Monday September 26th, 2016

trauma

NOUN

Injury to human tissues and organs resulting from the transfer of energy from the environment

Optimizing Tar Heel Trauma Care: The Golden Hour

Daryhl Johnson MD MPH FACS Elizabeth Schroeder BSN RN CEN TCRN Alberto Bonifacio MHA BSN RN



Trauma is the **leading cause of death** for individuals up to the age of fortyfour, costing the US an estimated **\$671 billion** in healthcare costs and lost productivity.^{1,2}

- 1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Web–based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [online]. <u>http://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars</u>. Accessed February 17, 2014.
- 2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) 2015 [cited 2015 01/26/15].



Sentinel Event Data Root Causes by Event Type

2012 (N=901)			2013 (N=887)		Jan to Jun 2014 (N=394)		
	Human Factors	614	Human Factors	635	Human Factors	290	
	Leadership	557	Communication	563	Leadership	269	
Communication		532	Leadership	547	Communication	248	
Assessment		482	Assessment	505	Assessment	208	
Information Management		203	Information Management	155	Physical Environment	53	
Physical Environment		150 Physical Environment		138	Care Planning	38	
Continuum of Care		95 Care Planning		103	Information Management	36	
Operative Care		93	93 Continuum of Care		Continuum of Care	33	
Medication Use		91	Medication Use	77	Operative Care	29	
Care Planning		81	Operative Care	76	Health information technology- related	27	







HEALTH CARE

Trau Optimizi	ima ng Tarhi	Evaluation	Tool v.1	PATIENTSNUMBER
Trauma Bay Prep] Trauma Bay stocked?] Trauma Bay clean?	Legend U "Unobservable" # checked "Yes" if checked otherwise "No"	Date: <u>NA</u> Time: <u>NA</u> Coded by:
Crauma Team Prep] Trauma Leader relayed p] Trauma Team met?] Team roles clearly define] Trauma team recleved re ent Arrival Time: :	Idan?	Head and face assessed? Neck assessed? Chest wall assessed? U Chest auscultated?
4 Prim		C-spine stabilized? Airway assessed? Airwady intubated? Time to Intubation? or [Abdomen assessed? U Is abdomen palpated? Perineum and genitals assessed? All four extremities assessed? U Pulses checked in all four limbs? U Movement/Sensation assessed in limbs?
в	1	Respirations assessed?		Thoracic and Lumbar spine assessed?
D I	; ;	Assessed for hemorrhag LOC assessed? Patient undressed?	Studies	Time to X-Ray Time to FAST Scan Time to CT Ployed samples sent to Jub?
Vitals	: ; ;	Time to first Blood Press Time to first Heart Rate? Time to first Temperatur Time to first Pulse Ox?	Patient	U Disposition in place?
Access		Time to first access? ↓ First access already in p type ◆ Ⅳ Ⅳ Central Time to second access? ↓ First access already in p None ◆ Ⅳ ☑ Central	Slace	U Closed-loop communication? U Followed direction of Leader? U Facilitated family presence? U Set clear expectations? U Used ATLS guidelines? U Led event? Notes Write on Barek



Aim: improve the consistency, efficiency and reliability of trauma resuscitations







Role Specific







Full Alert Trauma Drills



fusion



"It was so cool to be included in the Trauma group and to truly see the patient's care from accident to discharge."

"I learned a lot about what each department's role is during our patient's recovery journey here at UNC. I believe we are a great team."



	Trauma I	Manual	
LINIC	Policy Name	DIGITAL RECORDINGS OF TRAUMA RESUSCITATIONS	
UNC	Policy Number	TRAUMA 0066	_
 HEALTH CARE	Date this Version Effective	January 2017	
	Responsible for Content	Trauma Program/Risk Management/DOS	

- Description: All Adult Red and Yellow Trauma Team activations will be digitally recorded as part of the Trauma Performance Improvement Program.
- II. Rationale: To facilitate Performance Improvement (PI) in the care and safety of adult multi-system injured patients by providing feedback and evaluating practice in accordance with ATLS@UNC guidelines.

III. Policy:

- A. Recording of Trauma Resuscitations
 - Digital cameras (IP Fish Eye) and microphones installed in ED 1, 2 and 3 will capture all red and yellow trauma resuscitations. The system will automatically activate and record any activity occurring in those rooms. Only footage recorded during a trauma resuscitation will be reviewed; this footage will be retrieved using correspondence date and time to the trauma activation page.









Teamwork, Communication and Leadership



SPEAK UP

Leadership

Mutual

Support

SKILLS

Communication

KNOWLEDGE

Situation

Monitorine

ATTITUDES

HEALTH CAR

rar Heel Trauma

- INEED CLARITY: Use when message is not 100% understood or received
- 2 CHALLENGE RULE: Tactfully voice concern twice, then utilize chain of command

Language

Post-sim Debriefing



















What Didn't Work?

