



Best Patient Care? Or is it?

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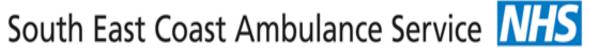
11 NHS Ambulance Services in England

- North East
- North West
- Yorkshire
- East Midlands
- West Midlands
- Great Western
- South Western
- South Central
- East of England
- London
- South East Coast









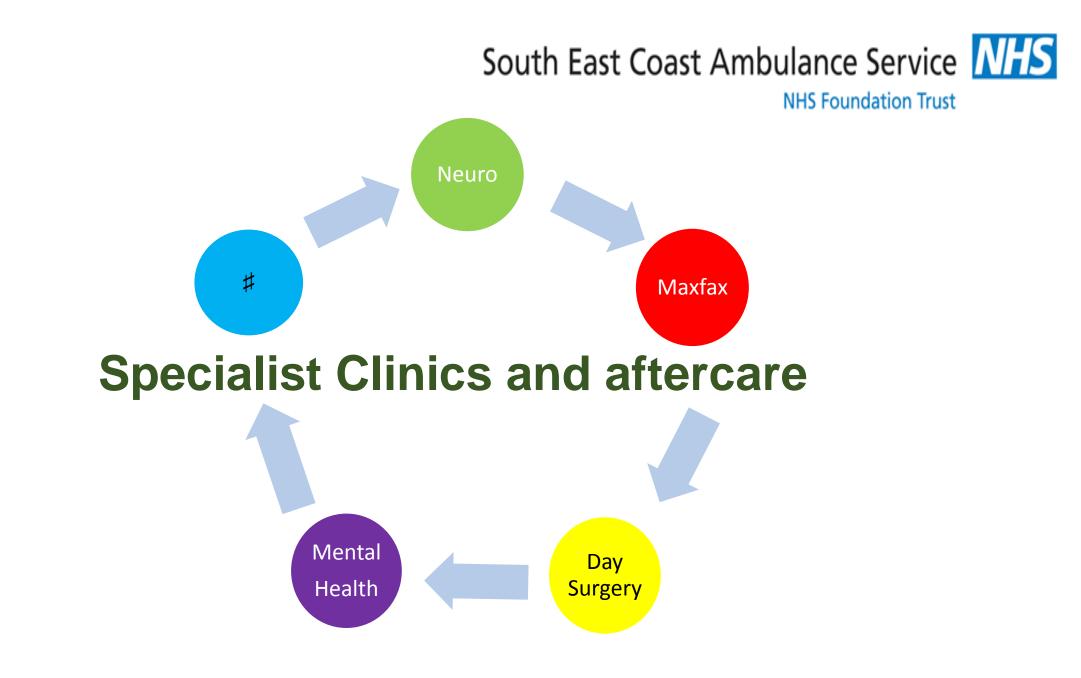
















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ITU













Delayed??









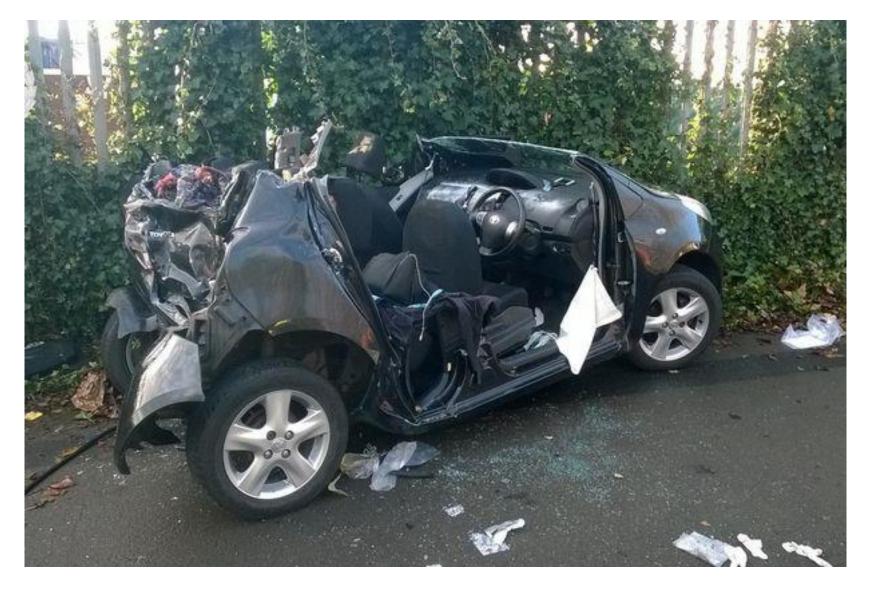














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It has been estimated that 450 – 600 lives could be saved each year (NAO)

20-50 million suffer non-fatal injuries of which many incur a disability due to injury (WHO 2010)

The cost was approx. 3% of a countries GNP (WHO 2010)

5% in low/middle income countries (WHO 2010)

In the UK in 2011 1797 Fatal, 20986 Serious Road Accidents (Dept. of Transport)



Road traffic injuries cause considerable economic loss to victims, families and the nation.

