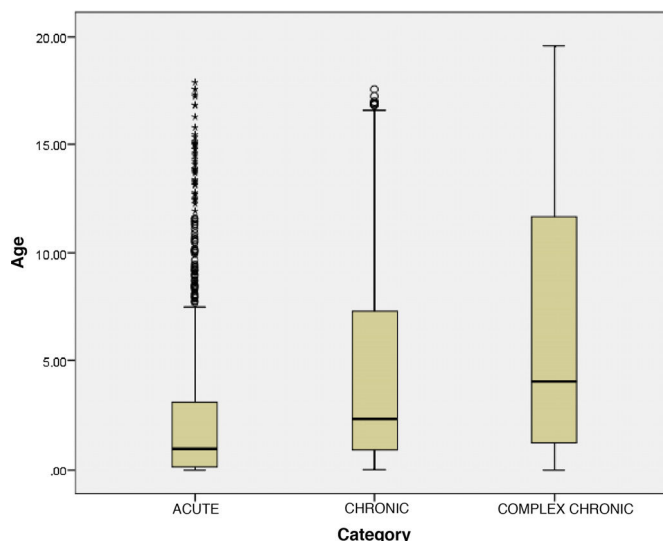


Figure 1 Boxplot of the age distribution (in years) of the different patient groups: acute (CRGs 1 and 2), chronic (CRGs 3–5) and complex chronic (CRGs 6, 7 and 9).

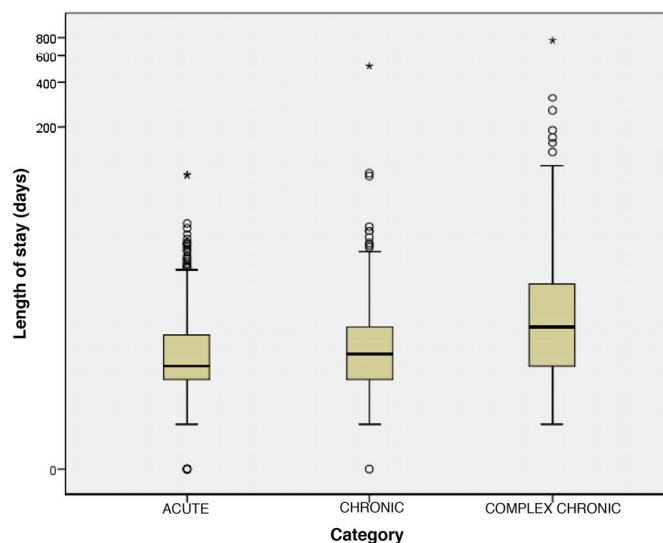


Figure 2 Boxplot of the distribution by length of stay (in days) of the different patient groups: acute (CRGs 1 and 2), chronic (CRGs 3–5) and complex chronic (CRGs 6, 7 and 9). Due to the skewed distribution of the data, with extreme value differences, we transformed data on the y-axis to a logarithmic scale (Log [length of stay]) to facilitate their visual representation.

of chronic diseases. This may reflect the inherent medical fragility of CCPs, whose multiple needs may not be adequately met by the existing care model. Therefore, new and cost-effective approaches to treatment and follow-up are required to decrease the impact of disease on children and their families. In this regard, there is evidence that hospital at home programmes in coordination with primary care services reduce the use of inpatient care resources by CCPs.^{17–19} To date, few such programmes have been implemented in Spain, and other authors have already voiced the need to develop a specific care model for paediatric CCPs in our country.²⁰ At present, there is a national consensus document that defines a framework for delivery of palliative care in children who require it, which would be applicable to some patients with complex chronic disease.²¹ However, the consensus has not resulted in a standardised care model

for these patients and there are still regional differences in their management within Spain. Recently, it has been proposed that paediatric complex chronic disease units in tertiary care hospitals would be an appropriate model for management of this population in Spain, as it would improve the quality of life of patients and their families as well as the efficiency of the health care system.¹²

Another significant finding of the study was the high percentage of children of immigrant origin in the CCP group compared to the other 2 groups (a percentage that is even higher in the CCC subset, reaching 51.6%). To date, this phenomenon had not been described in Spain. Multiple factors that converge in specific immigrant populations (a higher frequency of consanguinity, lower frequency of prenatal care, deficient care in the country of origin, lower frequency of voluntary termination of pregnancy in case of severe

Table 2 Comparison of clinical characteristics of different patient subsets.

