

# Index

Note: Page numbers in *italics* refer to Figures; those in **bold** refer to Boxes and Tables

- c-ABC paradigm 397
  - ABCS acronym 238
  - abdomen
    - anatomy 178
    - anterior and side walls of 169
  - abdominal trauma 167–184
    - applied abdominal anatomy 167–169
    - assessment 39, 178
    - ballistic injury 394
    - children **311**, 312
    - CT scan 173
    - diagnostic peritoneal lavage 173
    - diaphragm during expiration 168, **168**
    - elderly patients 352
    - haemorrhage 173
    - intra-abdominal injury 45
    - intraperitoneal 177
    - investigations 172
    - laparotomy
      - damage control 399, **401**
    - laparotomy, need for immediate 176
    - management 173–176
    - mechanism of injury 169–172
    - nasogastric tube **328**
    - posterior 169
    - primary survey 172
    - retroperitoneal 179
    - spinal injury 225
    - treatment 167, 183
    - ultrasonography 172
  - accidents, major incident 419
  - activated protein C 361
  - acute stress disorder 259, **260**
  - ACVPU scale 428
    - children 305
  - adnexal injury 155–156
  - adrenal suppression 366
  - adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) 358
    - inflammatory cascade 367
    - pulmonary contusion 84
    - transfer 276
  - Advanced Paediatric Life Support 125
  - Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS)
    - airway problems 137
    - AMPLE mnemonic 41, 173
    - developing countries 435
    - shock classification in children 301
    - training 422
  - affective disorder, co-morbidity with post-traumatic stress disorder 262
  - air ambulance 276, 278
  - airway
    - abdominal trauma 173
    - adjuncts 65
    - assessment 64
    - ballistic injury 394
    - burns 370, 371
      - reassessment 371–372
    - children
      - establishment 305
      - maintenance 304, 307
      - management with cervical spine control 304–312
    - cervical spine protection 226
    - elderly patients 348, 353
    - examination 64
    - management in trauma 64–73
    - manoeuvres 65
    - maxillofacial trauma 137
    - obstruction 77, 79, 304, **304**, 305
      - foreign body 65
      - upper 65
    - pregnancy 333
  - prehospital care 450, 452
  - protective reflexes 64
  - responsive reflex 64
  - spinal injury 226, 227
  - surgical 57
  - unconscious patient 230
  - upper 64
- airway assessment and management, with cervical spine protection 40–41
  - airway trauma 72–73
  - airway with cervical spine control, children 304–307
  - alcohol ingestion
    - anaesthesia complications 71
    - head injuries 115
    - trauma relationship 358
    - withdrawal 360
  - Alder Hey triage pain scoring system 302
  - alerting 419–430
  - ambulance 278, 283
    - mass casualty equipment vehicles 423, **428**
    - patient position, 284 (*see also* air ambulance)
  - ambulance incident commanders 428, 429, 430
  - ambulance service 410–411
    - chemical incident response 386–387
    - clinical performance indicators 452
    - emergency medical equipment/drugs 422
    - HART teams **423**, 424
    - major incident 424, 424, 425
    - mass casualty equipment vehicles **428**, 430
    - roles/responsibilities 454
    - triage 421, 430

- Ambulance Service National Capabilities Programme 421, 422, **423**
- American Association for the Surgery of Trauma (AAST)
  - renal trauma classification 185
  - ureteral injury classification 193
- amnesia, medical problems in trauma patients 358
- AMP(L)E (allergies, medications, past medical history, last meal or other intake, and events leading to presentation) 41, 173, 352–355, 359
- history 46–47
- amputation, traumatic, tourniquet use 450
- amputee and prosthetic rehabilitation 295
- anaerobic glycolysis 106
- anaesthesia
  - induction agents 68
  - intubation 68
  - major incident 423
- analgesia 41, 59
- burns 372
- chest injury 85
- children 303
- elderly patients 352
- flail chest 86–87
- hypovolaemic shock 106
- intubation 68
- maxillofacial trauma 144
- anal sensation/tone/voluntary contraction 230
- anatomical scoring system 450–451
- angiography, penetrating injury of maxillofacial region 147
- Ankle Brachial Pressure Index 214
- ankylosing spondylitis **227**
- anosmia 161
- anterior cord syndrome 228
- antibiotics
  - bladder injury 190
  - bulbar injuries 190
  - head injuries 124
  - maxillofacial trauma 148
- anti-D 336
- antidepressants 264
- antiemetic drugs **62**
- aortic disruption 75, 90
- aortic rupture 90
- aortic transection **313**
- aortocaval compression 336, 343
- arterial blood gas 83, 84, 369, **370**
- arterial blood pressure, elderly people 351
- arthritis, elderly patients 352
- Asherman chest seal 79
- atlantoaxial subluxation 247
- atlanto-occipital joint (C0/C1) 247
- atlas fracture 247
- ATMIST information 30
- Australian aeromedical scene response 12
- Australian trauma management 11
- bag-valve-mask device 71
  - children 306
- Bair Hugger 362
- ballistic injury 394
  - c-ABC paradigm 397
  - abdominal trauma 400, **401**
  - airway **397**
  - assessment 397
  - breathing **397**
  - bullets 399
  - catastrophic haemorrhage 397
  - cavitation 401
  - cervical spine 398
  - children 313
  - circulation **397**
  - civilian 397
  - command and control 397
  - confirm/clear/cordon/control 397, 398
  - environment 399
  - explosive 395, 396
  - firearms 393, 394
  - hospital management 396–401
  - hypothermia management 394, 396–401
  - improvised explosive devices 398
  - infection 400
  - injury map 400, 400
  - management 394, 401
  - online resources 401
  - safety of healthcare workers 397
  - scene management 393, 399
  - surgical treatment 400–401
  - treatment 401
  - velocity 394
  - wound closure 394
- base deficit 106–107
- Battle's sign 42
- Beck's triad 83
- Beevor's sign 228
- benzodiazepines 264, 366
  - intubation 71
- bladder injury 190
  - classification 190–191
  - diagnostic peritoneal lavage 185
  - investigations 187–188
  - treatment 190–191
- blade weapons 393, 394, 396, 401
- blast injuries 76, 394–396, 395
  - classification 396
  - thoracic 83
- bleeding
  - blast dressing 108, 108
  - control of 107–109
  - haemostatic dressing 108, 108
  - replacement in hypovolaemic shock 104
  - sites 107
- blood gas tensions, measurement 71
- blood pressure 106
  - elderly people 347
  - monitoring during transfer **280**
- blood tests, pregnancy 339–340
- blood transfusion
  - burns 371
  - hypovolaemic shock 106
  - massive 362
  - resuscitation for volume loss 110
- blunt force trauma 11
- blunt spinal trauma 23
- blunt trauma 31, 75–76, 161–162
  - abdominal injury 167, 175
  - chest injuries 84, 86, 302
  - children 302
  - haemorrhage control 362
  - head and face 71–72
  - myocardial injury 78, 89–90
  - oesophageal injury 91
  - pregnancy 334
  - renal injury 188
  - surgery requirement 82
  - tension pneumothorax 82
  - tracheobronchial 79, 96
- body mass index (BMI) 365
- body surface area 302, 316
- Boerhaave syndrome 91
- bowel
  - exposed 42
  - perforation 326
- brachial plexus injuries 295
- bradycardic shock 227
- brain apnoea 118
- brain damage
  - children 311
  - cumulative **125**
- brain herniation 118–119
- brain injury
  - assessment 42
  - behavioural changes after 125
  - brain shift 118
  - cerebral ischaemia 118
  - cerebral swelling 118
  - cognitive effects 125–126
  - cortical tissue contusions/lacerations 116
  - diffuse axonal injury 116–117
  - executive dysfunction 126, **126**
  - herniation 139
  - high-energy penetrating 396
  - imaging 139
  - infection 117
  - intracerebral haematoma 117–118, 128
  - intubation 72
  - primary 116–117
  - secondary 117–118
- brain shift 118
- breaking bad news 269, 271
  - advice for doctor 269–271
- breathing 42
  - abdominal trauma 167
  - ballistic injury 394
  - children **304**, 306
  - diaphragmatic **227**

