
Virginia Department of Health

Office of Emergency Medical Services (OEMS)

Quarterly Report on Trauma Incidents

Q3 2021*

Office of Emergency Medical Services
1041 Technology Park Drive
Glen Allen, Virginia 23059
Phone: (804) 888-9100

This report is based on the deliberations of the System Improvement Committee and analyses performed by Office of EMS Epidemiology staff.

*Important Note: The Office of Emergency Medical Services is currently in the process of transitioning to a new data management system for all pre-hospital and trauma registry data. System performance issues identified and corrected during the transition may limit the accuracy of the data contained within this report. As such, this report is considered preliminary and subject to change. Thank you for your understanding and patience during this transition.

Introduction

Section B 3. of the Code of Virginia (§32.1-111.3) requires the monitoring of the quality of the Commonwealth's emergency medical services (EMS) and trauma services using data from the EMS patient care information system. The EMS Advisory Board reviews and analyzes such data quarterly and reports its findings to the Commissioner. The Advisory Board has delegated this function to the System Improvement Committee (formerly the Trauma Performance Improvement Committee).

This quarterly report focuses on four key areas:

1. Completeness of prehospital vital sign documentation (blood pressure, respiratory rate, and Glasgow Coma Score) as required in Step 1 of the Virginia Field Trauma Triage Decision Scheme.
2. The number of trauma patients treated and transported by EMS agencies.
3. The number of trauma patients who met Step 1 (vitals), Step 2 (anatomy of injury), and Step 3 (mechanism of injury/impact) Virginia Field Trauma Triage Criteria.
4. The number of patients meeting trauma triage criteria transported to hospitals not designated as trauma centers.

The results reported here represent a high-level summary of the findings. This report describes how each EMS Council Region is performing. The report will be provided to the appropriate Regional EMS Council Director for each region. The Directors will be given an opportunity to provide feedback, which may explain special circumstances for which an exception occurred. The findings of this report and any feedback from the Directors will be used to drive education and improve the Trauma Triage Plan.

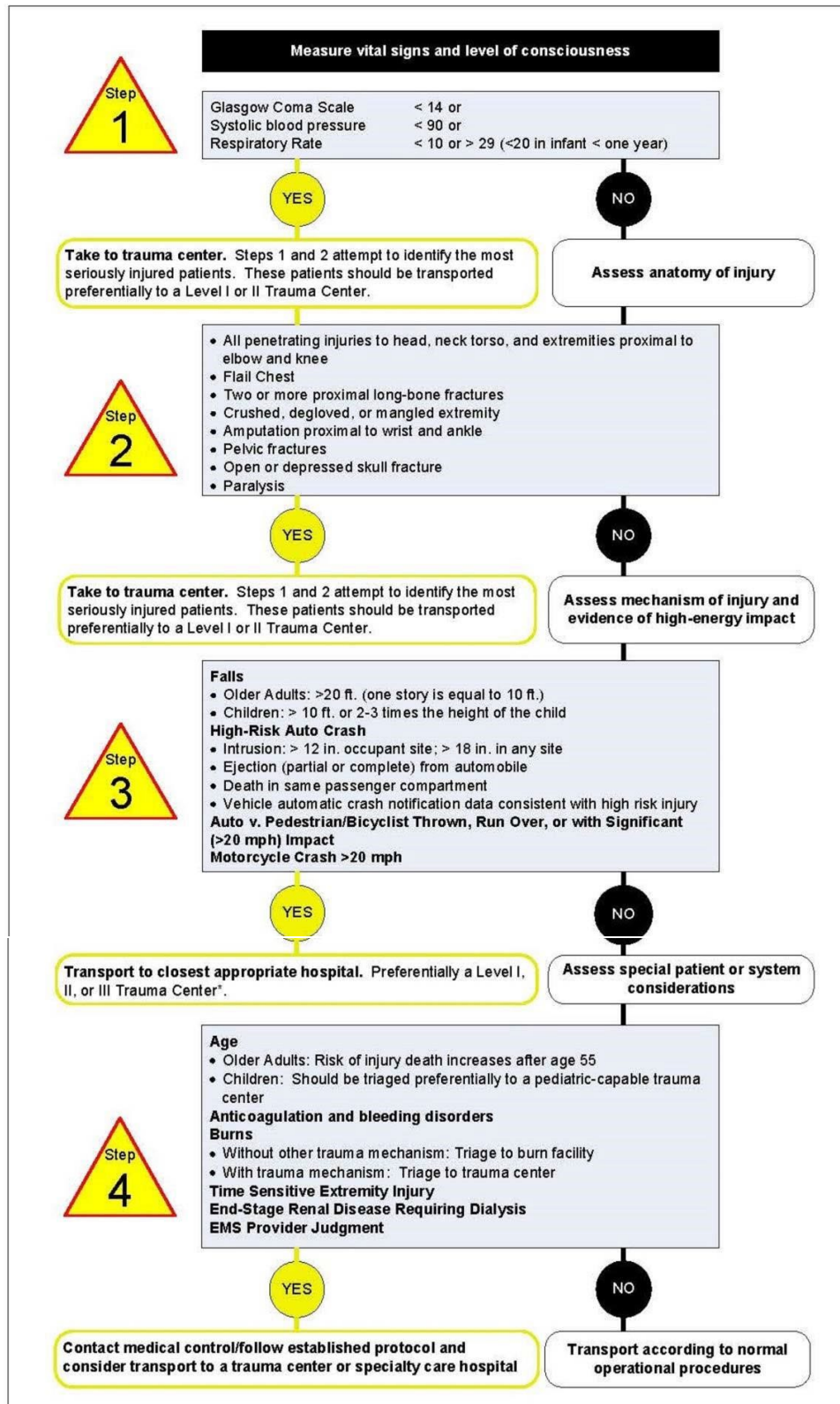
EMS patient data is extracted from patient medical records submitted by EMS agencies to the Virginia Pre-Hospital Information Bridge (VPHIB) program (Elite v3) maintained within the Virginia Department of Health's (VDH) Office of Emergency Medical Services (OEMS) Division of Trauma/Critical Care. Data summarized in this report represent EMS responses that occurred during the third quarter of 2021 (July through September) and were entered into ESO as of 8/5/2022. VPHIB v3 data are based on the National EMS Information System (NEMSIS) standards.