	Acute	Chronic	Complex chronic	<i>p</i>
Age (years), mean ± SD	2.6 ± 3.9	4.5 ± 4.8	6.2 ± 5.6	<.0005
Length of stay (days), median (IQR)	4 (3–7)	5 (3–8)	8 (4–17)	<.0005
<i>Reason for admission:</i>				
Intercurrent disease, <i>n</i> (%)	818 (100%)	147 (36.1%)	80 (38.8%)	.0001
Decompensation or progression, <i>n</i> (%)	0 (0%)	256 (62.7%)	106 (51.5%)	
Planned, <i>n</i> (%)	0 (0%)	5 (1.2%)	20 (9.7%)	
<i>Reason for admission</i>				
Respiratory, <i>n</i> (%)	380 (46.5%)	249 (60.0%)	93 (44.9%)	<.0001
Infectious disease, <i>n</i> (%)	280 (34.2%)	69 (16.9%)	43 (20.8%)	<.0001
Neurologic disease, <i>n</i> (%)	31 (3.8%)	18 (4.4%)	12 (5.8%)	.435
Gastrointestinal disease, <i>n</i> (%)	64 (7.8%)	33 (8.1%)	17 (8.2%)	.976
Need of hospital-based care, <i>n</i> (%)	4 (0.5%)	4 (1%)	7 (3.4%)	.001
Other, <i>n</i> (%)	59 (7.2%)	35 (8.6%)	35 (16.9%)	<.0001
Immigrant origin, <i>n</i> (%)	161 (19.7%)	82 (20.1%)	66 (31.9%)	.0004
PICU admission, <i>n</i> (%)	70 (8.6%)	37 (9.1%)	43 (20.8%)	<.0001
Use of technological/medical devices, <i>n</i> (%)	0	12 (2.9%)	92 (44.7%)	<.0001
Gastrostomy or long-term NG tube, <i>n</i> (%)	0	6	60	
Ventilator, <i>n</i> (%)	0	4	29	
Long-term central catheter, <i>n</i> (%)	0	0	5	
Other devices, <i>n</i> (%)	0	2	17	
Number of outpatient specialty clinic visits scheduled at discharge, mean ± SD	0.3 ± 0.7	1.3 ± 1.2	4.8 ± 2.4	<.0001
Number of drugs prescribed at discharge, mean ± SD	0.06 ± 0.3	0.97 ± 1.09	3.5 ± 3.1	<.0001
Total, <i>n</i>	818	408	207	

IQR, interquartile range; NG, nasogastric; PICU, paediatric intensive care unit; SD, standard deviation.

foetal disease, etc.), combined with the increase in the survival of infants born with severe disease, may explain the greater prevalence of complex chronic disease in immigrant families.

Lastly, we ought to highlight that the presence of children considered to have CCC illness in Spain is now a demonstrated fact in Spain and that the use of health care resources by this subset of CCPs is even greater: in our study, 80.6% of these patients were technology-dependent, 19.4% required admission to the PICU and more than 46% had lengths of stay exceeding 1 month. It is likely that the existence of a hospital at home programme for CCPs in our hospital led to underestimation of prolonged hospitalisation in this population, as it makes early discharge possible during the subacute phase of disease through delivery of intensive follow-up care. Our findings on the high use of health care resources by patients with CCC illness were consistent with the data reported by hospitals in the United States²² on annual health care spending in children with chronic disease by CRG (including categories CRG 5–9), which reveal that patients with CCC (CRG 9), while amounting to less than one third of the total, account for 50% of total annual expenditures. These hospitals found that patients with cerebral palsy, followed in importance by patients that required

mechanical ventilation and parenteral nutrition at home, accounted for 82% of the total health care costs in highly complex chronic patients.²² In light of the above, the need to devise a nationwide care delivery model for the management of these patients seems all the more urgent.

Our findings suggest that the proportion of CCPs out of all hospitalised paediatric patients is, in fact, substantial. This study paves the way for future research on the prevalence of paediatric complex chronic disease. Determining the actual frequency of CCPs in the general paediatric population would require collaborative studies with participation of different hospitals and primary care centres. In this regard, the identification of medical complexity at the level of the general paediatric population poses a series of challenges. First, there is a broad range of paediatric diseases that may be medically complex (including many rare diseases), contrary to the adult population, in which a small number of diseases accounts for a large proportion of CCPs. Second, the data that are available and can be analysed at the population level (mainly diagnostic and procedure codes) may not suffice to establish the level of complexity, as in the paediatric population, an accurate diagnosis may yet not have been established in many cases, or a given diagnosis may result in vastly different degrees of func-

tional impairment and therefore of medical complexity. For this reason, in recent years multiple strategies have been explored to determine medical complexity in paediatrics, and the best approach is probably to use a combination of tools (administrative data, questionnaires, etc.).²³ For the purpose of future research, it is necessary to develop and validate an instrument to establish the prevalence of paediatric patients with complex chronic disease in Spain. We ought to mention that the National Health System of Spain uses the diagnosis-related group (DRG) classification. This classification system groups patients into categories based on the cost and duration of hospitalisation. Since this classification is already in use in our region,²⁴ it may be useful for identification of CCPs in different care settings and for comparing the proportion of patients with complex chronic disease in different facilities and different years.

In conclusion, our study evinced the importance of paediatric patients with chronic complex disease in the hospital care setting. Its findings can probably be generalised to other hospitals or health districts, but further research is required on the subject. This study provides a starting point in the investigation of the current situation of paediatric complex chronic illness in Spain and the characteristics of these patients. A debate at the national level is required to develop an integral health care model with the ultimate goals of improving quality of life in these patients and their families and optimising the efficiency of the health care system.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary material related to this article can be found, in the online version, at doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.anpedi.2020.07.028>.

