

## Primary survey and resuscitation of trauma patient

### AIR WAY MAINTAINANCE WITH CERVICAL SPINE PROTECTION

#### **STEP ONE**

- A. ascertain the patency
- B. Rapidly asses for air way obstruction

#### **STEP TWO**

- A. Perform chin lift or jaw thrust manoeuvre.
- B. Clear the air way of foreign bodies
- C. Insert an oropharyngeal air way
- D. Establish a definitive air way
  - 1. Intubation
  - 2. Surgical cricothyroidotomy

#### **STEP THREE**

Maintain the cervical spine in the neutral position with manual immobilization as necessary when establishing an air way

#### **STEP FOUR**

Reinstate immobilization of the c-spine with appropriate device after establishing an air way

### BREATHING; VENTILATION AND OXYGENATION

#### **STEP ONE      Assessment**

- A. Expose the neck and the chest and entire immobilization of the head and neck
- B. Determine the rate and depth of respirations
- C. Inspect and palpate the neck and chest for tracheal deviation , unilateral and bilateral chest movement , use of accessory muscles and any signs of injury
- D. Percuss the chest for the presence of dullness or hyper resonance
- E. Auscultate the chest bilaterally

#### **STEP TWO      Management**

- A. Administer high concentration of oxygen
- B. Ventilate with a bag mask device
- C. Relive tension pneumothorax
- D. Seal open pneumothorax
- E. Attach a CO2 monitoring device to the endotracheal tube
- F. Attach a pulse oxymeter to the patient

### CIRCULATION WITH HEAMORRAHGE CONTROLE

#### **STEP ONE      Assessment**

- A. identify source of external bleeding
- B. Identify potential sources of internal bleeding
- C. Assess the pulse: quality ,rate, regularity and paradox
- D. Evaluate skin colour
- E. Measure blood pressure,

**STEP TWO            Management**

- A. Apply direct pressure to external bleeding sites
- B. Consider the presence of internal haemorrhage and potential need for operative intervention and obtain surgical consult
- C. Insert two large bore cannulas
- D. Simultaneously obtain blood for hematological and chemical analysis, pregnancy test, type and cross match
- E. prevent hypothermia

**DISABILITY: BRIEF NEUROLOGICAL EXAMINATION**

**STEP ONE**     Determine the level of consciousness using the GCS

**STEP TWO**     Assess the pupils for size, equality and reaction

**EXPOSURE/ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL**

Completely undress the patient, but prevent hypothermia

**ADJUNCTS TO PRIMARY SURVEY AND RESSUSCITATION**

**STEP ONE**     Obtain ABG analysis and ventilatory rate

**STEP TWO**     Monitor the patient exhaled CO<sub>2</sub>

**STEP THREE**   Attach an ECG monitor to the patient

**STEP FOUR**     Insert urinary catheter and NG tube unless contraindicated  
and monitor the hourly urine output

**STEP FIVE**     Consider the need for and obtain AP chest and AP pelvic x-rays

**STEP SIX**

Consider the need for and perform FAST (**F**ocused **A**ssessment **S**onography **F**or **T**rauma) or DPL (**D**iagnostic **P**eritoneal **L**avage)