- Adhesive role tags
- Red bouffant worn by trauma captain
- Electronic feedback system
- Role reversals
- Collaboration w/ pediatrics





Accomplishments

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- New trauma resuscitation process
- Culture change with increased engagement and support from physician and administrative leadership
- Defined leadership and staff roles with use of closed-loop communication
- Decreases in under-triage, patient complications, and risk adjusted mortality related to shock
- Decreased times to: manual BP, HR, O2
 sats, X-ray, CT, and OR
- Implementation of monthly multidisciplinary in-situ trauma simulations
- Strengthened interdisciplinary relationships

- Capabilities for immediate feedback
- Continuum of Care Conference
- Documentation, accountability, safety
- Consistent trauma paging notification
- Standardization of set-up for trauma bay
 - **Revitalization of ED Trauma Committee**
 - Expansion of the Trauma Survivor's Network
- Use of cognitive aids, advanced technology
- Launch of Integrated Emotional Support Program (IESP)

Comprehensive Improvement in Trauma Resuscitation

Pre Go-Live Post Go-Live



UNC HEALTH CARE









Sustainment FY 18

Improve the consistency, reliability and efficiency of trauma resuscitation through the implementatio n of a standardized process in the Emergency Department

Consistent Resuscitation following ATLS @ UNC

Consistent Education and Training

Direct Observation and Performance Feedback

Continuum of Care Conference

- Trauma Program Manager
- Trauma Medical Director
- ED Nurse Educator
- Residency Coordinators
- Trauma Adult Coordinator
- Eye Tracking Research

• Trauma Nurse Educator













Thank you

Project Team

Liz Dreesen MD FACS Daryhl Johnson MD MPH Alberto Bonifacio RN BSN MHA Elizabeth Schroeder RN BSN CEN Kelly Revels MSN CEN Nikki Waller MD Christian Lawson RN BSN Gene Hobbs CHES Katelyn Hausfeld RN BSN Tar Heel Trauma Team

Emergency Services

Jeff Phillips Michelle Pladsen Kayla Wilkerson Carolina Air Care Emergency Trauma Committee Respiratory Therapy Pharmacy

Radiology

Sheila Leviner Lauren Burton Radiology Team

Disaster Preparedness

Dalton Sawyer





...and to so many other incredible team members

tarheeltrauma@unchealth.unc.edu



EALTH CARE

SUPPLEMENT SLIDES



Optimizing Tar Heel Trauma Care

METHODS





About

Vision, Mission & Goals

VISION

UNC Medical Center will be recognized as the leading public academic medical center in healthcare improvement.

MISSION

To catalyze healthcare improvement, spread and culture change by engaging providers in improvement projects, training and research.

GOALS

- · Promote the development of experience and expertise in improvement through a robust seed grant program
- Expand and enhance training in improvement techniques, using the Lean Six Sigma approach in cooperation with UNC Medical Center's Department of Operational Efficiency
- · Develop a robust program of externally-funded research

The UNC Institute for Healthcare Quality Improvement (IHQI) Seed Grant Program promotes the development of experience and expertise in quality improvement at UNC Hospitals, Faculty Physician practices and Physician Network practices.



Responsibilities of the Registered Nurse During Trauma Assessment & Resuscitation

