

# ***Approach to patient with multiple trauma***

**NAJEM ALESLAM 876**





NEWS

218



بنغازي

وفاة العشرات جراء الحوادث المرورية



Nilesat  
12399  
عامودي (v)



[www.218TV.net](http://www.218TV.net)



218NEWS



218NEWS





# MULTIPLE INJURED PATIENT

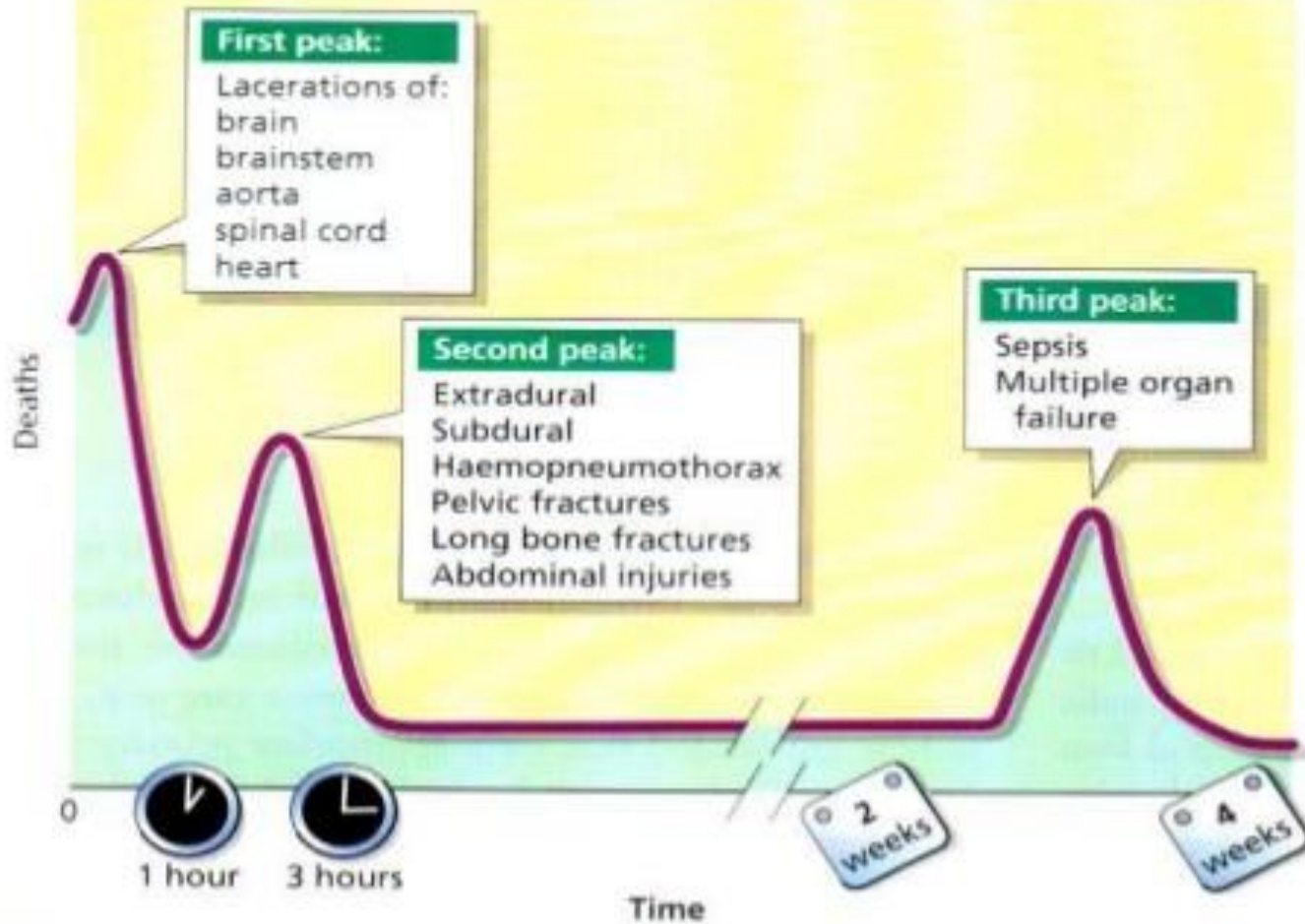
## **TRAUMA**

a Greek word meaning :- a wound, currently defined as a mechanical injury to tissues by an external physical cause.

