### **Section 1: Case Summary**

Scenario Title:	Traumatic Cardiac Arrest
Keywords:	Trauma, Thoracotomy, Cardiac Arrest
Brief Description of Case:	21 year old M presents VSA with single stab wound to chest

	Goals and Objectives
Educational Goal:	To practice team leading and resuscitative procedures in traumatic cardiac arrest
Objectives: (Medical and CRM)	<ol> <li>Practice effective communication and leadership</li> <li>Prioritize reversable causes of traumatic cardiac arrest, with emphasis on massive transfusion protocol and hemorrhage control</li> <li>Consider all resuscitative procedures available in traumatic cardiac arrest</li> <li>Apply indications for ED thoracotomy</li> </ol>
EPAs Assessed:	

Learners, Setting and Personnel					
	☐ Junior Learners		⊠ Senior	Learners	⊠ Staff
Target Learners:	□ Physicians	⊠ Nu:	rses	□ RTs	☑ Inter-professional
	☐ Other Learners:				
Location:	⊠ Sim Lab		⊠ In Situ	l	☐ Other:
Recommended Number of Facilitators:	Instructors:1				
	Sim Actors:1				
	Sim Techs: 1	•			

Scenario Development			
Date of Development:	March 21, 2023		
Scenario Developer(s):	Debbie Brace		
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Last Revision Date:			
Revised By:			
Version Number:			



#### **Section 2A: Initial Patient Information**

		A. P	atient Chart			
Patient Name: Rol	pertJohnson		Age:21	Gender: M	Weight:90kg	
Presenting compla	aint: stab wound to	chest				
Temp: 37.2	HR: 150	BP: 75/40	RR: 20	0 <sub>2</sub> Sat: 94	FiO <sub>2</sub> : 100%	
Cap glucose: 8			GCS: 7	GCS: 7		
			ical capabilities. You ey are 3 minutes av		tion call at 20.23 of a oital.	
Allergies: None						
Past Medical Histo	ory:		Current Medicat	tions:		
None			None			

#### **Section 2B: Extra Patient Information**

#### A. Further History

Include any relevant history not included in triage note above. What information will only be given to learners if they ask? Who will provide this information (mannequin's voice, sim actors, SP, etc.)?

Paramedics are not sure of the exact time of injury, however a 911 call was placed 10 minutes ago and they arrived on scene shortly after. The patient is otherwise healthy with no comorbidities or home medications. There were no signs of drug or alcohol use on scene. They were able to place 1 IV in the L antecubital fossa. No medications have been given.

B. Physical Exam				
List any pertinent positive and negative findings				
Cardio: 3 cm stab wound anterior chest, L side in the 5 <sup>th</sup> intercostal space. Active bleeding is noted.	Neuro: Pt opens eyes to pain, pupils equal and reactive			
Resp: good air entry bilaterally, no crackles/wheeze	Head & Neck: normal			
Abdo: normal	MSK/skin: normal			
Other: Responds only to pain, mumbling incoherently.				



## Section 3: Technical Requirements/Room Vision

A. Patient
⊠ Mannequin <b>Adult</b>
☐ Standardized Patient
☐ Task Trainer
☐ Hybrid
B. Special Equipment Required
Chart tub a tway
Chest tube tray Thoracotomy tray
C. Required Medications
TXA IV fluids
MTP
D. Moulage
IV in place
Street clothes, bloody
E. Monitors at Case Onset
☐ Patient on monitor with vitals displayed
□ Patient not yet on monitor
F. Patient Reactions and Exam
Include any relevant physical exam findings that require mannequin programming or cues from patient
(e.g. – abnormal breath sounds, moaning when RUQ palpated, etc.) May be helpful to frame in ABCDE format.
A – nil
B – nil
C – unable to appreciate normal heart sounds, stab wound on anterior chest
D – Moaning, will become unresponsive during simulation
E – nil
POCUS: pericardial effusion and L pleural effusion



## Section 4: Sim Actor and Standardized Patients

	Sim Actor and Standardized Patient Roles and Scripts
Role	Description of role, expected behavior, and key moments to intervene/prompt learners. Include any script required (including conveying patient information if patient is unable)