ANNOUNCEMENT	 Ready room & equipment for trauma/ resuscitation. 	 Ready room & equipment for trauma/ resuscitation.
HUDDLE	Introduce self/ explain role.Participate in huddle.	Introduce self/ explain role.Participate in huddle.
REPORT	 ARRIVAL Take dictation of report. Document: Mechanism of Injury, EMS service, Prehospital treatment. 	
TRANSFER TO RESUSCITATION STRETCHER		Assist with transfer from EMS stretcher to resuscitation stretcher.*
PRIMARY SURVEY ABCDE Airway, Breathing, Circulation, Disability, Exposure & Examine FAST: Focused Assessment with Sonography in Trauma IDENTIFY AND FIX SHOCK ATOMIC: Airway obstruction, Tension pneumothorax, Open chest wound, Massive hemothorax, flall chest, Cardiac tamponade	 Use Closed Loop Communication. Document: Primary survey (ABCDE). Manual blood pressure. Interventions and procedures to treat shock. IV access/central lines. Medications, blood products, fluids. 	 Use Closed Loop Communication. Place pulse oximeter and heart monitor on patient, measure tempurature.* Auscultate manual blood pressure. Connect blood pressure cuff to monitor & set automatic blood pressure to retake every 3-5min until patient confirmed stable. Expose patient.* Establish or ensure adequate venous access. Large bore x2, at least 1 of which can be used for CT angiogram Help turn patient* Perform interventions and assist with procedures necessary to treat shock.
SECONDARY SURVEY FGH Full Set of Vital Signs, Give Comfort Measures, Head to Toe Assessment	 Document: Vital signs. Secondary survey (FGH). Wounds, lines, drains. Medications, blood products, fluids. Procedures. Collect and send blood, urine for laboratory studies.* 	 Measure core tempurature and communicate full set of vital signs to T-1.* Apply hospital identification band to patient.* Obtain blood, urine for laboratory studies.* Administer medication, fluids, blood. Insert NG/OG tube. Insert urinary catheter.* Assist MDs with bedside procedures.
SHARED MENTAL MODEL	Participate in Shared Mental Model	 Participate in Shared Mental Model. Prepare patient and equipment for transport.
IMAGING (AS NEEDED)	 Bring ED stretcher to imaging for transfer.* Handoff to receiving registered nurse in inpatient unit or emergency department. Bring resuscitation stretcher back from imaging.* 	 Transfer patient from resuscitation stretcher to imaging table.* Monitor vital signs. Transfer patient from imaging table to ED stretcher.*
TRANSFER TO ROOM/ INPATIENT UNIT	• Ensure smooth transition to inpatient unit <i>or</i> ensure smooth transition to emergency department room <i>or</i> assume primary patient care.	 Transfer patient to inpatient unit or emergency department room.* Or Update T-1 & assist with patient care as needed by T-1.



Optimizing Tar Heel Trauma Care

TAR HEEL TRAUMA



Level 1 Adult and Pediatric Trauma Center





- Manage the public health problem of injury (prevention)
- Reduce the degree of injury
- Optimize the outcome from injury
- Reduce mortality and morbidity

Optimal care for the trauma patient across continuum of trauma care.



Dual Trauma Designation

Tar Heel Trauma

Mission:

 Maintain UNC's Level I Adult and Pediatric Trauma Verification and ultimately work to ensure trauma patients receive optimal care.

Vision:

• Move the needle of trauma-related morbidity and mortality in the Region in ten years.

TAR HEEL TRAUMA

Vision Timeline

North Carolina Regional Advisory Committee (RAC) Trauma Center Map July 2016

1 11

Optimizing Tar Heel Trauma Care

THE BURNING PLATFORM

Comfort and Confidence in Trauma Roles

• How comfortable or confident are you when performing your role?

• $(0 = \text{very uncomfortable} \rightarrow 100 = \text{very comfortable})$

Quality

• I feel we provide the highest quality nursing care for trauma patients.

Barriers

1. Trauma Process not followed (13)

The trauma process is followed inconsistently and variably causing sense of disorganization, degradation of teamwork, inability to anticipate team's actions, disorderly communication of findings, orders shouted simultaneously, inability to adequately chart, and causes general frustration.

2. Ineffective leadership in trauma (10)

Generally ineffective leadership and management in traumas. Specifically leader at times unclear or multiple leaders attempting to manage resulting in assessments and orders being given at the same time. Delegation also at times ineffective.

3. Observers Disruptive (6)

Observers and others not directly involved in trauma care are often disruptive.

4. EPIC Problematic (5)

Electronic charting in EPIC is problematic due to registration, user interface, inconsistency with trauma process and general usability.

5. Ineffective communication (5)

Generally ineffective communication during traumas (e.g. unclear orders and plan of care)

1. Redesign T1 assignment (12)

Improve adherence to trauma process (7)

Improve consistency and adherence to ATLS / TNCC trauma assessment process.

3. Provide more trauma education (6)

Provide (and perhaps require) more trauma education and hands-on practice.

4. Improve EPIC documentation process (4)

EPIC documentation process MUST be improved or consider return to paper documentation.

- 5. Reduce interference from observers (4)
- 6. Establish pre-trauma huddle (3)

Baseline

Blunt Multi-system TBI Elderly (complications) Elderly Blunt Multisystem

TAR HEEL TRAUMA

Tar Heel Trauma Critical Path

Tar Heel Trauma Resuscitation Process

Identify and Fix Shock

A-B-C-D-E IDENTIFIES A-T-O-M-I-C

Tension Pneumothorax Open Pneumothorax Massive Hemothor

(Flail Chest)

Cardiac Tamponade

Early Log Roll (Blunt / Penetrating / Spinal)

