



ATLS





APPROCCIO
AL TRAUMA MAGGIORE
ATLS E ETC. DUE FILOSOFIE COMPLEMENTARI?

23 GENNAIO 2013
ore 9.30-17.00
SALA CONGRESSI
AZIENDA OSPEDALIERO - UNIVERSITARIA DI PARMA

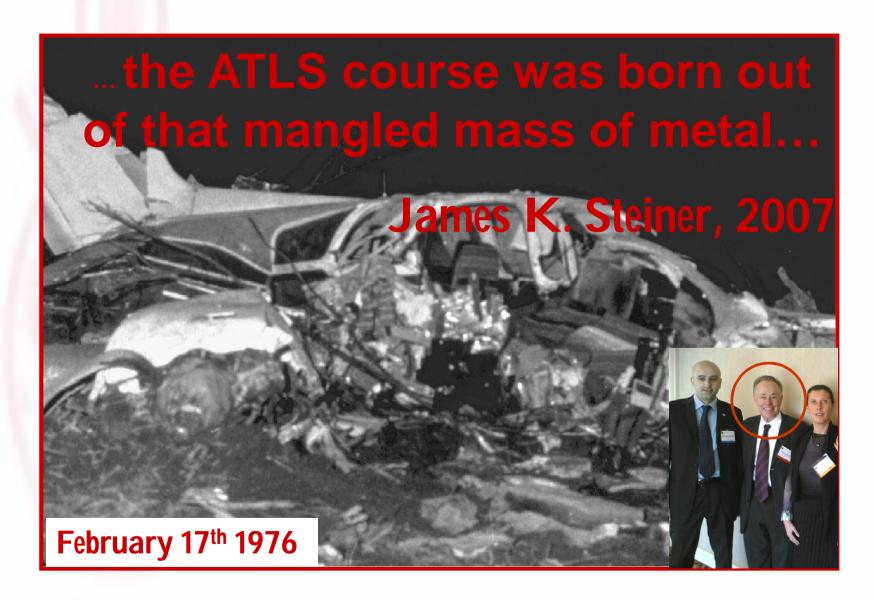
Dr. Marco Barozzi Direttore U.O. Med. Urg. e P.S. Ospedale Bufalini, Cesena ATLS E. R. Faculty Director

Trauma in Italy: current problems

- Only a post-graduate education on trauma care;
- That education is optional, somehow;
- Structurated Trauma System only in few regions;
- No National Trauma Registry;
- Who knows whom trauma belongs to?



The beginning



The beginning

1966, The White Paper Accidental Death and Disability: The Neglected Disease of Modern Society.

- 1977: pilot Course was run in Auburn, Nebraska
- ➤ 1979: adopted and incorporated by the ACS-COT
- > 1980: 1st ATLS® Course in USA

International promulgation

1981: 1st ATLS® Course in Canada

1986: exported to Trinidad and Tobago (pilot project)

1987: guidelines for promulgation in other Countries

1988: UK - Royal College of Surgeons of England

2005: Intl. Programs activity exceeded ACS-COT's organizational network activity

2006: birth of ATLS® Europe Association

2012: ATLS® Program 9th Edition

The evolution



ATLS® Program - Adjuncts





developed by NAEMT in cooperation with ACS-COT

1983: Pilot Course in New Orleans

1984: 1st Nat. Faculty Course in New Orleans





developed by STN (Society of Trauma Nurses)

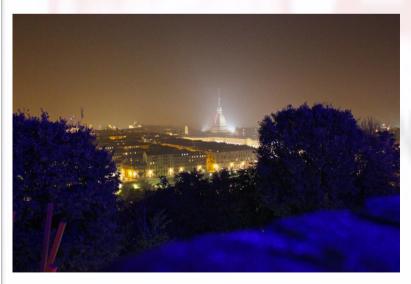
1984: 1st ATCN® course taught concurrently with ATLS®

