

# The Dutch Trauma Registry facts and figures 2015

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**NO CONFLICT OF INTEREST** 





#### **Regionalisation Dutch trauma Care**

11 designated level 1 regional trauma centers (1999)

#### Responsibilities regional trauma centers:

- care for the most severely injured (deployment Mobile Medical Team)
- set up 11 trauma networks
- monitor trauma care with <u>trauma registry</u>
- knowledge/expert center (guidelines etc)





#### **Dutch Trauma Registry (2007)**

#### Regional Trauma registry Dutch Trauma registry

#### **Inclusion criteria:**

All injured patients treated at ED (≤ 48h accident) and directly admitted to the hospital (including transfers/death at ED (excl. DOA))

#### **Dataset**

- 2007-2013: MTOS¹ dataset (AIS98) + prehospital data
- 2014: addition items Utstein Template<sup>2</sup>
- 2015: implementation Abbreviated Injury Scale 2008

<sup>1.</sup> Champion HR, Copes WS, Sacco WJ et al. The Major Trauma Outcome Study: establishing national norms for trauma care. J Trauma. 1990; 30: 1356-65.

<sup>2.</sup> KG Ringdal et al. The Utstein template for uniform reporting of data following trauma: a joint revision by SCANTEM, TARN, DGU-TR and RIGT. Scandinavian Journal of Trauma, Resuscitation and Emergency Medicine. 2008; 16:3-19.



## Highlights registry data 2015

- Implementation AIS2008
- Patient characteristics and care process
- Outcome evaluation





#### Implementation AIS2005, update 2008 in 2015

New codes/removed codes/severity changes of codes

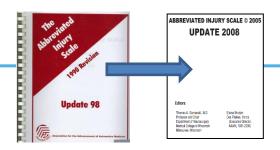
 $\Rightarrow$  ISS on average lower

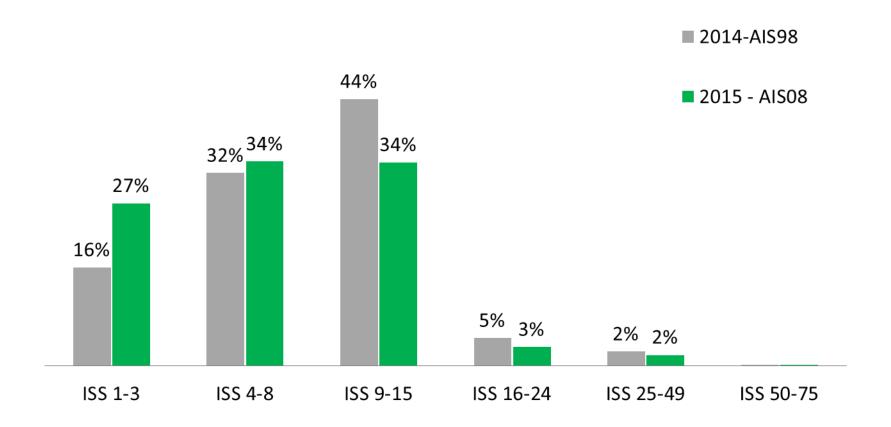
#### Injury Severity Score (ISS)

- anatomical scoring system
- based on the Abbreviated Injury Scale (AIS)
- overall score for patients with multiple injuries
  - severely injured => ISS≥16



#### AIS 1998 - AIS 2008







## **Severely injured AIS98-AIS08**

	2014 ISS>15 (AIS98)	2015 ISS>15 (AIS08)	
	n=5.882 (7%)	n=4.202 (5%)	
prehospital MMT	15%	21%	
prehospital RTS≤10	23%	34%	
directly to theatre	7%	12%	
ICU admission	47%	56%	
Hospital mortality	12%	17%	



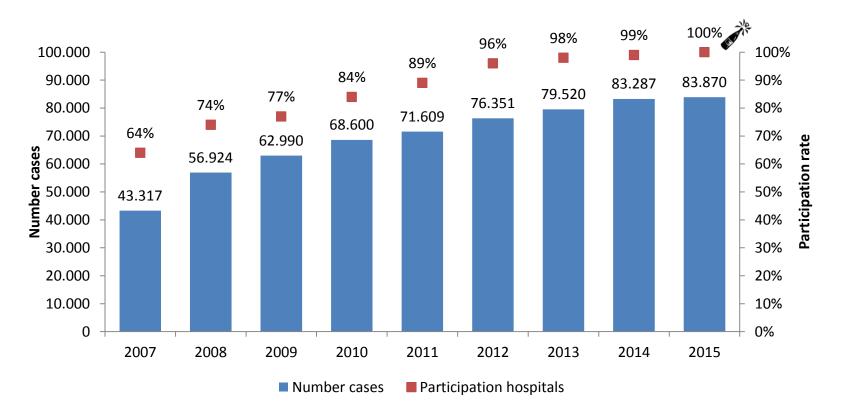
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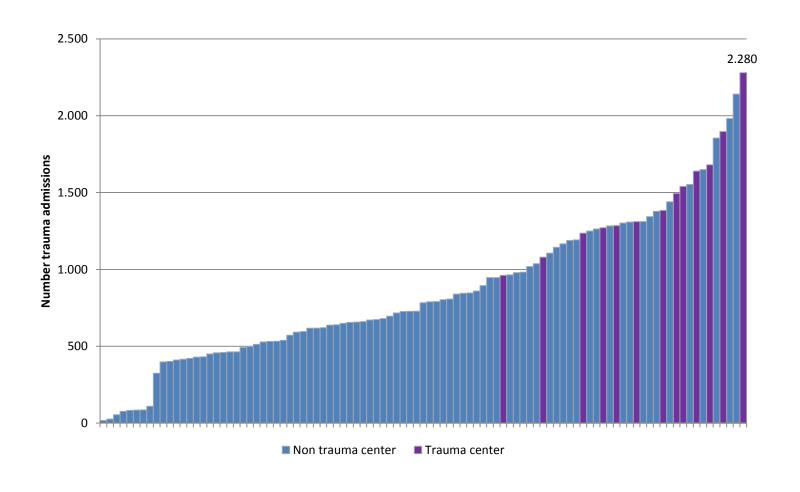
#### **Number of patients**