## $Section \ 5: Scenario \ Progression$

	Scenario States, Modifiers and Triggers					
Patient State/Vitals	Patient Status	Learner Actions, Modifiers & Trigg	ers to Move to Next State	Facilitator Notes		
1. Baseline State	Prehospital notification arrives. Pt vitals are given as: HR: 150 BP: 75/40 RR: 20 Sat: 94% on 100% FiO2 Ambulance is 3 minutes away	Expected Learner Actions  Establish roles  Notify blood bank for MTP  Prepare advanced airway equipment  Prepare chest tube kit  Prepare thoracotomy kit  Pre-notify surgical/trauma service of unstable penetrating stab wound arrival  Communicate and establish priorities for patient arrival	Modifiers Changes to patient condition based on learner action  Triggers For progression to next state -3 minutes of time elapse, regardless of actions complete -	Allow full 3 minutes for discussion and preparation, even if actions are completed.		
2. Patient Arrives Rhythm: sinus tachycardia HR: 140 BP: 60/40 RR: 24 O <sub>2</sub> SAT: 98% T: 37.5°C GCS: 7	Patient on the bed, GCS 6-7, opening eyes and moaning to pain.	Expected Learner Actions  IV access Place on all monitors CABC approach to trauma, direct pressure to chest wound PRBC given through rapid transfuser eFAST on ultrasound roll patient to ensure no other injury Labs sent: VBG, CBC, BMP, extended electrolytes, fibrinogen, group and screen	Modifiers -start to get chest tube, patient loses vital signs -If no blood given, patient lose vital signs - Triggers -eFAST: pericardial effusion and pleural effusion noted -			
3.Vital Signs Absent		Expected Learner Actions  Thoracotomy Pericardiotomy Cardiac Repair	<u>Modifiers</u>			



	☐ Internal Cardiac Massage ☐ Blood products via MTP and rapid transfuser ☐ Intubate	Triggers -All actions complete – End the Case	
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### **Appendix A: Laboratory Results**

CBC	<u>Cardiac/Coags</u>
WBC 3.7	INR 1.0
Hgb 54	aPTT 24
Plt 127	
	<u>Tox</u>
<u>Lytes</u>	EtOH 0
Na 134	ASA <1
K 4.2	Tylenol <1
Cl 99	Dig level <1
HCO <sub>3</sub> 26	
Urea 21	
Cr 101	
Glucose 7.6	
<u>VBG</u>	
pH 7.27	
pCO <sub>2</sub> 37	
$p0_{2}68$	
HCO <sub>3</sub> 26	
Lactate 2.0	



### Appendix B: ECGs, X-rays, Ultrasounds and Pictures

Paste in any auxiliary files required for running the session. Don't forget to include their source so you can find them later!
https://www.thepocusatlas.com/echocardiography-2 for Pericardial Effusion
https://www.thepocusatlas.com/pulmonary for Spine Sign/Pleural Effusion



#### Appendix C: Facilitator Cheat Sheet & Debriefing Tips

Include key errors to watch for and common challenges with the case. List issues expected to be part of the debriefing discussion. Supplemental information regarding any relevant pathophysiology, guidelines, or management information that may be reviewed during debriefing should be provided for facilitators to have as a reference.

This case focuses on the acute management of a penetrating chest wound. The participants should recognize that the patient is unstable, and manage them according to ATLS principles, including resuscitative thoracotomy.

#### CRM objectives:

- 1. Task prioritizing the participants should focus on the life-threatening nature of this injury, and note that when vital signs are lost the priority is to manage cardiac bleeding rather than ACLS principles.
- 2. Communication traumatic thoracotomies are intensive procedures; the team lead should give clear communication with specific task delegation to other participants
- 3. Situational Awareness recognize and appreciate the stressful nature of a thoracotomy

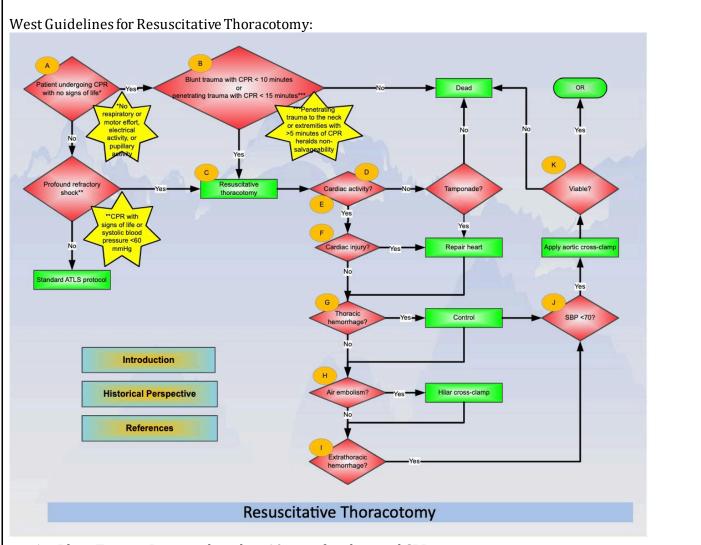
#### Medical Objectives:

- 1. Review ATLS approach to an unstable trauma patient with a penetrating chest injury
- 2. Review the East vs West guidelines for resuscitative thoracotomy
- 3. Review approach to intracardial resuscitation

#### East Guidelines for Resuscitative Thoracotomy:

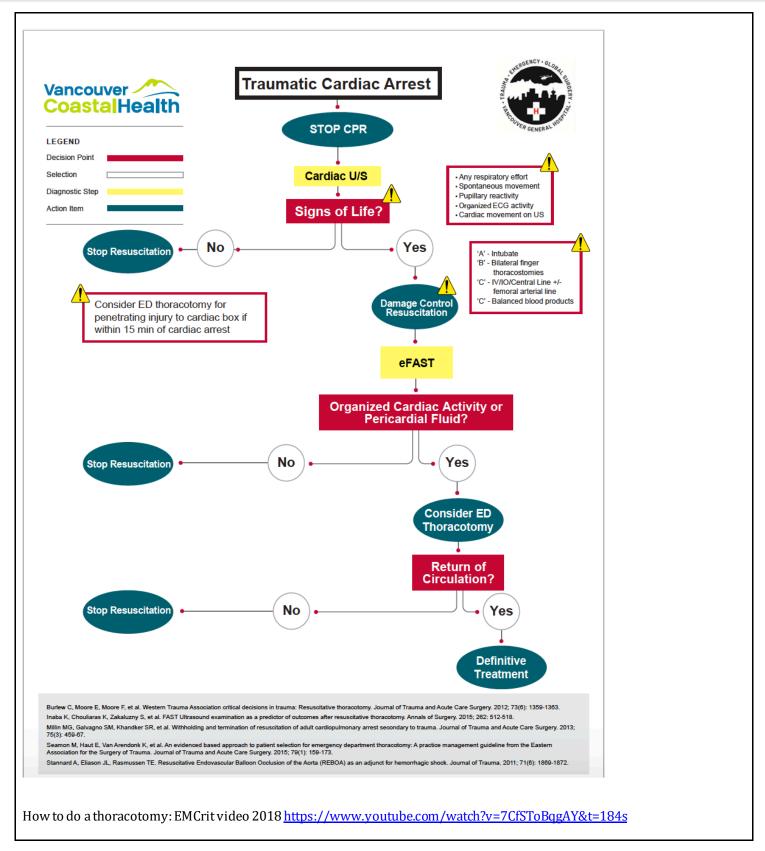
- 1. Pulseless with signs of life after penetrating thoracic injury (strong recommendation)
- 2. Pulseless without signs of life after penetrating thoracic injury (conditional recommendation)
- 3. Pulseless with signs of life after penetrating extra-thoracic injury (conditional recommendation)
- 4. Pulseless without signs of life after penetrating extra-thoracic injury (conditional recommendation)
- 5. Pulseless with signs of life after bluntinjury (conditional recommendation)
- 6. Pulseless without signs of life after blunt injury (recommend against)





- 1. Blunt Trauma Patients: less than 10 min of prehospital CPR
- 2. Penetrating Trauma Patients:
  - a. Less than 15 min of prehospital CPR
  - b. Less than 5 min of prehospital CPR in patients with penetrating trauma to neck or extremity
- 3. Other: patients in profound refractory shock







#### References

- 1. Burlew CC, Moore EE, Moore FA, et al. Western Trauma Association critical decisions in trauma: resuscitative thoracotomy. J Trauma Acute Care Surg. 2012;73(6):1359-63.
- 2. Seamon MJ, Haut ER, Van Arendonk K, et al. An evidence-based approach to patient selection for emergency department thoracotomy: A practice management guideline from the Eastern Association for the Surgery of Trauma. J Trauma Acute Care Surg. 2015;79(1):159-73
- 3. The ATLS Subcommittee, American College of Surgeons' Committee on Trauma, The International ATLS Working group. Advanced trauma life support (ATLS®): the ninth edition. J Trauma Acute Care Surg, 2013; 74(5): 1363–1366