ATLS® program in Italy



1993: introductory site visit and MOU signed by COT and ACS-Italian Chapter representatives

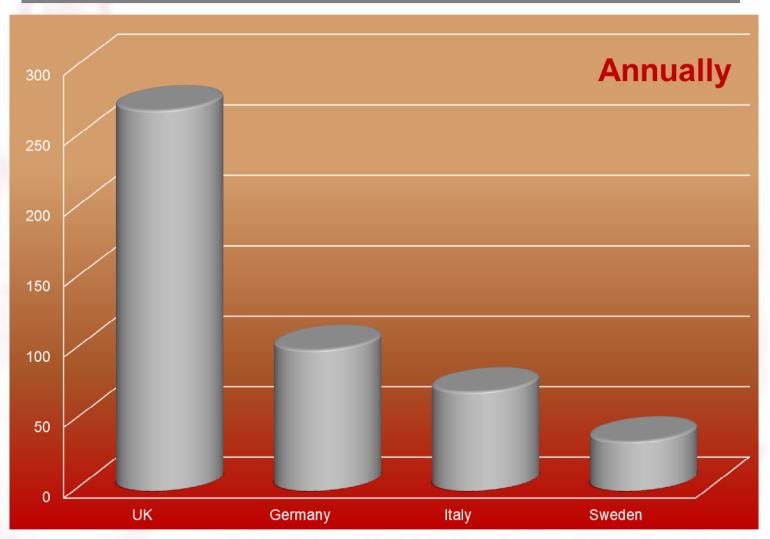
1993: initial training of the Faculty members in Fargo