- elderly patients 349–351
- pregnancy 333–334, 337
- prehospital care 450, 452
- spinal injury 227
- British Association for Immediate Care (BASICS) 14, 227, 412
- bronchial tears 79
- Brown–Sequard syndrome 230
- building collapse 422, **428**
- bulbar injuries 190
- bullets 399, 401
- burns 371, 372
  - airway
    - management 375–377
    - reassessment 371–372
  - analgesia 379
  - blood transfusion 371
  - chemical 377
  - children **302**, 305
  - cold water application 368
  - communication with receiving hospital 371
  - co-morbid conditions 378
  - dressings 316
  - elderly patients 374
  - electrical 377–379
  - epiglottis swelling 369
  - evacuation from scene 368
  - fetal outcome 335
  - fluid resuscitation 369, 371
  - hypovolaemic shock 317
  - information about incident **369**
  - intravenous access 369–370
  - intravenous fluids 370, 375
  - ischaemic heart disease 374
  - management 375–377
  - non-accidental injury 374
  - oxygen supplementation 368
  - pregnancy 335
  - reassessment 371–372
  - reception 368–375
  - respiratory obstruction 369
  - respiratory tract thermal injury 369
  - resuscitation 369, 371
  - ‘rule of nine’ 370
  - smoke inhalation 368, **369**
  - urine output monitoring 371
- burst fractures 243
- bypass protocol 8
- caesarean section 335, **336**
- canthotomy, lateral 154
- capnography 67
- carbolic acid 377
- carbon monoxide poisoning 371
- carboxyhaemoglobin 371, 372
- carboxyhaemoglobinaemia 372
- cardiac arrest, pregnancy 336
- cardiac failure, hypovolaemic shock 106
- cardiac output, chest injury 77–78
- cardiac rupture, blunt myocardial injury 90
- cardiac tamponade 82–83, **83**
  - management 83
  - pericardiocentesis 83
  - tension pneumothorax differential diagnosis 83
- cardiac valve damage, blunt myocardial injury 90
- cardiogenic shock, blunt myocardial injury 78, 90
- cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), pregnancy 336
- cardiovascular decompensation, limb injuries 112
- cartilage and joints 243–247
- Casualty Bureau, police 428
- casualty clearing station (CCC) 428
- casualty collection point 408–410
- catastrophic haemorrhage 40
  - children 304
  - control 16–17
- cavity, permanent/temporary 394
- central capillary refill, children 309
- central cord syndrome 229–230
- central lines
  - heart failure 364
  - iatrogenic tension pneumothorax 80
- central nervous system (CNS)
  - dysfunction 45
  - elderly people 351–352
- central venous pressure, hypovolaemic shock 106
- Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards (CRCE) 383
- cerebral blood flow (CBF) 72, 118, 118, 119
  - head injuries 119–121
- cerebral hypoxia 285
- cerebral injury 358
- cerebral ischaemia 118
- cerebral perfusion, maintenance in head injury 106
- cerebral perfusion pressure (CPP) 118
- cerebral swelling 118
- cerebrospinal fluid
  - draining from ears/nose 32
  - leak 124, **125**, 142, 150
- cervical collar **451**
  - ballistic injury 394
  - removal from children 311
  - road traffic collision entrapment **451**
- cervical spine
  - ABCS acronym 238
  - alignment 228, 237
  - bones 239
  - cartilages 241
  - control in children 314
  - CT scan 239
  - prevertebral haematoma 227
- protection **66**
  - airway management 227
  - elderly patients 348–349
  - radiography 119, 121, 123
    - children 312
  - soft tissues 239
- cervical spine injury **41**, **46**, 64, 67
  - abdominal trauma 228
  - ballistic injury 398
  - children **307**
    - radiography 312
  - elderly patients 350
  - facet dislocation 243
  - head injuries 123
  - maxillofacial trauma 150
  - teardrop fracture 240, 241
  - traction 237
  - treatment 234, 235
  - vertebral displacement 235
- Chance fracture 243, 249
- charities and independent rehabilitation providers 291–292
- chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (CBRN) incident 383
- chemical burns 377
- chemical hazards, local 384
- chemical incidents 384–385
  - actions 385, 391
  - ambulance service response 383
  - antidotes 387
  - contamination risk 385
  - decontamination 387, 388
  - definition 383
  - discharge of patients 391
  - emergency department 383, 385, 386
  - emergency facilities 387–388
  - environmental hazards 386–388
  - equipment 388
  - fire and rescue service 384
  - health effects 384–385
  - irrigation of contaminated area 387
  - large-scale 387
  - on-site support 391
  - patient management 387
  - personal protective equipment 385, 387
  - response planning by emergency departments 387
  - smoke inhalation 384
  - toxic hazard
    - assessment 384, 385
    - exposure risk 385
    - susceptible groups 384
  - triage 389
- chemical trauma 156
- chest compression, pregnancy 344
- chest drains 72
- chest injury 74, 76
  - analgesia 90
  - arterial blood gas 83
  - assessment 41

- chest injury (*continued*)
  - blunt trauma 83, 84, 88, 302
  - cardiac output 93
  - chest X-ray 95, 97
  - children 302, 303
  - consequences 75
  - CT scan 97
  - elderly patients 347, 353–354
  - escharotomy 376–377
  - FAST ultrasonography 81
  - gas exchange impairment 86
  - hypovolaemia 92
  - hypoxia 92
  - lateral decompression **451**
  - life threatening injuries
    - immediate 81, 82
    - potential 82, 84
  - mechanisms 74, 77
  - open defects **451**
  - patterns 74, 84
  - penetrating injury 77, 83, 96, 451, 452
  - pneumothorax 72
  - predictors 75
  - primary survey 78–83, 84
  - resuscitation 92
  - secondary survey 78, 84–92
  - treatment goals 92
- chest seal **451**
- chest X-ray 42, 43
  - chest injury 74, 76, 77
  - upper airway management 64
- children
  - abdominal trauma **311**, 313
  - ACVPU scale 311
  - airway management with cervical spine
    - control 305
  - analgesia 303, 316
  - bladder injury **311**, 313
  - body surface 316, 317
  - brain damage 311
  - breathing 306, 307–308
  - burns **302**, 316–317, 368, 370
  - cardiac arrest 302–303
  - causes of trauma 310
  - central capillary refill 309
  - cervical spine injury **307**
  - circulation 309–310
  - circulatory access 310
  - compartment syndrome 312
  - deaths 274
    - developing countries 435
  - deceleration injuries **311**
  - diaphragmatic rupture **313**
  - disability 310–311
  - drug dose estimation **304**, 306
  - equipment sizes 303, 318
  - exposure 311–312
  - eye injuries 152
  - flail chest 308
  - fluid administration 309
  - fluid resuscitation 310
  - fractures 308
  - Glasgow Coma Scale 311
  - haemorrhage control **304**, 326
  - head injuries 123, 124, 311, 312
  - heat loss 312
  - hospital choice 312
  - hypotension 309
  - hypovolaemic shock 106, **310**, 317
  - maxillofacial trauma 147
  - mechanism of injury 301–302, 317
  - musculoskeletal trauma 314–316
  - myocardial contusion **313**
  - neurological dysfunction 320
  - non-accidental injury 302, 312, 317–318, 374, **375**
  - orbital blow-out fractures 151
  - patient reception 303–304
  - pelvic trauma 313
  - penetrating eye injury 152, 153
  - pneumothorax **304**, 324, 329
  - primary survey 304–312
  - pulmonary contusion **313**
  - radiography 312
  - rehabilitation 318
  - relatives 267
  - renal trauma 313, 330
  - response 302
  - resuscitation 312, 316
  - secondary survey 311, 312–317
  - seizures 322
  - shock 301, 305
  - skeletal injuries 315
  - soft tissue injuries 314
  - spinal boards 233–234
  - spinal injury/spinal cord injury 313
  - spinal trauma 313–314
  - team briefing 303
  - temperature control 303
  - tension pneumothorax 306, 329
  - thoracic trauma 308, 313
  - toxic exposure susceptibility 384
  - tracheal intubation **304**
  - transfer to paediatric centres 313, 324
  - trauma 304, 305
  - trauma team activation 310, 311, 312
  - venous access 312
  - vital signs 304, **312**, 329
  - volume replacement estimation 304
  - whole-body CT imaging 312
- child restraints 31
- chin lift/jaw thrust 227
- chronic illness, toxic hazard susceptibility 384
- chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) 364, 384
- circulation
  - abdominal trauma 175
  - ballistic injury 398
  - children **304**, 306
  - elderly patients 349–351
  - pregnancy 337–341, 344
  - prehospital care 452
  - spinal injury 227, 228
- circulation and haemorrhage
  - control 42–44
- Civil Contingencies Act (2004) 386, 391
- clinical management 16–25
- clinical triage 231–232
- clotting cascade 362
- coagulopathy 367
  - aggressive management in combat injuries 452
  - hypovolaemic shock 111
  - massive transfusion 361–362
  - trauma-associated 306, 307, 362
- Code Crimson Pathway 11
- cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT), acute stress disorder 259
- collapse 359
- colloid fluids, hypovolaemic shock 110
- combat application tourniquets 108, 109
- combat injuries 452
  - military triage 424, 427
  - volume expansion, 454 (*see also* ballistic injury)
- command 411–412
- command, control and
  - communication 407–410
- communication 35, 412
  - ballistic injury 398
  - deafness 352
  - major incidents 429
  - with relatives 267
  - transfer 285
  - transfer team 285
  - trauma nurse with patient 55
- community training 5–6
- co-morbid conditions 34, 362, 364
  - burns 369, 370
  - post-traumatic stress disorder 260–262
- compartment syndrome 214
  - children 309
  - orbital 155
- computed tomography (CT) 60
  - abdominal trauma 176, 178–184
  - bladder injury 190
  - blunt thoracic injuries 75
  - cervical spine 239–247
    - children 310, 320
  - chest injury 95
  - children 320, 321, 323
  - contrast-enhanced CT for aortic injuries 90
  - craniomaxillofacial injuries 140–147
  - elderly patients 353, 354
  - eye injuries 152
  - head injuries **125**, 127, 128
  - intra-abdominal injury 45
  - maxillofacial trauma 150
  - pulmonary embolism 363
  - renal trauma 187
  - simple pneumothorax 80