## **Polytrauma**

Multisystem trauma , injury of two or more systems,

# AIM OF MANAGEMENT



- Y Prevent death
- Y Mainly second peak of death
- Y GOLDEN HOUR!



# STEPS IN MANAGEMENT

Pre - hospital



```
graph TD; A[Pre - hospital] --> B[Triage]; B --> C[Hospital m(x) - ATLS]
```

Triage

Hospital m(x) - ATLS

# PRE-HOSPITAL



**Comprehensive on site  
management**

# TRIAGE

- Y A system to sort cases based on priority especially in mass disasters
- Y Many don't understand leading to complaints (6 hour UMMC)



# MULTIPLE INJURED PATIENT

## Color Codes Triage Tag

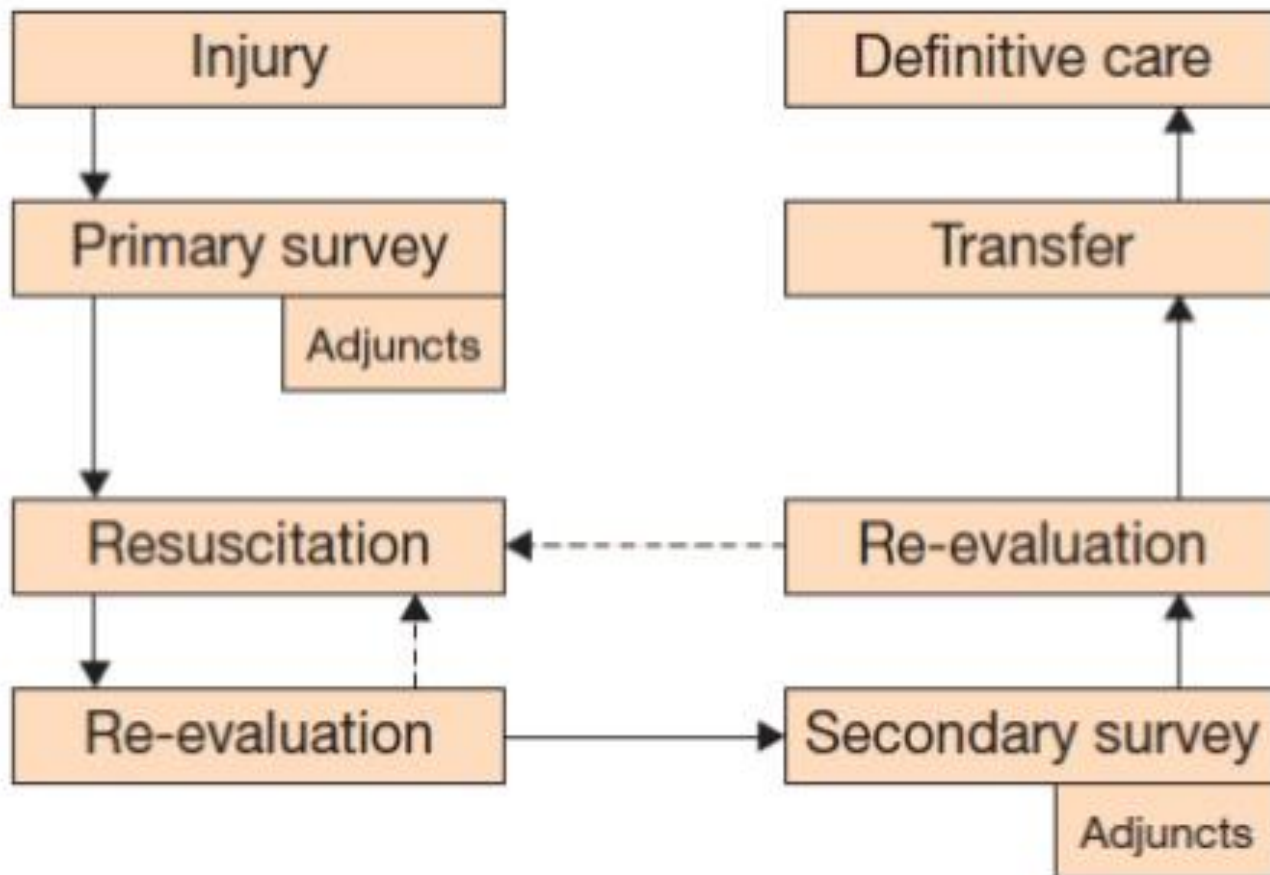
**RED : Most  
critical injury.**

**YELLOW : Less  
critical injured.**

**GREEN : No life  
threatened  
injury.**

**BLACK : Death  
or obviously  
fatal injury.**

# ATLS CONCEPT



# PRIMARY SURVEY

Y Rapid assessment and treatment of life-threatening injuries