References

1. Burns KH, Casey PH, Lyle RE, Bird TM, Fussell JJ, Robbins JM. Increasing prevalence of medically complex children in US Hospitals. *Pediatrics*. 2010;126:638–46.
2. Bjur KA, Wi CI, Ryu E, Crow SS, King KS, Juhn YJ. Epidemiology of children with multiple complex chronic conditions in a mixed urban-rural US community. *Hosp Pediatr*. 2019;9:281–90.
3. Newacheck PW, Strickland B, Shonkoff JP, Perrin JM, McPherson M, McManus M, et al. A new definition of children with special health care needs. *Pediatrics*. 1998;102:137–40.
4. Bramlett MD, Read D, Bethell C, Blumberg SJ. Differentiating subgroups of children with special health care needs by health status and complexity of health care needs. *Matern Child Health J*. 2009;13:151–63.
5. Cohen E, Kuo DZ, Agrawal R, Berry JG, Bhagat SK, Simon TD, et al. Children with medical complexity: an emerging population for clinical and research initiatives. *Pediatrics*. 2011;127:529–38.
6. Burke RT, Alverson B. Impact of children with medically complex conditions. *Pediatrics*. 2010;126:789–90.

7. Miller AR, Condin CJ, McKellin WH, Shaw N, Klassen AF, Sheps S. Continuity of care for children with complex chronic health conditions: parents' perspectives. *BMC Health Serv Res*. 2009;9:242.
8. Cohen E, Berry JG, Camacho X, Anderson G, Wodchis W, Guttmann A. Patterns and costs of health care use of children with medical complexity. *Pediatrics*. 2012;130:e1463–70.
9. Simon TD, Berry J, Feudtner C, Stone BL, Sheng X, Bratton SL, et al. Children with complex chronic conditions in inpatient hospital settings in the United States. *Pediatrics*. 2010;126:647–55.
10. Srivastava R, Stone BL, Murphy NA. Hospitalist care of the medically complex child. *Pediatr Clin North Am*. 2005;52:1165–87.
11. Berry JG, Agrawal R, Kuo DZ, Cohen E, Risko W, Hall M, et al. Characteristics of hospitalizations for patients who use a structured clinical care program for children with medical complexity. *J Pediatr*. 2011;159:284–90.
12. Climent Alcalá FJ, García Fernández de Villalta M, Escosa García L, Rodríguez Alonso A, Albajara Velasco LA. Unidad de niños con patología crónica compleja. Un modelo necesario en nuestros hospitales. *An Pediatr (Barc)*. 2018;88:12–8.
13. Hughes JS, Averill RF, Eisenhandler J, Goldfield NI, Muldoon J, Neff JM, et al. Clinical Risk Groups (CRGs): a classification system for risk-adjusted capitation-based payment and health care management. *Med Care*. 2004;42:81–90.
14. Neff JM, Sharp VL, Muldoon J, Graham J, Myers K. Profile of medical charges for children by health status group and severity level in a Washington State Health Plan. *Health Serv Res*. 2004;39:73–89.
15. Allshouse C, Comeau M, Rodgers R, Wells N. Families of children with medical complexity: a view from the front lines. *Pediatrics*. 2018;141 Suppl 3:S195–201.
16. García-García JJ, Rivera J. Hospitalización general pediátrica [Accessed 4 September 2020]. Available from: http://sepho.es/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/SEPHO_Hospitalistas.pdf
17. Russell CJ, Simon TD. Care of children with medical complexity in the hospital setting. *Pediatr Ann*. 2014;43:e157–62.
18. Gay JC, Thurm CW, Hall M, Fassino MJ, Fowler L, Palusci JV, et al. Home health nursing care and hospital use for medically complex children. *Pediatrics*. 2016;138(5), e20160530.
19. Collier RJ, Kelly MM, Ehlenbach M, Goyette E, Warner G, Chung PJ. Hospitalizations for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions among children with chronic and complex diseases. *J Pediatr*. 2018;194:218–24.
20. Gimeno Sánchez I, Muñoz Hiraldo ME, Martino Alba RJ, Moreno Villares JM. Specific care for children with medical complexity in Spain: Searching for the best model. *AnPediatr (Barc)*. 2016;85:56–7.
21. Cuidados Paliativos Pediátricos en el Sistema Nacional de Salud: Criterios de atención. Madrid: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad; 2014.
22. Children's Hospital Association. Spend for highly complex populations — The CARE Award [Accessed 10 Ene 2020]. Available from: https://www.childrenshospitals.org/-/media/Files/CHA/Main/Programs.and.Services/Quality_Safety.and.Performance/CARE/care_082218_care_spending_highlycomplex_population.pdf?la=en&hash=8B5F71288-BF4AE61048D0016750772C2208CD691.
23. Berry JG, Hall M, Cohen E, O'Neill M, Feudtner C. Ways to identify children with medical complexity and the importance of why. *J Pediatr*. 2015;167:229–37.
24. Análisis y desarrollo de los GDR en el Sistema Nacional de Salud. Madrid: Ministerio de Sanidad y Consumo. Fecha de informe: 1997. Available from: <https://www.mscbs.gob.es/en/estadEstudios/estadisticas/docs/analisis.pdf>.