



PCMC Trauma Process

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6/21/2012



What Should We Learn Today?



- Review the PCMC trauma process
- Discuss Pre-hospital communication



PCMC Trauma Process

Trauma Activation

▪ Trauma Two

- GSC <15 and >10
- Multiple or serious injury (without evidence of airway compromise or shock)
- High energy mechanism
- <24 hrs from injury
- Emergency physician's discretion

▪ Trauma One

- Intubated, respiratory compromise or obstruction
- Shock including patients receiving blood
- GCS<10 with mechanism attributed to trauma
- Traumatic paralysis or suspected spinal cord injury or shock
- Amputation at or proximal to ankle or wrist
- Traumatic arrest
- Emergency physician's discretion

▪ Trauma One Op

- Shock with hypotension or requiring blood to maintain vital signs
- Significant penetrating injury, ie GSW, stab to abdomen neck of chest

▪ Trauma One OP Neuro

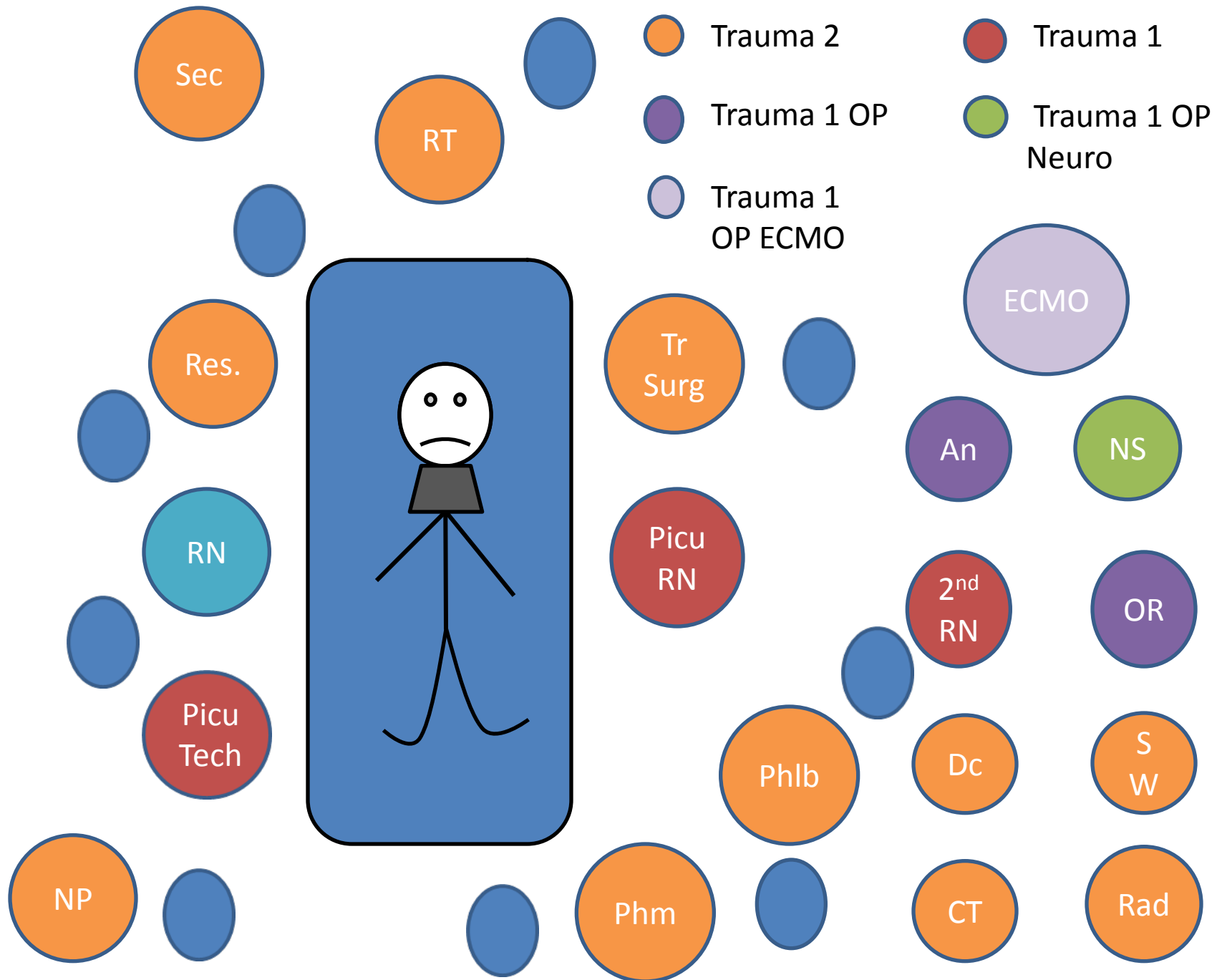
- Significant penetrating Injury to head
- Acute intra-cranial hematoma with mass effect
- Obvious severe, open cranial injury

