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Abstract

Comparison of the Trauma Outcome Between Secondary and Tertiary Hospitals

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Background: This study compared the performance of trauma care in an urban and a suburban hospital before and after the enhancement of emergency and intensive care.

Method: The medical records of patients who were admitted to the intensive care unit following trauma from 1994 to 1995 and from 2002 to 2003 were examined. The standardized Ws, the 95% confidence interval (CI) of the Ws, and the predicted survival rate (Ps) were calculated. During each period, each hospital's actual survival rate was compared with the 95% CI of the Ps according to the revised trauma score (RTS) and injury severity score (ISS). Spell out RTS and ISS.

Result: From 1994 to 1995, 225 and 121 records from the urban and the suburban hospitals were reviewed, respectively. The 95% CIs of the Ws were -2.30 to 2.73 and -11.40 to -5.90, respectively. The actual survival rate of the suburban hospital was significantly lower than the predicted survival rate at all RTS. From 2002 to 2003, 315 and 268 records from the urban and the suburban hospitals were reviewed, respectively. The 95% CIs of the Ws was -3.56 to 0.24 and -3.73 to 0.26, respectively. There was no difference between the actual survival rate and the predicted survival rate.

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Conclusion: An enlargement of the capacities of emergency and intensive care may improve the performance of trauma care at a small suburban hospital.

Key Words: Trauma outcome, TRISS, Urban, Suburban

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가 2 1999 2
(Table 1).
1990 1994 1995
2002 2003 2
가 (1).
가
Abbreviated Injury Scale (AIS)
Injury Severity Score (ISS), Revised
Trauma Score (RTS) (2-3),
Trauma and Injury Severity Score (TRISS)
(3) (Predicted Survival
rate, Ps) Major Trauma
Outcome Study (MTOS) (4)
2 3 standardized W(Ws)
(5),

Table 1. The capacity of the urban and suburban hospital from 1994-95 to 2002-03

	1994-1995		2002-2003	
	Urban	Sub-urban	Urban	Sub-urban
No. of beds	900	150	1050	600
No. of ICU beds	40	8	55	36
Medical Specialists	128	28	134	86
Trauma related surgeons	22	6	27	17
Regional emergency center	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Patients who visit emergency center a year	about 25,000	about 14,000	about 34,000	about 36,000
Emergency physicians	2	0	10	8

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Ws 95% (Confidence Interval, CI)

ISS, RTS 38 ± 20.1 , 35

± 18.6 (P>0.05). ISS 24.6 \pm

ISS 4- 10.21, 21.0 \pm 11.30 (P<0.05), RTS

8, 9-15, 16-24, 25-40, 41-49 50-75 6.7 \pm 1.71, 7.0 \pm 1.32 (P<0.05).

MTOS 81.8%, 79.3%, Ws 95%

-2.30~2.73, -11.40~-5.90 . 22

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SPSS 11.0 (: = 0.182:1).

for windows ISS RTS 2002 2003 가 3 2

t-test , 2 315 , 268

²-test , 45 \pm 19.2 , 39 \pm 21.2

(mean \pm (P<0.05), ISS 19.6 \pm 9.58, 24.3

SD) P 0.05 \pm 17.52 (P<0.05), RTS 6.5 \pm 2.23,

가 6.2 \pm 2.61 (P>0.05).

78.7%, 75.3%, Ws 95%

-3.56~0.24, -3.73~0.26 . 2

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1. (Table 2) (: = 0.056:1).

