To analyze emergency interventions for air medical services trauma victims, considering the time at the scene of trauma and the severity of the victims” Schweitzer et al (2017).

Abstract:

OBJECTIVE: to analyze emergency interventions for air medical services trauma victims, considering the time at the scene of trauma and the severity of the victims.

METHOD: This was a descriptive, correlational and quantitative study, conducted from October of 2014 to December of 2015. Six nurses participated, completing an instrument containing emergency interventions performed in the care of victims after the occurrence of trauma. The sample consisted of 97 treatments.

RESULTS: Among the 97 for whom care was provided, peripheral venipuncture was performed in 97.94% of the cases; immobilization, including a backboard, was used in 89.70% of cases. The most commonly used medications were dipyrone in 44.33%, and ondansetron in 76.29%. The time on the scene showed significance with the severity of the victims. The Glasgow Coma scores were inversely related to time on the scene.

CONCLUSION: Further studies are necessary, focused on care protocols for trauma victims.

Full Text in English

Full Text in Portuguese

Reference:

Vascular access most frequent emergency intervention for air medical services trauma victims | 2

Revista Brasileira de Enfermagem. 70(1), p.54-60. .

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