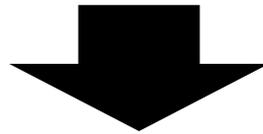




Geriatric Trauma Nursing

Asst.Prof.Dr.Krongdai Unhasuta Ed.D
Post doctoral fellowship in Trauma

In 2030, all of the baby boomers will be 65 and older



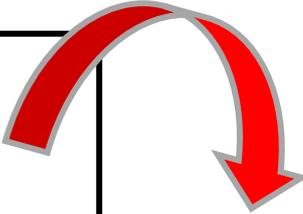
Traumatic injury in the geriatric ↑
higher mortality and morbidity



Development of geriatric specific care
and protocols

The most common cause of fatal & non-fatal injury; ≥ 65 years of age

- Falls (syncope)
- Motor vehicle crashes
- Neglect - Assaults



Geriatric guidelines

- Delirium
- Pain management
- Elder Abuse

**Blunt trauma patient ≥ 65 years,
mortality increase;
SBP drips below 110 mmHg,
Heart rates exceed 90 BPM**

Evaluation the geriatric trauma

Medical & Trauma patient !

- Past medical history
- Family members
- Medical records

Physical examination the geriatric trauma

Vital signs !

- Pain
- Anxiety
- Hypovolemia
- Medications

Pulmonary

Respiratory reserve ↓

Changes	Limited
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Capacity ↓- Force expiratory volume ↓- Smaller alveolar surface area- Chest wall compliance ↓	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- the ability to adapt compensatory physiologic processes to hypoxia, hypercarbia and correct metabolic disturbances

- Respiratory failure
- Atelectasis

Cardiac

- Cardiac reserve ↓
- V/S may not reflect severity of injury

Changes	Limited
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Cardiac output ↓- Sensitivity to catecholamines ↓	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ability to contract- Responsive to neurohumoral effects- Response to compensate and maintain homeostasis; Polypharmacy

Occult shock

Occult shock

$$\text{RASI} > 1.3$$

$$\text{RASI} = \text{Shock Index} \times \frac{\text{RR}}{10}$$

(Respiratory Adjusted Shock Index)

Renal

- Risk of traumatic injury ↑
- Susceptibility to fluid overload ↑
- Clearance of medication ↓

Changes	Limited
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Glomerular filtration rate ↓- Renal mass ↓	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Clearance of solute and reabsorption of water- Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system is downregulated- Less responsive to hypoxia- Less production of erythropoietin

- Disturbances in fluid and electrolyte homeostasis
- Osteomalacia and osteoporotic fractures

Hepatic

Clearance of curtained medication ↓

Chances	Limited
- Hepatic function ↓	- Parenchymal mass and blood flow - Ability to make proteins - Hepatic production of thrombopoietin

- Hypoalbuminemia
- Thrombocytopenia
- coagulopathy

Musculoskeletal

Risk of fracture ↓

Chances	Limited
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Loss of muscle mass- Osteoporosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Thermoregulation- Demineralization processes- Bone density

- Hypothermia
- Skin tears

Neurologic

- Susceptibility to injury from cerebral perfusion decrease ↑
- Risk of occult injury ↑

Chances	Limited
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Autoregulatory capability ↓- Brain atrophy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Neurohumoral responses- Sensation to nervous stimuli- Ability to auto-regulate blood flow- Co-morbidities

- Drowsiness, loss of energy, oversedation, loss of balance and memory
- Skin tears



Geriatric Trauma Activation

- A. Seen first by an ED physician to establish criteria
- B. Geriatric team notification
- C. Goal of activation to exam of 30 minutes
 - a. Seen by trauma service initially
- D. Appropriate sub-specialists notified
- E. Expedited pre-procedure medical clearance
- F. Admitted to SICU or geriatric unit (geriatric trauma service)

STN, retrieved Nov 2, 2022

Triage/Activation Criteria for Geriatrics; STN Geriatric subcommittee

1. ≥ 60 y/o with polytrauma and/or significant mechanism-consider low level activation
2. Increased age ≥ 65 with pre-existing medical conditions and poor physiologic reserve consider low level activation
3. Anticoagulant use-consider low level activation
4. For any low level criteria, if patient is ≥ 65 elevate status to highest level activation
5. Use systolic blood pressure of < 110 (rather than 90) for patients age ≥ 65 as criteria for highest level activation
6. Falls with evidence of TBI-consider activation
7. ≥ 65 with significant chest, abdomen, pelvic, extremity, or head trauma-consider low level activation



Geriatric Trauma Program Goals

1. **30 minutes** from ED presentation to trauma service evaluation
2. **4 hours** from ED presentation to inpatient room
3. **36 hours** from ED presentation to OR
4. **5 days** from ED to safe and appropriate discharge/ disposition