This report includes all EMS responses categorized as trauma incidents using the following guidelines (Table 1).

Table 1. Definition of Trauma Patients within VPHIB version 3

Type of Service Requested	
911 Response (Scene)	
Incident/Patient Disposition	
Patient Treated, Transported by this EMS unit	
Situation Provider Primary Impression (ICD-10-CM)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S00-S09 (Injuries to the head) • S10-S19 (Injuries to the neck) • S20-S29 (Injuries to the thorax) • S30-S39 (Injuries to the abdomen, lower back, lumbar spine, pelvis, and external genitals) • S40-S49 (Injuries to the shoulder and upper arm) • S50-S59 (Injuries to the elbow and forearm) • S60-S69 (Injuries to the wrist, hand, and fingers) • S70-S79 (Injuries to the hip and thigh) • S80-S89 (Injuries to the knee and lower leg) • S90-S99 (Injuries to the ankle and foot) • T07 (Injuries involving multiple body regions) • T14 (Injury of unspecified body region) • T20-T25 (Burns and corrosions of external body surfaces, specified by site) • T26-T28 (Burns and corrosions confined to eye and internal organs) • T30-T32 (Burns and corrosions of multiple and unspecified body regions) • T75.0 (Effects of lightning) • T75.4 (Electrocution) (With 7th digit character modifier of A, B, or C; D through S are excluded) 	<p><i>Excluding:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>S00 (Superficial injuries of the head)</i> • <i>S10 (Superficial injuries of the neck)</i> • <i>S20 (Superficial injuries of the thorax)</i> • <i>S30 (Superficial injuries of the abdomen, pelvis, lower back and external genitals)</i> • <i>S40 (Superficial injuries of shoulder and upper arm)</i> • <i>S50 (Superficial injuries of elbow and forearm)</i> • <i>S60 (Superficial injuries of wrist, hand, and fingers)</i> • <i>S70 (Superficial injuries of hip and thigh)</i> • <i>S80 (Superficial injuries of knee and lower leg)</i> • <i>S90 (Superficial injuries of ankle, foot, and toes)</i>

Figure 1. Virginia Field Trauma Triage Decision Scheme



Virginia Trauma Summary, Third Quarter, 2021

EMS agencies in Virginia responded to a total of 394,601 EMS calls; of that total, 252,305 (63.9%) patients had a disposition of treated and transported by the unit, 49,689 (12.6%) had a disposition of canceled, 30,120 (7.6%) patients had a disposition of EMS assist, 5,691 (1.4%) patients had a disposition of treated and transferred care to another unit, 3,765 (1.0%) patients were documented as dead at the scene, and 53,031 (13.4%) patients had some other incident disposition (e.g., patient treated and released AMA, patient treated and transported by private vehicle). Out of the total EMS calls, **23,042 (5.8%)** incidents were classified as trauma incidents in ESO. The Northern Virginia EMS Council had the highest number of trauma calls (5,633; 24.4%), followed by the Old Dominion EMS Alliance (4,387; 19.0%). Trauma incident numbers for the quarter, broken down by month and Regional EMS Council, are shown in Figure 2. Tables 2-4 summarize the body regions most frequently affected by trauma, the top 10 hospitals receiving trauma transports, and vital signs data quality for trauma incidents.