- Cost of treatment (including rehabilitation and incident investigation)
- Loss of productivity
- Family off work or school to care for the injured



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Key Costs for Road Accidents (2011) per accident

- Fatal casualties (including lost output, medical, ambulance and human cost)
 £1.8 million
- Serious casualties (including lost output, medical, ambulance and human cost) - £216,000
- Total cost for all fatal and serious casualties in 2011 £547 million



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Family Emotions

- Shock, panic, denial, "Please let him live"
- Relief, elation, denial, "He's going to be fine"
- Hope, "He's still making progress, but it's slow"
- Realisation, anger, depression "He's not getting back to his old self"
 - Acceptance, recognition, "Our lives are different now"











Developing Ambulance Services





Adult Major Trauma Decision Tree In cases of paediatric trauma, contact Clinical Coordination Desk Step Status Action All Assessment Assess vital signs and Trauma with: Convey to nearest Major Step1 level of consciousness •Glasgow coma scale <14 Yes Trauma Centre if FTA<45 Should the Sustained systolic blood pressure <90 to (Three tick test) minutes*. airway Respiratory rate <10 >29 any Convey to nearest become Trauma Unit if ETA to compromised one No to all MTC >45 minutes*. at any Chest injury with altered physiology Step 2 Assess anatomy of Pass ASHICE via EDC time consider Traumatic amputation proximal to wrist/ankle injury conveying or Penetrating trauma e.g. to neck, chest, abdomen, (Eight tick test) diverting Convey to nearest Major back, arm, thigh or groin Trauma Centre if ETA <45 patientto •Suspected open and/or depressed skull fracture nearest minutes*. Suspected pelvic fracture Yes trauma unit. Convey to nearest Spinal trauma suggested by abnormal neurology to Trauma Unit if ETA to Facial or circumferential burns any MTC >45 minutes*. A Time critical (>20% burns) one ➢ Pass ASHICE via EDC Immediate No to all concern: **Contact Clinical** Assess mechanism of Traumatic death in same passenger compartment Patients may benefit Step 3 Coordination Falls >20ft (two stories) from going to a Major injury Yes Desk if Person trapped under vehicle including 'one unders' (Fourticktest) Trauma Centre. to concerned •Bullseye windscreen and/or damage to 'A' post of Contact Clinical any about vehicle Coordination Desk for one significant advice No to all clinical deterioration Assess special patient or Patients who have sustained trauma but do not fit any Step4 Patients may benefit system consideration of the criteria above but are: from going to a Major Older patients (>55 years) (Five tick test) Yes Trauma Centre. Pregnant (>20 weeks) to Contact Clinical Known to have bleeding disorder/taking anti-Reference: London any * The locations of current Major Coordination Desk for Trauma Office and coagulants one Trauma Centres and Trauma Units advice London Ambulance Morbidly obese Service NHSTrust are updated via Team Briefing Crew concern Major Decision Folders. If unsure, contact the Tree (adapted for

No to all

Take to nearest trauma unit

Clinical Coordination Desk.

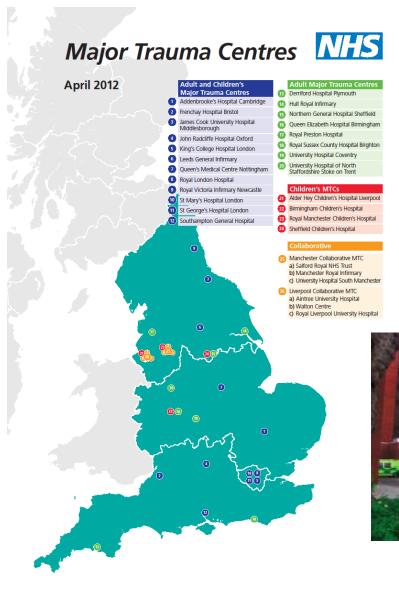
South East Coast Ambulance Service

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local use)

