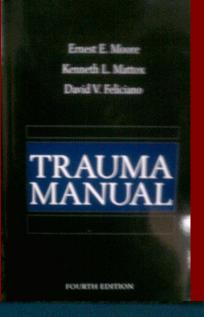
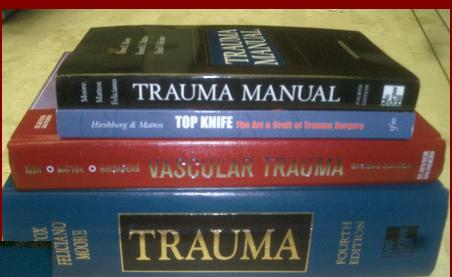
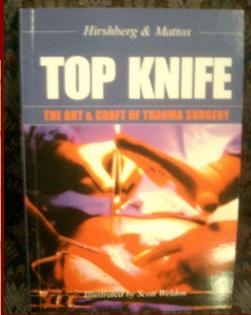
STANDARDS EMS & Other





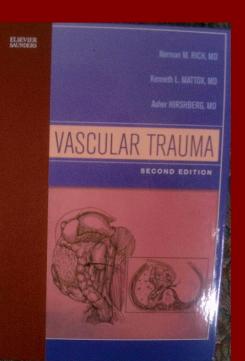


FOURTH EDITION

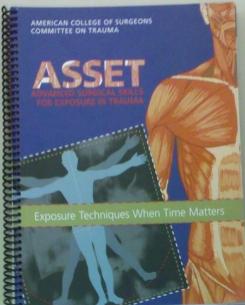


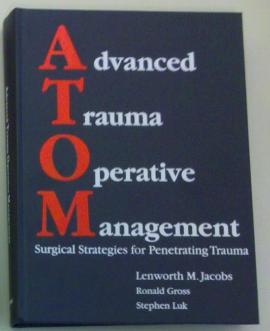
MATTOX II FELICIANO II MOORE

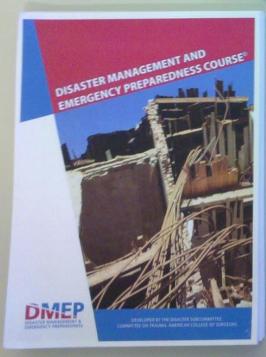
TRAUMA

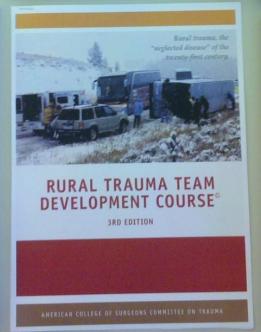


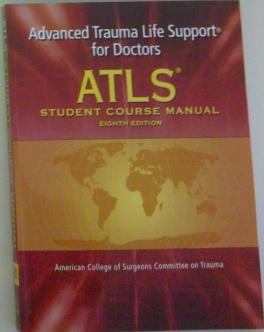












Over riding PRINCIPLES

- Created PROFESSIONAL organizations
 - Certified Regional Government
 - Reviewed Locally
 - Credentialed by DATA



1. FIRST

Lesson of the SILOS

SILOS

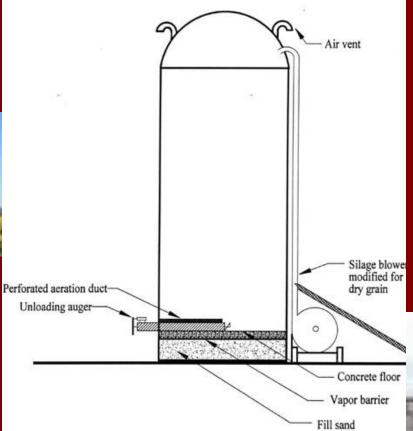








SILOS

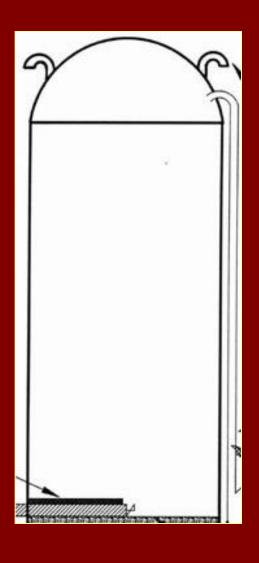


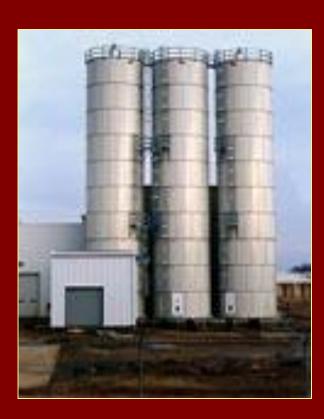






Silos Anatomy & Physiology

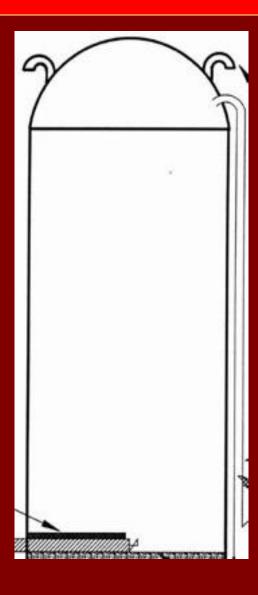




- Tall
- Imposing
- Windowless
- Imbedded in weeds
- Disconnected
- Isolated
- Not integrated
- Aloof
- •Fills from the top



Silo Anatomy & Physiology



- Contains uniform "stuff"
- Can be contaminated
- Sometimes EXPLODES
- Cannot see contents (unless inside)
- Top down management



