

Code Number \_\_\_\_\_

## Preventable Trauma Death Pre-review & Panel Review Form

### Pre-review Checklist

#### 1 Dead?

- Yes → go to question #2                       No (Not dead) → End of survey

#### 2 Is death due to trauma? (Including due to sequelae or complication, regardless of death certificate, confirm with whole medical record)

- Yes → go to question #3                       No (Disease/Poisoning/Burn/Drowning etc.) → End of survey

#### 3 Basic information

- Final Hospital ID: \_\_\_\_\_                      ■ Sex:     Male     Female                      ■ Age : \_\_\_\_\_
- Mechanism of injury: \_\_\_\_\_     Blunt     Penetrating     Others
- Time of injury: \_\_\_\_\_ (YYMMDDHHMM)
- Time of admission: \_\_\_\_\_ (YYMMDDHHMM)
- Time of death: \_\_\_\_\_ (YYMMDDHHMM)
- Certificates:     Death certification     Postmortem Examination     none
- Cause of death on 'death certification' (all causes as described): \_\_\_\_\_
- Time from accident to death: (1) Within 1 hour (2) 1-6 hours (3) 6-24 hours (4) 1-7 days (5) 7-30 days (6) After 30 days
- Location of accident and point
- (1) Dead on Arrive (DOA)                      (2) Died at ER of Final hospital after CPR
- (3) Died during operation    (4) Died in ICU                      (5) Died in General ward
- (6) Others \_\_\_\_\_
- Admission department:  General surgery     Thoracic surgery     Neurosurgery     Orthopedics  
 Emergency medicine     Trauma surgery     Others \_\_\_\_\_
- Department where death occurred:  General surgery     Thoracic surgery     Neurosurgery     Orthopedics  
 Emergency medicine     Trauma surgery     Others \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4 Transfer

- Directly transported to a final hospital (Prehospital report:     Yes     No) → Go question #6 after #5
- Inter-hospital transfer (number of times)     Transferring hospital (address): \_\_\_\_\_  
(Inter-hospital transfer Form:     Yes     No) → Go question #7 after #5

#### 5 Field Triage Decision Scheme (Duplicated checkable)

##### I. Step 1

- (1) A/V/P/U: Below 'V' or GCS ≤ 13 (2) Systolic pressure < 90 mmHg (3) Respiratory rate < 10 or > 29

##### II. Step 2

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- (1) All penetrating injuries to head, neck, torso and extremities proximal to elbow and knee
- (2) Flail chest (3) Two or more proximal long-bone fractures (4) Crushed, degloved, or mangled extremity
- (5) Amputation proximal to wrist and ankle (6) Pelvic fracture (7) Open or depressed skull fractures (8) Paralysis

**III. Step 3**

- (1) Falls - Adults: > 20 feet (one storey is equal to 10 feet)  
- Children: >10 feet or two to three times the height of the child
- (2) High-risk auto crash - Intrusion: >12 inches occupant site; >18 inches any site / Ejection / Death in same passenger compartment / Vehicle telemetry data consistent with high risk of injury
- (3) Auto vs. pedestrian/bicyclist thrown, run over, or with significant (>20 mph) impact
- (4) Motorcycle crash > 20 mph

**IV. Step 4**

- (1) Age: > 55 or <15 (2) With significant burn injury
- (3) End-stage renal disease requiring dialysis (4) Time-sensitive extremity injury
- (5) Pregnancy > 20 weeks (6) EMS provider judgment

■ **Enough information to judge?**  Yes  No

■ **Source of information:**  Pre-hospital report  Medical records of hospital: \_\_\_\_\_  Others \_\_\_\_\_

**6 Audit Filters for Prehospital Trauma Care**

- (1) Failure to secure appropriate airway
- (2) Persistent hypoxia (SpO<sub>2</sub> < 90%)
- (3) Failure to control a catastrophic external hemorrhage (compression or tourniquet)
- (4) Field scene time >10 minutes (5) Field to hospital > 1 hour (Transport time: \_\_\_\_\_ )
- (6) Failure to get IV line
- (7) Failure in Triage
- (8) 기타 \_\_\_\_\_

■ **Enough information to judge?**  Yes  No

**7 Audit Filters for Interhospital Trauma Care**

- (1) Failure to secure an appropriate advanced airway before transfer
- (2) malposition of an endotracheal tube
- (3) Persistent hypoxia (SpO<sub>2</sub> < 90%)
- (4) Failure to control a catastrophic external hemorrhage before transfer (compression or tourniquet)
- (5) Transfer time > 1 hour (Time: \_\_\_\_\_ )
- (6) Inappropriate fluid (transfusion) resuscitation before departure or on the way of transfer
- (7) Transfer to an inappropriate hospital
- (8) Others \_\_\_\_\_