1994 1995 3 2 2. Ws 95% (Fig. 1)

225 , 121

Table 2. Characteristics of the injured patients in the urban and suburban hospital

	1994-1995		2002-2003	
	Urban	Sub-urban	Urban	Sub-urban
No. of patients	225	121	315	268
Age (y: mean \pm SD)	38 \pm 20.1	35 \pm 18.6	45 \pm 19.2	39 \pm 21.2
	(p=0.101)		(p=0.000)	
Male/Female	3.3/1	4.3/1	2.8/1	3.4/1
ISS (mean \pm SD)	24.6 \pm 10.21	21.0 \pm 11.30	19.6 \pm 9.58	24.3 \pm 17.52*
	(p=0.02)		(p=0.000)	
RTS (mean \pm SD)	6.7 \pm 1.71*	7.0 \pm 1.32	6.5 \pm 2.23	6.2 \pm 2.61 [†]
	(p=0.004)		(p=0.099)	
Actual survival rate (%)	81.8	79.3	78.7	75.3
95% of CI of Ws	-2.30~2.73	-11.40~-5.90	-3.56~0.24	-3.73~0.26
Transfer patients [§]		22		15
(transfer:admission)		(0.182:1)		(0.056:1)
Deaths in hospital	41	25	66	66

*: There were not significant differences in ISS of suburban hospital from 1993-1994 to 2002-2003 (P=0.059).

[†]: From 1994-95 to 2002-03, severities of suburban hospital were significantly increased (P=0.003).

[§]: the injured patients who were transferred from the emergency department of suburban hospital to larger hospitals were significantly decreased from 1994-95 to 2002-03 (P=0.001).

1994 1995 2 Ws 95%
 0
 3 MTOS
 2002
 2003 2 3 Ws
 0
 MTOS 가

3. ISS RTS

(6).

Ws 가
 . ISS RTS
 95%

(7)

, 3 ISS 25-45
 RTS 4-5 , ISS RTS

2 1994 1995 ISS
 가 RTS 3

(Fig.

2).

2002 2003 2 ISS RTS
 ISS 25-45 RTS 4-5
 95%

(Fig. 3).

4. 2

2002 2003 2

(0.182:0.056, P<0.05).

ISS가 21.0±11.30 24.3±
 17.52 (P=0.059), RTS가 7.0±1.32
 6.2±2.61 (P=0.003),
 RTS ISS
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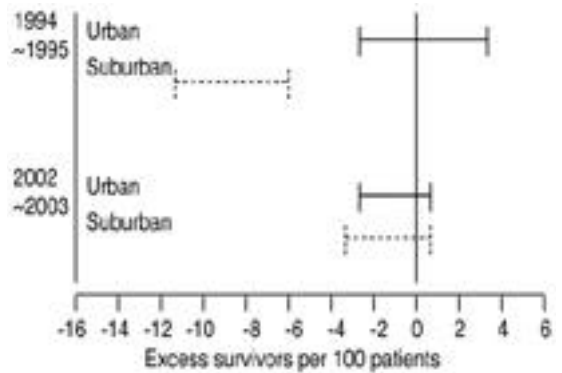


Fig 1. The 95% confidence interval of the Ws in the urban and suburban hospital during each period. The confidence interval of urban hospital crossed the Zero line. However, from 1994 to 1995, the suburban hospital had a negative value, which represents the performance significantly below that defined by the TRISS. From 1994-95 to 2002-03 the urban and suburban hospital represent a similar level of performance, the confidence interval of the suburban hospital had zero, indicating that performance is more accurate.

