



RESEARCH SPOTLIGHT ON

Children's Health

There are 74 million children and adolescents in the United States, representing 24 percent of the population. Health issues can have a significant impact on a child's learning and development. Nearly 4 percent of children have missed 11 or more days of school because of injury or illness in the past 12 months.

To address the specific healthcare needs of children and adolescents, PCORI has funded 76 projects in which a condition is relevant to children, adolescents, or their caregivers.

PCORI Answers Critical Questions

Children's health needs vary significantly throughout the course of this stage of their lives. From infancy and childhood through adolescence and emerging adulthood, children and their caregivers have changing needs and preferences for care—even without a chronic or serious health condition. To explore those complex issues, PCORI funds studies to help children and those who care for them answer critical healthcare questions, such as:



PARENT

I'm concerned about the long-term effects of antibiotics, including how they may

contribute to weight gain. What is the latest information on how antibiotic overuse may increase my child's risk of having obesity?



PEDIATRICIAN

Many of my patients are Latino children who have asthma. What are

the most effective ways of educating my patients and their parents about how to control asthma symptoms?



CHILD PSYCHOLOGIST

I often recommend cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) for my patients who

have obsessive compulsive disorder. Is CBT performed both in my office and in the patient's home more effective than office-based therapy alone?

STUDY SPOTLIGHTS

Narrow- versus Broad-Spectrum Antibiotics for Common Infections in Children

When bacteria cause an ear, nose, or throat infection in children, a clinician may prescribe narrow- or broad-spectrum antibiotics. A PCORI-funded study found that narrow-spectrum antibiotics worked just as well as broad-spectrum antibiotics. Also, children taking narrow-spectrum antibiotics had fewer side effects than children taking broad-spectrum antibiotics. Further details about this project are at www.pcori.org/new-evidence-antibiotics.

Using Computer Alert Systems in the Emergency Room to Screen for Child Abuse

Hospital staff look for signs of abuse in children cared for in emergency rooms but don't always order standard tests that help detect child abuse. A PCORI-funded study at UPMC Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh found that clinicians were more likely to check for and report suspected abuse when prompted by an alert system built into the hospital's electronic health record. PCORI is now funding a project to implement the system in other children's hospitals. More information about this project can be seen at www.pcori.org/Berger123.

As of March 2020, PCORI has invested

\$284 MILLION TO FUND **83**

comparative clinical effectiveness research studies that are highly relevant to children, their caregivers, or emerging adults

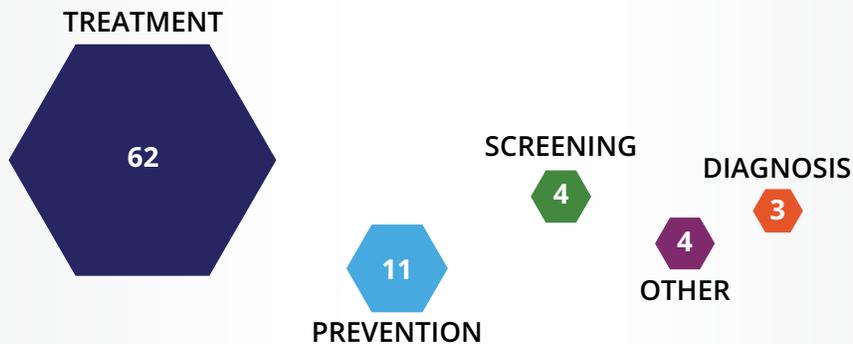
BY THE NUMBER OF PROJECTS

Condition Category



**A study may be counted across more than one condition category.*

Areas of Care Addressed



**A project may study more than one stage on the care continuum.*