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■ **Enough information to judge?**                       Yes                                       No

**8 Audit Filters for In-hospital Trauma Care**

- (1) Timely response of required personnel and resources in attending to patient needs (e.g. response time of surgeons, availability of operating room);
- (2) Operating room unavailable for the cases who need emergency operation
- (3) ICU bed unavailable for the patients who need critical care
- (4) Impossible to use specific equipment (mechanical ventilator, CRRT, rapid infusion system, CT...) or facility for the critical trauma cases
- (5) Absence or lack of documentation for vital signs, GCS, or I/O while in emergency department
- (6) Absence or lack of documentation for present illness, past history, and physical examination while in emergency department
- (7) Glasgow Coma Scale score <13 and no head computerized tomography (CT) scan within 2 hours of arrival at hospital (if CT available in hospital);
- (8) Glasgow Coma Scale score <8 and no endotracheal tube or surgical airway performed before leaving resuscitation area.
- (9) Patient with abdominal injuries and hypotension (systolic BP <90) who does not undergo laparotomy within 1 hour of arrival at the hospital
- (10) Abdominal, thoracic, vascular, or cranial surgery after 24 hours
- (11) Unplanned return to operating theatre within 48 hours of initial procedure
- (12) Transfusion after 15 minutes for definite hypotension due to traumatic hemorrhage
- (13) Coagulopathy due to absence or delay of appropriate timely supply of coagulation factors
- (14) Coagulopathy due to absence or delay in treatment for hypothermia
- (15) Patients with >8 hours between arrival and debridement of an open fracture.
- (16) Failure or delay of more than 5 minutes of airway management? Securement?
- (17) Patient requiring re-intubation of the airway within 48 hours of extubation
- (18) Non-fixation of femoral fracture in adult
- (19) All delays in identification of injuries
- (20) Hemothorax or pneumothorax due to absence or delay of timely chest tube insertion
- (21) Failure of appropriate ventilation (SpO2 < 90%, PaCO2 > 60 mmHg, PaO2 < 60 mmHg)
- (22) Craniotomy after 4 hours, for drainage of epidural or subdural hematoma
- (23) Delayed recognition of neurogenic or spinal shock, and absence or delay of early resuscitation with vasopressor infusion
- (24) Other \_\_\_\_\_

■ **Enough information to judge?**                       Yes                                       No

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## 9 Summary and additional comments

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### ➤ Pre-Reviewer Information

#### Pre-Reviewer

■ Review Date: yyyy / mm / dd      ■ Reviewer Institute/Name/Signature:

#### Moderator

■ Review Date: yyyy / mm / dd      ■ Reviewer Institute/Name/Signature:

## Panel Review Checklist

### I. Locations of the deficiencies (Duplicated checkable)

(1) Prehospital      (2) Inter-hospital transfer      (3) In-hospital

(4) Nothing      (5) Others \_\_\_\_\_

### II. Cause of death (Duplicated checkable)

(1) Bleeding    (2) MODS / Sepsis    (3) Respiratory arrest    (4) Cardiac arrest    (5) CNS    (6) Others \_\_\_\_\_

### III. Injury severity and quality of care

#### 1. Severity of injury?

(1) Injuries and sequelae non-survivable even with optimal management

(2) Injuries and sequelae severe but survivable

(3) Injuries and sequelae considered survivable

#### 2. Quality of Care?

(1) Evaluation and management appropriate according to accepted standards

(2) Some deviations from standard of care that may, directly or indirectly, have been implicated in patient's death: \_\_\_\_\_

(3) frank deviations from standard of care that, directly or indirectly, caused patient's death: \_\_\_\_\_

(4) Refused treatment by patient or attorney

#### 3. Co-morbid factors

If patient had co-morbid factors these were major contributors to death: \_\_\_\_\_

### IV. Preventability

(1) Preventable (P)                      (2) Possibly or Potentially Preventable (PP)

(3) Non-Preventable (NP)              (4) Non-Preventable, but with care that could have been improved (NPCI)

Lack of information to judge: \_\_\_\_\_

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**V. Summary and additional comments**

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➤ **Reviewer Information**

**Designated panel** ■ Subspecialty:  GS  CS  NS  EM  기타 \_\_\_\_\_

■ Review Date: yyyy / mm / dd ■ Reviewer Institute / Name / Signature:

**Panel team** ■ ID : ■ Team leader:

■ Review Date: yyyy /mm / dd