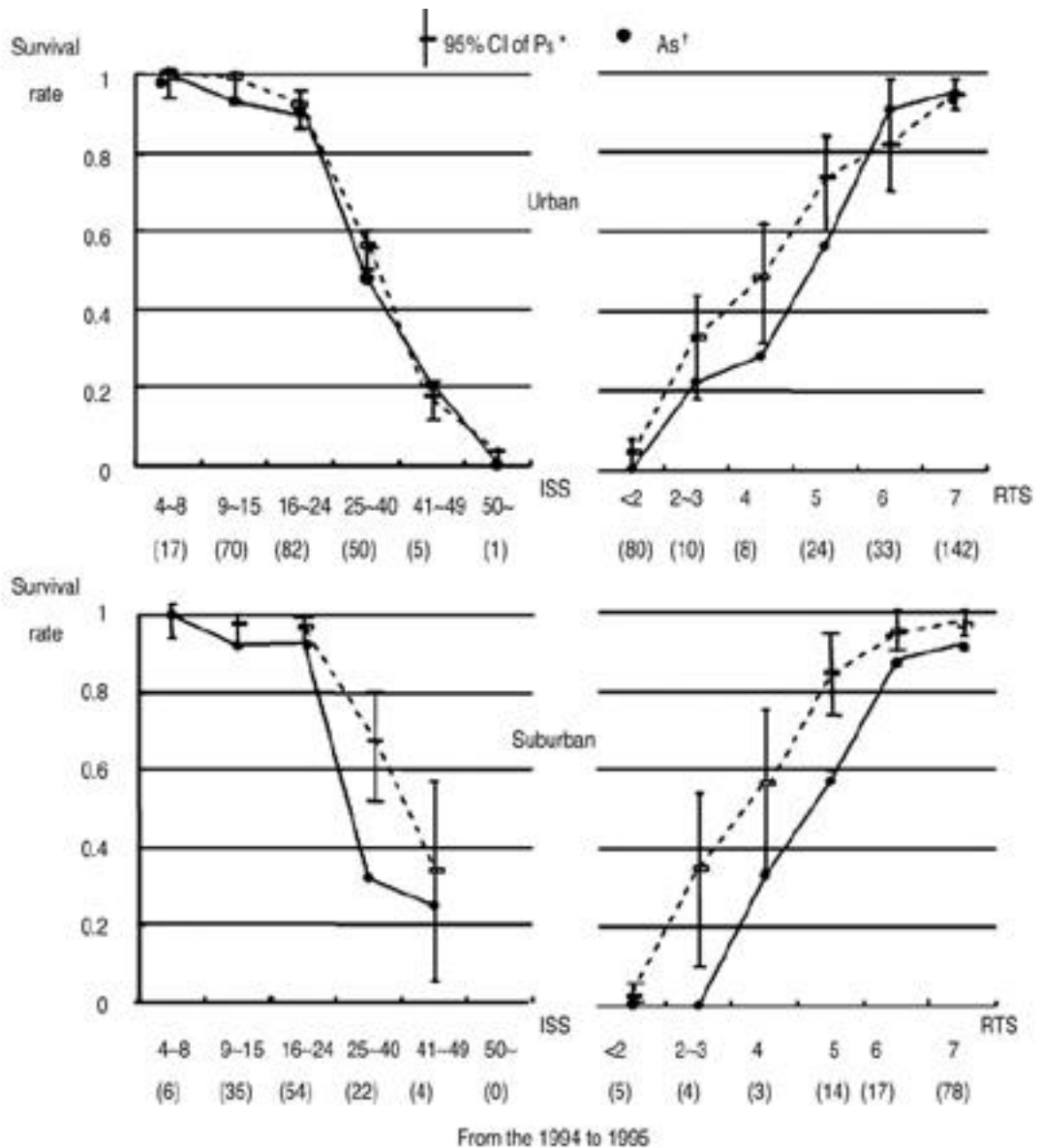


Fig 2. Comparison of the actual survival rate and the 95% confidence interval of the predicted survival rate according to the ISS and RTS in the urban and suburban hospital from 1994 to 1995. The actual survival rates of the suburban hospital were significantly lower than the predicted survival rates at all points of the RTS. The suburban hospital lacked the capability of the physiological support for severe trauma patients. * Ps: predicted survival rate. † As: actual survival rate. Blank(n): the number of patients.