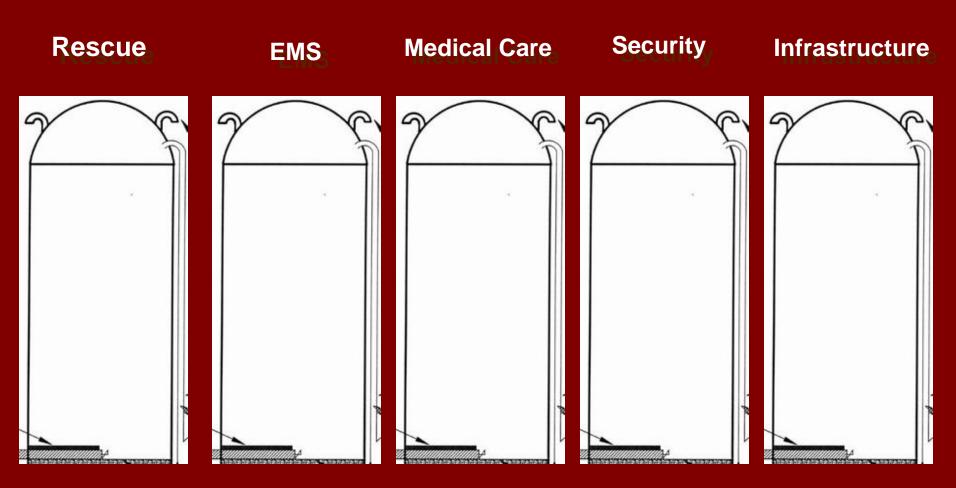
Silos



from one silo to another often involve wading around in the weeds



Each SILO is SEPARATE





EMS View

Local **Federal** Rescue Trauma **EMS Government Government**

WHICH is the BOSS?



2. SECOND

Views of the AMERICAN COLLEGE of SURGEONS



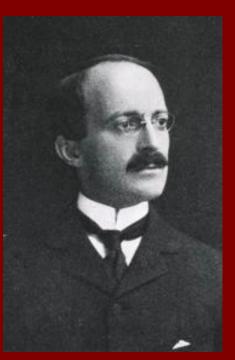
4. Example American College of Surgeons

How/WHY did ACS Develop Trauma Program





COMMITTEE ON FRACTURES 1922 CHARLES L. SCUDDER



- 26 surgeons from across the country met at the Massachusetts General Hospital in April 1922: "the essentials of the treatment of fractures" – 23 page syllabus in the *Archives of Surgery* in 1923 -"Outlines of Treatment of Fractures"
- Scudder organized committee and appointed 12 members as area chairs, with 66 local chairs.
- The committee developed standards for the hospital care of fractures, approved by the Regents in 1924 and published in Hospital Standardization Manuals
- The following year, 1,947 surgeons caring for fractures in hospitals were listed and 151,000 fractures reported from 1,050 hospitals.
- In 1922, the Regents established the Committee on Fractures and named Charles L. Scudder the Chair. Dr. Scudder guided this committee until 1932.

9 years after ACS was formed

ACS TRAUMA PROGRAM

- Define the ISSUES / PROBLEMS
- Construct <u>ORGANIZATION</u>
- Establish SYSTEM
- Recognize SPECIALTY
- Verify / Certify TRAUMA CENTERS
- Create <u>DATA</u> BASE
- Create EDUCATION / RESEARCH
- CLOSE LOOP Quality





Systems Approach to Problems

- ISSUES
- ORGANIZATION
- SYSTEM
- SPECIALTY
- Verify / Certify
- DATABASE
- EDUCATION / RESEARCH
- QUALITY





What are the **COMPONENTS** of the CURRENT **ACS COT Programs**





Pre-Hospital	Verification	Disaster	Research
EMSPHTLSStandardsQuality Review	Optimal Resources Document Verification Review Designation Review & ReCert	Incident Command Drills & Exercises Courses Networking	Involve stakeholdersInclude all phases of trauma care
Young Surgeon	Acute Care Surgery	Surgical Critical Care	Trauma Rehabilitation
<10 Years post Residency Essential for leadership development	Emergency Surgery Gatekeeper for Vascular Emergency Surgical Hospitalist	Part of Surgery training Trauma patients need SURGEONS in SICU	•Concepts to be applied as soon as patient arrives
Forensic Trauma	PREVENTION	OUTREACH	Special Projects
Aware of linkages Prevention Sexual assault Preservation of data Chain of Evidence	Industrial programs Teen education Elder issues – falls Toddler protection	Linking to other health programs Involving all stakeholders Link to prevention	•Burns •Falls •Terrorism •Cartels

Rural Trauma	Tele- Consultation	Resident Programs	Education
Level IV centers Networked to I or II TeleNetworking	Internet & Texting Successful examples	Trauma Paper Competition Sponsor for courses Mentoring	> 10 offerings•CME Credit•Publications•Tele-education
Quality	Trauma Syste n	ATLS	Advocacy
Use of databases Compare trauma centers Improvement programs	Eliminate SILOS Regional cooperation Shared resources Shared conferences	Basic course Widely taught 1st step in care Not definitive	Who are we?What do we do?What is our value?What do we need?
Pediatric	Registry-Data Base	Military	International
Special centers Adjust treatment	Local, regional, national Basic data set Advanced data set	Austere environment Staged approaches Frequency harmonics	InternetConferencesACS ClinicalCongressChapters

What is TRAUMA





Trauma

- Injury, including Burns
- Industrial accidents
- Motor vehicle crashes
- Interpersonal violence
- Disaster effects
- Wars & Conflicts
- Drug Cartel & Terrorist damage





- Injury
 - Can be classified
 - -Trauma Scoring, Injury Severity Score
 - Probability of Survival
- Surgical Critical Care
- Acute Care Surgery Emergency Surgery
- Medical Disaster Response





Major Public Health Issue

- EVERY Country in World (incl. Mexico)
- Trauma is a MAJOR Pubic Health Issue
- Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL)
 - Leading Health ISSUE for ALL ages
- Affects young & workers
- Tremendous societal economic impact
- Often AVOIDED by societies





TRAUMA

GREATEST HEALTH RISK to SOCIETY

- Greater than
 - Cancer
 - Cardiac Disease
 - Atherosclerosis
 - Pneumonia
 - GI Tract problems
 - Renal Failure
 - Cosmetic Surgery

First regional systems public health approach

More important in society than:
Cancer Centers

Pediatric Hosp.
Heart Hosp.
Geriatric Hosp.

