

Violence in Ottawa: **Stories and Statistics** from the Trauma Centre

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Compassionate People. World-Class Care.

Des gens de compassion. Des soins de calibre mondial.



A physical injury or wound caused by external force or violence









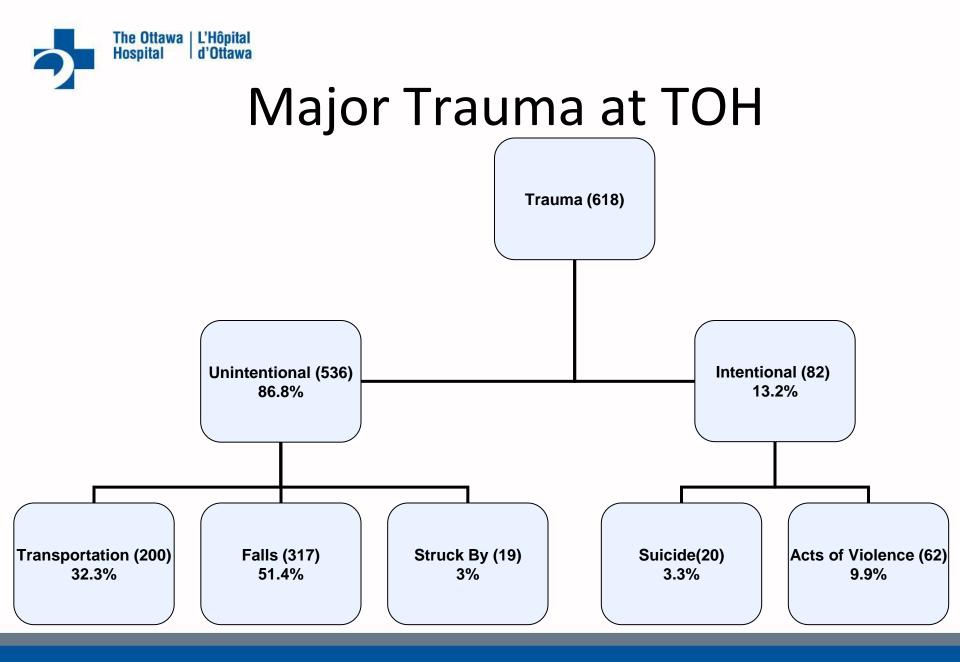






Overall Trauma Statistics

- Nationally trauma is the leading cause of death from age 1-44
- Cost:
 - Canada: \$13 billion/year (Health Canada)
 - Ontario: \$5.7 billion/year
- 3147 Trauma Patients
- 618 Major Trauma





The Patch phone rings ...

21 year old male multiple gun shot wounds ETA 5 min





Prior to Arrival





Trauma Team Activation Guidelines **CODE 1 TRAUMA**

Assess Vital Signs and Level of Consciousness

- 1. Respiratory distress/airway compromise, and/or intubation
- 2. Confirmed Systolic BP <90 at any time
- 3. GCS < or = 8 with mechanism attributed to trauma

Initiate Code | Trauma



YES? NO?

Assess Anatomy of Injury

- 1. Potential for airway compromise (e.g., severe maxillofacial injury)
- 2. Suspected Head Injury (GCS<12) with major torso or extremity injury suspected or present or any 2 body systems significantly involved.
- Suspected spinal cord injury 3
- Transfer patients from another hospital receiving blood or IV fluids to 4. maintain vital signs
- Penetrating trauma to abdomen, neck, chest, flank or proximal to the elbow and knee
- Major torso injury 6.

8.

- Major orthopaedic injury - Multiple open fractures or 7.
 - Amputation proximal to elbow and knee or - Pelvic fractures
 - Trauma with burns of > 10% or inhalation injury
- Emergency Physician Discretion 9.



Assess Co-morbid Factors

- Pregnant trauma patient 1.
- 2. Elderly trauma patient (>age 70)
- 3. Bariatric patient
- 4. Presence of intoxicants
- 5. Hostile environments (extremes of hot or cold)

Criteria for Code 1 Trauma applies to:

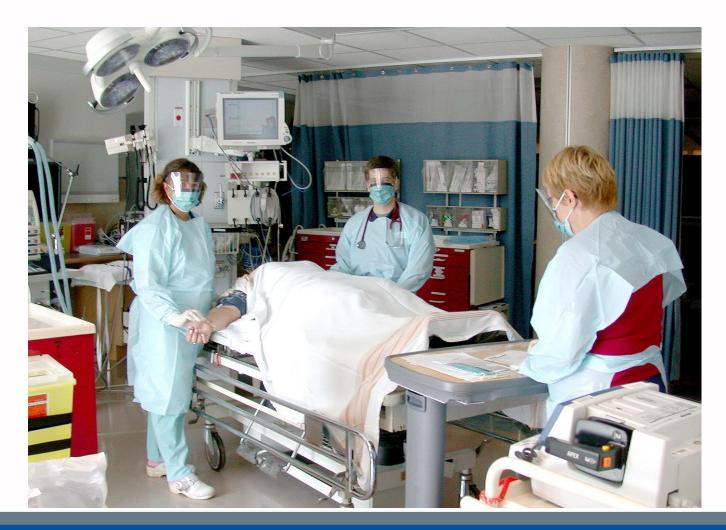
- All Trauma <24 hrs old from scene or hospital 0
- Trauma >24 hrs old with incomplete evaluation