- soft tissue 247–248
- spiral, contrast-enhanced 90
- transfer of patient 62
- concussional injury 116, 122
  - postconcussional symptoms **123**
- confusion 281
- conscious level assessment 429
- consciousness
  - altered level of 106
  - loss, medical problems in trauma patients 359
- cord compression 248
- cornea donation 272
- counselling of relatives 272
- craniomaxillofacial injuries 140–147
- cricoid pressure 69
- cricothyroidotomy 67
  - children 306
  - respiratory obstruction 369
- criminal activity, injuries 47
- critical incident stress debriefing 263, 267, 274
- crush injuries, thoracic 84
- cryoprecipitate, hypovolaemic shock 111
- crystalloid fluids
  - abdominal trauma 175
  - children 316
  - hypertonic 111
  - hypovolaemic shock 104, 106
- cyanide poisoning 372
- cystography, bladder injury 190, 193
- damage control resuscitation 109
- damage control resuscitation and surgery 175–176
- deafness, elderly patients 351
- deaths, trauma-related 358
  - children 271
  - confirmation 432
  - relatives
    - seeing body after 271
    - staff actions during interview with bereaved 269, **269**
- debriefing 263
  - staff 269
- deceleration injuries
  - children **311**
  - renal trauma 187, 193
  - thoracic **84**
- decision making 448–449
  - team leader behavioural markers **448**
- decontamination
  - chemical incidents 383, 387, **391**
  - units 391
- deep vein thrombosis 365
- defibrillation, pregnancy 344
- definitive care plan 47
- defusing, staff 274
- dentition 137, 144, 150
- dermatomes 229
- developing countries 435
- diabetes 365
- diagnostic peritoneal lavage (DPL)
  - abdominal trauma 167, 171, 172
  - bladder injury 190
- diaphragmatic breathing **231**
- diaphragmatic injury **84**, 91
  - rupture in children 313
- diffuse axonal injury 132–134
- Diploma in Immediate Medical Care 432
- diplopia 141, 155
- disability 341
- disability after injury, telling relatives 267
- disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) 335
- documentation
  - during transfer 281
  - major incidents 427
  - prehospital care 452
- domestic violence, pregnancy 334
- drug abuse
  - anaesthesia complications 71
  - trauma relationship 366
  - withdrawal 366
- drugs
  - contraindicated in trauma 67
  - and fluids 44–45
- dural tear 119
- dynamic incident locations 407–408
- ear, nose and throat (ENT)
  - trauma 158–165
- ears
  - assessment 32
  - injuries 144
- ear trauma 158–159, **160**
- elderly patients 352, 353
  - abdominal trauma 354–355
  - airway 348–349
  - analgesia 352, **353**
  - arterial blood pressure 351
  - arthritis 348
  - bradycardic shock 227
  - breathing 349
  - burns 374
  - care outcomes 351
  - cervical spine
    - injury 348–349
    - protection 348–349
  - chest injury 353–354
  - circulation 349–351
  - CNS dysfunction 351–352
  - exposure 352
  - fluid resuscitation 350
  - fractures 352, 353
  - haemorrhage control 349–351
  - head injuries 353
  - heart disease 351
  - hip fractures 355
  - history taking 352
  - hypothermia 352
  - hypovolaemic shock 106
- ischaemic heart disease 352, **354**, 374
- local anaesthesia 352
- mortality/morbidity 353, 355
- pneumothorax 349
- pressure ulcers 349
- primary survey 348–352
- rehabilitation 355
- renal function 351
- resuscitation 347, 352
- rib fractures 353, 354
- secondary survey 347, 355
- thoracic kyphosis 232
- toxic exposure susceptibility 390
- urine output monitoring 351
- ventilation 349
- electrical burns 377–379
- electrocardiogram (ECG) 280
  - chest injuries 42
- emergency cricothyroidotomy 19–20
- emergency department (ED)
  - chemical incidents 386, 387–388
  - identification of key staff 425
  - major incidents 432
    - medical co-ordinator role 424
  - pre-arrival alert call 27, **452**
  - thoracotomy 88, 92–93
- emergency department pre-arrival alert call 27
- emergency department thoracotomy 92–93
- emergency dressing packs 432
- emergency medical services (EMS) command and control systems 14, **14**
- emergency services
  - response at scene 403–417
  - roles and responsibilities 410–411
- EMERGO training 422
- emphysema, subcutaneous, tracheobronchial injury 84
- endotracheal intubation **68**, 69, 70, 306
  - children 306, **307**
  - head injuries 123, **123**
  - hypovolaemic shock 107
  - pulmonary contusion 84
  - unconscious patient 230
- end-tidal carbon dioxide concentration (ETCO<sub>2</sub>) 280, 349
- enophthalmos, orbital blow-out fracture 155
- Entonox **371**
- epidural haematomas 248
- epiglottis swelling 369
- epilepsy
  - collapse 359
  - head injuries 124, **125**
- epistaxis 160
- equipment checking 35, 36
- escharotomy of chest 376
- European Trauma Course 5, 30, 55, 407
- European Resuscitation Council 92, 109, 344
- explosive injury 395, 396
  - velocity 396