1994: inaugural courses in Torino

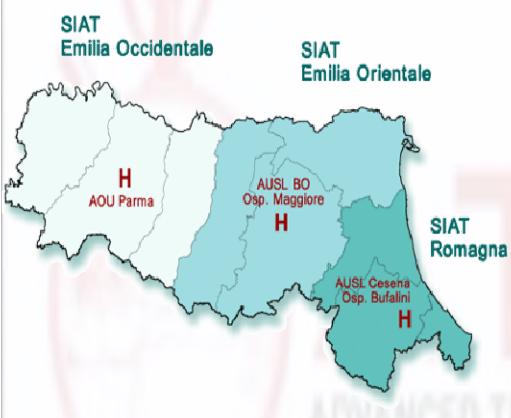
1994-now: continued promulgation

ATLS® program in Italy



Total courses in Italy = 1050

ATLS® program in Emilia Romagna



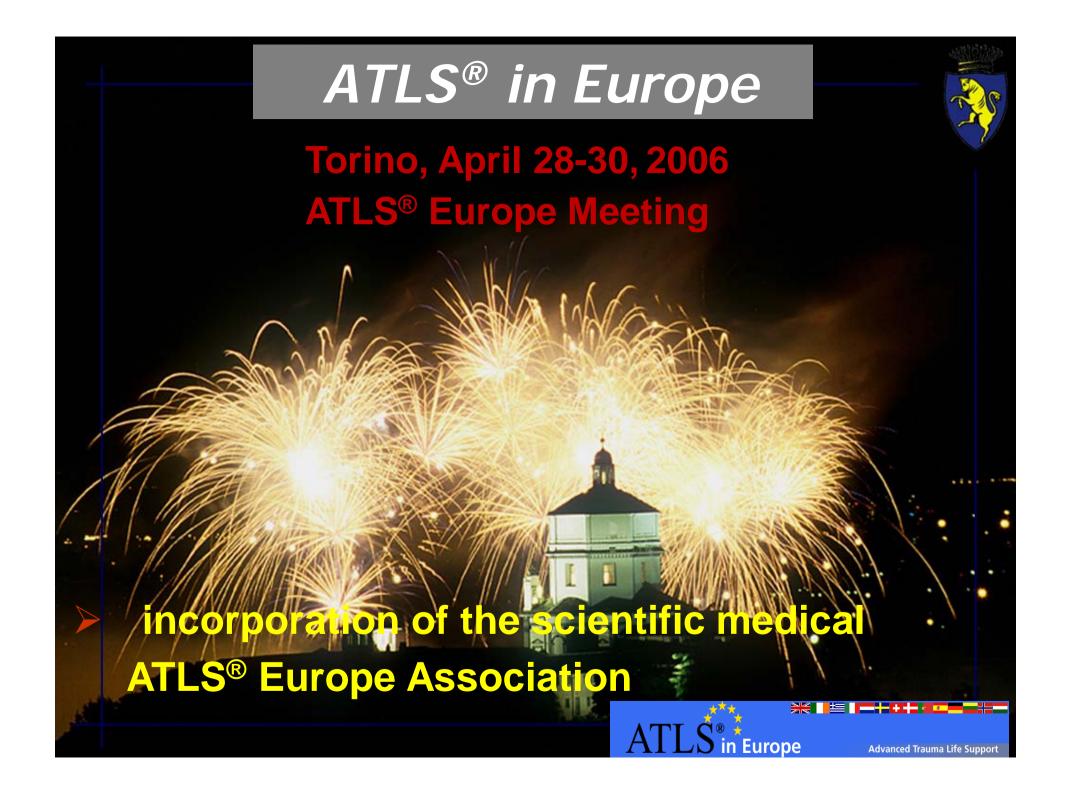
- > 1st course 1998
- > total courses (2012) **175**
- Regional Faculty constituted in 2003
- Modena, regional home office, 59 courses (1999-2012)
- > 2 Course Directors
- > 3 Course Coordinators
- > 30 qualified Instructors
- > 4 ATCN Courses (2010-12)

ATLS® in Europe

Amsterdam, April 8-9, 2005 1st European ATLS[®] Meeting



- SWOT analysis
- institution of an european steering group





INCORPORATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

"ATLS®Europe" with head office in Torino (Italy)

The undersigned:

- Ioannis ANDROULAKIS, Greek citizen;
- Inga B. Margareta BEHRBOHM FALLSBERG, Swedish citizen;
- André Philippe Raphael BONVIN, Swiss citizen;
- Ase BRINCHMANN-HANSEN, Norwegian citizen;
- Laura BRUNA, Italian citizen;
- Claus FALCK LARSEN, Danish citizen:
- Pedro FERREIRA MONIZ PEREIRA, Portuguese citizen:
- Fergal Gerald HICKEY, Irish citizen:
- Patrizio MAO, Italian citizen:
- Salvijus MILAŠIUS, Lithuanian citizen:
- Maria Soledad MONTÓN CONDÓN, Spanish citizen;
- Giorgio OLIVERO, Italian citizen;
- Rosalind Katrina RODEN, United Kingdom citizen
- Marie Therese Nicole SCHAAPVELD, Dutch citizen:
- Endre Pal VARGA, Hungarian citizen;

hereby state and agree as follows:

Maria solemo Moston Connon Schoopvell

Entreez Rosalind Katuru

ATLS® in Europe



Bylaws of Torino

Signed by the representatives of 14 European Countries

Bylaws of Torino

purposes:

- to spread ATLS® in other European Countries
- to improve trauma training across Europe
- to influence the future developments of ATLS®
- to organize other teaching Programs
- to collect funds for educational purpose



ATLS® International Meeting

Chicago, October 7-8, 2006

- International Regional Structure
- Joint Meeting ATLS® Europe & ACS-COT
- MOU signed by ATLS® Europe & ACS-COT representatives