If in doubt, initiate Code 1 Trauma

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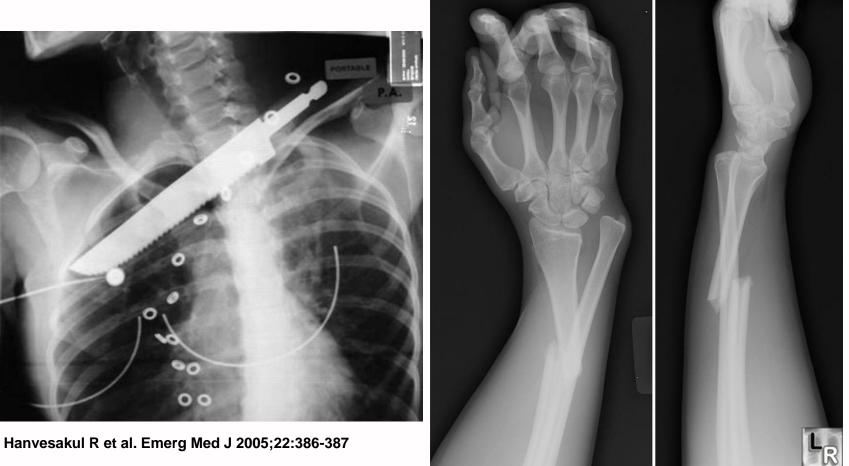
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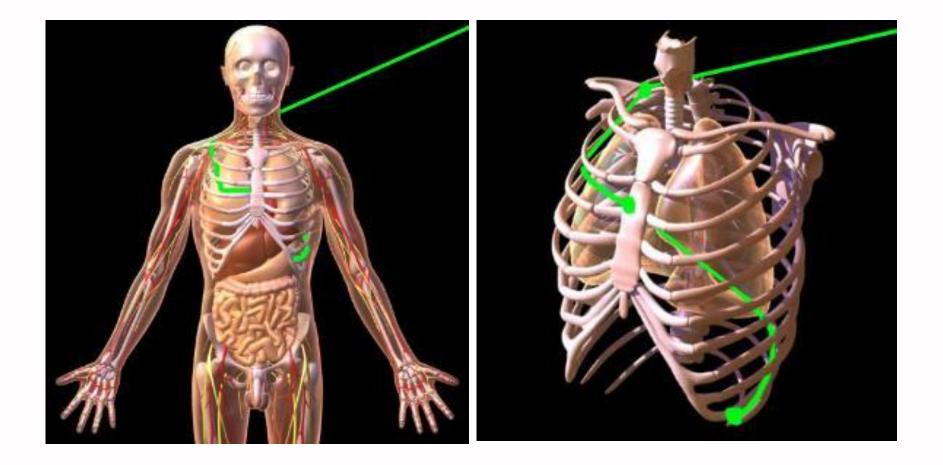
Mechanism Penetrating vs. Blunt





- Big Force = Big Injury
- Helps us to plan
- Sometimes injuries are not as they initially appear...







- 1. Penetration
- 2. The "Shock Wave"
 - Can be 10X the diameter of the bullet
- 3. Fragmentation





What Next ???

- The operating room
- No walking for at least 6 weeks
- Could develop an infection
- Could have nerve damage
- Probably will need rehabilitation



How does violent trauma in Canada compare to Ottawa?

Violent Trauma in Canada

2009-2010

- •1217 (9%) Overall Major Trauma
 - Bodily Force (52%)
 - Stab wounds (26%)
 - Gun Shot (15%)

(Canadian Institute for Health Information, 2011)





2008-2012

- 275 (10%) Overall Major Trauma
 - Bodily Force (45%)
 - Stab wounds (37.5%)
 - Gun Shot (9.5%)
 - Other (8%)





Patient Profile

Overall Trauma Population

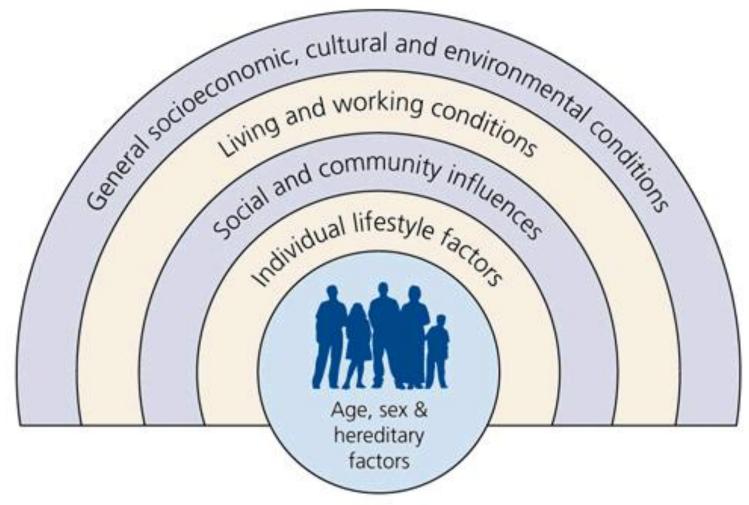
- 68% Males
- Average Age 56 years
- 15 % positive for alcohol

Victims of Violence

- 90% Male
- Average Age 33 years
- 42% positive for alcohol



What Puts Victims at Risk?





Other Risk Factors

- Drugs
- Alcohol
 - Makes typically less vulnerable populations more vulnerable
 - 42-53% of homicide victims had been drinking (Canada and US) (McClelland & Teplin, 2001)
- Mental Illness
- Involvement in Crime



Unique Challenges of Violent Trauma

- Patient Safety
- Staff Safety
- Discharge Planning
- Repeat victims
- Overlap between victim and offender
- Long term effects of experiencing violence



Future Opportunities

• Primary Prevention

 Address individuals and social environments (Fournier-Ruggles, 2011)

• Secondary Prevention

"Teachable" moments in the ER (Snider & Lee, 2009)



Conclusion

Violent Crime affects more than just the victim

 Effects of violence last long after the injuries have healed



References

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Questions