Figure 2. Monthly Trauma Incidents by Regional EMS Council, Third Quarter 2021, Virginia

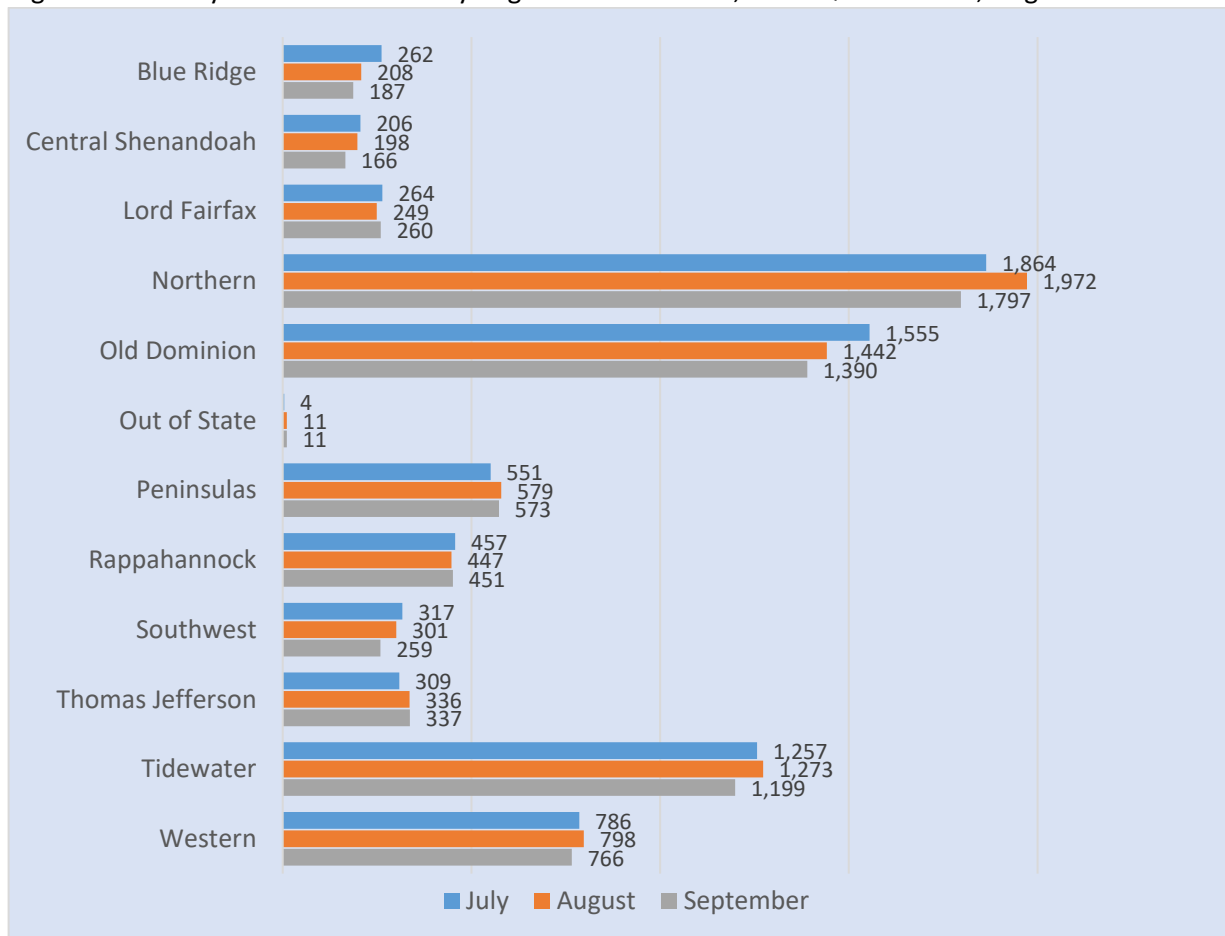


Table 2. Trauma Incidents by Abbreviated Injury Scale (AIS) Body Region, Third Quarter 2021, Virginia

Body Region	Counts of Incidents
Head	4,395 (19.1%)
Face	1,575 (6.8%)
Neck	900 (3.9%)
Thorax	547 (2.4%)
Abdomen	481 (2.1%)
Spine	1,270 (5.5%)
Upper Extremity	3,465 (15.0%)
Lower Extremity	5,114 (22.2%)
Unspecified	5,235 (22.7%)
Multiple Injuries	60 (0.3%)

Table 3. Top Ten* Hospital Destinations for Trauma Incidents, Third Quarter 2021, Virginia