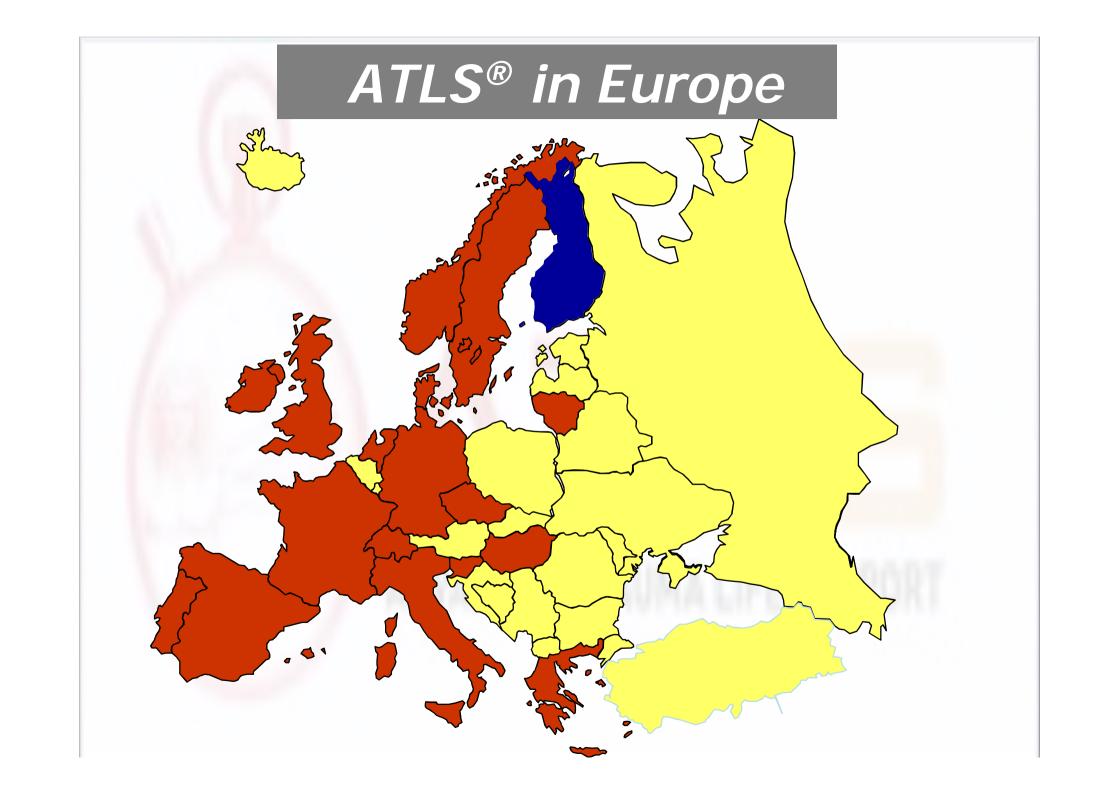




educational format of courses to be rewieved

- adoption of a modified Instructor Course for Europe covering the same objectives
- new edition revision process with international involvement
- 2 ATLS® Europe representatives appointed in ATLS® Subcommittee





Criticisms

- ATLS® is too...
- yankee
- rural
- stiff
- dogmatic and unflexible
- monstrous and petrified
- aggressive and dangerous
- surgical
- expensive
- scientifically inadequate

ATLS® program

- ➤ ATLS® was born to provide clinicians working in small hospitals with an effective, standardized and systematic method to evaluate and treat trauma patients
- focused on the "golden hour" for inhospital settings
- > proven to be safe and reliable

ATLS® program

- > ATLS® express guidelines, not protocols
- can be applied at Trauma Centers as well
- ➤ local protocols: inspired by ATLS®; they should consider structural, diagnostic and professional resources

ATLS® program goals

- Rapid accurate assessment
- Resuscitate and stabilize by priority
- Determine needs and capabilities
- > Arrange for transfer to definitive care
- > Assure optimum care

- different approach to evaluation/treatment, based on vital functions
- ABCDE, priority order approach
- treat greatest threat to life first
- definitive diagnosis not immediately important
- do not further harm
- time management is essential
- resource management

Prioritizing vital funcions

Airway: with C-spine protection

Breathing: ventilation / oxygenation

Circulation: stop the bleeding!

