



Trauma haemorrhage simulation training checklist

This document is for staff who manage critically bleeding trauma patients in tertiary trauma centres and smaller secondary hospitals. It is one of four resources to support the implementation of guidelines and standardise the management of critical bleeding. The resources are available online in editable or print formats here: www.hqsc.govt.nz/our-programmes/national-trauma-network/publications-and-resources/publication/4398.

Purpose

Simulation training creates an opportunity to understand and support system and process change, while considering site-specific challenges and human factors that can influence how the national best-practice critical haemorrhage bundle of care guidelines (www.hqsc.govt.nz/our-programmes/national-trauma-network/publications-and-resources/publication/4177) are applied within an organisation.

This checklist is intended to be used as a guide for running an in-situ simulation of a critically haemorrhaging trauma patient in an emergency department (ED). Some criteria may not be relevant at every locality depending on infrastructure.

Scenario

This simulation checklist reflects a trauma patient who arrives at the ED but does not meet Code Crimson activation criteria, and/or the signs of critical haemorrhage are hidden/not recognised until completion of the primary survey.

The Code Crimson activation criteria is:

- ABC Score greater than 2
 - HR ≥ 120 bpm
 - Systolic BP ≤ 90mmHg
 - Penetrating injury (thoracic, abdominal or junctional)
 - E-FAST scan positive

or

Received pre-hospital blood products

Traumatic critical haemorrhage simulation checklist			Comments		
Activation and preparation					
Are trauma call criteria met on ambulance pre-arrival notification?	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆		
Insert service-specific trauma call criteria h	nere:				
If patient does not arrive via ambulance, are trauma call criteria met on arrival to ED?	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆		
Insert service-specific trauma call criteria here:					
ED charge nurse or designated staff member activates trauma call	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆		
Trauma team roles are allocated before patient arrives (as follows)	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆		
 Team leader: Ensures the following teams are contacted with ETA if not already notified: Intensive care Trauma/surgical registrar Blood bank Radiology Orderly (This list may vary, adapt to local protocols) Airway doctor: 	Y 🗆	N 🗆	N/A 🗆		
 Makes airway management plan 					
 Airway nurse/anaesthetic technician: Sets up airway equipment Checks suction 	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆		

Procedure doctor:	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆	
Ultrasound machine at bedside				
Procedure nurse:	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆	
Venous access and blood sampling				
supplies prepared for trauma bloods				
• Fluid warmer primed and ready for use				
 Rapid infuser primed and ready for use or pressure bags at bedside (if available) 				
Staff:	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆	
Don appropriate PPE				
STOP	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆	
 Team briefing of roles and responsibilities 				
Review airway checklist				
ED management				
Time of ED arrival:				
Take handover from ambulance personnel	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆	
Confirm if TXA has been administered pre-hospital	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆	
Confirm estimated blood loss volume	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆	
Initiate primary survey	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆	
Obtain at least two points of IV access	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆	
Take trauma bloods as per protocol	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆	
Perform bedside E-FAST	Y 🗆	N 🗆	N/A 🗆	
Activate Code Crimson/accelerated treatment pathway if the patient meets criteria	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆	
Blood bank notified of need for emergency blood units	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆	

Pre-transfusion bedside patient and product identification check is performed before administration of any component	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆		
Emergency blood units arrive at the bedside within 10 minutes	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆		
(Type-specific or O negative if patient has not yet had G&S completed)					
Limit or stop crystalloid fluids	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆		
Initiate secondary survey	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆		
Temperature measured within 15 minutes of arrival	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆		
Actively warm the patient	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆		
Actively warm IV fluids/blood products	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆		
 Give 2 g dose of TXA within 3 hours of injury If 1 g TXA given pre-hospital, consider additional 1 g IV bolus 	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆		
Team leader/designated staff member ('MTP guardian') rings blood bank and states they are activating the MTP	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆		
Team leader or designated staff member/MTP guardian calls for each box as required	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆		
Consider reversal of anticoagulant drugs if indicated	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆		
Decision-making and definitive care					
Senior surgeon confirms plan for destination of definitive haemorrhage control	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆		
Interventional radiologist consulted for options of interventional radiology if service available	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆		

Senior anaesthetist/intensivist communicates plan for operating room availability and transfer	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆	
ED charge nurse or primary nurse provides brief handover to operating room nursing staff	Y 🗆	N 🗆	N/A 🗆	
Patient begins movement from ED to area for definitive haemorrhage control within 30 to 60 minutes	Υ□	N 🗆	N/A 🗆	

Abbreviations: ABC = assessment of blood consumption; BP = blood pressure; bpm = beats per minute; ED = emergency department; E-FAST = extended focused assessment with sonography for trauma; ETA = estimated time of arrival; G&S = blood group and antibody screening; HR = heart rate; ICU = intensive care unit; IV = intravenous; MTP = massive transfusion protocol; PPE = personal protective equipment; TXA = tranexamic acid

Providers are free to edit and adapt this document as needed, including addition of provider logo.

If you have any suggested changes or areas for improvement you would like considered for inclusion in the national best practice critical bleeding bundle of care, please email <u>help@majortrauma.nz</u>.

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