Destination Hospital For Trauma Incidents	Counts of Incidents
Inova Fairfax Hospital	1,382 (6.0%)
Sentara Norfolk General Hospital	1,107 (4.8%)
Carilion Roanoke Memorial Hospital	1,000 (4.3%)
VCU Health Systems	887 (3.8%)
Riverside Regional Medical Center	843 (3.7%)
Sentara Northern Virginia Medical Center	715 (3.1%)
UVA Health System	698 (3.0%)
MWHC Mary Washington Hospital	695 (3.0%)
Virginia Hospital Center	614 (2.7%)
HCA Chippenham Hospital	577 (2.5%)
Sentara Virginia Beach General Hospital	577 (2.5%)

*During the third quarter of 2021, two hospitals (i.e., HCA Chippenham Hospital and Sentara Virginia Beach General Hospital) received the same number of trauma patients; as such, both are included in the top 10 list, resulting in a list of the top 11 hospital destinations for trauma incidents.

Table 4. Vital Signs Data Quality for Trauma Incidents, Third Quarter 2021, Virginia

Vital Signs Data Quality	Counts of Incidents
Total Number of Trauma Incidents	23,042
Patients with All 3 Vital Signs Reported	22,436 (97.4%)
Patients with Incomplete* Vital Signs	606 (2.6%)
Patients with Systolic Blood Pressure Reported	22,953 (99.6%)
Patients with Respiratory Rate Reported	22,820 (99.0%)
Patients with Glasgow Coma Score Reported	22,694 (98.5%)

*Incomplete vital signs are missing one or more of the vital signs required in Step 1 of the Trauma Triage algorithm (e.g., Systolic Blood Pressure, Respiratory Rate, or Glasgow Coma Score).

Trauma Incidents Meeting Virginia Trauma Triage Criteria

- Of the 23,042 trauma incidents reported by EMS during the third quarter of 2021, 1,809 (7.9%) met Trauma Triage Step 1 criteria, 519 (2.3%) met Step 2 criteria, and 475 (2.1%) met Step 3 criteria. Incidents can meet criteria for more than one step; those incidents were classified into the highest severity level met. For example, if an incident met both Step 1 and Step 2 criteria, it was counted as a Step 1 incident.
- Among the incidents meeting Step 1 criteria, 1,535 (84.9%) were classified as meeting Step 1 based on reported vital signs (see Appendix 1). The remaining 274 (15.1%) incidents were classified as meeting Step 1 based on the provider’s impression, as reported in the “Trauma Center Criteria” field in the patient care report.
- Incidents meeting Step 2 and Step 3 were based solely on the “Trauma Center Criteria” and “Vehicular, Pedestrian, or Other Injury Risk Factor” fields.

Pediatric Patients (Age < 15)

Trauma patients <15 years old are considered pediatric patients per trauma triage criteria. Of the 23,042 trauma incidents reported by EMS during the third quarter of 2021, 1,222 (5.3%) occurred among pediatric patients. Of the 1,809 Virginia trauma incidents meeting Step 1 trauma criteria, 161 (8.9%) occurred among pediatric patients (further details are shown below).

Table 5. Hospital Destination Type for Pediatric Patients Meeting Step 1 Criteria by Regional EMS Council, Third Quarter 2021, Virginia

Regional EMS Council	Met Step 1	Trauma Hospital				Non-Trauma Hospital
		Level I	Level II	Level III	Pediatric Trauma Center	
Blue Ridge	7	0	4	0	1	2
Central Shenandoah	2	0	0	0	0	2
Lord Fairfax	1	0	0	0	0	1
Northern	33	17	4	4	2	6
Old Dominion	35	5	4	5	16	5
Peninsulas	13	0	8	0	2	3
Rappahannock	11	0	7	0	0	4
Southwest	5	1	0	0	1	3
Thomas Jefferson	7	6	0	0	0	1
Tidewater	26	2	0	0	14	10
Western	20	0	0	1	12	7
Out of State	1	0	0	0	1	0
Grand Total	161	31 (19.3%)	27 (16.8%)	10 (6.2%)	49 (30.4%)	44 (27.3%)

- There were 54 incidents involving pediatric patients that met Step 1 trauma criteria that were taken to a Level III trauma center or lower designation.
- Among the 519 incidents meeting Step 2 criteria during the third quarter of 2021, 25 (4.8%) occurred among pediatric patients. Eight (32.0%) were taken to a pediatric trauma center, 4 (16.0%) were taken to a Level I trauma center, 4 (16.0%) were taken to a Level II trauma center, 3 (12.0%) were taken to a Level III trauma center, and 6 (24.0%) were taken to non-trauma designated hospitals.
- Of the 475 incidents that met Step 3 criteria during the third quarter of 2021, 39 (8.2%) occurred among pediatric patients. Nineteen (48.7%) were taken to a pediatric trauma center, 8 (20.5%) were taken to a Level I trauma center, 5 (12.8%) were taken to a Level II trauma center, 3 (7.7%) were taken to a Level III trauma center, and 4 (10.3%) were taken to non-trauma designated hospitals.
- There were 134 pediatric patients who received a medication other than oxygen. Of those, 95 (70.9%) patients had a weight recorded.

