

عنوان مقاله:

Investigating The Relationship Between The Time Interval Of Transferring Patients With Multiple Traumas By The Pre-Hospital Emergency Room And Mortality In Patients Referred To The Emergency Room

محل انتشار:

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نویسندگان:

Mahjoubeh Keykha - Assistant Professor of Emergency Medicine, Ali Ebn Abitaleb Hospital, Zahedan University of Medical Sciences, Zahedan, Iran

Mehdi Galavi - Assistant Professor of Emergency Medicine, Ali Ebn Abitaleb Hospital, Zahedan University of Medical Sciences, Zahedan, Iran

Roohie Farzaneh - Department of Emergency Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran

Maryam Ziyaei - Department of Emergency Medicine, Zahedan University of Medical Sciences, Zahedan, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

Background: An essential component of the health care delivery system, pre-hospital emergency services (also known as emergency medical services, or EMS) are responsible for transporting patients to medical facilities and offering pre-hospital care. Method: This descriptive-analytical study examined ۸۰۰ patients with multiple traumas who were referred by the pre-hospital emergency from ۲۱ January ۲۰۲۰ to ۲۱ January ۲۰۲۲ to Khatam Al-Anbia Hospital in Zahedan. Based on the data recorded in the emergency system and the time information kept by Zahedan Medical Emergency Center, the following time intervals are totaled: transport time, scene time and response time. The time intervals are measured starting from the moment a technician receives the call at ۱۱۵ and ending when the technician arrives at the emergency site, moving to Khatam Al-Anbia Hospital, and arriving at the hospital triage. Additionally, other pertinent data such as (age, sex, underlying disease, time of accident based on work shift, type of trauma, mechanism of trauma, level of consciousness upon entering the emergency room, severity of trauma and outcome in the first ۲۴ hours). Additionally, the patient's transfer time to the hospital was verified, as was their mortality within the first ۲۴ hours. Results: Patients transported with higher Response Time, Transport Time and Total Run Time had significantly higher mortality ($P < 0.001$, $P = 0.004$ and $P = 0.005$, respectively). However, Scene Time was not associated with mortality ($P = 0.808$). In addition, older age, underlying disease, response time, scene time, transport time, work shift and level of consciousness have a significant relationship with mortality. Conclusion: Patient mortality during the first ۲۴ hours is influenced by the length of time the patient is transferred from the accident scene to the hospital. The study's conclusions can be used as a guide to adjust the patient-affecting time intervals

کلمات کلیدی:

Medical Emergency, Pre-Hospital Emergency, Trauma

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