Disability: neurological status

Expose: environment / body temperature

ATLS® 7thedition, 2003



Initial Assessment

Primary survey and resuscitation of vital functions are done simultaneously in a team approach.

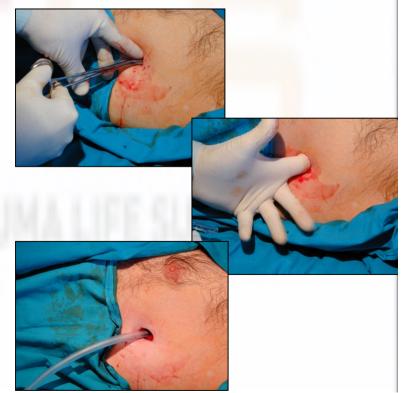


Do not further harm

Invasive procedures are teached and demonstrated according to a safe method, as described and recommended by the ACS Committee on Trauma.

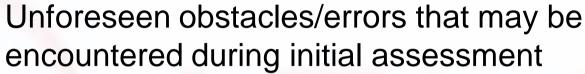








pitfalls





- Airway vs ventilation problem
- The tachycardic child
- Neurologic deterioration
- Hypothermia



Resource Management



Centralization/Transfer



Trauma System







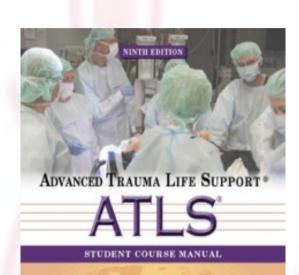






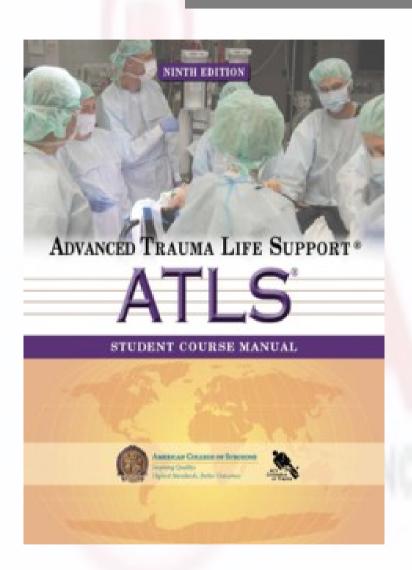
2012, Chicago September 30th - October 4° ACS Annual Clinical Congress





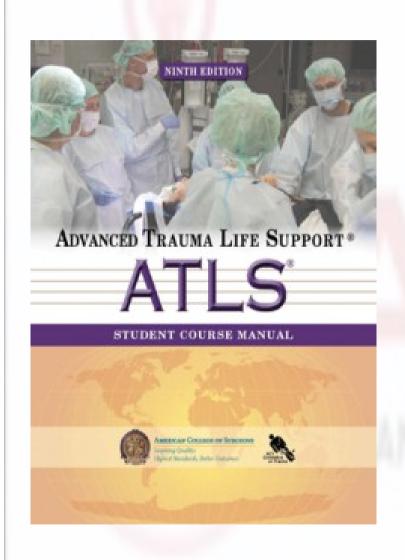
still...

- >...strict adherence to evidence based medicine
- ...highly interactive design
- ...lectures based on focused discussions
- >...recognition of the unique needs of adult learners
- > New manual
- > New ppt presentations
- > New scenarios
- > New multiple choice tests



Initial Assessment

- > Team
- > Huddle
- > Checklist
- Debrief



C irculation

- Concept of balanced resuscitation further emphasized
- Avoid aggressive resuscitation until hemorrhage is controlled
- Early use of blood and blood products further emphasized (MTP)
- Angioembolization
- > Tourniquet