STN, retrieved Nov 2, 2022



Physical

- Mental status
- Vital signs
- Blood pressure and pulse
- Polypharmacy.
- Comorbid conditions
- Airway, Breathing, and Circulation,
- Complete head to toe physical examination



Early Management

- Maintain adequate oxygen delivery
- Packed RBC transfusion
- Base deficit & lactate levels
- Monitoring hemodynamic status
- Anticoagulation
- ICU Admission; polytrauma, chest wall injuries, abnormal V/S, occult hypoperfusion



Management

- Labs; CBC, comprehensive metabolic panel, EKG, UA, and radiographic studies
- Central nervous system imaging who are taking antiplatelet or anticoagulant medications
- Patients on anticoagulants found to have a significant intracranial hemorrhage require aggressive management.
- Coordinate timely consultation

Evaluation

- **ATLS Support protocols should be followed during the initial evaluation**
- **A complete assessment; medical, cognitive, functional, social assessments, subtle pathological disease states or occult injury**
- **A syndrome of physiologic deterioration that occurs with aging; weight loss, loss of lean muscle mass with associated weakness and decrease in walking**

FRAIL scale

Where **F**atigue, **R**esistance, **A**mbulation, **I**llnesses and **L**oss of weight make up the questions

A score of 0 is best and 5 is worst

0 = good health

1-2 = pre-frail

3-5 = frail

GTOS

The Geriatric Trauma Outcome

= (age) + (2.5 × ISS) + 22 (if packed RBC transfused within ≤24 hours of admission)

GERtality Score

Predict in-Hospital Mortality in Geriatric Trauma Patients

	<u>Yes / No</u>	
> 80 Years	1 Point/ 0 Points	} Maximum Score Value: 5 Points
AIS \geq 4	1 Point/ 0 Points	
PRBC received prior admission to ward	1 Point/ 0 Points	
ASA \geq 3	1 Point/ 0 Points	
GCS < 14	1 Point/ 0 Points	

ASA Class

- **ASA Class 1 :**

สุขภาพดี ไม่สูบบุหรี่ ดื่มเครื่องดื่มที่มีแอลกอฮอล์นานๆ ครั้ง

- **ASA Class 2 :**

ผู้ป่วยที่มีโรคประจำตัวที่ควบคุมอาการได้ดี ได้แก่ เบาหวาน ความดันโลหิตสูง สูบบุหรี่ ดื่มแอลกอฮอล์บ่อยครั้ง ตั้งครรภ์ อ้วน $30 < \text{BMI} < 40$

- **ASA Class 3 :**

ผู้ป่วยที่มีโรคประจำตัวที่มีอาการรุนแรงมากขึ้น มีผลการใช้ชีวิตประจำวัน ได้แก่ ผู้ป่วยไตวายที่ต้องฟอกเลือด อ้วน $\text{BMI} \geq 40$ มีโรคประจำตัวที่ควบคุมอาการได้ไม่ดี ได้แก่ เบาหวาน ความดันโลหิตสูง และปอดอุดกั้นเรื้อรัง พิษสุราเรื้อรังร่วมกับมีตับอักเสบ ใช้สารเสพติด มีประวัติ angina pectoris มีเครื่องกระตุ้นหัวใจ Old age อายุ ≥ 85 ปี ทารกคลอดก่อนกำหนดอายุครรภ์ < 60 สัปดาห์

ASA Class

- **ASA Class 4**

ผู้ป่วยที่มีโรคซึ่งรุนแรงมาก ต้องการการดูแลรักษาอย่างใกล้ชิด ได้แก่ ระบบหายใจล้มเหลวที่ต้องใช้ เครื่องช่วยหายใจ มี severe systemic disease ที่ทำให้ต้องจำกัด Activity และคุณภาพชีวิตผู้ป่วยได้ ประวัติ unstable angina pectoris MI หรือ CVA ที่เกิดภายใน 3 เดือนก่อน ผ่าตัด Severe Congestive Heart failure uncontrol DM หรือ Hypertension หรือ Epilepsy รวมทั้ง Thyroid

- **ASA Class 5**

ผู้ป่วย Coma หรือมีโอกาสเสียชีวิตภายใน 24 ชั่วโมงไม่ว่าจะได้รับการผ่าตัดหรือไม่ก็ตาม

- **ASA Class 6**

Case ผู้ป่วยที่แพทย์วินิจฉัยว่ามีภาวะสมองตายและลงความเห็นว่าจะเสียชีวิตแล้ว มาเข้ารับการผ่าตัด เพื่อบริจาคอวัยวะ