**A**

• **Airway (with c-spine)**

**B**

• **Breathing**

**C**

• **Circulation**

**D**

• **Disability**

**E**

• **Exposure**

# MULTIPLE INJURED PATIENT

## TRAUMA TEAM

**ANAESTHESIST**

**NURSE 1**

**ANAESTHETIC  
ASST.**

**GENERAL  
SURGEON**

**ORTHOPEDIC**

**RADIOGRAPHER**

**NURSE 2**

**TEAM LEADER**



# PRIMARY SURVEY





# MULTIPLE INJURED PATIENT



## A - AIRWAY (WITH C-SPINE)



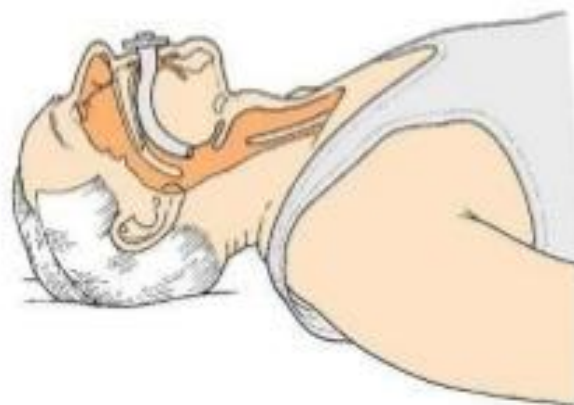
# A – AIRWAY (WITH C-SPINE)



Oropharyngeal airway

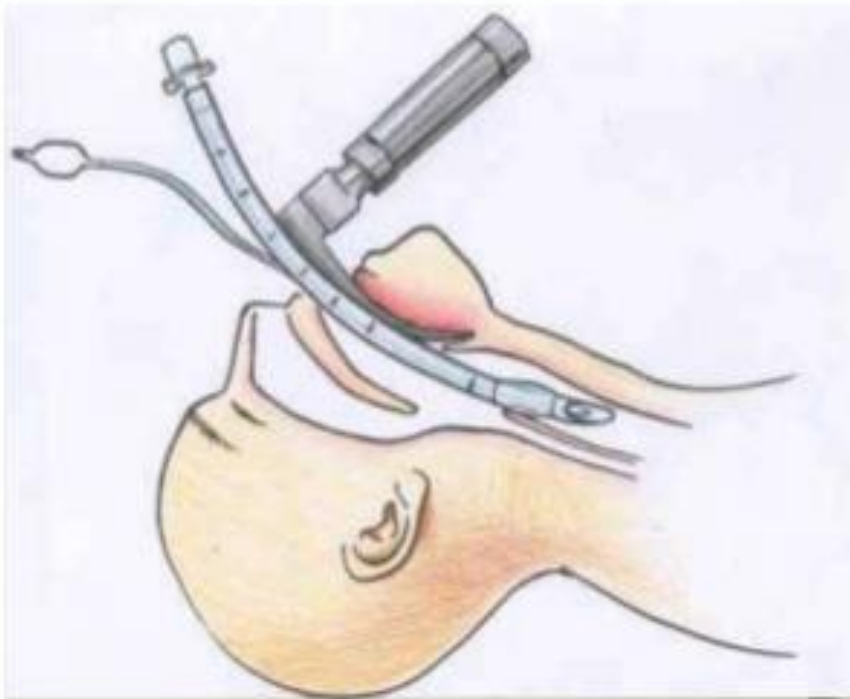


A



B

# A - AIRWAY (WITH C-SPINE)



## B - BREATHING

- Y A clear airway does not mean the patient is breathing adequately
- Y Is required to provide adequate tissue oxygenation
- Y Once airway secure, a complete examination of the lungs **MUST** be done

