

# Trauma Activation Criteria

## Trauma Stat:

- Any penetrating injury to head, neck or trunk
- Respiratory difficulty as evidenced by one or more of the following:
  - Significant increase or decrease in respiratory rate
  - Significant retractions or grunting
  - Patient intubated prior to arrival
  - Unable to maintain or difficult airway
- Tachycardia and / or poor perfusion or unexplained tachycardia (no significant pain or crying as a source)
- Hypotension
- Blood given prior to the patient's arrival
- 40 mL/kg bolus given prior to arrival
- Glasgow Coma Score (GCS)  $\leq 8$
- GCS deterioration by 2

## OR Resuscitation:

- Full arrest with pre-hospital signs of life following a non-cranial, penetrating chest or abdominal injury
- Penetrating injury unresponsive to 40 mL/kg fluid administration
- At the discretion of the ED and surgical attending

## Trauma Alert:

- Evidence of abdominal injury
  - Without hemodynamic compromise
  - Distended and / or tender abdomen
  - Abdominal bruising or seatbelt mark
- GCS 9 – 13
- Spinal cord injury with neurologic deficit
- Two or more proximal long bone fractures
- Ejection from automobile
- Partial or full thickness burn of  $>15\%$  TBSA
- Significant vascular injury including amputation of limb proximal to wrist or ankle
- Emergency Department discretion

**\*\*\*The trauma team should be activated for any patient who meets criteria regardless of prior evaluation at an outside facility\*\*\***

## Normal Vital Signs Table

Age	Pulse Beats/min	Respirations Breaths/min	Avg. Systolic BP
<b>Premature</b>	120 – 170	40 – 70	55 – 75
<b>0 – 3 months</b>	100 – 150	35 – 55	65 – 85
<b>3 – 6 months</b>	90 – 120	30 – 45	70 – 90
<b>6 – 12 months</b>	90 – 120	25 – 40	80 – 100
<b>1 – 3 years</b>	70 – 110	20 – 30	90 – 105
<b>3 – 6 years</b>	65 – 110	20 – 25	95 – 110
<b>6 – 12 years</b>	60 – 95	14 – 22	100 – 120
<b>12+ years</b>	55 – 85	12 – 18	110 – 135

Behman, RE, Kliegman, RM & Jenson, HB. (2003). *Nelson Textbook of Pediatrics*. Saunders

## Trauma Evaluation

- Motor vehicle collision
- Struck or run over by motor vehicle (pedestrian or bike)
- Fall greater than 10 feet
- Any mechanism deemed to place the patient at risk for multi-system injury
- Any patient immobilized with a backboard and/or cervical collar
- Partial or full thickness burn between 5% and 14% TBSA
- Any burn less than 5% requiring immediate pain management
- GSW (non-BB) to an extremity
- Tourniquet application prior to arrival and hemodynamically stable