



Trauma

TSE Trauma Triage

☞ Assess for life-threatening injuries:

- Circulation**
- Airway**
- Breathing**
- Circulation**

☞ Use TSE criteria to determine appropriate triage priority

☞ Determine the most appropriate destination for care

Trauma Triage Priority Levels

Priority 1 – Life threatening without immediate intervention and resuscitation

Priority 2 – Life or limb threatening without urgent treatment

Priority 3 – Possible life or limb threatening without further emergent evaluation

TRAUMA, the fourth leading cause of death in Idaho, is often caused by motor vehicle crashes, falls, drownings, poisonings, suicides, and bicycle/pedestrian accidents.

Studies show that organized systems of care improve patient outcomes, reduce the frequency of preventable death and improve the quality of life of the patient.



IDAHO TIME SENSITIVE EMERGENCY SYSTEM

TRAUMA | STROKE | STEMI

What is a Time Sensitive Emergency (TSE)?

Studies show that organized systems of care improve patient outcomes, reduce the frequency of preventable death and improve the quality of life of the patient.

Goals of TSE

- Provide rapid movement of patients to definitive treatment
- Improve communication between agencies and hospitals
- Decrease mortality
- Improve patient recovery



The Idaho Time Sensitive Emergency System (TSE) designation is reserved for Hospitals that meet the stringent criteria established by the State as part of the statewide TSE system of care that includes three of the top five causes of death in Idaho: trauma, stroke, and heart attack.

Time Sensitive Emergencies

What You Need to Know About Heart Attack, Stroke and Trauma



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Stroke

Think FAST

Stroke Cincinnati Pre-Hospital Stroke Scale

Face: Ask the person to smile - does one side of the face droop?

Arms: Ask the person to raise both arms - does one arm drift downward?

Speech: Ask the person to repeat a simple phrase - is their speech slurred?

Time: Time is brain! **Stroke is an EMERGENCY!**

Stroke Signs and Symptoms

Look for **SUDDEN** –

- **NUMBNESS** or weakness of face, arm, hand, leg, or foot, especially on one side of the body
- **CONFUSION**, trouble speaking or understanding speech
- **TROUBLE SEEING** in one or both eyes
- **TROUBLE WALKING**, dizziness, loss of balance or coordination
- **SEVERE HEADACHE** with no known cause

Stroke Facts

- Stroke occurs when blood flow to the brain is interrupted by a blocked or burst blood vessel
- 795,000 strokes occur annually in the U.S., causing 130,000 deaths per year
- Stroke is the fifth leading cause of death in Idaho
- 34% of strokes occur in persons under 65 years of age
- Stroke is the leading cause of serious disability in adults
- \$34 billion U.S. healthcare costs a year attributed to stroke
- Of the two types of stroke:
 - 87% are ischemic (blood flow blockage)
 - 13% are hemorrhagic (blood vessel bursting)

Without appropriate medical management, a typical large vessel acute ischemic stroke (blockage) may result in the following:

Time Frame	Neurons Lost	Ages the brain by:
Every second	32,000	8.7 hours
Every minute	1.9 million	3.1 weeks
Every hour	120 million	3.6 years
10 hours	1.2 billion	36 years



STEMI: The BIG Heart Attack

Heart Attack Facts

- Heart attack occurs when blood flow to part of the heart is blocked
- 735,000 heart attacks occur annually in the U.S. (one every 44 seconds)
- One in five heart attacks is fairly “silent”
- Heart disease is the leading cause of death in Idaho and the U.S.
- Heart disease is a leading cause of disability in adults
- There are two types of heart attack:
 - **ST elevation attack (STEMI)** – blockage of a large, major vessel
 - **Non-ST elevation (NSTEMI)** – blockage of a small, minor vessel



Signs and Symptoms

- Pain or discomfort
 - Location: chest, upper abdomen, neck, arm, shoulder, jaw, back
 - Quality: squeezing, dull, burning, sharp, cramping
 - Severity: minimal to worst pain ever
- Pale, clammy
- Shortness of breath
- Nausea / vomiting
- Dizziness / generalized weakness
- Other factors can greatly affect the presentation, such as diabetes, female, elderly

Some persons with a STEMI may show minimal or very mild symptoms

➤ **Call 9-1-1**

➤ **Immediately chew 2-4 “baby” aspirin or one adult aspirin**

STEMI Treatment Options

- Primary percutaneous intervention (PCI) within 90 minutes
- Cardiac cath balloon angioplasty with stent placement
- Otherwise, intravenous thrombolytic medication
- “Clot buster”
- Then follow-on PCI cath



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TRAUMA | STROKE | STEMI

In 2012, 49.1% of preventable deaths in Idahoans under age 75 were the result of trauma, stroke or heart attack.