# B - BREATHING



- **LOOK**
- **LISTEN**
- **FEEL**

# B - BREATHING



**LOOK**



**ANY TACHYPNEA?**

## B - BREATHING



**FEEL**

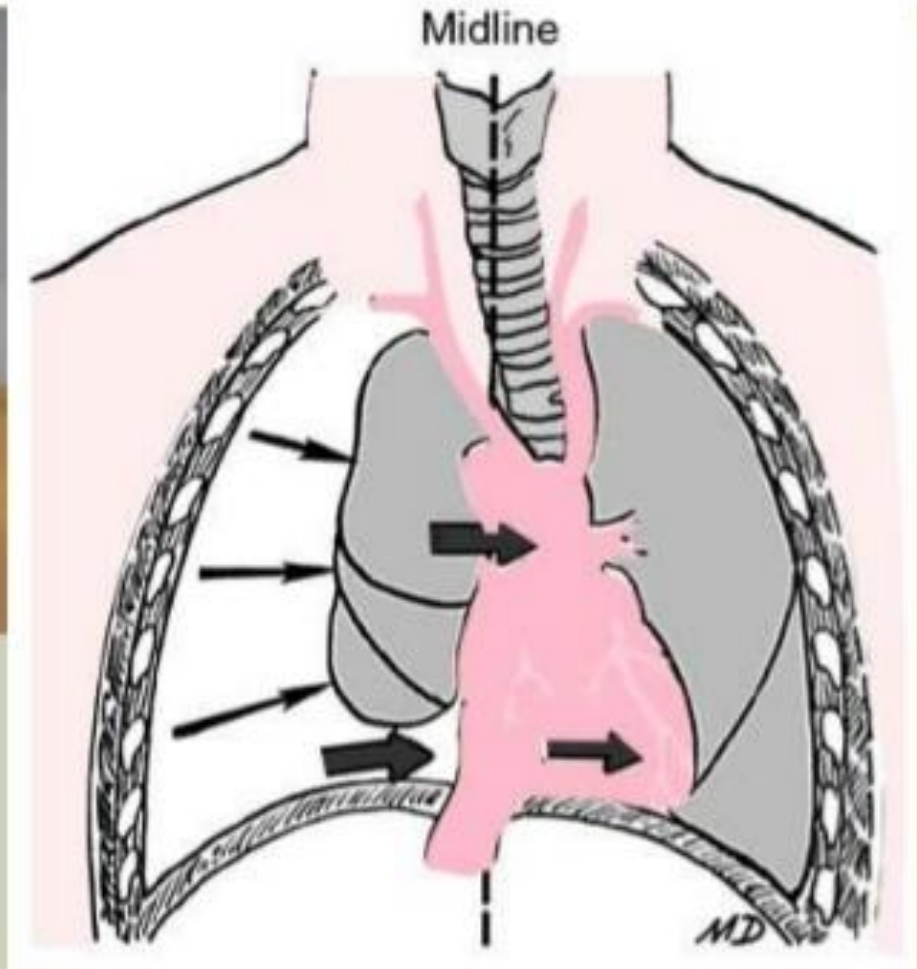
**Perform percussion:  
Looking for hyper resonance or  
dullness**