Baylor College of Medicine

Michael E. DeBakey Department of Surgery

What is a TRAUMA Surgeon





Surgery

What is SURGERY?

- An Approach to Problem Solving
- An Ability to deal with issues
- An ORGANIZATIONAL approach
- Sometimes involves a technical procedure
- Much more than a tradesman





Trauma Surgeons

- Are "DIFFERENT"
- Similar to "Acute Care Surgeons"
- Have a "SPECIAL GENOME"
- Are often the "GO TO" surgeon in a community !!!!





TRAUMA Surgeon

- Describes SPECIAL Physician
 - -Acute Care Surgeon
 - -Emergency Surgeon
 - -Surgical Critical Care
 - -Surgery Hospitalist
 - -UNIQUE Training & Skills

Basic Curriculum **CME** defined Certifiable (More than ATLS) **SURGICAL** discipline **Cost Effective** society



Michael E. DeBakey Department of Surgery



What is a TRAUMA CENTER





Trauma Centers

- Military & Civilian Specialized Centers
 - NOT JUST ANY HOSPITAL
 - May be part of General Hospital
- Standards exist
- Requires Review VERIFICATION
- Levels of care I. II, III, IV, others





RESOURCES FOR OPTIMAL CARE OF THE INJURED PATIENT



COMMITTEE ON TRAUMA
AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS



Site Visit Process Critical Review

We are doing better!

		OMNRY PER ARTEM			
VRC Review/Consultation Standardization					
Pre-Visit	Site Visit	Post Visit			
 Policy and 	Policy and	 Policy and 			
Procedures	Procedures	Procedures			
 Resource Manual 	Resource Manual	Resource Manual			
Pre-Review	Survey Checklist	Report Generator			
Questionnaire	Research Checklist				
Chart	Case Review	Report Generator			
List/Preparation	Checklist				
 PI Process 	PIP Checklist	Report Generator			
Description					
Reviewer	Reviewer	 Reviewer evaluation 			
Identification/	assignment criteria				
competency					
assurance					

TRAUMA Center

Describes COMMITMENT Location

- Levels I-III
- Receives bad trauma from region
- Part of NETWORKSYSTEM

COST EFFECTIVE Saves LIVES Reduces **Complications Decreases length** of stay 1: 1 million population





TRAUMA PRE-HOSPITAL TRANSPORTATION (EMS)





Ambulance - EMS

Transportation - EMS

- Not just an ambulance & attendants
- Specialized training
 - No BP Check CNS Status & Pulse
- Like a mobile ICU
- Might include air transportation
- Also requires supervision & review



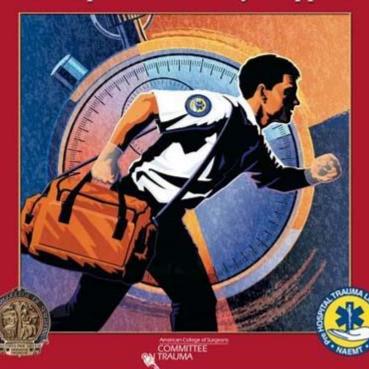


Seventh Edition



PHTLS

Prehospital Trauma Life Support



ELSEVIER MANNEY HEARS

Prehospital Trauma Life Support Committee of The National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians in Cooperation with The Committee on Trauma of The American College of Surgeons

2011 Guidelines for Field Triage of Injured Patients

Transport to a trauma center, Steps 1 and 2 attempt to identify the most seriously injured patients.

These patients should be transported preferentially to the highest level of care within the defined trauma

Transport to a trauma center, which, depending

upon the defined trauma system, need not be the

Transport to a trauma center or hospital capable of

management of potentially serious injuries. Consider

timely and thorough evaluation and initial

consultation with medical control.

highest level trauma center.

Measure vital signs and level of consciousness

Glasgow Coma Scale Systolic Blood Pressure (m Respiratory Rate

<90 mmHg

<10 or >29 breaths per minute, or need for ventilatory support (<20 in infant aged <1 year)

Assess anatomy of injury

All penetrating injuries to head, neck, torso, and extremities

proximal to elbow or knee Chest wall instability or deformity (e.g. flail chest)

Two or more proximal long-bone fractures
Crushed, degloved, mangled, or pulseless extremity
Amputation proximal to wrist or ankle

Pelvic fractures

· Open or depressed skull fracture

Paralysis

NO

Assess mechanism of injury and evidence of high-energy impact

Falls

Adults: >20 feet (one story is equal to 10 feet)
 Children: >10 feet or two or three times the height of

Children: >10 feet or two or three times the height of the child

High-risk auto crash

Intrusion, including roof: >12 inches occupant site;

>18 inches any site

— Ejection (partial or complete) from automobile

Death in same passenger compartment
 Vehicle telemetry data consistent with a high risk of injury

 Auto vs. pedestrian/bicyclist thrown, run over, or with significant (>20 mph) impact

Motorcycle crash >20 mph

NO

Assess special patient or system considerations

Older Adults

Risk of injury/death increases after age 55 years

SBP <110 may represent shock after age 65
 Low impact mechanisms (e.g. ground level falls) may result

in severe injury

Children

Should be triaged preferentially to pediatric capable trauma centers

Anticoagulants and bleeding disorders
 Definite with head in a sea of high right for social detailers.

Patients with head injury are at high risk for rapid deterioration
 Burns

Without other trauma mechanism: triage to burn facility
 With trauma mechanism: triage to trauma center

Pregnancy >20 weeks

EMS provider judgment

NO

Transport according to protocol

When in doubt, transport to a trauma center.