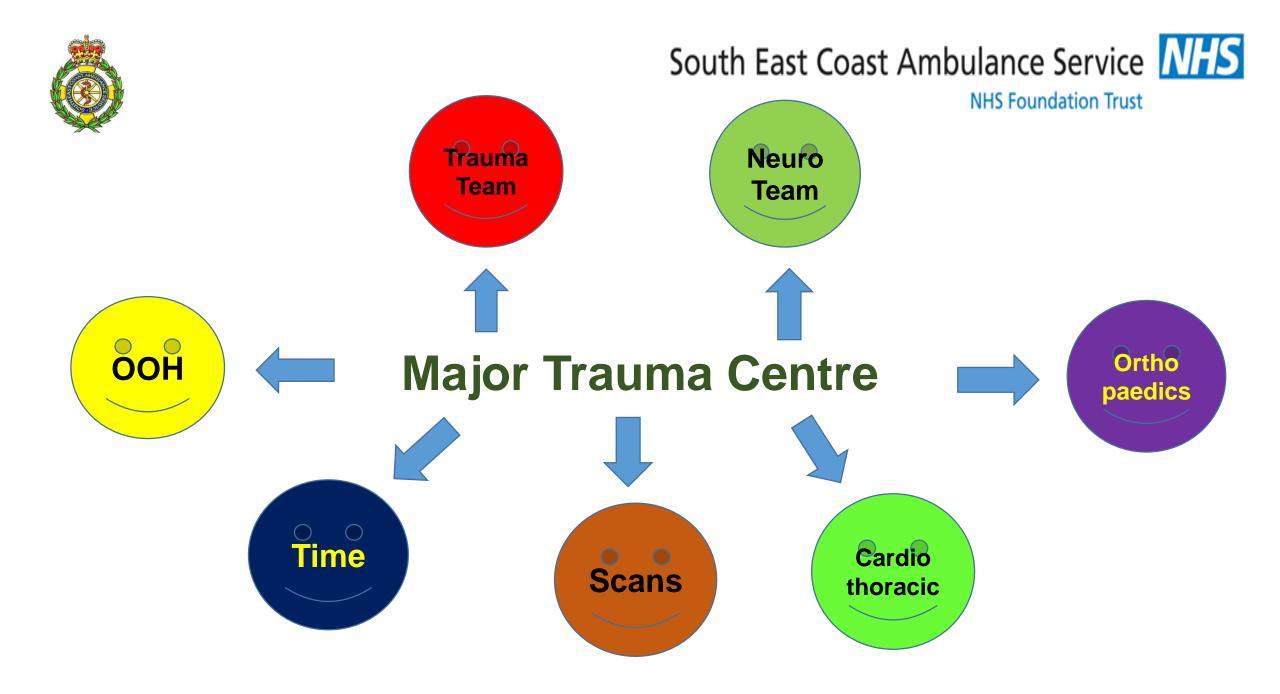


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New major trauma centres to save up to 600 lives every year

Review of Major Trauma Networks reveals increase in patient survival rates





Latest Evidence

• August 2010 Ambulance Service Network / NHS Confederation Report Implementing Trauma Systems: Key issues for the NHS

Case study – South East Coast Ambulance Service NHS Trust critical care paramedic pilot

The South East Coast Ambulance Service critical care paramedic (CCP) programme is modelled on Melbourne, Australia's very successful mobile intensive care paramedic (MICA) scheme.

The project takes experienced paramedics and provides them with an additional year of specialist training to enable them to manage the most seriously III and injured patients more effectively. The curriculum was developed with a grant from the NHS Challenge fund and is delivered through a combination of classroom, clinical simulation and hospital placement-based teaching by senior clinicians. One CCP crew is planned for each PCT area and are selectively tasked by ambulance control to the more critical calls; they typically treat four times as many patients needing resuscitation and trauma care than other paramedic units.

The combination of increased training and increased exposure to the sickest patients, means that clinical skills are well honed and practised frequently, and ensures that the most experienced paramedics are available to the patients who need them most. The scheme was devised with both improving patient outcome and efficiency in mind and required no additional staff or training costs. An NHS Service Delivery and Organisation (SDO) Network evaluation is underway in an attempt to determine which aspects are most important in achieving quality improvements.

Figure 8: Quality-volume relationship: traditional interpretation High volume of patients

Improved outcomes

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South East Coast Ambulance Service



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The Course

- Duration of 8 months.
- Incorporating:
 - 32 days university sessions
 - 280 hours of practice placement in A&E, Theatre & ITU
 - Advanced Life Support, European Paediatric Life Support Courses
 - Competency based practice post study achieved through Skills Assurance Time



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Course content

Four core modules (building clinical judgement, experiential practice and dynamic decision making from which practice can expand according to future patient needs)

- Patient Assessment and Management
- Foundations in Critical Care (physiology, pharmacology, pathophysiology)
- Advanced Airway Management & Advanced Resuscitation
- Critical Care Transport

All integrated to each other and with both technical and non-technical content.



Cost-benefit analysis shows 'value of life saved' is £34,000 for paramedics operating as CCPs, compared to £252,000 for doctors providing.













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"Whatever the complexion of future challenges, having a well developed and more highly trained workforce with specific skills and capabilities, directed at the care of the seriously ill and injured, is an investment that is expected to play an important role in future patient care"

(Paul Sutton and Andy Newton, Sept 2008)