<u>Assessment</u> <u>Findings</u>

- "Airway Patent"
- "Breathing Labored"
- "Trachea Midline"
- "No JVD"
- "Lung Sounds Clear, Equal Bilaterally"
- "Chest Wall Deformity"
- "Heart Sounds"

wumea

Fix Shock

Responder | Transient Responder | Non-Responder

Pre-Trauma Huddle

- **Report:** known MIVT on board
- **Team**: names, roles, responsibilities
- **Equipment and Environment**
- Alert: CT / ICU / OR as needed
- **Most Important Thing**
- **Shared Mental Model:** after 2nd ax

Optimizing Tar Heel Trauma Care

RESULTS

Decrease in Trauma Patient Complications

Improvements in Trauma Documentation & Triage

	Optimizing Tar Heel Trauma: Metrics Table											
Metric	% Meeting Protocol Before	n	% Meeting Protocol After	n	Mean/ Avg Time Before	Mean/ Avg Time After	Median Before	Median After	Min Before	Min After	Max Before	Max After
Preparation	"Yes"		"Yes"									
Bay Stocked	67	15	86	28	sma	aller n = afte	er check	sheet "Go	-Live"			
Bay Cleaned	87	14	98	64								
Team Prep	"Yes"		"Yes"									
Plan Relayed	29	14	67	61								
Team Met	43	14	87	61	cases	s excluded	when "un	observab	le" or N/	A (did r	not occur	;)
Roles Defined	14	14	65	60								
Report Received	100	15	90	49								
Primary	Obtained w/in 5 minutes of arrival		Obtained w/in 5 minutes of arrival									
Airway	100	11	100	64	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	4
Breathing	91	14	100	66	2	2	2	2	1	1	6	5
Circulation	92	11	91	65	3	3	2	2	1	1	7	9
Disability (GCS)	100	12	97	66	2	3	2	2	1	1	4	8
Exposure	100	11	95	65	2	2	2	2	1	1	4	6
Vital Signs	Obtained w/in 5 minutes of arrival		Obtained w/in 5 minutes of arrival									
Blood Pressure	86	14	91	67	5	4	5	3	2	2	13	11
Heart Rate	77	13	84	67	5	4	4	4	2	1	14	12
Temperature	75	12	47	59	7	8	5	5	2	2	18	183
Pulse Ox	72	11	74	66	5	4	4	4	2	1	13	19
Secondary												
Head & Face		15		60	4	7	3	6	1	1	14	15
Neck		12		59	3	7	3	5	1	1	6	15
Chest		15		58	3	6	4	5	1	1	6	14
Abdomen		15		59	3	6	2	6	2	2	4	15
Perineum		9		33	8	1	8	6	4	3	22	15
Extremities		15		55	4	8	3	1	1	3	12	30
Studies	X-ray w/in 5 FAST w/in 10 CT w/in 20	15	X-ray w/in 5 FAST w/in 10 CT w/in 20	00	10	0	1	0	5	3	23	15
X-Ray	58	12	82	66	6	4	5	4	3	1	10	14
FAST	75	12	69	41	7	7	7	9	3	3	12	23
СТ	55	11	71	48	23	19	19	17	12	9	39	36
Communication	"Usually and Always" "Yes"											
Debrief	9	11	34	50								
Closed- Loop	8	12	45	64								
Followed Leader	27	15	87	62								

Trauma Registry Data : Pre and Post Go-Live Comparison

	Red	Yellow	All	GCS < 8 and pt. not intubated	% GCS < 8 and pt. not intubated	Cardiac arrest w/ CPR	% Cardiac arrest w/ CPR	No documentation - temp w/in 20 mins	% No documentation - temp w/in 20 mins	No documentation - warming measures	% No documentation - warming measures	Pt. in shock (systolic = 90)<br who didn't receive any blood	% Pt. in shock (systolic = 90)<br who didn't receive any blood	Pt. in shock (systolic = 90)<br who didn't receive blood w/in 1 hr	% Pt. in shock (systolic = 90)<br who didn't receive blood w/in 1 hr
Pre	265	439	704	7	0.99	9	1.28	37	5.3	8	1.14	8	1.1	2	0.3
Post	281	471	752	7	0.93	7	0.93	56	7.4	8	1.06	12	1.6	5	0.7

Under triage		cribari #	cribari %
Pre	Jan-16	12	13
	Feb-16	12	14
	Mar-16	20	17
	Apr-16	26	22
	May-16	16	17
	Jun-16	18	17
	Average	17	17
Post	Jul-16	11	10
	Aug-16	11	12
	Sep-16	11	11
	Oct-16	19	18
	Nov-16	19	21
	Dec-16	9	10
	Average	13	14

avg. time to OR (min)	% doc deficiencies
81	72
66	69

Pre Go-Live Period: 11/3/2015 - 7/3/2016 Post Go-Live Period: 7/4/2016 - 4/4/2017

