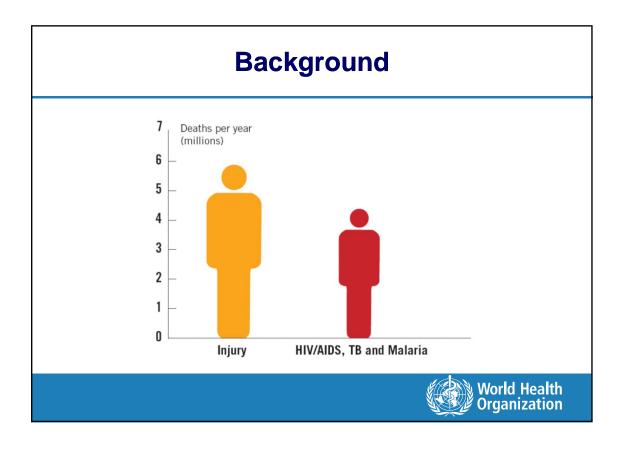
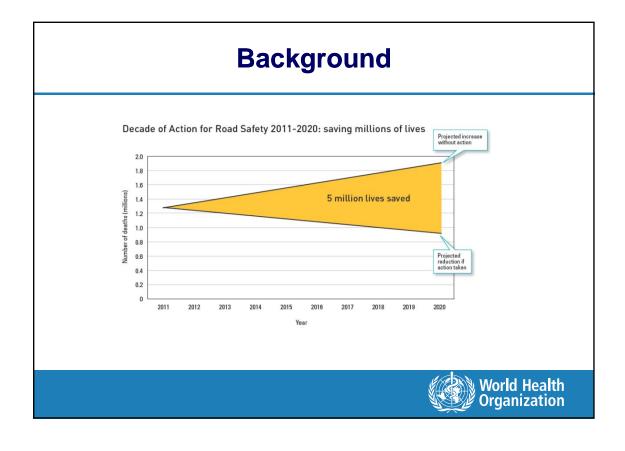
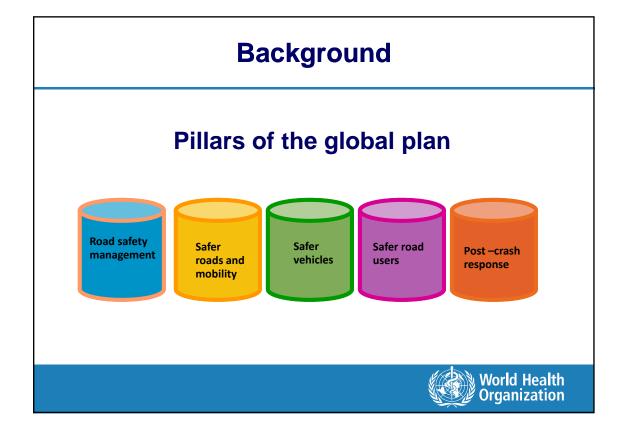
The WHO Trauma Care Checklist