- explosively formed projectile/penetrator (EFP) 394
- exposure
- elderly patients 352
  - and environmental control 24
- extended focused assessment with sonography for trauma examination (E-FAST) 83
- external canal and tympanic membrane 158–159
- external ear 158–159, **160**
- extradural haematoma, children 323
- extraperitoneal rupture 206–207
- extrication devices 226
- eye(s) 143
- anatomy 151
- eye injury 140, 143, 151, 154, 155
- acuity 152–153
  - adnexal injury 155–156
  - applied anatomy 151, 152
  - approach 154–156
  - assessment 37, 38, 151–152
  - bright light examination 153
  - chemical trauma 156
  - children 155
  - conjunctiva 153–154
  - cornea 153–154
  - disc examination 154
  - examination 152
  - eye movements 154
  - fields 154
  - foreign body 153, 155, 156
  - globe injury 155
  - management 154
  - mechanism of injury 152
  - orbital injury 155
  - penetrating 152, 153
  - pupils 35
  - reversible visual loss 154–155
- eyelids 151
- laceration 152
- eye movement desensitisation and reprocessing (EMDR) 264
- face injury
- assessment 30
  - blunt trauma 71
  - bone injuries 144, 147
  - soft tissue injury 138, 139
- facet joints 243
- dislocation 237
  - fractures 239
- facial fractures **137**, 142
- CSF leaks 142
  - CT scan 46
  - Le Fort levels 142
- facial nerve palsy following trauma 159, **160**
- factor VII, recombinant 109
- faint 359
- falls
- cervical spine injury in elderly patients 350
  - childhood trauma 301
- FAST (focused assessment with sonography in trauma) **35**, 50
- abdominal trauma 174, 178, 180
  - chest injury 74
  - fat embolism 363
  - fat stranding 206, **206**, 248, **248**
  - femoral shaft fractures, splinting **451**
  - fetal distress 334
  - fetal wellbeing and viability 341–342
  - fetomaternal haemorrhage 335–336
  - fetoplacental unit 334
- fetus
- assessment 334
  - toxic exposure susceptibility 384
- finger thoracostomy **454**
- fire and rescue service
- chemical incidents 384–385
  - evacuation of burns patient from scene 368
  - major incident 432
  - roles/responsibilities 454
- firearms 393
- flaccid paralysis **231**
- flail chest **84**, 86–87, **87**
- children 307
  - diagnosis 88
  - fluid management 90
  - pain relief 87
  - pulmonary contusion 87
  - treatment 87
  - ventilation 87, 88
- fluid administration/resuscitation
- burns 369, 370–371
  - children 309
  - crystalloids and colloids 109–110
  - elderly patients 350
  - hypovolaemia 42
  - hypovolaemic shock 109, 111
  - intraosseous infusion 109
  - massive haemothorax 81–82
  - rapid infusion 57
  - warming 112
- fluid balance, heart failure 364
- fluid challenge, abdominal trauma 180
- fluid resuscitation 109–111
- management 22
- foreign body
- airway obstruction 72
  - eye injury 151, 154
  - soft tissues of face and neck 145
- fractures 59
- children 308
  - elderly patients 354–355
  - extrication of patients 452
  - renal failure 365
  - risk 46
  - Salter–Harris classification 315
  - splinting **35**, 42, **451**
- fresh frozen plasma (FFP), hypovolaemic shock 111
- frontal sinus injury 140
- gag reflex, absent 63
- Gardner–Wells skull callipers 237
- gas exchange impairment, chest injuries 76–77
- gastric drainage, children 306
- generic trauma group call list 33
- genitalia, external 192
- Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) **33**, **45**
- assessment by trauma nurse 59
  - children 311, **452**
  - components **121**
  - head trauma classification 121, **122**, 123
  - spinal injury 233
- globe
- injury 155
  - muscle attachments 156
  - rupture 140
- grief reactions **270**
- Guedel airway 140, 150
- gum elastic bougie 70
- haematocele, scrotal 192
- haematuria 186
- haemoglobin-based oxygen carriers 107
- haemoglobin, optimal concentration in acute trauma patient 107
- haemoptysis, tracheobronchial injury 79
- haemorrhage 341, 367
- abdominal trauma 180
  - catastrophic 397, 398
  - control
    - blunt trauma 362
    - children 320, 326
    - elderly patients 349–351
    - hypovolaemic shock 106  - limb injuries 108
  - postpartum 335
  - prehospital care 452
  - shock 110, 112, 227
  - pathophysiology of bleeding 104
- haemorrhage sites 107
- haemothorax 81–82, 88
- infected 90
  - massive 81–82
  - mediastinal shift 77
  - tracheobronchial injury 96
  - transfer 284
- halo traction 237
- handover 27–28
- hazardous area response team (HART) 385, 390, 422
- hazardous environments 26–27, 407
- hazards 15
- head injury 70–71
- artificial ventilation 70
  - assessment **33**, **41**
  - blunt trauma 71

- cerebral perfusion maintenance 112
- children 301, 329
- elderly patients 347, 353
- intubation 71
- prehospital care **451**
- transfer
  - to hospital 287
  - inter-hospital 452
- head trauma 124, **125**, 126
  - admission to hospital 121–122, **122**
  - antibiotics 124
  - causation 115
  - cerebral blood flow maintenance 123
  - cervical spine injury 123
  - classification **116**
  - concussional 116
  - CT scan 122, 124, **125**
  - delayed effects 124, **125**
  - discharge advice **123**
  - endotracheal intubation 123
  - epidemiology 115
  - epilepsy 117, **125**
  - grade 115–116
  - history taking 119
  - hypoxia 123
  - incidence 117
  - initial assessment 119, 121
  - inpatient management 122–124
  - intracranial pressure control 123–124
  - paediatric 124
  - pathophysiology 116–119
  - radiological assessment 121
  - seizures 121, **123**
  - social criteria for discharge 121
  - transfer, to neurosurgical unit 124
- Health Protection Agency (HPA) 389, 391
- hearing assessment 36
- heart disease, elderly patients 351
- heart failure 364
  - blunt myocardial injury 78
  - collapse 359
- heart rate 106
- heart valves
  - donation 272–273
  - traumatic injury **87**
- hemicord (Brown-Sequard) syndrome 230–231
- high energy transfer 394
- hip fractures, elderly patients 355
- HIV/AIDS 365–366
- hospital co-ordination team (HCT) 424, 425
- hospital major incident medical management and support (HIMMS) course 422
- hospital(s)
  - major incident response 421, 429
  - management 67, 71
- hostile environments, triage 422, 425
- Hudson reservoir mask 305
- human error
  - maximisation 443–447
  - minimisation 442–443
  - and risk in trauma management 441–443
- humidification during transfer **282**
- hydrofluoric acid 377
- hydrogen chloride 372
- hydrogen cyanide 372
- hydrogen sulphide 372
- hyoid bone fracture 138
- hyperbaric oxygen 372
- hypercapnia 67
- hypertonic saline solution, hypovolaemic shock 110
- hypoadrenalism 365
- hypotension 106
  - children 309
  - orthostatic 360
- hypothermia 111, 112, 361, 362
  - ballistic injury 398
  - elderly patients 352
  - massive transfusion 361–362
  - transfer 285
- hypovolaemia
  - chest injury 77
  - fluid administration 44
  - maternal 335
  - spinal injury **225**
  - symptoms 105
- hypovolaemic shock 106
  - abdominal trauma 173
  - blood loss replacement 104, 105
  - blood transfusion 105
  - burns 316–317
  - cardiac failure 106
  - central venous pressure monitoring 109
  - children 109, 111, **310**, 317
  - classification 105
  - coagulopathy 111–112
  - elderly patients 106
  - fluid administration 109, 110, 111
  - fluid warming 112
  - haemorrhage control 112
  - intravenous cannulation 109
  - lactic acidosis 104
  - monitoring of progress/treatment 106
  - optimal haemoglobin concentration 107
  - pulmonary oxygenation 107
  - response to blood loss 107, 110
  - symptoms/signs 106
- hypoxaemia 64
  - lung injury 77
- hypoxia
  - chest injuries 76–77, 84
  - head injuries 124
- imaging techniques
  - CT 252–254
  - MRI 255–256
  - plain (digital) X-ray 255
  - types 250–256
  - ultrasound 250–252
- immediate destination post-injury 14
  - scene safety 14
- improvised explosive devices (IEDs) 396
- incident commanders 407, 425, 426
- incident scene organisation 407–417
- individual survival probability value 452–453
- induction agent 68
- infection
  - ballistic injury 396
  - brain injury 135
- inflammatory cascade 367
- injury patterns 45
- injury prevention 433
- injury prevention and reduction of severity 4–5
- injury severity score (ISS) 352, 353, 451, 453
- inner ear 159
- intercostal drain
  - complications 84
  - insertion 90, 91
  - massive haemothorax 81–82
  - positive pressure ventilation 82
  - risk with diaphragmatic rupture 78
- international trauma systems
  - Europe 10
  - in hospital treatment 11
  - network and training 11
  - prehospital system 10–11
- interventional radiology 175–176
  - procedures 256–258
- intracerebral haematoma 128
- intracranial pressure 116, 130
  - control in head injuries 123–124
  - raised in children **304**
- intraosseous infusion, fluid administration 109
- intraperitoneal rupture 206
- intrapulmonary shunt 77
- intravenous cannulae, securing for transfer 283, 284, 452
- intravenous fluids, burn patients 369
- intravenous pyelography 186
- intravenous urethrogram 188
- intravenous urography 188
- intravertebral discs 243
- intubation 65–71
  - airway assessment 67
  - airway management 65–66
  - anaesthetic agents 72
  - elderly patients 348
  - head injury 71–72
  - patient's physiological condition 66–67
  - rapid-sequence 68
  - spinal injury 226
  - technique 70
  - during transfer 280
- intubation checklist 68–69
- ionised calcium levels 111