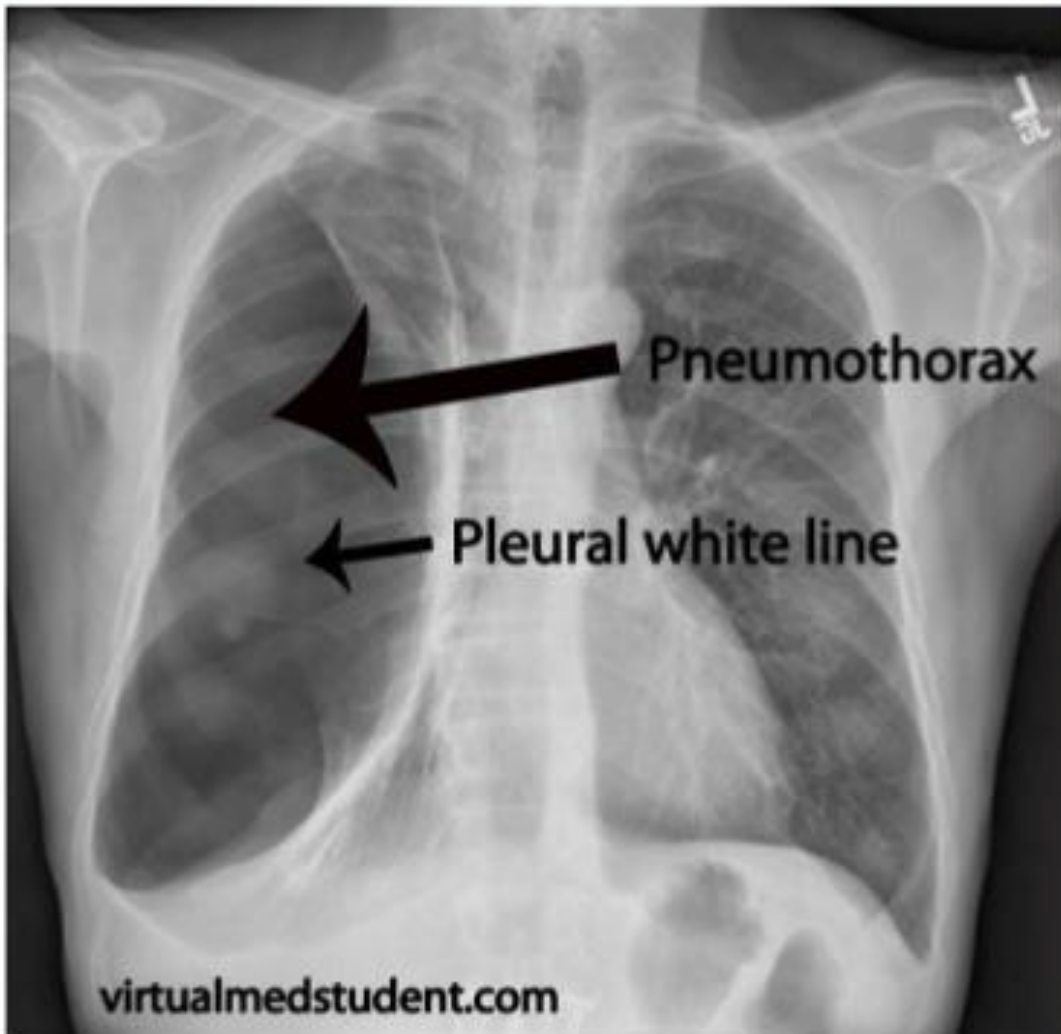
## B - BREATHING



**Tracheal palpation:  
Looking for deviation**



## B - BREATHING



### TENSION

#### PNEUMOTHORAX:

- No chest excursion
- Absent breath sounds
- Hyper resonance
- Tracheal deviation away

# C - CIRCULATION



Apply direct pressure on external wounds with sterile cloth or your hand, maintaining pressure until bleeding stops

# C - CIRCULATION

Examine for signs of shock:

- Tachycardia
- Diminished pulse
- Pallor
- Reduce CPR



# C - CIRCULATION



- Insert 2 large bore cannula
- Send for blood!
- Transfuse!

## D – DISABILITY

**Table 1. Glasgow Coma Score**

Eye Opening (E)	Verbal Response (V)	Motor Response (M)
4=opens spontaneously	5=normal conversation	6=normal
3=opens to voice	4=disoriented conversation	5=localizes pain
2=opens to pain	3=words, incoherent	4=withdraws from pain
1=none	2=incomprehensible sounds	3=decorticate posturing
	1=none	2=decerebrate posturing
		1=none

*Adapted from ACS ATLS<sup>6</sup>*

## E - EXPOSURE



- Not to miss anything
- Ensure not hypothermic

## SECONDARY SURVEY

Υ History

Υ Complete physical examination

Υ 'tubes and fingers in every orifice'

Υ Neurological examination

Υ Re-evaluation



**A 25-year-old woman arrives in the emergency room following an automobile accident. She is acutely dyspneic with a respiratory rate of 60 breaths/min. Breath sounds are markedly diminished on the right side.**

**The first step in managing the patient should be to :**

- a. Take a chest x-ray**
- b. Draw arterial blood for blood gas determination**
- c. Decompress the right pleural space**
- d. Perform pericardiocentesis**
- e. Administer intravenous fluids**

**A chest x-ray of this woman Before therapy would probably reveal**

- a. Air in the right pleural space**
- b. Shifting of the mediastinum toward the right**
- c. Shifting of the trachea toward the right**
- d. Dilation of the intrathoracic vena cava**
- e. Hyperinflation of the left lung**

THANK  
YOU