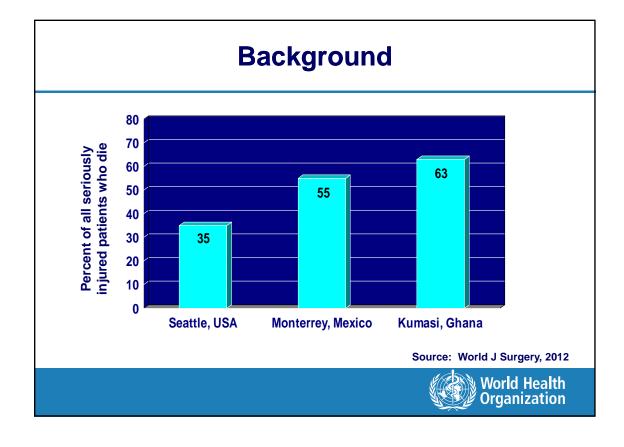
Christina Huwer







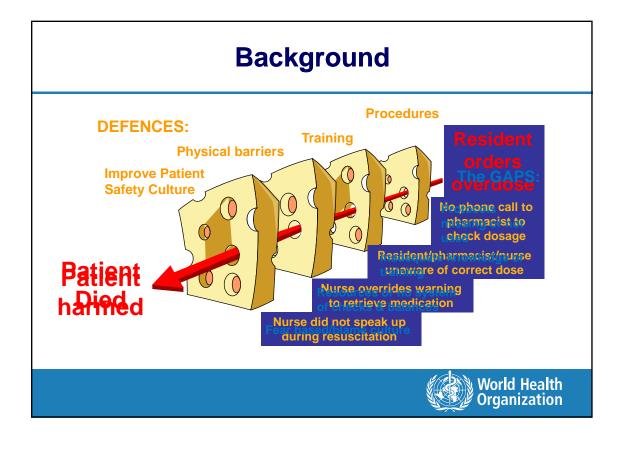


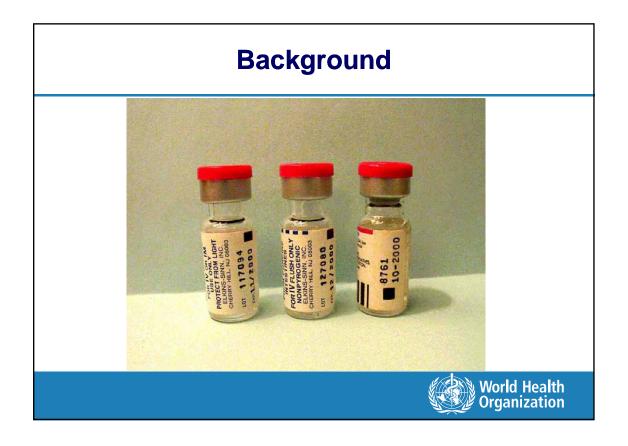


Background

	GNP Per capita	Health \$ Per capita
High income	\$40,000	\$5,000
Middle income	\$4,000	\$100 - 400
Low income	\$400	\$10







Background





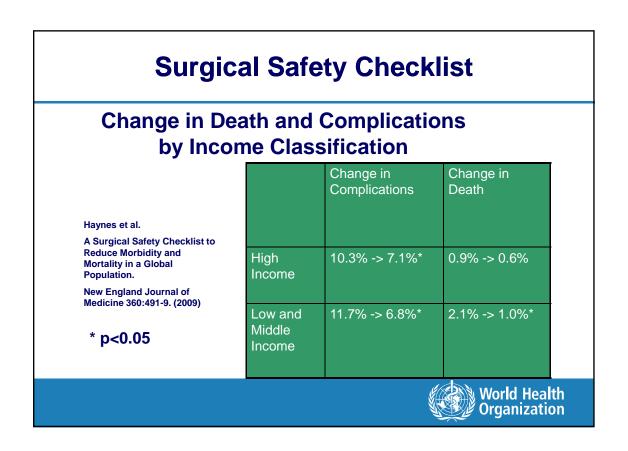
Why a checklist?

"A checklist is a visual or oral aid that enables the user to overcome the limitations of shortterm human memory."

Federal Aviation Administration. Section 12: Aircraft Checklists for 14 CFR Parts 121/135, in FAA Order 8900.1 Flight Standards Information Management System (FSIMS). 2007





