

OVERALL AIM: To improve morbidity and mortality of pediatric patients with cancer presenting to an emergency department (ED) with fever and neutropenia

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
• Staff • Funding • Technical expertise • Materials • Policies	• Examine the factors that promote or impede parents and caregivers of children with cancer to recognize fever in their children and promptly get them to the ED for appropriate intervention • Prepare, validate, and pilot semi-structured interview guide • Conduct semi-structured interviews with parents/caregivers • Develop, validate, and administer a self-efficacy questionnaire for parents of children with cancer and FN • Establish national committee • Develop a communication strategy for resources for parents of children with cancer and FN	• Validated interview guide • Report of qualitative analysis findings • Validated self-efficacy questionnaire • Report of quantitative data analysis • Proposal for communication materials • Guidance materials to support clinical and policy decision-making • Dissemination plan and timeline	• Identification of factors that influence parents/caregivers of children with cancer to recognize FN and bring the child to the ED • Identification of current state of self-efficacy among parents/caregivers of children with cancer • Availability of technical and advocacy resources for promoting self-efficacy among caregivers of children with cancer • Development of a novel, validated qualitative research instrument for exploring self-efficacy of caregivers	• Improved timeliness of care of children with cancer and FN (decreased pre-hospital delay) • Improved self-efficacy and skills in early recognition of FN symptoms among parents and caregivers of children with cancer • Improved local and national strategies for improvement of self-efficacy among parents and caregivers of children with cancer with FN • Improved morbidity and mortality of pediatric patients with cancer presenting to the ED with FN • Improved capacity for studying caregiver self-efficacy using the qualitative research instrument