Find the plan to save lives, at www.cdc.gov/Fieldtriage

National Center for Injury Prevention and Contro

Division of Injury Response



TRAUMA Quality Review

TRAUMA QUALITY REVIEW (Loop Closure)





Quality Review

- Teleconferencing follow-up
- Weekly conferences
- Special Published Reports
- Research Reviews
- New approaches developing

(More on Quality / Value Later in talk)





TRAUMA REGRISTRY (Data Bank)





Trauma Registry

- Ambulance (EMS) data
- Individual patient data
- Individual hospital data
- System data
- Individual physician data
- Research & Reports







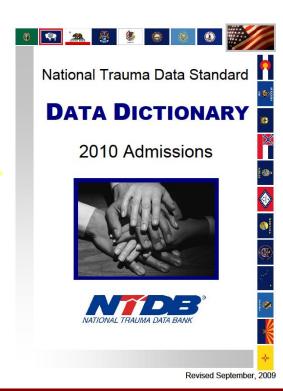
Update

- Over 5 million records
- Shift to quarterly, concurrent data collection
- HL7 approval for National Trauma Data Standard
- Trauma center inventory
- Maintenance of certification

Information Flow









CDC/ACS NTDB
National Sample
Program

ACS NTDB Research Data Set

NTDB Reports

TQIP Components

Risk adjusted inter hospital comparisons:

- Risk adjusted benchmark reports
- Online data analysis tool to drill down into your own TQIP data, obtain patient lists, compare to other centers

Education and training:

- Annual meeting
- Online training
- Monthly educational experiences for abstractors

Enhanced data quality:

- External data validation
- Data quality reporting and quarterly submissions
- TQIP Validator

Sharing best practices:

- Annual meeting
- Best practices guidelines (Geriatrics, MTP)
- Web conferences

TRAUMA RESEARCH





TRAUMA RESEARCH

NEW Trauma Research

- Clotting & Coagulopathy
- Control of truncal bleeding
- Intra-aortic occluding BALLOONS
- Control of INFLAMMATION
- Traumatic BRAIN Injury
- Advanced Rehabilitation





Socio-Politico-**Economics of** TRAUMA Programs





TRAUMA ECONOMICS

- In ABSENCE of Trauma System, Money is spent for patients ALREADY (More)
- With Trauma System
 - -REDUCTION in all cost areas
 - -Duplications are reduced
 - -Efficiency demonstrated
 - **-OUTCOMES BETTER**





ACS, AAST, ABS, ACGME, JCAHO, TRAUMA is a RECOGNIZED DISCIPLINE





TRAUMA

RECOGNIZED DISCIPINE

- Special body of knowledge
- Requires special training
 - Not just "ANY SURGEON" capable
- Most often NOT Elective
- Linked to Surgical Critical Care
- Significant impact on injury survival





TRAUMA **TECHNOLOGY** & SPECIAL TRICKS





NEW TRAUMA TRICKS

- Belly Foam
- Pharmed Blood from stem cells
- Regenerative surgery
 - -Tissues
 - Organs
 - -Reconstruction
- Suspended Animation CP Bypass





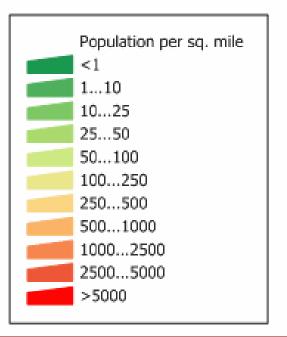
2. SECOND

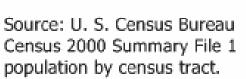
Views of (TEXAS) REGIONAL **ADVISORY** COUNCILS (RACS)





