

TRAUMA TRIAGE TOOL

Patients 14yrs and older

Uncontrolled Airway- Transport to closest Emergency Department

Major Physiologic Factors?

- GCS ≤ 13 (attributed to traumatic head injury)
- SBP < 90 mmHg
- Respiratory rate < 10 or > 29 breaths per min

Yes

Provide Trauma Notification and transport to closest trauma center: MarinHeath Medical Center (MHMC) by ground, or a Level II by air

No

Major Anatomic Factors?

- Penetrating injuries to head, neck, torso, or extremities proximal to elbow or knee
- Flail chest
- Two or more proximal long bone fractures
- Crushed, degloved, mangled or amputated extremity proximal to wrist or ankle
- Pelvic fractures
- Open or depressed skull fracture
- Paralysis (partial or complete)
- Burns with anatomic factors

Yes

No

Mechanism of Injury Factors?

- Falls > 20 ft (1 story = 10ft)
- High-risk auto crash and
 - Passenger space intrusion > 18 " (> 12 " occupant side)
 - Ejection (partial or complete) from vehicle
 - Death in same passenger compartment
- Auto vs. pedestrian or auto vs. bicyclist: thrown, run over, or with > 20 mph impact
- Motorcycle or bicycle crash: thrown and > 20 mph impact
- Burns with MOI factors

Yes

Provide Trauma Notification and transport to MHMC Level III Trauma Center

No

Additional factors?

Assessment of additional factors (e.g. age > 65 , anticoagulant use, anti-platelet use, bleeding disorders with head/torso injury, pregnancy > 20 wks, etc) or other complaints or exam findings cause paramedic to be concerned about the patient

Yes

No

Transport to closest ED or ED of patient's choice

Trauma Notification

- Field personnel will advise the trauma center a minimum of 10 minutes prior to arrival (or as soon as possible if transport is <10min) by providing a Trauma Notification. This information will be used to activate the trauma team. Communication with the hospital via MERA is preferred. The notification must include at a minimum the following information:
 - Medic unit and transport code
 - Trauma Notification
 - Patient age and gender
 - **M**- Mechanism of injury
 - **I**- Injury and/or complaints; significant injuries and findings
 - **V**- Vital signs; blood pressure, pulse, respiratory rate, temperature, GCS
 - **T**- Treatment/interventions
 - ETA

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- The clinical findings, including past medical history, are critical to identifying the trauma patient, especially when assessing Mechanism of Injury (MOI) and additional factors
- A thorough clinical assessment is especially important in patients with:
 - Persistent and unexplained respiratory difficulty, tachycardia, or peripheral vasoconstriction
 - Inability to communicate (e.g. language barrier, substance abuse or psychiatric impairment)
- There are MOI not identified in the Trauma Triage Tool that may be associated with trauma. Any fall or impact with significant velocity is likely to produce a candidate for trauma activation

☎ PHYSICIAN CONSULT

- Trauma Center consultation is recommended for questions about destinations for injured patients