▪ Trauma One OP ECMO

- Environmental hypothermia: exposure to cold water (<50 degrees F) or ice, snow, or wind with body temperature < 25 degrees C or with a body temperature 25 to <30 degrees C and no pulse. Excludes patients with major blunt or penetrating trauma

▪ Trauma Multi-Trauma 5-10

- 5-10 victims arriving simultaneously meeting and trauma one of two criteria, including high mechanism of injury



The PAR Trauma

- **EMS Role**

- Enter (feet first)into the trauma room and report last set of vitals
- Transfer to the gurney
- Help in removal of clothes, straps and monitors, removal of transport gurney from the room
- Complete EMS report by completing the VTRAIN mnemonic
- Observe from the back of the room or exit as directed

Par Trauma Checklist	EMS Trauma Report
Team leader at patient's right side	V Vitals Get most recent set and note any airway issues during transport Transfer patient to bed and wait for primary survey
EMS Vitals' Report	
Transfer patient to gurney A B C is not done on EMS gurney	T Time of injury, age, gender, and mechanism
ABC Intubate and evaluate: BS, etCO ₂ , direct visualization	
Expose	R Reported or known injuries
Complete EMS Report	
Assess back	A Assessment Include any changes in GCS, vital signs, or exam
CXR	
Devices Labs, foley, ng, warming etc.	I Interventions Include meds, dosages, times given, and fluid totals
Secondary survey	
FAST	N NKDA, PMHX, SHX No Know Drug Allergies, Past Medical History, and Social History

Feel the love...

- Lead placement
- Taping the IV
- Weights in report
- C-collar in place/C-spine secure



What was that entry code again?

91111#

Performance Measures

- Attending trauma surgeon is expected to be in room at the arrival of the patient with pre-notification or within 15 minutes of patient's arrival with no pre-notification.
- The patient will be taken to CT within 30 minutes.
- Patient to PICU within 1 hour of arrival to ED.
- Other tracked items



Non surgical admissions
Complications
Mortalities
Missed Injuries
Hospital Acquired infections

Decubitus
Consultation services
Communication
Pre-admission care

Trauma Charge Nurse Role

9 specialized nurses with at least 3 years PCMC ED experience and completion of the ED Trauma Education Module.

- Act as lead RN on all trauma activations.
- Coordinates care of critical patients in the department.
- Liaison between the trauma team and the ED.
- Orients nurses in the ED to the trauma process.
- Attends trauma M&M, process improvement, and facilitate change when needed.



PCMC EMS Liaison



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And EMS Liaison

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Overall Goal

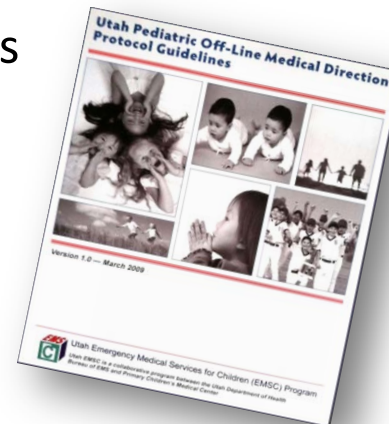
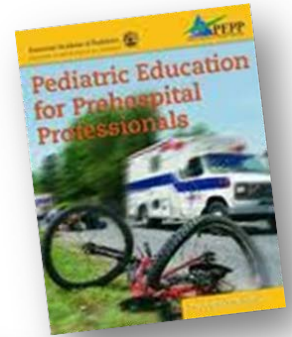
- Be aware of the “big picture”
- Injury prevention, ongoing trauma education and rehabilitation of the patient are all part of the “Trauma System”





Emergency Medical Services for Children

- ✓ Pre-hospital Provider Education
- ✓ Injury Prevention Programs
- ✓ Provision of Pediatric Equipment
- ✓ Statewide Needs Assessments
- ✓ CSHCN Programs
- ✓ National Performance Measures
- ✓ Pediatric Strike Teams
- ✓ Conference Support



Pre-Hospital Communication

In a Perfect World...

- Dispatch will call the ED as soon as they dispatch the flight.
- The Trauma Charge Nurse (TCN) will send out a pre-page which gives a heads up to the PICU and the Trauma Team.
- The flight crew will call with a patient status report and ETA...at least **30 minutes** prior to arrival.
- The TCN will then send out the official page and assemble the proper team.





The Real World...

- What are some barriers to pre-hospital communication?
- Is an “at least 30 minutes ETA” reasonable?
- What information would you like from PCMC pre-hospital and on arrival?