Thailand Population 67 Million

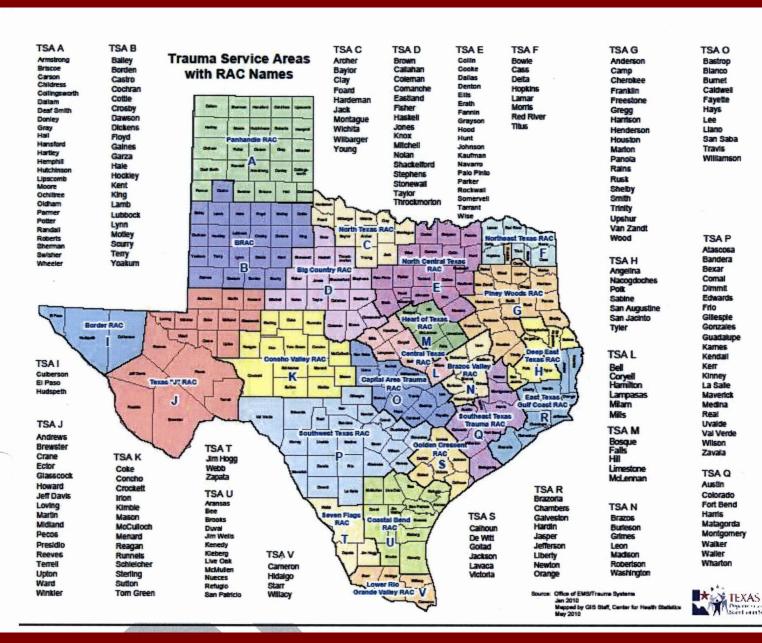


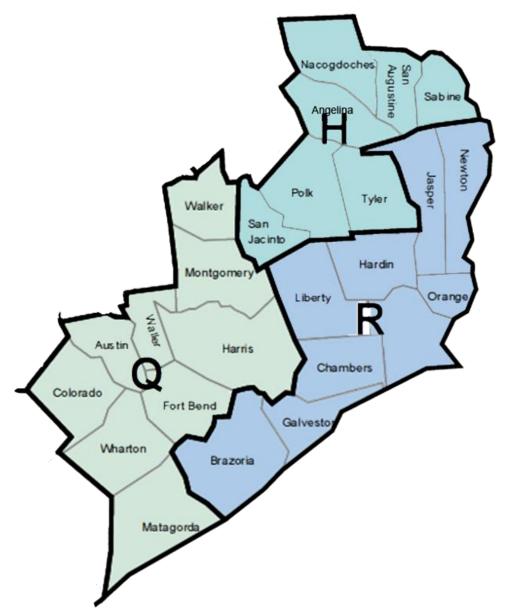


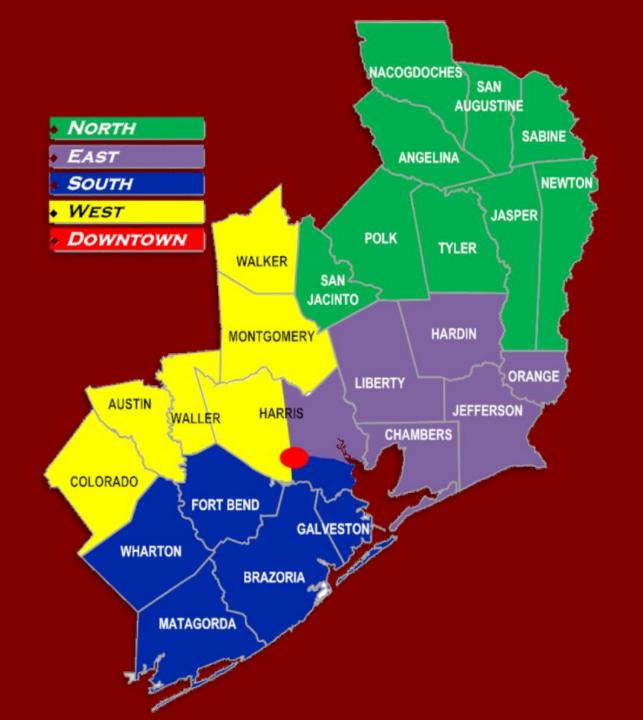
Health Service Areas



Health Service Areas









Other SETRAC Programs

- Trauma Center Review & Certification
- STEMI Review & Certification
- STROKE Review & Certification
- EMS Review & Certification
- Prevention Programs
- Pediatric Emergency Care
- Disaster Integration (esp. Medical)





VISION

"Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it's the only thing that ever has."

Margaret Mead

TRAUMA SYSTEM And NETWORK





Trauma Program

A (Local, Regional, National) Organized TRAUMA PROGRAM Catalyst for Quality (Managing Population Heath)





TRAUMA SYSTEM

- Integrated Collaborative System
 - EMS
 - Emergency Center Evaluation
 - Operating Room
 - Surgical ICU
 - Referring Centers
 - Loop Closure Data Analysis
- Military & Disaster implications





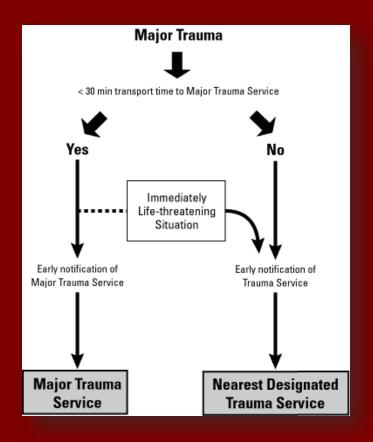
System & Network

- Brings LOCAL, Regional, National & International SURGEONS together
- Standardizes treatment
- Improves results
- Utilizes emerging virtual technology & Internet
- Allows Sharing Resources





What is the relationship between Triage Criteria, Destination Protocols and Activation Criteria?



- In an ideal system
 this would be optimal
- Greater emphasis on this

REGIONAL TRAUMA SYSTEMS: OPTIMAL ELEMENTS, INTEGRATION, AND ASSESSMENT SYSTEMS CONSULTATION GUIDE

COMMITTEE ON TRAUMA.

MARKEAN COLLEGE IN STRUCKING.

DEADMY SYSTEMS TVISUADIGIE AND PLANNING COMMITTEE



TRAUMA IMPACT on OTHER AREAS





Surgical Morphing

TRAUMA CRITICAL CARE & ACUTE CARE SURGERY





Acute Care-Critical Care

- Closely linked to "Trauma"
- Surgical Oversight often SAME
- Also consider Emergency Surgery Surgical Hospitalists
- NOT well served by Medical Intensivist or Anesthesiologists
- Continuum of SURGICAL APPROACH





Acute Care Surgery and Trauma Evidence Based Practice Edited by informa Stephen M Cohn

TRAUMA and GENERAL SURGERY





Trauma & "General Surgery"

- General Surgery is disappearing
- Trauma Care (EMS, EC, OR, ICU, Clinic) is very much what GS used to be
- Excellent training base for General Surgery
- Faculty of Trauma are General Surgeons





TRAUMA and Surgery SPECIALITIES





TRAUMA & Surgery Specialties

- Burns
- Neurosurgery
- Vascular Surgery
- Orthopedic Surgery
- Surgical Critical Care
- Surgical Infectious Disease
- Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery





TRAUMA & MEDICAL DISASTER RESPONSE





TRAUMA/Disaster Response

DISASTER RESPONSE

- War Constant disaster
- Triage & Surge
- Disaster plans & trauma plans SAME
- Integrated communications & Command





TRAUMA & MILITARY MEDICINE





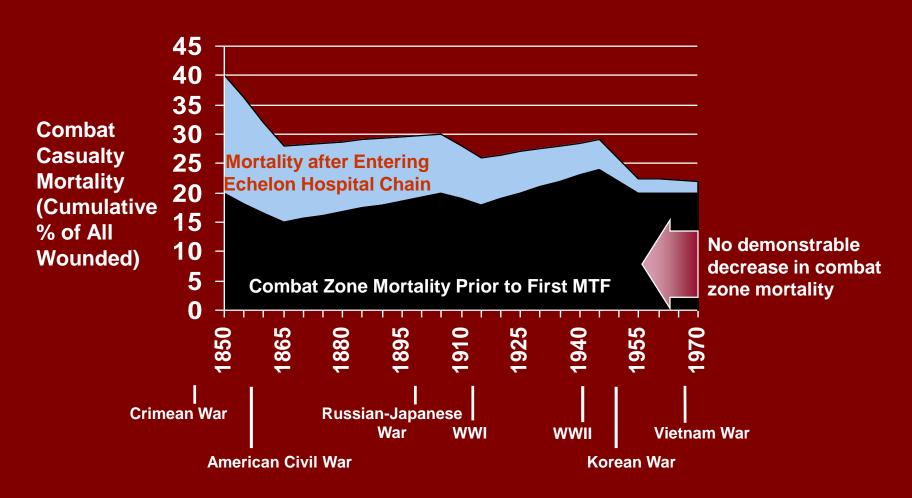
TRAUMA / Military Medicine

- Linked throughout history
- Frequency harmonics of relearning lessons
- Research exchanges
- Personnel co-training





In-Theater Combat Mortality*



In-Theater Combat Mortality*

Killed in Action (KIA) in Iraq 12.2%

(Averaged 20% for all wars since Crimean War)
WHAT WAS DIFFERENT IN IRAQ?