- ischaeamic heart disease 364
  - burns 374
  - elderly patients 348, 349, 374
  - isolated closed nasal fractures 160
  - isolated penetrating injuries (neck/torso) 23–24
- Jefferson fracture 247
- jet insufflation **68**
- joint dislocations 216–217, 246
- Kendrick extrication device 237
- ketamine 68, 68
- kinetic energy of projectile 394
- Kleihauer test 335
- Kussmaul's sign **83**
- lactate 106–107
- lactic acidosis 104
- laparotomy
  - damage control 399, **401**
  - need for immediate 174, 175
- laryngeal fractures 78–79
- laryngeal mask airway 70, 71
  - children 305
- laryngeal reflex 72
- laryngeal trauma 138–139
- laryngoscopy 67, 68, 68
  - paediatric 306
- lateral canthotomy 154
- Le Fort fractures 141
- ligamentous injury 249
- limb injuries 59, 61
  - ballistic injury 398
  - cardiovascular decompensation 112
  - deformity reduction 38, 54
  - escharotomy for burns 376–377
  - haemorrhage control 112
  - inspection 42
  - neurological complications in 215
  - oedema development 107
  - palpation 42
  - splints 284, 285
- link nurse 268
- local anaesthesia, elderly patients 352
- log roll 46, 47, 60, 228
  - elderly patients 355
- long board, 285, 456. *see also* spinal boards
- low- and middle-income countries
  - Advanced Trauma Life Support 30, **407**
  - affordable healthcare 433
  - care of the injured 432–433
  - financial sustainability 432
  - healthcare budget 434
  - mortality/morbidity 434
  - prevention 433–435
  - Primary Trauma Care management system 435
  - remote area problems 435
  - trauma registry and data 435
- low energy transfer 399
- lower urinary system 177
- luminal injury 177
- Lund and Browder chart 372
- lung(s), age-related changes 353
- lung disease, chronic 364
- lung injury
  - gas exchange impairment 86
  - transfer 280
- magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
  - renal trauma 188
  - soft tissue 248
  - spinal injury 225
- major airway injury 78–79
- major haemorrhage protocol 57
- major incident 10, 403–417, 419, 420
  - administrative co-ordinator duties **421**
  - alerting 419–430
  - all-hazard approach 420
  - ambulance service 421
  - assessment 426
  - casualty clearing station 428
  - command 423, 424
  - communication 422
  - definition 430
  - documentation 427–428
  - emergency dressing packs 429, **421**
  - equipment 421–422, 426
  - fire and rescue service 432
  - HART teams **424**, 425
  - hospital co-ordination team 428, 429
  - hospital response 419, 421
  - identification of key staff 425
  - incident commanders 425, 425
  - incident scene organisation **420**, 425
  - information 421
  - initial response 429
  - initial situation report 429, 431
  - labelling of patients 427
  - management principles 429, 430
  - mass casualty equipment vehicles 423, 430
  - medical supplies 423
  - medical support 423, 424
  - METHANE mnemonic 419
  - oxygen delivery systems 422, 427
  - patient identification 427–428
  - phases 420–430
  - planning 420–421
    - psychological response to trauma 259–262
    - review 425
  - police 427
  - preparation 420, 430
  - protective clothing 405, 422
  - recovery phase 428, 429
  - response initiation 422–423
  - safety 426
  - staff demobilisation after 268, 270, 429, 431
  - standard phrases 419
  - training 406–407, 422
  - transport 420, 432
  - treatment 432
  - triage 421, 422
- major incident commander (MIC) 422
- major trauma 3
  - major trauma care pathway 5–10
    - bypass protocol 8
    - community training 5–6
    - definitive care 8–9
    - major incidents 10
    - pre-hospital 6–8
    - reception and resuscitation 8
    - rehabilitation and support 9–10
    - secondary transfer 9
- mandible, assessment 48
- mandibular fractures 143
- mass casualty equipment vehicles 423, 427
- massive haemothorax 81–82
- mattress, vacuum 226, 285
- maxilla
  - assessment 48
  - fractures 137
  - manipulation 137, 138
- maxillofacial trauma 137–150
  - airway problems 137
  - analgesia 148
  - antibiotics 148
  - cervical spine injury 139
  - children 147
  - CT scan 147
  - dentition 137, 150
  - ears 144
  - eyes 140
  - facial bones 140
  - facial damage 147–148
  - facial skeleton repair 137
  - fractures, maxilla 137, 138, 141
  - frontal bone and sinus 140
  - globe rupture 140
  - haemorrhage 137–138
  - imaging 139–140
  - medication 148–150
  - nose 141
  - occipitontal radiographs 141, 143
  - penetrating injuries 147
  - primary survey 137–138
  - retrobulbar haemorrhage 138
  - secondary survey 139–140
  - soft tissues 145–146
  - steroids 150
  - tracheal/laryngeal trauma 138
  - zygomatic fracture 141
- mean arterial pressure (MAP) 118
- mechanism of injury 48, 52, 53
- mediastinal shift 77
- mediastinum, widening 79, 82
- Medic-Alert bracelet 359
- medical emergency response incident team (MERIT) 428
  - composition 426