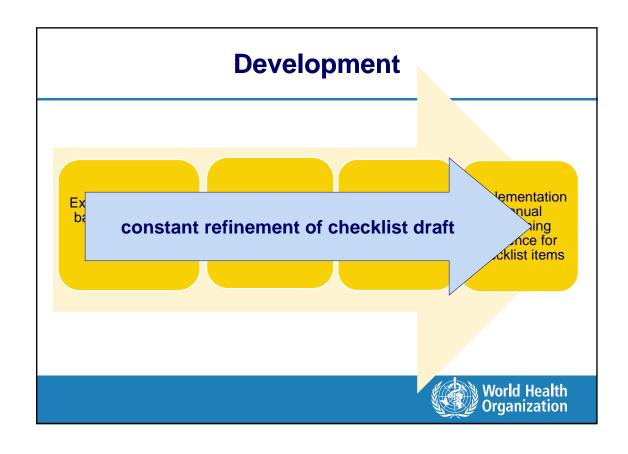


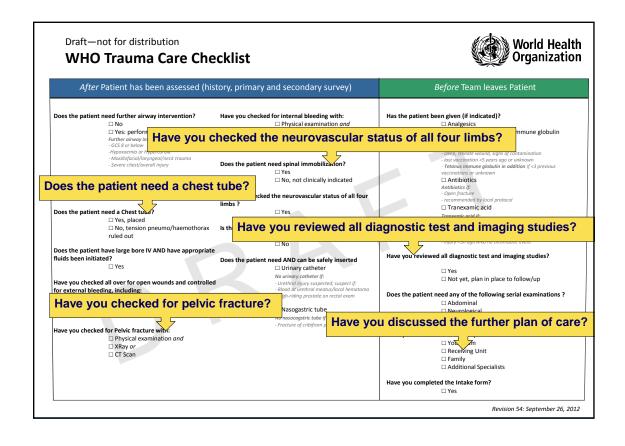
Trauma Care Checklist

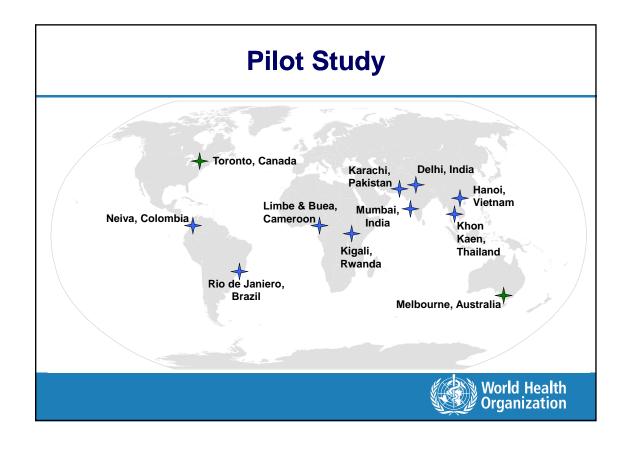
First draft developed at an international consultation during the Global Forum for Trauma Care in Rio de Janeiro, October 2009











Pilot Study

Checklist Implementation

Modeled the implementation program on the 4 E's:

- 1. Engage
- 2. Educate
- 3. Execute
- 4. Evaluate

Pronovost, P. J et al. BMJ 2008;337:a1714



Implementation

Engage staff

- 1. Explained the purpose of checklist
- 2. Local leadership encouraged to endorse use of checklist
- 3. Recommended giving local examples were using checklist might have helped prevent harm to patient or staff



Implementation

Educate staff

- 1. Present evidence behind use of checklists as means of decreasing error
- 2. General discussion with all staff around patient safety and medical errors
- 3. Feedback on baseline practices
- 4. Train staff how to use checklist, do simulations, continued support/oversight

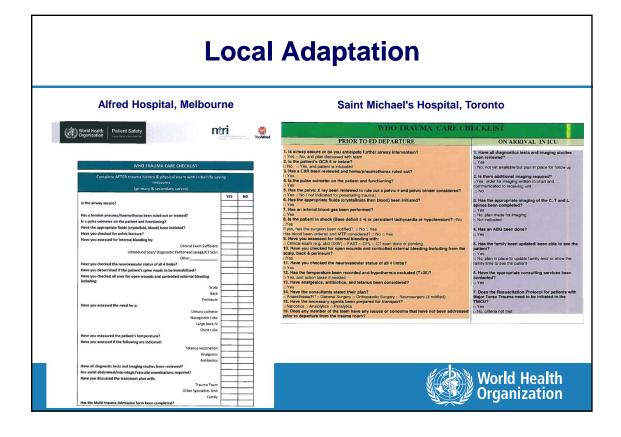


Implementation

Execution

- 1. Local adaptation of checklist items and trial of modifications (may also contribute to local ownership)
- 2. Resource assessment by local multidisciplinary team to encourage important changes to flow/supplies that would facilitate checklist use





Implementation

Evaluation

- 1. Regular evaluation, feedback, coaching
- 2. Identify barriers to checklist use and correct in real-time
- 3. Verify if checklist being used



Preliminary Results

Bivariate Analysis for Key Process Measures			
	Observed (%)		
Process Measure	Before (n=1810)	After (n=1258)	
Surgical Airway	9%	16%	
Endotracheal tube tied	9%	16%	
Pulse oximetry	47%	73%	
C-spine examined	39%	68%	
C-spine X-ray	39%	68%	
Motor exam all 4 limbs	68%	89%	
Sensory exam all 4 limbs	55%	73%	
Pulse exam all 4 limbs	59%	81%	
Pelvic Physical Exam	60%	84%	
Pelvic X-ray	39%	56%	
Asked History of Tetanus	42%	64%	
Gave Tetanus Vaccination	42%	64%	
Temperature Taken	47%	75%	
Clothing removed	47%	68%	
Scalp examined	66%	84%	
Perinium examined	18%	42%	
Analgesics given	69%	88%	
Antibiotics given	47%	83%	

Bold=p<0.05



Preliminary Results

Bivariate Analysis for Key Communication Process Measures			
	Observed (%)		
Process Measure	Before (n=1810)	After (n=1258)	
Discussed plan with ER team	75	89	
Discussed plan with unit/floor	61	85	
Discussed plan with family	55	84	
Discussed plan with specialist	62	88	

Bold=p<0.05



Preliminary Results

Change in Chest Tube Placement: (Patients with Pneumo- or Hemothorax)

50.0% Chest tubes pre-checklist

76.6% Chest tubes post-checklist

P=0.008



Preliminary Results

Change in Intubation Practice: (Patients with GCS<8)

63.9% intubated pre-checklist

76.3% intubated post-checklist

P=0.008



Launch

Expected 2013

Checklist and Manual will be available on www.WHO.int



Thank you!