*Source – USUHS Symposium March 26, 2004

War	No. Wounded or Killed in Action	No. Killed in Action	Lethality of War Wounds
			%
Revolutionary War, 1775–1783	10,623	4,435	42
War of 1812, 1812–1815	6,765	2,260	33
Mexican War, 1846–1848	5,885	1,733	29
Civil War (Union Force), 1861–1865	422,295	140,414	33
Spanish-American War, 1898	2,047	385	19
World War I, 1917–1918	257,404	53,402	21
World War II, 1941–1945	963,403	291,557	30
Korean War, 1950–1953	137,025	33,741	25
Vietnam War, 1961–1973	200,727	47,424	24
Persian Gulf War, 1990–1991	614	147	24
War in Iraq and Afghanistan, 2001- present	10,369	1,004	10

^{*} Data are from the Department of Defense. 1,3

Wounding to Surgery Times

- WWI WWII Sometimes days
- Korea / Vietnam 1-20 hours
- Mogadishu 17 hours to care
- Afghanistan 14 hours
- Iraq less than one hour
- Trauma Center US 8 minutes (in some cities

Full spectrum of surgical casualty care



Large number of multi-trauma patients – general surgeon admits:
- Neurosurgery, Orthopedic surgery, ENT/OMFS

TRAUMA EDUCATION



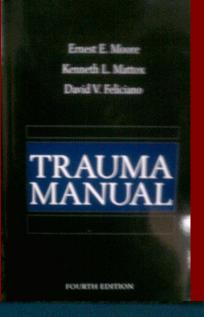


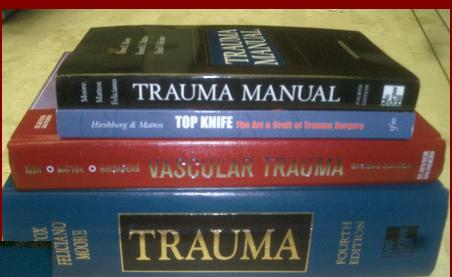
Education Quality **Advocacy** Systems ATLS PHTLS **VRC** RTTDC **EMS** DMEP Rural Surgical Skills Disaster • ASSET Prevention • ATOM SBI Optimal Center **Congress Courses** Scudder East/West/Mid **Information Engine** Quality and Data Resources NTDB - TOIP* • PIPS • TSPEC - VRC Data Information Tech

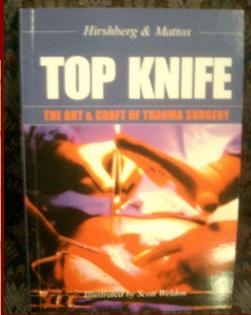
Trauma Education

- Advanced Trauma Life Support Course ATLS
- Trauma Evaluation and Management TEAM
- Advanced Surgical Skills for Exposure in Trauma –
 ASSET
- Advanced Trauma Operative Management ATOM
- Disaster Management and Emergency Preparedness – **DMEP**
- Optimal Trauma Center Organization and Management Course
- Rural Trauma Team Development Course TEAM
- Prehospital Life Support Course PHTLS *
- Trauma Outcomes and Performance Improvement –
 TOPIC*

^{*}cosponsored with other organizations





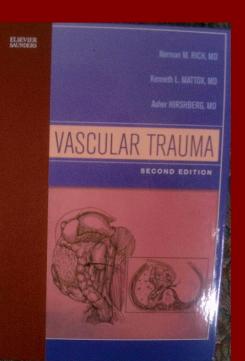


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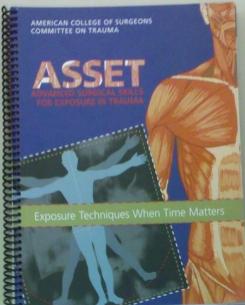


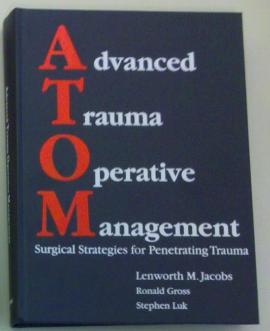
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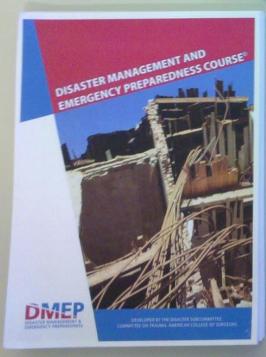
TRAUMA

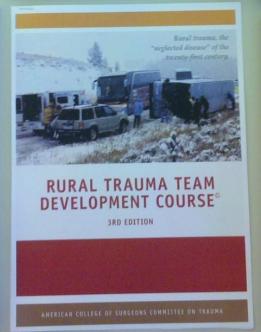


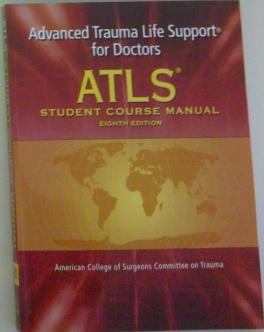












Trauma CME Courses – 2011 & 2012

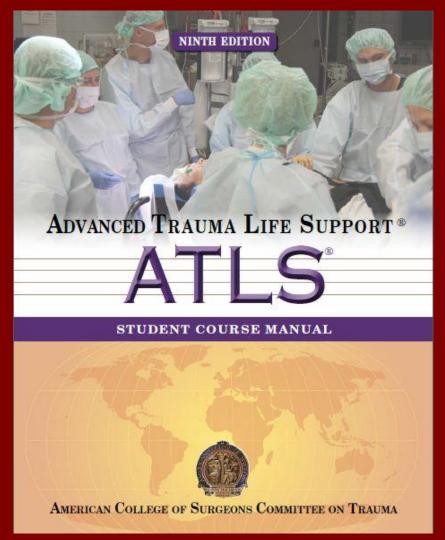
Course Name	2011 Courses Held	2011 Students Trained	2012 Courses Held	2012 Students Trained
ASSET	35	30	87	442
ATLS	1,962	28,788	2,013* estimate	37,434* estimate
ATOM	82	371	97	368
DMEP	27	500	36	1100
RTTDC	89	754	91	1,572
Totals	2,165	30,753	2,324	40,916