Geriatric Patients (Age ≥ 65)

There were 9,250 (40.1% of the 23,042 total trauma incidents) reports of trauma among geriatric patients during the third quarter of 2021. Of the 1,809 Virginia trauma incidents meeting Step 1 trauma criteria, 651 (36.0%) occurred among geriatric patients (further details are shown below).

Table 6. Hospital Destination Type for Geriatric Patients Meeting Step 1 Criteria by Regional EMS Council, Third Quarter 2021, Virginia

Regional EMS Council	Met Step 1	Trauma Hospital			Non-Trauma Hospital
		Level I	Level II	Level III	
Blue Ridge	26	2	20	0	4
Central Shenandoah	27	2	0	0	25
Lord Fairfax	26	2	14	0	10
Northern	124	49	35	19	21
Old Dominion	114	29	14	9	62
Peninsulas	59	0	27	0	32
Rappahannock	34	0	19	0	15
Southwest	23	3	5	1	14
Thomas Jefferson	33	20	0	0	13
Tidewater	106	25	2	26	53
Western	78	31	1	10	36
Out of State	1	0	0	0	1
Grand Total	651	163 (25.0%)	137 (21.0%)	65 (10.0%)	286 (43.9%)

- There were 351 incidents involving geriatric patients who met Step 1 trauma criteria who were taken to a Level III trauma center or lower designation.
- Of the 286 geriatric patients who met Step 1 criteria and were taken to non-trauma designated hospitals, 30 (10.5%) had an EMS provider primary impression of an isolated hip injury.
- Among the 519 incidents meeting Step 2 criteria during the third quarter of 2021, 101 (19.5%) occurred among geriatric patients. Of those, 47 (46.5%) patients were taken to a Level I trauma center, 14 (13.9%) were taken to a Level II trauma center, 12 (11.9%) were taken to a Level III trauma center, and 28 (27.7%) were taken to non-trauma designated hospitals.
- Of the 475 incidents that met Step 3 criteria during the third quarter of 2021, 50 (10.5%) occurred among geriatric patients. Nineteen (38.0%) patients were taken to a Level I trauma center, 7 (14.0%) were taken to a Level II trauma center, 9 (18.0%) were taken to a Level III trauma center, and 15 (30.0%) were taken to non-trauma designated hospitals.
- For 57 incidents, patient age was recorded to be greater than 100 years. Quality assurance of these incidents showed that 8.8% of the entered ages were incorrect.

Adult Patients (15 ≥ Age < 65)

The majority of trauma cases that occurred during the third quarter of 2021 were among adult patients (n=12,560; 54.5% of the 23,042 total trauma incidents). Of the 1,809 Virginia trauma incidents meeting Step 1 trauma criteria, 991 (54.8%) occurred among adult patients. The hospital destination type for adult trauma incidents meeting Step 1 criteria is shown below by Regional EMS Council (Table 7).

Table 7. Hospital Destination Type for Adult Patients Meeting Step 1 Criteria by Regional EMS Council, Third Quarter 2021, Virginia

Regional EMS Council	Met Step 1	Trauma Hospital			Non-Trauma Hospital
		Level I	Level II	Level III	
Blue Ridge	33	4	25	0	4
Central Shenandoah	18	1	0	0	17
Lord Fairfax	21	1	12	0	8
Northern	222	87	56	30	49
Old Dominion	247	161	15	25	46
Peninsulas	65	3	42	0	20
Rappahannock	37	5	22	0	10
Southwest	31	0	6	2	23
Thomas Jefferson	31	30	0	0	1
Tidewater	194	111	4	45	34
Western	86	54	0	7	25
Out of State	6	5	1	0	0
Grand Total	991	462 (46.6%)	183 (18.5%)	109 (11.0%)	237 (23.9%)

- There were 346 incidents involving adult patients who met Step 1 trauma criteria who were taken to a Level III trauma center or lower designation.
- Among the 519 incidents meeting Step 2 criteria during the third quarter of 2021, 393 (75.7%) occurred among adult patients. Of those, 250 (63.6%) patients were taken to a Level I trauma center, 62 (15.8%) patients were taken to a Level II trauma center, 32 (8.1%) were taken to a Level III trauma center, and 49 (12.5%) patients were taken to non-trauma designated hospitals.
- Among the 475 incidents meeting Step 3 criteria during the third quarter of 2021, 386 (81.3%) occurred among adult patients. Of those, 167 (43.3%) were taken to a Level I trauma center, 94 (24.4%) patients were taken to a Level II trauma center, 65 (16.8%) were taken to a Level III trauma center, 59 (15.3%) patients were taken to non-trauma designated hospitals, and 1 patient (0.3%) was taken to a pediatric trauma center.

