Enhanced Emergency Medical Response

DIA GAINOR, NASEMSO

AASTHO COMMITTEE ON SAFETY MAY 2018
NO TRAFFIC SIGNS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Host (Human)</th>
<th>Agent (Vehicle)</th>
<th>Environment–Physical</th>
<th>Environment–Social</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-event</td>
<td>Driver age, gender, driving experience, substance use, sensory deficits, fatigue, risk-taking behavior, medications, comorbidities</td>
<td>Vehicle size, speed, brakes, tire condition, road-holding ability, visibility (e.g., color, running lights)</td>
<td>Road design and traffic flow, road conditions, weather, traffic density, traffic control (e.g., lights, signals), visibility, time of day</td>
<td>Speed restrictions, impaired driving laws, licensing restrictions, road rage, seat belt laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Age, comorbidities, restraint use, distractions</td>
<td>Vehicle speed, size, crash-worthiness, type of restraints (e.g., lap/shoulder belts, airbags), interior surface hazards</td>
<td>Guardrails, median dividers, break-away poles, road-side hazards</td>
<td>Enforcement of speed limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-event</td>
<td>Age, comorbidities, specific injuries</td>
<td>Integrity of fuel system, extrication issues</td>
<td>Distance from emergency medical services (EMS), proximity to trauma center, extrication issues</td>
<td>EMS planning and delivery, bystander control/assistance, quality of trauma care, rehabilitation services, compensation practices, social support systems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The WHO Emergency Care System Framework

All around the world, victims of accidents and injuries seek care every day. Frontline providers manage accidents and injuries, heart attacks and strokes, asthma and acute complications of pregnancy. An integrated approach to rapid recognition and management reduces the impact of all these conditions. Emergency care could address over half of the deaths in low- and middle-income countries.
In the meantime, while there are still crashes...
The Golden Hour in the USA

43% of fatal motor vehicle crash victims reach a hospital alive

NHTSA, 2016
Until prevention is 100% successful:

- Improve incident detection, 911 access, and Next Generation 911 system capabilities
- On-scene medical care, trauma triage, and transport decisions (destination and mode)
- Access to trauma centers
Robert
In closing

- The future opportunities that we are identifying here are really important.
- Prevent the crash, sure.
  
  But let’s address preventable deaths post crash.
- The benefits of better trauma care are real and measurable.
Dia Gainor
Dia@NASEMSO.org
www.nasemso.org
208-861-4841