- hospital-based 432
- role 421, 422
- medical incident commander (MIC) 422, 423
  - protective clothing/equipment 422
- medical incident officer, training 422
- medical management of a major incident (MIMMS) course 422
- medical problems in trauma patients 358
  - caused by trauma 358, 361–363
  - causing trauma 358–361
  - collapse 359
  - complicating trauma 358–366
  - consciousness loss 359
- mental health stigma 265
- mesenteric injuries 177
- metabolic acidosis 310, 312
  - cyanide poisoning 372
- METHANE mnemonic 419
- midfacial fractures 137, 138
- military triage 424, 429
- mobile medical care team, training 422
- mode of transport 27
- monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) 264
- morphine 352
- mortality/morbidity
  - avoidable 358, 365
  - burns 369
  - developing countries 433
  - elderly patients 353, 355
- motor power 229
- mouth, assessment 40
- mouth-to-mouth mask 65, 69
- multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS) 358, 360, 360
- multiple rib fractures 84–85
- muscle relaxants 68
- muscular pelvic floor 169
- musculoskeletal system assessment 52
- musculoskeletal trauma
  - assessment 211–212
  - CT interpretation 221–224
  - documentation 210
  - fractures 210
  - haemorrhage 209
  - imaging 212–215, 220–224
  - limb-threatening injuries 212–214, **212**
  - mechanism of injury 211
  - primary survey in hospital 210
  - rehabilitation 217–218
  - secondary survey 211–217
  - splintage methods 217
  - traumatic amputations 209
- myocardial injury
  - blunt 75–76, 82, 83, 84
  - contusion in children **313**
- myotomes 229
- nasal and oral devices 17
- nasal fractures 137, 160
- nasal trauma 160–161
- NASMeD Triage Sieve 413
- nasoethmoid complex 140
- nasogastric tube in abdominal trauma 175
  - children **328**
- nasopharyngeal airway 65
  - children 305
- nasotracheal intubation,
  - contraindications 65
- National Ambulance Services Medical Directors 2014 Triage Sieve 413
- National Confidential Enquiry into Patient Outcome and Death after trauma 13, 450, 453
- National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) 5
  - CT scan of head in children criteria 329
  - guidelines 13
  - prehospital management guidance 112
  - volume expansion in prehospital care guidelines 450
- National Poisons Information Service 391
- natural disasters 419
- neck 41
  - lacerations **139**, 144
  - soft tissue injury 138
- needle thoracentesis 20
- neurogenic shock 227
- neurological examination
  - conscious patient 228
  - spinal injury 228, 229
- neurological system assessment 41
- neuromuscular blocking agents 68
- neuropathy, diabetes 360
- neurosurgical unit, transfer of head-injured patient 124
- New Dimension programme 384
- NHS emergency planning guidance 386
- non-accidental injury **302**, 312
  - burns 374
- non-iatrogenic blunt bladder injury 190
- non-operative management 113
- non-technical skill factors 439–449
  - communication 440
  - crew resource management 439
  - decision making 440
  - situational awareness 440
  - task management 440
  - teamwork 440
- nose injuries 141
  - fractures 141, 142
- Oakley Paediatric Resuscitation Chart 301, 302
- obesity 73
- obstetric notes 342
- odontoid fracture 234
- oedema development in limb injuries 108
- oesophageal injury 91
- oesophageal rupture **91**, 102
- open fractures 215–217
- open pneumothorax 21, 81
- ophthalmic trauma 141, 154–156
  - approach 152, 154–156
  - assessment 156, 157
- opiates
  - analgesia 59, 71
  - chest injury 87
  - intravenous 67
  - withdrawal 360
- opioids
  - burn analgesia 374
  - hypovolaemic shock 106
- optic canal decompression 151
- optic nerve 151, 152
  - compression/injury 154
- optic neuropathy, traumatic 154
- orbit
  - fractures 142, 143, 155
    - blow-out 151, 154
  - injury 154
- orbital compartment syndrome 154
- orbital injury 155
- organ donation 272
- organisation of rehabilitation services 290–291
- osteoarthritis, elderly patients 348
- oxygen delivery systems, major incidents 422, 427
- oxygen saturation, monitoring during transfer 280
- oxygen supplementation 71
  - burns 368
  - head injuries 123
  - hyperbaric 372
  - indications **66**
  - pregnancy 342
  - prehospital care 454
  - spinal cord injury 228–232
  - transfer 280
- pain
  - assessment by trauma nurse 59
  - control during transfer 284
  - management 26
  - relatives' questions 274
  - scoring 41
  - sensory response 228
- pancreatic injury 177, 330
- paralytic ileus 187
- paraplegia
  - respiratory insufficiency **227**
  - spinal injury 225, 229
  - urinary retention 228
- paravertebral haematomas 239, 247–248
- Parkland formula 372
- partial cord lesions 229–231
- patient-controlled analgesia (PCA), chest injury 85
- patient reception 39
- patient slider 228
- patients' property 60

- pelvic binder **451**
- pelvic compression devices 108
- pelvic fixator 108, 108
- pelvic fractures **44, 52, 295**
  - bladder injury 190
  - stabilisation 284
  - urethral injuries 191–192
  - volume loss 109, **110**
- pelvic specific care 197
- pelvic splintage 194–196
  - of polytraumatised patient **196**
  - removal 198–200
- pelvic trauma
  - anterior arch 203
  - bones and joints 204–205
  - circulation 205–206
  - complications **200**
  - definitive management 200
  - haemorrhage control 198
  - imaging 198, 202–207
  - intervention 198–200
  - long-term sequelae following serious
    - pelvic injury 200
  - management 194–197
  - pelvic ring 202, 203, 204
  - posterior arch 203
  - primary survey and
    - resuscitation 197–198
  - transfer to hospital 197
- pelvis, assessment 52, 454
- pelviureteric junction disruption 187
- penetrating injury 74–75
  - abdominal trauma 183
  - brain injury 394
  - catastrophic haemorrhage 452
  - chest injuries 96, 102, **451**
  - diaphragmatic 88
  - eye injuries 152
  - maxillofacial trauma 144
  - oesophageal injury 91
  - orbital injury 155
  - pregnancy 334, **341**
  - rates 366
  - renal trauma 188–189
  - surgery requirement 74
  - tension pneumothorax 79
  - tracheobronchial 96
- penetrating neck injury 162–165
- penetrating trauma 32
- penile injury 191
- pericardiocentesis 83
  - cardiac tamponade 83, 89
- periocular region injury 152, 155
- peripheral nervous system injury 42
- permissive hypotension 109
- personal protective equipment (PPE) 14–15, 36
  - chemical incidents 383, 384–385
  - major incidents 429, 430
- pharyngeal reflex 64
- pharyngo-oesophageal injuries 165, **165**
- phenol 377
- phosphorus, white 377
- physiological scoring system 451–452
- pinna 158
- pinna laceration with exposed underlying
  - cartilage 158, **159**
- placental abruption 335
- plantar response, delayed 229
- plastic surgery, high energy transfer
  - wounds 397
- platelets, hypovolaemic shock 111
- pneumothorax 20–21
  - chest injury 72
  - chest X-ray 83–84, 90, **90**
  - children **304, 306**
  - elderly patients 349
  - management 67, 88
  - mediastinal shift 77
  - open 81, 90, 94, **451**
    - children 305, **308**
    - clinical signs 81
    - management 81
  - pathophysiology 87
  - prehospital care 452
  - simple 80, 98
  - tracheobronchial injury 79
  - transfer 284
- police
  - Casualty Bureau 428
  - major incident 427
- positive pressure ventilation 82, 88, 107
- post-head trauma rehabilitation 125–126
- post-intensive care syndrome 264
- post-intubation 71
- postpartum haemorrhage (PPH) 335
- post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
  - 260–262
  - biology 261
  - cognitive techniques 264
  - co-morbid psychopathology 262
  - drug treatment 264
  - predisposing factors 261–262
  - prevention 263
  - psychological therapies 263–264
  - secondary victims 263
  - treatment 263–264
  - vulnerability 261
- postural reduction 237
- pre-alert 30–33
- pregnancy 332–344
  - anatomical changes 332
  - aortocaval compression 336
  - blood tests 339–340
  - blunt trauma 334
  - burns 335
  - caesarean section 335, **336**
  - cardiac arrest 344, **344**
  - emergency caesarean section 343–344
  - fetomaternal haemorrhage 336
- hypovolaemia 336
- interventional radiology 343
- management 336
- obstetric notes 342
- oxygen supplementation 342
- pathophysiological changes 333–334
- penetrating injury **341**
- physiological changes **333**
- pre-hospital situation 336
- primary survey 336, 337
- Rhesus-negative women 335
- secondary survey 342
- tilting of patient 334
- toxic exposure susceptibility 384
- transfer of patient 279
- prehospital care 452, 453
  - breathing **451**
  - clinical documentation 450
  - clinical management 451, 452
  - core temperature maintenance 452
  - future developments 452, 454
  - head injuries 454
  - injury mechanism establishment 454
  - photographs of scene 452
  - respiratory management 451
  - road traffic crash
    - command and control **452**
    - injury mechanism establishment 452
  - scene management 452
  - spinal injury 452
  - transfer 278
- prehospital clinicians 452, 453
  - road traffic crash trapped patient 454
- Prehospital Emergency Care
  - Certificate 420
- pre-hospital emergency anaesthesia 19
- pre-hospital information 30
- pre-hospital situations 25–27
- pre-hospital system 6–8, 10–11
- pre-hospital trauma care
  - clinical management 16–25
  - emergency department pre-arrival alert
    - call 27
  - handover 27–28
  - immediate destination post-injury 14
  - mechanism of injury 15–16
  - mode of transport 27
  - pre-hospital situations 25–27
  - scene management 14–15
  - tasking and dispatch 13–14
- pressure ulcers, elderly patients 349
- pre-thoracotomy 92–93
- priapism **231**
- Primary Trauma Care (PTC) management
  - system 435
- projectile
  - cavities produced by 394
  - kinetic energy 394
- prostate 191
- protective clothing 56