Causes of Injury

Trauma patient records were analyzed to identify the causes of injuries in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Fall injuries occurred most commonly, followed by motor vehicle collision injuries. Causes of injury for the third quarter of 2021 are shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Frequencies and Percentages of Causes of Injury, Third Quarter 2021, Virginia

Causes of Injury	Frequency	Percentage of the Total
Falls, slips/trips	9,355	40.6%
MVC-related	5,083	22.1%
Blunt force trauma	1,085	4.7%
Penetrating trauma	688	3.0%
Non-motorized transport	317	1.4%
Firearm	294	1.3%
Machine-related	273	1.2%
Animal-related	155	0.7%
Burn, smoke inhalation, electrocution, explosion	107	0.5%
Self-harm	71	0.3%
Recreational	42	0.2%
Abuse	30	0.1%
Asphyxiation	14	<0.1%
Poisoning	10	<0.1%
Environment/weather related	9	<0.1%
Human bite	6	<0.1%
Overexertion/strain	5	<0.1%
Drowning	4	<0.1%
Aircraft	1	<0.1%
Unspecified	5,493	23.8%
Grand Total	23,042	100.0%

Under-Triage of Trauma Incidents

A trauma incident is considered to be under-triaged if the incident met Step 1 or Step 2 trauma triage criteria and the patient was taken to either a Level III trauma center or a non-trauma designated hospital, or if the incident met Step 3 trauma triage criteria and the patient was taken to a non-trauma designated hospital. Injuries to the head, arms, or legs occurred most often among the under-triaged incidents (Table 9).

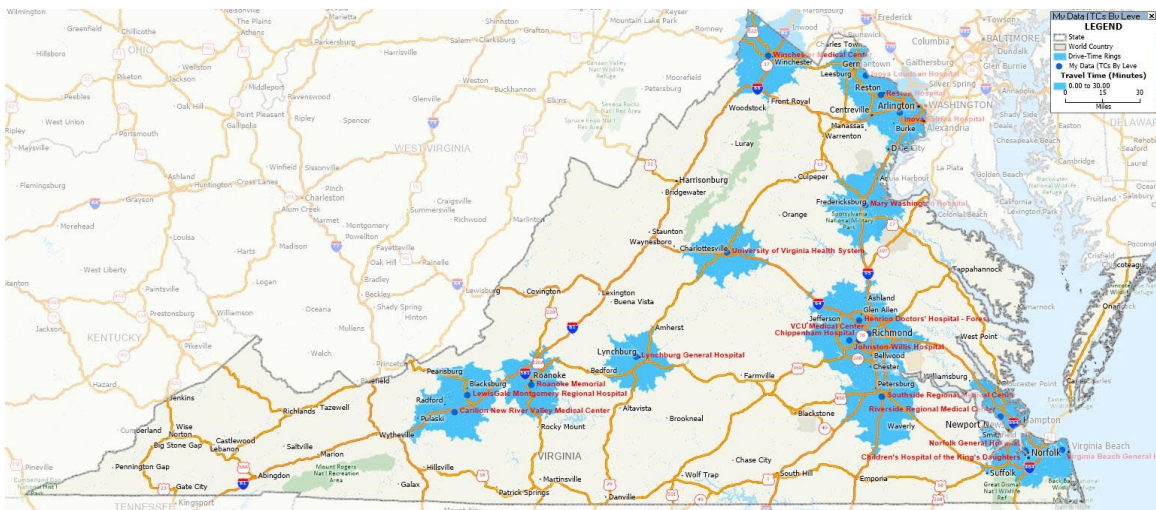
Table 9. Frequencies and Percentages of Under-Triaged Trauma Patients by AIS Body Region of Injury, Third Quarter 2021, Virginia

AIS Region	Frequency	Percentage among Under-Triaged Patients
Unspecified	287	29.9%
Head	231	24.1%
Lower Extremities	178	18.5%
Upper Extremities	107	11.1%
Face	60	6.3%
Spine	27	2.8%
Thorax	27	2.8%
Neck	19	2.0%
Abdomen	18	1.9%
Multiple	6	0.6%
Grand Total	960	100%

Distribution of Trauma Facilities across Virginia

Trauma centers across Virginia are not uniformly distributed. The upper part of the Northern Virginia EMS Council and parts of Central Virginia (e.g., the greater Richmond area) have greater access to trauma centers, as multiple trauma centers are located within close proximity. Most parts of the Old Dominion EMS Alliance, Central Shenandoah EMS Council, and Western Virginia EMS Council have very limited access to trauma centers. The Central Shenandoah EMS Council and Southwest Virginia EMS Council have no trauma centers within their EMS regions, but are reasonably close to Level II trauma centers in other EMS regions or states. The distribution of trauma centers across Virginia, surrounded by rings showing the geographical areas within a 30-minute drive of each trauma center, is shown below (Figure 4). This map displays which parts of Virginia have limited access to a trauma center.