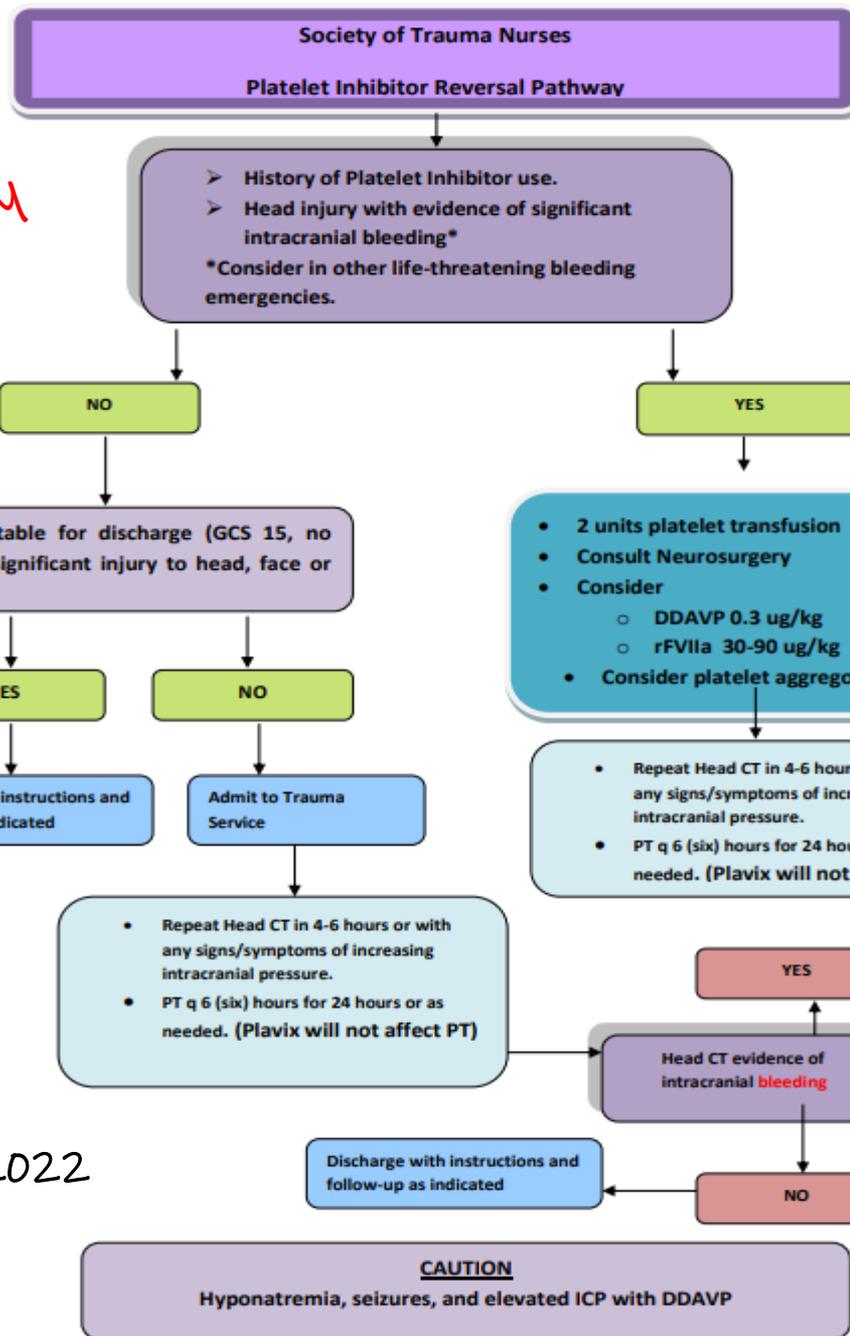
(qEMAT)

**the quick elderly mortality after
trauma on admission**

(fEMAT)

