

How to make a **Paediatric Papers** summary

Aim

The **Paediatric Papers** are summaries of important journal articles for paediatric staff. They aim to provide concise, easily read clinical advice from high-impact publications.

Key Points

1. Each summary **must not** exceed 300 words.
2. Use plain language and short (<10 word) sentences. Wording is important and should be chosen carefully.
3. The **Paediatric Papers** summary is not meant to be a critique of the journal article. The emphasis should be on what the paper adds to current knowledge and how it guides clinical practice.
4. All Paediatric Papers should be reviewed and endorsed by a consultant before they are published.

Background

The Paediatric literature is constantly evolving and at such a rapid pace that it is difficult to keep up-to-date with the evidence base. **Paediatric Papers** aims to help by distilling the wisdom gained from journal articles into written, audio or multimedia summaries that can be consumed within two minutes.

Allocation of articles

If you are interested in creating, or want to suggest, an article for a **Paediatric Papers** summary, please email education.hub@rch.org.au

Assessment of current resources

For some extra help on how to create a **Paediatric Papers** summary, you can view similar resources found on:

- [Don't Forget The Bubbles: Bubble Wrap](#)
- [NEJM – Audio Summaries](#)
- [Hippo Education – Peds Rap \(Hot topics & Lit review\)](#)

Stuck on how to find an important journal article that has guided practice? Ask your consultant for an article or review the references for paediatric clinical practice guidelines:

Australian

- [Royal Children's Hospital](#)
- [Sydney Children's Hospital Network](#)
- [Children's Health Queensland](#)
- [Perth Children's Hospital](#)
- [South Australian Paediatric CPG](#)

International

- [Starship NZ](#)
- [Great Ormond Street/NHS](#)
- [NICE](#)
- [American Academy of Pediatrics](#)
- [Canadian Society of Paediatrics](#)
- [SIGN](#) (Scottish CPGs)

Layout

Title (<15 words)

- Must include the disease, exposure/variable tested, and outcome
- Avoid vague descriptors or qualifiers (i.e. "possible", "tricky")
- Make it catchy - something that would make you excited to click through
- E.g. "Croup & Steroids - prednisolone and dexamethasone are the same"

Article

- Use Vancouver referencing style.
- An easy way to do this is search for the article using Google Scholar and click the "cite" button



The screenshot shows a Google Scholar search interface. The search bar contains the text "steroid croup dexamethasone prednisolone". Below the search bar, it indicates "Articles" and "About 76 results (0.07 sec)". A list of search results is displayed, with the top result highlighted. The title of the highlighted article is "Prednisolone versus dexamethasone for croup: a randomized controlled trial". The author is listed as "CM Parker, MN Cooper - Pediatrics, 2019 - Am Acad Pediatrics". Below the title, there is a "Cite" button circled in red, along with links for "Related articles" and "All 5 versions".

How it helps (<50 words)

- No more than three sentences about how the article changed (or should change) clinical practice.
- Try and use an active inclusive voice and present tense.
- Be as specific as possible
- E.g. Use steroids in children with croup and stridor at rest to reduce the risk of an ICU admission. Steroids also decrease the length of hospital stays and risk of readmission. The type of steroid doesn't matter.
- This is **not** a:
 - Summary of the findings of the article. More a recap of the conclusion - how that finding affected what we do day to day.
 - Summary of the whole article
 - Critique of how well designed the study was and/or its power
 - Justification of how they reached this conclusion

Want more...?

Study type (<30 words)

- One sentence to describe the type of research study.
- Usually a long list of descriptors like:
 - Study design (RCT vs Case-Control vs Systematic review etc)
 - Number of participants
 - Location(s)

Major findings (<100 words)

- 2 or 3 dot points on the most important findings of the study that lead to the conclusion above. This is often highlighted in the abstract or early in the discussion.
- Did it show a previous intervention was inferior? A certain population or child with particular characteristics should be treated differently?

Where next (<100 words)

- 2 or 3 dot points on the limitations of the study that paved the way for future studies to clarify
- Were there disease outcomes they didn't measure or account for? Was the population too strict to generalise?

Formatting

- Use standardised language
 - Medication/fluids – [Australian Safety and Quality Commission Paper](#)
 - Child/children or young person/people instead of patient
 - Treatment instead of therapy

Paediatric Papers checklist

Fill out the right column and attach it to the end of your Paediatric Papers Summary

Summary title	Name of Paediatric Papers Summary. This is what will appear on the Education Hub. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make it “catchy”. Most people don’t read more than the headline! • Aim for <15 words that encapsulate the topic and what it tells us <p><i>e.g. “Croup & Steroids – prednisolone and dexamethasone are equally good”</i></p>
Author & date Completed	Take credit for your work! Make sure you've included your name and the date you submitted it for publishing <i>e.g. Julian Dascalu - April 2020</i>
Reviewer Consultant/Supervisor	Consultant/supervisor name & role <i>e.g. Reviewer - Sarah Smith (ED fellow), supervisor – Josie Jones (Gen Med Cons)</i>
Spelling/Grammar check	Yes?
Layout check	Does it match the template? Appropriate use of bold & red fonts?
Images/flowcharts/tables check	Are there any images or figures from the article that should be included? Please attach them as an image (jpg, bmp) separately.
Reference checked	Vancouver referencing style and check to be correct. <i>e.g. 1st August 2019, Kate Harding</i>
Are you willing to podcast your Paediatric Paper?	Yes?
Have you asked someone else to podcast your Paediatric Paper?	Yes? Who?

Additional notes/other considerations

Does your Paediatric Papers summary have implications for what is commonly done in practice?

- Are there any related articles that should also be reviewed?
- Could this summary feature a video or picture to enhance its usability?
- Are there unanswered questions that could make a good advanced training project (literature review or study)?
- Does your summary have implications for the RCH EMR (investigation or management order sets)?
- Does your summary have implications for Parent Information Resources?

Contact the education.hub@rch.org.au team and let us know!