Figure 3. Trauma Centers across Virginia, Surrounded by 30-Minute Drive Time Rings



Data Quality

Virginia EMS agencies have been working very hard to make sure they provide optimal care to their patients while also making efforts to improve data quality. Over the past years, there has been a significant improvement in trauma triage data quality. Continuation of this improvement is what the System Improvement Committee expects. The OEMS conducted quality assurance checks on trauma triage records from the third quarter of 2021, as described below.

- **Blank Vital Signs:** There were a total of 89 trauma incidents without systolic blood pressure documented, 222 trauma incidents without respiratory rate documented, and 348 trauma incidents without GCS documented. Ten percent of the incidents from each category were randomly selected for further review; the findings are listed below.
 - In some cases, vitals are unable to be obtained due to patient refusal, because the patient is a child, or because of equipment malfunction. Such cases should be documented as Pertinent Negatives (e.g., “Refused” or “Unable to Complete”). Leaving the vital sign field blank and reporting such cases only in the patient care narrative will result in the vital sign being identified as missing.
 - The majority (90.9%) of the records sampled were found to have blank data points because the vital signs were not recorded anywhere in the patient record (i.e., the vital sign field or the patient care narrative). For 9.1% of the records, the vital signs were recorded in the narrative, but not in the vital sign field.
- **Atypical Vital Signs:** Atypical vital signs are vitals with extreme values. The cutoff values for vitals to be considered atypical are chosen arbitrarily only for quality check and validation purposes. For this report, systolic blood pressures with values of less than 40 or greater than 250 and respiratory rates of less than 3 or greater than 100 were deemed extreme values. There were 23 instances of extreme systolic blood pressures and 40 instances of extreme respiratory rates, totaling 63 instances of extreme values. Thirty percent of the incidents were randomly selected for further review.
 - Among reviewed incidents with extreme values, 47.4% of the narratives suggested the values captured were accurate and are therefore considered to be valid.
- **Blank Trauma Triage Criteria:** There were 19,992 trauma incidents where the “Trauma Center Criteria” field and the “Vehicular, Pedestrian, or Other Injury Risk Factor” fields were both blank. It is understandable that not all trauma incidents meet trauma triage criteria; however, some of these records are incorrectly classified or do not report important information.
 - Of those incidents, 910 (4.6%) had recorded vitals meeting Step 1 trauma triage criteria.
 - Step 2 and Step 3 trauma incidents may also be missing trauma triage criteria and therefore may also be incorrectly classified. However, Steps 2 and 3 trauma triage criteria are not based on vital signs, so the exact amount of misclassification cannot be identified.
- **Blank Age**
 - There were seven trauma incident records where age or age units was left blank; of those incidents, patient age was found in the patient care narratives for three patients and were updated. Of the remaining four incidents with missing age, two incidents met Step 1 trauma triage criteria. Both patients were taken to Level I Trauma Centers.

Conclusions

Many factors influence the decision regarding where a patient is transported. As noted above, trauma centers are not equally distributed across Virginia. In some areas (Southwest Virginia and Northern Virginia), out of state trauma center resources are available. Despite having a total of 14 Level I, Level II, and Pediatric trauma centers (combined) in Virginia, as well as access to several other similar facilities in surrounding states, large areas of Virginia remain underserved. The variability of resources across Virginia is often compounded by geographic and (especially in the case of Helicopter or Medevac EMS) weather factors. Although a solution to this problem is beyond the scope of this report, this variability needs to be considered when comparing the outcomes of pre-hospital trauma patients in Virginia.

Missing vital signs data in EMS records continues to be an area of focus for performance improvement efforts. Currently, about one out of every 38 patients (2.6%) have incomplete vital signs data. During the third quarter of 2021, 31.3% of patients who met Step 1 trauma triage criteria and 16.0% of patients who met Step 2 criteria were taken to non-trauma centers. Acknowledging these data, there may be a need to re-examine how trauma triage criteria are being applied in the field, with an eye towards the existing barriers to trauma center access, including the absence of trauma centers in broad swaths of Virginia. Whether the addition of trauma center resources would allow for improved access and care requires further study.