- major incidents 422
- transfer team 278, 279
- prothrombin complex concentrates (PCC) 111
- psychological debriefing 263
- psychological response to trauma 259–262
  - acute stress disorder 259
  - adjustment disorders 260
  - debriefing 263
  - depression 260
  - generalised anxiety disorder 260
  - immediate emotional reactions 259
  - major incident planning 262
  - management 262–264
  - post-traumatic stress disorder 260–262, **261**
  - primary prevention/prophylaxis 263
  - secondary prevention 263
  - stress management 263
  - support 263
  - tertiary prevention 263–264
  - trauma teams 264–265
  - treatment 263–264
- pulmonary artery tears 90
- pulmonary contusion 75, 88–89, 101
  - chest X-ray 88–89
  - flail chest 86–87
- pulmonary embolism 363
  - children **313**
- pulmonary oxygenation, hypovolaemic shock 107
- pulse oximetry 67
  - elderly patients 349
- pulsus paradoxus **83**
- pupils **35**
- raccoon eyes 32
- radiography
  - children 312
  - cervical spine injury **307**
  - radiation risk 58
- rapid infusion 57
- rapid sequence induction of anaesthesia (RSI), major incident 428
- reception and resuscitation 8
- recombinant factor VII 109
- recovery, re-enablement and rehabilitation pathway 291
- rectal examination, spinal injury 228
- referring doctor 279
- reflexes
  - nerve supply **230**
  - spinal cord injury 230, 234
- regional trauma network 303, **317**, 453, 454
- rehabilitation process 237, 289–290
  - after traumatic injury 289, 290
  - assessment 292
  - barriers to 292–294
  - disability assessment and measuring outcomes 296–297
  - medicine physician, role of 294, 297
  - pathway, principles and processes 290–292
  - prescription for trauma patients 292
  - of specific injuries in the acute setting 294–295
  - and support 9–10
- relatives 58
  - actions by staff 273
  - arrival at hospital 268
  - care of 271–273
  - children 271, 276, 303, 318
  - communication with 267
  - counselling 272
  - death of patient
    - information after 273
    - seeing body after 271
    - staff actions during interview with bereaved 269, **269**
  - distressed 270
  - follow-up 272
  - information for 267, 268, 273
  - initial contact **267**
  - management 274
  - organ donation 272
  - privacy for **268**
  - questions 270
  - resuscitation room 271–272, 303, 304
  - seeing the patient 271
  - staff support 273–274
  - tissue donation 272–273
- relatives' room **268**
- renal arteriography 188
- renal bone disease 365
- renal failure 363, 365
- renal function, elderly patients 351
- renal pedicle injuries 187
- renal trauma 187
  - biochemistry 187
  - children 313, 330
  - classification 186
  - clinical evaluation 186–187
  - complications 191
  - follow-up management 191
  - haematology 187
  - imaging 187–188
  - investigations 187–188
  - management 188–189, **188**
  - mechanism of injury 190
  - primary survey 190
  - surgical intervention **191**, 192
- respiratory insufficiency, spinal injury **227**
- respiratory management 20
  - prehospital care 451
- respiratory monitoring 106
- respiratory tract, thermal injury 369
- resuscitation
  - airway 107
  - breathing 107
  - chemical incidents 384–385
  - chest injury 83
  - children 303
  - circulation 107–109
  - elderly patients 347–348, 352
  - resuscitation room, relatives in 271–272
  - resuscitative endovascular balloon occlusion of aorta 112
  - resuscitative thoracotomy in haemorrhage-induced traumatic cardiac arrest 113
  - retina, detachment/haemorrhage 33
  - retrobulbar haemorrhage 147
  - retrograde urethrography 191
  - retropharyngeal haematoma 239
  - reversible visual loss 154–155
  - Rhesus-negative women 335
  - rheumatoid arthritis
    - elderly patients 348
    - spinal pathological changes **241**
  - rib fractures 84–86
    - elderly patients 353, 354
  - road traffic collision (RTC) entrapment 25–26
  - road traffic 32, 51
    - abdominal trauma 172
    - alcohol and drug blood sampling 361
    - access to patient 450
    - childhood trauma **302**
    - command and control **452**
    - developing countries 433
    - head injuries 115
    - injury mechanism establishment 452
    - prehospital care 452
    - psychological sequelae 264
    - renal trauma 192
  - root cause analysis 442
  - 'rule of nine' 370
  - Russell extrication device 237
  - sacral reflexes 243
  - safety 412
  - safety of staff
    - ballistic injury 396
    - chemical incidents 386, 387
    - major incidents 426
  - Salter–Harris classification of fractures 315
  - scalp
    - assessment **44**
    - lacerations 139, **139**
    - children **311**
  - scalp wounds 108
  - scene briefing 15
  - scene management 14–15
  - Schwartz round 265
  - scoop stretcher 226, 227
  - Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (SIGN) 355, **355**

- scrotal injury 192, 192
- seatbelts
- injury mechanism establishment 452
  - pregnancy 334
- secondary survey 46
- history 46–47
  - objectives 34
- sedation 71
- alcohol interactions 71
  - extrication of patients with fractures 451
- seizures
- cervical spine injury from falls in elderly patients 350
  - children 322
  - collapse 359, 360
  - head injuries 116, 124
  - recurrent with artificial ventilation 71
- Seldinger percutaneous chest drain kit 451
- selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) 264
- self-injurious behaviour 264
- sepsis 358, 363
- activated protein C 361
- severe traumatic brain injury 294–295
- shell thoracotomy 93
- shock
- children 307, 313
  - haemorrhagic 104–113, 226, 227
  - clinical assessment 105–107
  - pathophysiology 104
  - neurogenic 227
- shock index 106
- shotguns 393
- Silver survey 353
- situational awareness 448
- trauma team leader and team members
  - behavioural markers 448
- skull base injury 160–161
- skull fractures 117
- antibiotics 124
  - children 321
- skull, radiography 124
- skull traction 237
- SMART label system 427
- smoke inhalation 368, 369
- chemical fire 384
- soft tissue 206–207
- neck trauma 162–165
- solid organ injury
- kidneys 176–177
  - liver 176
  - spleen 176
- specialist rehabilitation 291
- Special Operations Response Team (SORT) 386, 391
- spinal boards 285
- paediatric 226
  - removal of patient 57
- spinal columns 248
- spinal cord
- decompression, and pharmacological treatments 237
  - neurological level of lesion 229
- spinal cord injury 33, 42, 225, 226, 295
- children 324
  - clinical features 228
  - diagnosis 228
  - incomplete lesions 229
  - ischaemic lesions 229
  - MRI 232
  - neurological classification 232
  - primary survey 239
  - reflexes 229, 230
  - secondary damage 232
  - secondary survey 227, 235
  - thoracic 232
  - tissue perfusion 234
  - treatment 234, 235
  - types 229–231
  - zones of partial preservation 229
- spinal cord injury without radiological abnormality (SCIWORA) 237
- spinal immobilisation, devices 305
- spinal injury 229, 231
- abdominal trauma 241
  - airway 227
  - anal sensation/tone/voluntary contraction 230
  - breathing 227
  - burst fractures 233
  - cervical collars 227
  - children 233, 234, 314
  - circulation 226, 227
  - conscious patient neurological examination 228
  - definitive care 236–237
  - definitive decision making 234–236
  - hypovolaemia 225
  - instability 234
  - intubation 226
  - log roll 228
  - management at scene of accident 226, 227–228
  - mechanism of injury 225–226
  - movement of patient 228
  - MRI 232
  - neurological examination 248–249
  - pre hospital trauma care 226, 452
  - preliminary decision making 234
  - primary survey 239
  - radiology 239
  - reassessment 236
  - rectal examination 228
  - respiratory insufficiency 227
  - secondary survey 228
  - sensory assessment 229
  - spinal examination 228
  - splints 226
  - thoracolumbar 226
  - transfer 225
  - to hospital 282, 287
  - to spinal centre 225, 226
  - transfer, to hospital 226
  - treatment 234, 235
  - unconscious patient 230
  - urinary retention 228
  - vertebral column 225
- spinal management 23–24
- spinal shock 41, 45, 227, 231
- spinal trauma imaging
- primary radiological survey 230
  - secondary radiological survey 230
- spine, deformed 231
- splenectomy 176
- splintage and packaging 24–25
- splinting
- conforming vacuum 282
  - fractures 33, 52, 451
  - limb injuries 285
  - spinal injury 226
- splinting of extremities 108
- staff support 273–274
- after major incident 429, 430
- standardised W statistic 453
- Starling mechanism 350
- State ambulance services 11
- steroids, maxillofacial trauma 150
- stridor 305
- subdural haematoma 125
- children 311
  - chronic 125
- sub-perichondrial haematomas 158
- substance misuse, co-morbidity with
- post-traumatic stress disorder 260–262
- suffering, relatives' questions 270
- supine hypertension syndrome 285, 334
- supracondylar fractures, children 315
- supraglottic airway devices 17–18
- suprapubic catheter
- bladder injury 192
  - bulbar injury 192
  - open catheterisation 192
  - urethral injury 192, 193
- surgery, urgent 58
- surgical thoracostomy 20–21
- systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) 107, 113, 363, 366
- task allocation 34–35, 67–68
- task management 447–448
- team briefing 34–35
- team debrief 48
- team organisation 36
- teeth, injuries 139, 150
- temperature, body 112
- monitoring during transfer 280
- temporal bone fractures 159
- tension pneumothorax 72, 79–81, 86, 92, 93