**the full elderly mortality after
trauma which is done after
radiologic evaluation**

Platelet Inhibitor Reversal Pathway

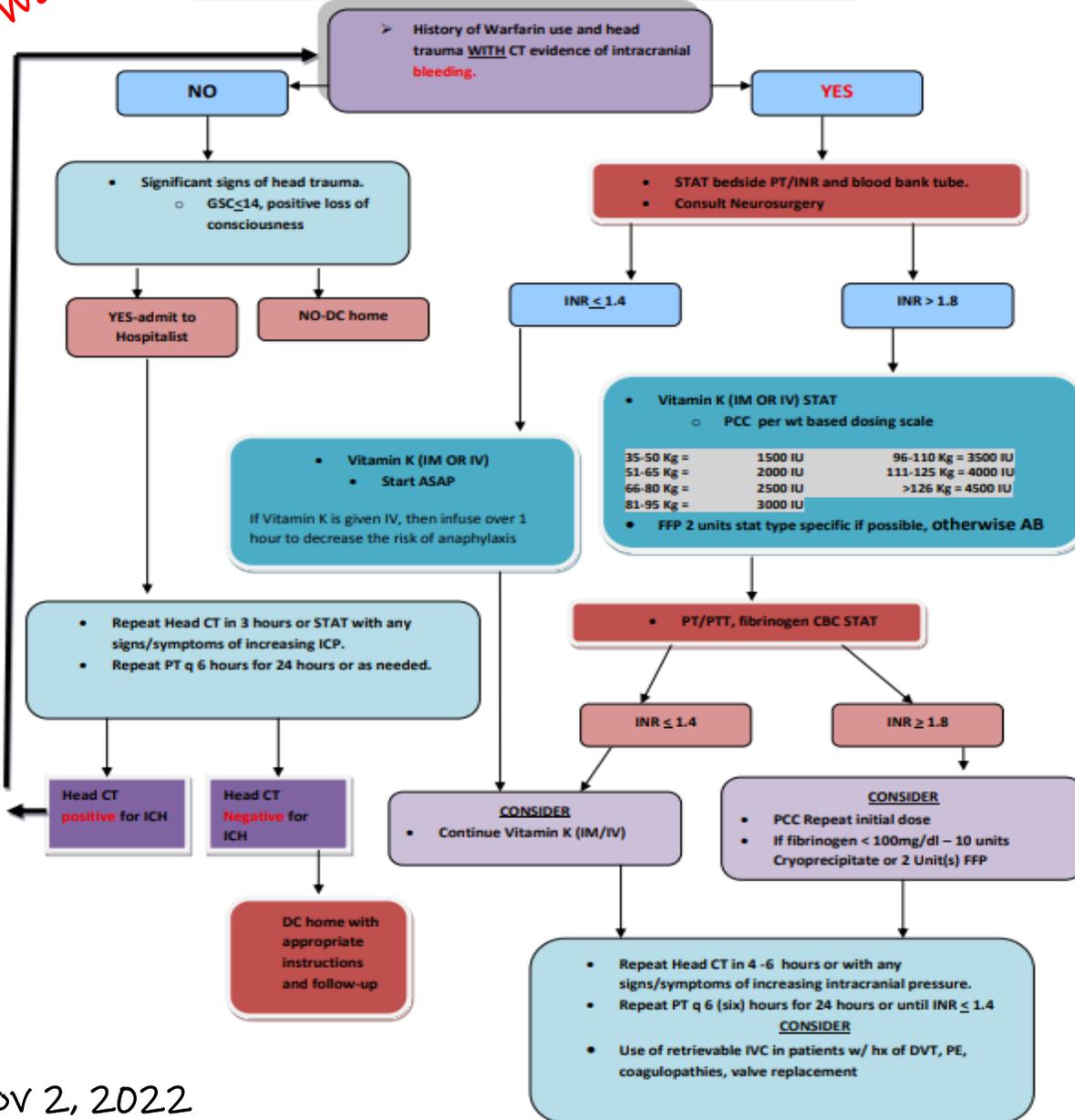


STN, retrieved Nov 2, 2022

Warfarin Rapid Reversal Pathway

Society of Trauma Nurses Warfarin Rapid Reversal Pathway

Known Warfarin Therapy with acute trauma above the clavicles





Multidisciplinary Team

- Trauma Surgeon (lead)
- Geriatrics
- Cardiology / Orthopedics
- Internal Medicine
- Respiratory Therapist
- Case Coordinators
- Registered Nurses Advanced Practice Providers
- Nutritionists
- Speech Therapy
- Injury Prevention Coordinator
- Palliative Care
- Trauma Coordinators
- Neurosurgery
- Anesthesia
- Physical /Occupational Therapists
- Nurse Supervisor
- Emergency Services
- Pharmacy
- Social Workers
- Hospital administrators



Multidisciplinary Rounds

- Team Members could include Trauma Surgeon
- Trauma Clinical Coordinator
- Registered Nurse
- Nurse Practitioner
- Nurse Manager
- Respiratory Therapist
- Occupational Therapist
- Physical Therapist
- Chaplin
- Social Workers



Discharge Planning

**Within 24 hours of admission,
all must have a pre-planned disposition,
agreed upon by the patient,
and/or family
and the admitting physician**

STN, retrieved Nov 2, 2022



THAI TRAUMA NURSES

Online training