OEMS staff performed quality assurance on trauma triage data from the third quarter of 2021. Specifically, the data values that were reviewed included the vital signs used in Step 1 trauma triage criteria designation, atypical vital sign values, and trauma triage criteria fields listed as not applicable, not recorded, or blank. OEMS will continue to perform these data quality checks and will summarize findings for inclusion in future trauma triage reports.

Appendix 1: Elite v3 Data Dictionary Elements for Trauma Triage Vital Signs and Trauma Triage Criteria

eVitals.06 - SBP (Systolic Blood Pressure)

Definition

The patient's systolic blood pressure.

National Element	Yes	Pertinent Negatives (PN)	Yes
State Element	Yes	NOT Values	Yes
Version 2 Element	E14_04	Is Nillable	Yes
Usage	Required	Recurrence	1 : 1

Associated Performance Measure Initiatives

Airway Cardiac Arrest Pediatric STEMI Stroke Trauma

Attributes

NOT Values (NV)

7701001 - Not Applicable 7701003 - Not Recorded

Pertinent Negatives (PN)

8801005 - Exam Finding Not Present 8801019 - Refused 8801023 - Unable to Complete

Constraints

Data Type	minInclusive	maxInclusive
integer	0	500

Data Element Comment

Required for ACS-Field Triage and other patient scoring systems.

eVitals.14 - Respiratory Rate

Definition

The patient's respiratory rate expressed as a number per minute.

National Element	Yes	Pertinent Negatives (PN)	Yes
State Element	Yes	NOT Values	Yes
Version 2 Element	E14_11	Is Nillable	Yes
Usage	Required	Recurrence	1 : 1

Associated Performance Measure Initiatives

Airway Cardiac Arrest Pediatric STEMI Stroke Trauma

Attributes

NOT Values (NV)

7701001 - Not Applicable 7701003 - Not Recorded

Pertinent Negatives (PN)

8801005 - Exam Finding Not Present 8801019 - Refused 8801023 - Unable to Complete

Constraints

Data Type	minInclusive	maxInclusive
integer	0	300

Data Element Comment

eVitals.23 - Total Glasgow Coma Score

Definition

The patient's total Glasgow Coma Score.

National Element	No	Pertinent Negatives (PN)	Yes
State Element	Yes	NOT Values	Yes
Version 2 Element	E14_19	Is Nillable	Yes
Usage	Required	Recurrence	1 : 1

Associated Performance Measure Initiatives

Airway Cardiac Arrest Pediatric STEMI Stroke Trauma

Attributes

NOT Values (NV)

7701001 - Not Applicable

7701003 - Not Recorded

7701005 - Not Reporting

Pertinent Negatives (PN)

8801019 - Refused

8801023 - Unable to Complete

Constraints

Data Type	minInclusive	maxInclusive
integer	3	15

Data Element Comment

Can be documented or calculated from EVitals.19 (GCS-Eye), EVitals.20 (GCS-Verbal), and EVitals.21 (GCS-Motor).

eInjury.03 - Trauma Center Criteria

Definition

Physiologic and Anatomic Field Trauma Triage Criteria (steps 1 and 2) as defined by the Centers for Disease Control.

National Element	Yes	Pertinent Negatives (PN)	No
State Element	Yes	NOT Values	Yes
Version 2 Element		Is Nillable	Yes
Usage	Required	Recurrence	1 : M

Associated Performance Measure Initiatives

Trauma

Attributes

NOT Values (NV)

7701001 - Not Applicable 7701003 - Not Recorded

CorrelationID

Data Type: string **minLength:** 0 **maxLength:** 255

Code List

Code	Description
2903001	Amputation proximal to wrist or ankle
2903003	Crushed, degloved, mangled, or pulseless extremity
2903005	Chest wall instability or deformity (e.g., flail chest)
2903007	Glasgow Coma Score <= 13
2903009	Open or depressed skull fracture
2903011	Paralysis
2903013	Pelvic fractures
2903015	All penetrating injuries to head, neck, torso, and extremities proximal to elbow or knee
2903017	Respiratory Rate <10 or >29 breaths per minute (<20 in infants aged <1 year) or need for ventilatory support
2903019	Systolic Blood Pressure <90 mmHg
2903021	Two or more proximal long-bone fractures

Data Element Comment

2011 Guidelines for the Field Triage of Injured Patients - value choices for Steps 1 and 2. For falls, one story is equal to 10 feet.

Code 7701001 - Not Applicable should be used when none of the values listed in the code list for element eInjury.03 apply.

Version 3 Changes Implemented

Added to better evaluate the CDC-ACS 2011 Guidelines for the Field Triage of Injured Patients.

Website: <http://www.cdc.gov/FieldTriage/>