- cardiac tamponade differential diagnosis 93
- children 306, 329
- clinical presentation 80–81
- iatrogenic 80
- management 81
- pathophysiology 80
- prehospital care 452
- tracheobronchial injury 79
- terrorist incidents 420
- testicular trauma 192
- tetanus immunisation 148
- tetraplegia
  - abdominal trauma 228
  - bradycardic shock 227
  - respiratory insufficiency 227
  - spinal injury 237, 238
  - urinary retention 228
- thermal injuries 72
- thermal or chemical trauma 32
- thiamine deficiency 366
- thoracic cord injury, abdominal trauma 232–233
- thoracic spine 241
- thoracic trauma 74, 84, 85
  - children 313
  - management 85
  - mechanisms and patterns 74
- thoracolumbar spine injury 226, 233, 235
  - children 314
  - treatment 235
- thoracotomy 61
  - emergency department 92–93
  - finger 454
  - massive haemothorax 81–82
  - procedure 93
- thromboembolism 358, 363
- tissue and organ donation 62
- tissue donation 272–273
- tissue perfusion, spinal cord injury 225
- tourniquets
  - immediate use 450
  - limb injury haemorrhage control 108
- TOXBASE 391
- tracheal trauma 79, 138
- tracheobronchial injury 79
- tracheostomy 67
- traction, cervical spine injury 237
- traction splints 284, 285
- tranexamic acid 110, 111
- transfer 285
  - acceleration forces 280
  - breathing 284
  - children to paediatric centres 314, 324
  - circulation 284–285
  - clinical governance and audit 287
  - communication 285
  - deceleration forces 280
  - documentation during 285–286
  - haemothorax 284
  - handover 285
  - head injuries 285
    - inter-hospital 450
    - to neurosurgical unit 124
  - humidification 282
  - hypothermia 285
  - information relay to hospital 285
  - insulation and warming devices 283
  - intrahospital 276
  - intravenous cannulae securing 283, 284
  - intubation during 284
  - monitoring during 279–282, 280
  - movement risk 285
  - neurological disability 285
  - oxygen requirement 282–283
  - packaging 283, 284
  - pain control 285
  - patient preparation 284
  - personnel 278–279, 286
  - pneumothorax 284
  - pregnant patients 284
  - prehospital care 278
  - primary 276–278, 283
  - secondary 276, 278, 283–284
  - securing of lines/tubes for transport to hospital 452
  - spinal injury patients 237, 285
  - stabilisation 276, 284
  - standard of care 284
  - supplies 286
  - team 278, 287
  - to theatre 57
  - training and education 286–287
  - transfer bag, drugs and fluids 283
  - trauma nurse role 55, 56
  - ventilation 281, 282
  - to X-ray department 58
- transmediastinal injury 92
- transport 276, 282, 416–417
  - major incident 419, 420
  - ballistic injury 398
- trauma
  - alert 36
  - contraindicated drugs 70
  - deaths 90
  - management systems errors 363, 364
  - outcomes 268
  - in pregnancy 335–336
  - prior planning and preparation 336–337
  - types 334–335
  - worldwide response to incidence reduction 433
- trauma-associated coagulopathy (TAC) 309
- trauma audit and research network (TARN) 167, 454
- trauma care system, effectiveness of change 10
- trauma networks 301, 312, 453
- trauma nurse 56, 58
- agitated and aggressive trauma patients 61
- arrival of patient 58
- care in the event of the death 61–62
- clinical and technical skills 56–58
- communication with patient 61
- coordinators 62
- investigations 58
- in older person 60
- organisational aspects 55–56
- pain assessment 59
- patients' property documentation 60
- preparation for trauma patient 55
- primary survey 58–59
- secondary survey 59–60
- special circumstances 60–62
- transfer of the patient 62
- trauma patient with communication
  - difficulties 61
  - wound management 57
- trauma resuscitation 47
- phases 39
- trauma risk management 265, 274
- trauma services, development and organisation 3–12
- trauma system 5, 5
- trauma team 57, 58
  - activation for childhood trauma 302, 302
  - composition 34
  - handover from prehospital care 452
  - leader positioning 36–39
  - structure 57
- traumatic anosmia 161
- traumatic asphyxia 92
- traumatic cardiac arrest 92–93, 112–113
- traumatic subarachnoid haemorrhage 118
- triage 413
  - Alder Hey triage pain scoring system 302
- ambulance service 421, 422
- AVPU scale 428
- ballistic injury 398
- chemical incidents 389
- conscious level assessment 429
- hostile environments 424
- labelling 415
- major incident 429, 430
- military 424, 429
- primary 424, 431
- secondary 428
- therapeutic 429
- treatment 415–416
- two-person teams 429
- types of 413–414
- triage sieve 413–414, 429
- triage sort 414
- tricyclic antidepressants 260
- trigeminal nerve, maxillofacial injuries 146
- troponin, cardiac 89
- tube thoracostomy 21

- UK trauma system developments 10
  - Northern Ireland Major Trauma Network 10
  - Scottish Cabinet Secretary for Health and Sport 10
  - Wales 10
- ultrasonography
  - abdominal trauma 174
  - Doppler for deep vein thrombosis 363
  - eye injuries 152
  - renal trauma 186
- upper airway 64, 65
  - obstruction 65
- upper urinary tract trauma 185–190
  - epidemiology 185
  - mechanism of injury 185–186
- ureteric colic 187
- ureteric injuries 189
- urethral bleeding 53
- urethral catheter, abdominal trauma 177
- urethral injuries 207
  - pelvic fractures 191–192
  - signs of 200, **200**
- urethrography 193
- urinary retention, spinal injury 228
- urinary tract injury 186
  - bladder injury 192
  - lower tract 190–192
  - upper tract 185–189
- urine output 106
- urine, output monitoring 43
  - burns 371
  - elderly people 351
- urography, urethral injury 188
- uterine rupture 335
- vacuum mattress 226, 285
- vascular access 21–22
  - intraosseous 109, 450
- vascular injury 176
- vascular trauma 164–165
- vasovagal episode 360
- venous access, children 309
- ventilation 65–73
  - elderly patients 349
  - flail chest 86–87
  - indications **66**
  - oxygen-enriched 71
  - positive pressure 79, 88, 107
  - transfer 285, 286
- ventilation–perfusion mismatch 82
- ventricular septal rupture, blunt myocardial injury 90
- videolaryngoscopy technology 70
- viscoelastic methods/
  - thromboelastography 112
- visual loss 154–155
- vital signs
  - children 309, **310**
  - re-evaluation 46
- volume expansion, prehospital care 452
- vomiting, children 302
- white phosphorus 377
- WHO Trauma Care Checklist 433, **433**
- World Health Organization (WHO) 433
- wound(s)
  - assessment and tetanus cover 46
  - closure of ballistic injuries 394
  - high energy transfer 394, 396
  - low energy transfer 396, 397
  - management **57**
- zones of partial preservation (ZPP), spinal cord injury 229
- zygomatic complex fractures 146