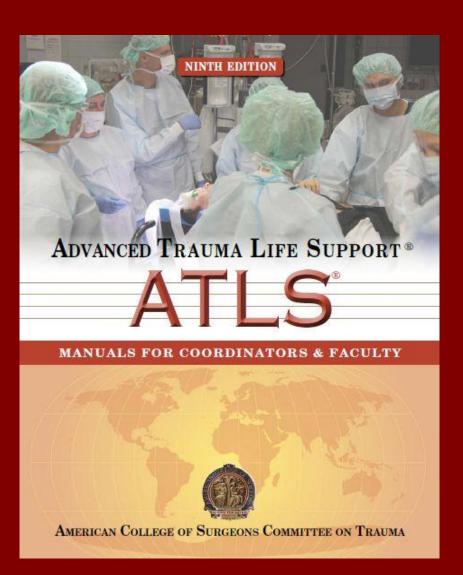
AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

Inspiring Quality:
Highest Standards Res

ATLS 9th Edition- October 2012

New Look!



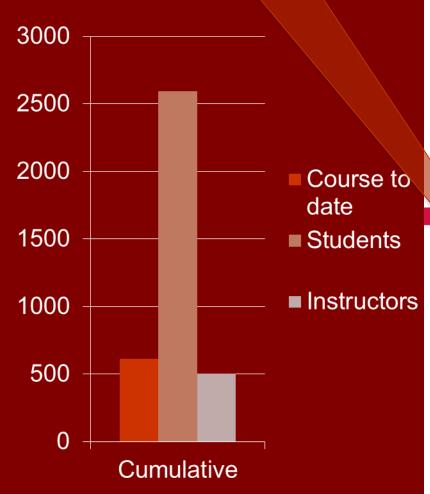


ATLS Promulgation



Approved Applications: Bangladesh, Belize, Bosnia, Croatia, El Salvador, Georgia, Ghana, Honduras, Iraq, Mongolia, Philippines, and Poland

Colombia









Courses Held:

2008: 1

2009: 2

2010: 13

2011: 39

2012: 63 (complete &

scheduled TD)

Courses held to Date 103

Number of sites 34

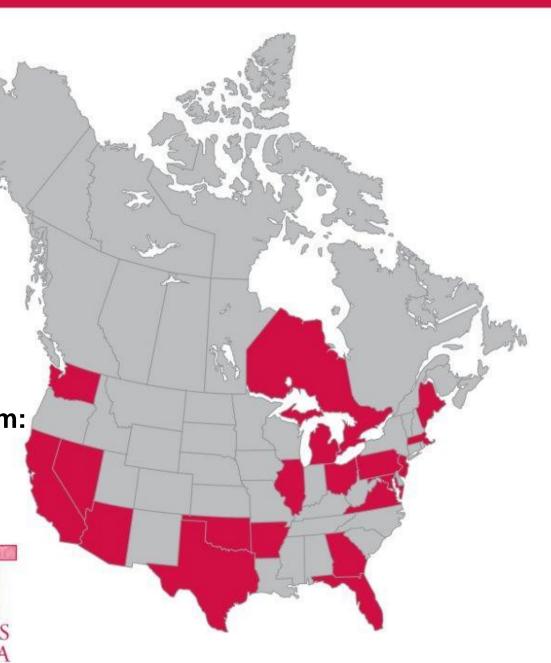
Students trained ~750

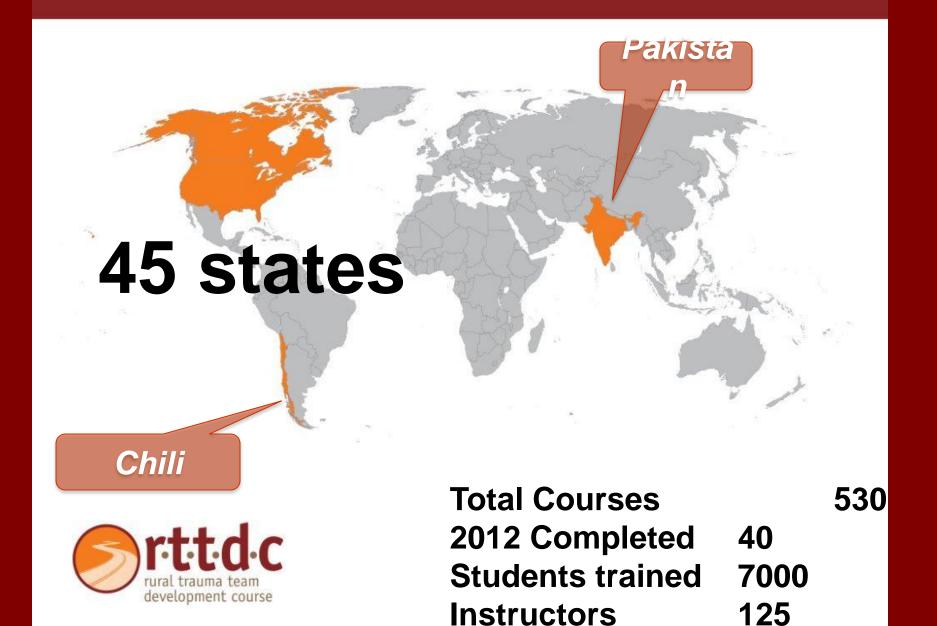
Instructors: 165

Course Management System:

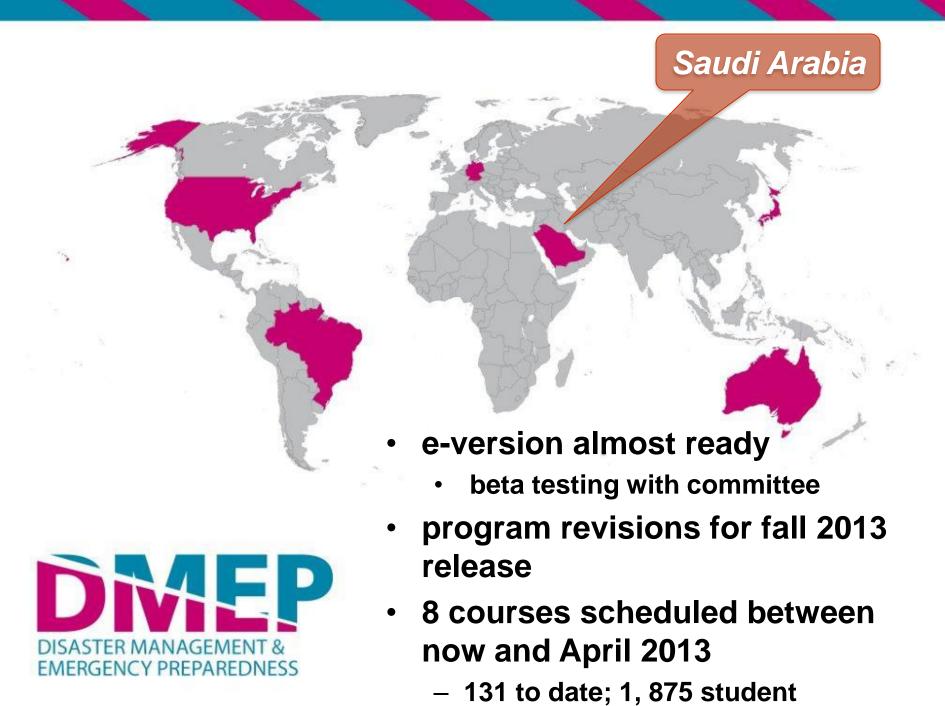
March 2013







3rd edition Spanish, French



QUALITY VALUE



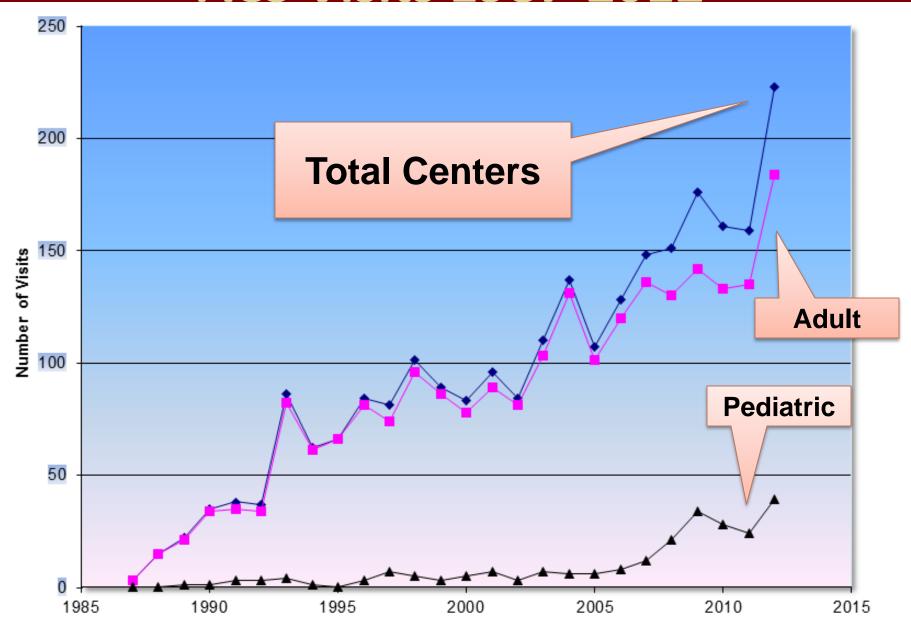


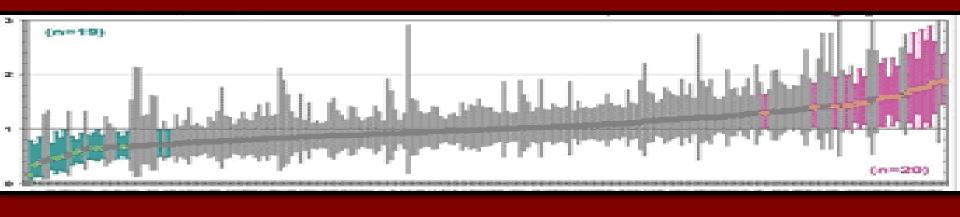
QUALITY AND SAFETY

What does the American College of Surgeons do to improve patient quality and safety?

The American College of Surgeons has developed a way for hospitals to measure performance now used in over 170 hospitals across the country.

ACS Visits 1987-2012





INTERNATIONAL





International Affairs





ACS GLOBAL

How can we work together more effectively to advance the cause of the injured?

Can the COT morph and change to meet needs across the globe?

How can we partner with other International Societies with like minded ideals?



International Injury Care Committee

A new structure within the COT.....
International Region Chiefs, ATLS
International Leaders, key members of the National COT and a Diplomatic Core charged with:

- Developing new relationships
- Fostering understanding, trust and collaboration





- International Trauma Data Bank (ITDB)
- Relevant
 Standards for
 Trauma Centers
- Relevant Trauma System Assessment
- Education/TEAM

Ideas: Global Collaboration Next Steps





Advancing the cause of the injured patient through education, advocacy and quality improvement based on a foundation of understanding, trust, collaboration and free exchange of ideas.

6. Expectations EMS Hospitals

All Hospitals are NOT the same

American College of Surgeons Trauma Program as a MODEL for EXCELLENCE / QUALITY



EMS ERRORS As perceived by Trauma Centers

7. Expectations Disaster Medical Responses

8. Putting it all togetherFOR THAILAND

OPPORTUNITIES for Thailand