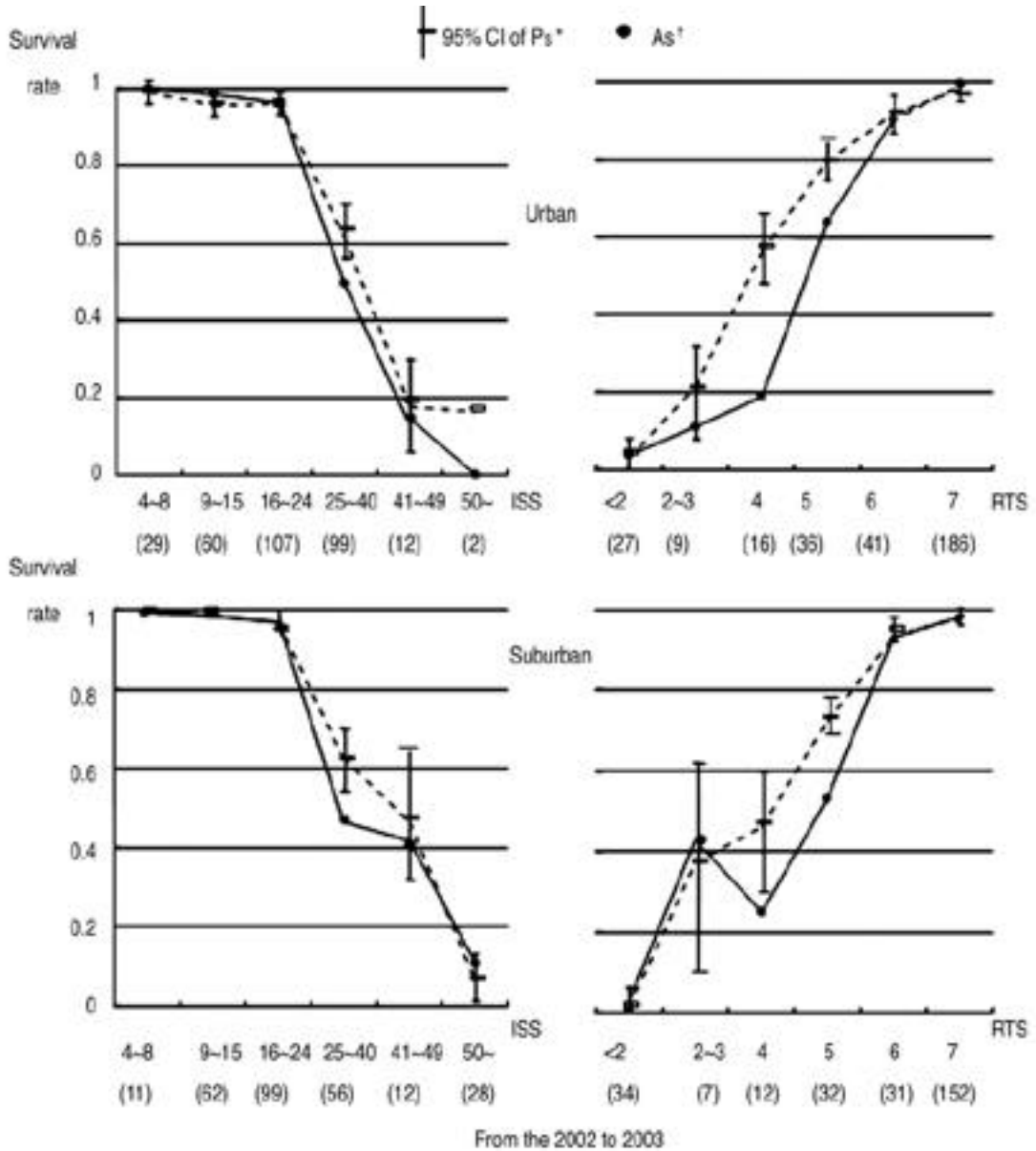


Fig. 3. Comparison of the actual survival rate and the 95% confidence interval of the predicted survival rate according to the ISS and RTS in the urban and suburban hospital from 2002 to 2003. In the suburban hospital, the actual survival rates by the RTS and ISS presented within the 95% CI of Ps. In addition, the urban and suburban hospital represented a similar trauma care performance. * Ps: predicted survival rate. † As: actual survival rate. Blank(n): the number of patients.

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MTOS TRISS
Eichelberger (9) MTOS
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가 (5).

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. Guss (10) 가 (3),
TRISS

가
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TRISS ISS RTS 가
(3),
1994

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