Evolution of Spinal Protection in New Brunswick's Adult Trauma Patients

E. Beairsto¹, B. Attfield¹, D. Curwen¹
T. Pishe^{1,2}, I. Watson²

¹ Ambulance New Brunswick ² NB Trauma Program



NB Trauma Program
Programme de
traumatologie du NB

Disclosure

- I have no relationships with commercial interests to disclose
- I am employed within the New Brunswick healthcare system, the jurisdiction in which this work was conducted

Background

- The NB Trauma Program: what is it?
- Mandate to provide provincial leadership and coordination of clinical care for trauma patients
- Methodology of developing consensus statements to guide clinical priority areas.
- Strong clinical interest to reduce the use of long spine boards, particularly during interfacility trauma transfer

Methods

- Consensus statement included stakeholders from:
 - Orthopedic Surgery
 - Neurosurgery
 - Emergency Medicine
 - ED nursing
 - Paramedic educators and leaders
 - NB Trauma Program leadership
- Resulting document (available online at NBTrauma.ca)
 described sharply reduced use of long spine boards in
 both prehospital and interfacility transfer applications

Methods

- Implementation plan:
 - Acquisition and installation of scoop stretchers for all ANB vehicles and all Emergency Departments
 - Education for all 1000+ Ambulance New Brunswick Paramedics
 - Education for all of New Brunswick's Emergency Departments and Diagnostic Imaging areas
 - Development of supporting ANB procedures
 - Planned provincial implementation date
 - Supporting communications within ANB and with all of NB's designated trauma centres
 - Development of evaluation criteria pre-implementation
- Provincial implementation December 1, 2015 long spine board reduced to an extrication tool only unless exceptional circumstances direct otherwise.

Results

Long Spine Board Use by Paramedics in NB

January - June (2014, 2015, 2016)

January to June Reporting Period	Count of PCRs with C-Collars Applied	Proportion with Long Spine Board Applied
2014	1,300	95.3%
2015	1,189	93.7%
2016	977	4.2%

Results

Survey:

- 147 electronic survey responses
 - Paramedics, neurosurgeons and ED physicians, nurses and managers
 - Quantitative and qualitative
- Universally strong support for the change in practice.
- Up to 34% of some respondent groups suggested that they
 have a lower perception of patient risk when presented
 with a patient in a cervical collar but not on a long spine
 board, head blocks and straps.

Results

- NB Trauma Registry captures comprehensive data on all trauma patients admitted to hospital with an arrival CTAS score of 1, 2 or 3 at all Level I, II and III designated trauma centres in NB:
 - We detected no occurrences of new or aggravated neurological symptoms post-implementation
 - We did note fewer than five occurrences of femur fractures that were not immobilized on arrival at hospital.

Conclusion

- Paramedics, Emergency Department and Diagnostic Imaging staff can be effectively guided to reduce long spine board use in a planned, supported way
- Absence of the long spine board may reduce the perception of risk for individual patients in some provider groups
- Absence of the long spine board may require reinforcement of the need to splint lower extremity fractures

Conclusion (part 2)

Structure first – then processes

Consensus statements take time, but are worth it

 Broad evaluation criteria are important for any significant QI project

Thank You Questions Welcome!

Eric Beairsto BA, MEd, ACP
Manager, Training & Quality Assurance,
NBEMS / ANB
(506) 872-6562



NBTrauma@HorizonNB.ca