Effectiveness of ATLS®

- > many authors demonstrated that ATLS®:
 - increases knowledge and skills
 - increases confidence
 - leads to a change in practice
- the efficacy of the educational design has been proven by:
 - assessing the learning abilities
 - measuring the rate of retention
- > ultimate goal of trauma education
 - positive impact on patient outcome
 - proven decrease in morbidity
 - proven decrease in mortality

Impact of ATLS® on patient outcome

a large number of confounding factors:

- clinical experience and other educational experiences
- level of trauma activity
- organization and effectiveness of Trauma System
- appropriateness of prehospital trauma care
- appropriateness of hospital services
- local trauma care protocols
- effectiveness of definitive management

Impact of ATLS® on patient outcome

The Journal of TRAUMA

Ali J. Adam R. Butler AK et al.

Trauma outcome improves following the Advanced Trauma Life Support program in a developing country

1993: 34:890-899

American Journal of Emergency Medicine

Clinical Impact of Advanced Trauma Life Support van Olden GDJ, Meewis JD, Bolhuis HW et al.

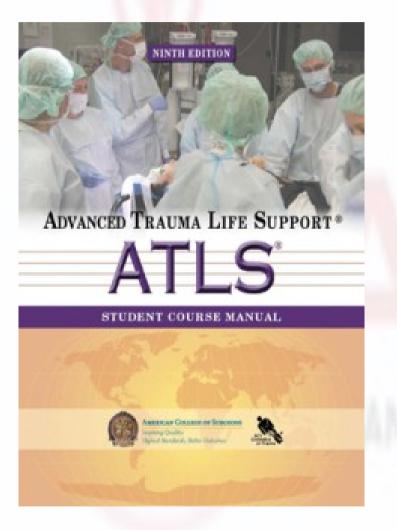
2004; 22:522-525

Quality control system

- time-limited certification verifying successful ATLS® Student Course completion
- > ATLS® Providers are encouraged to attend a Refresher Course every 4 years because of:
 - significant attrition of knowledge base
 - * significant attrition of trauma management skills
 - 4-year revision cycle of the ATLS® Program

Quality control system

- 4-year revision process
- evidence based
- scientific and educational changes
- re-certification is required to maintain accreditation
- providers
- instructors
- educators
- > training network
- state and regional faculty
- national and international faculty
- verification of ATLS® sites



The hottest piece of news is that there is no hot news

Do you think we need some more discussion about specific trauma topics?

ATLS® limitations

- > ATLS® provides a common language...
- ...but it can't examine in depth some essential topics with reference to emergent diagnostic and therapeutical pathways of the trauma patient:
 - Damage Control Strategy
 - Acute traumatic coagulopathy
 - NOM
 - Algorythms of some complex injuries (i.e. abdominopelvic injuries)

My ETC®

- ➤ I attended ETC® in may 2009, in Bologna
- It was an exciting experience with reference to Team working
- ➤ I am fully convinced that ATLS® and ETC® are not alternative, so I think all the clinicians involved in trauma care should attend this course, after taking part in ATLS®
- Yet, does education on trauma need a higher level course?
- Certainly, trauma education cannot be based only on courses. Trauma Teams need a local, regularly recurring practical training

Trauma Team training

- Trauma Team practises are now planned at Bufalini H. new shock-room, in Cesena
- They should take place on a monthly basis
- All Trauma Team members (nurses, e.m. doctors, anesthesiologists, surgeons, radiologists, orthopaedists) will be involved in emergency care of simulated trauma cases





ATLS® integralism



It could be very dangerous to adhere slavishly and without judgement to general prescriptions or rules. They have always to be tailored to the situation, the resources and the individual skill (if you can intubate a manikin you are not necessarily a master in airway management!)

Summarizing...



- ✓ Evidence Based Medicine
- ✓ Confidence Based Medicine
- ✓ Providence Based Medicine
- ✓ Common Sense Based Medicine

THANK YOU