#### 230 trauma admissions per day



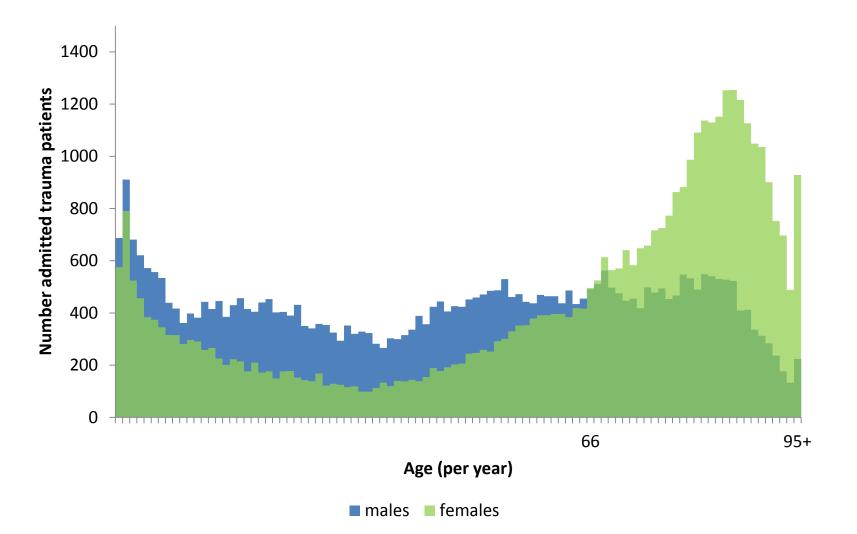
**Dutch Trauma Registry Database: 630.000 admitted trauma patients (2007-2015)** 

## Trauma admissions per hospital (2015)



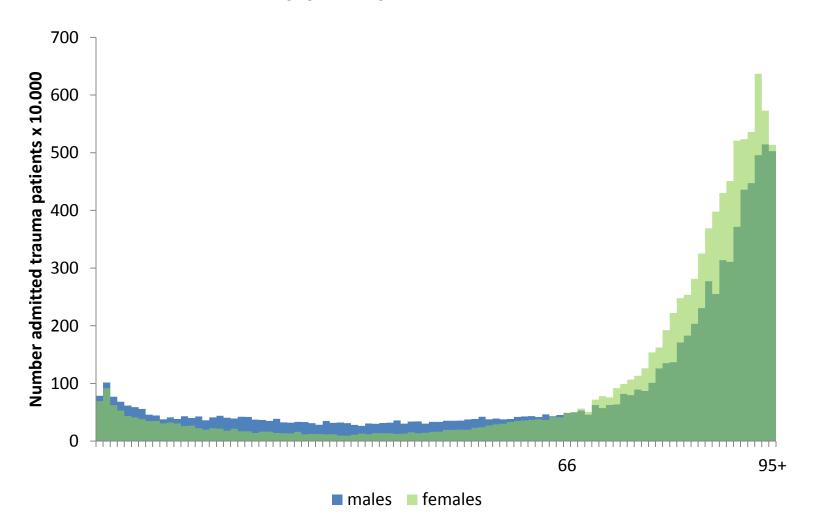


### Age x gender admitted trauma patients (2015)



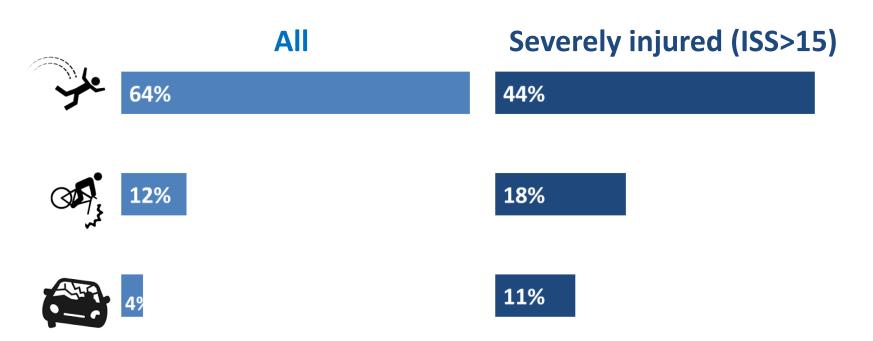


## Age x gender admitted trauma patients (incidence rate x 10.000) (2015)



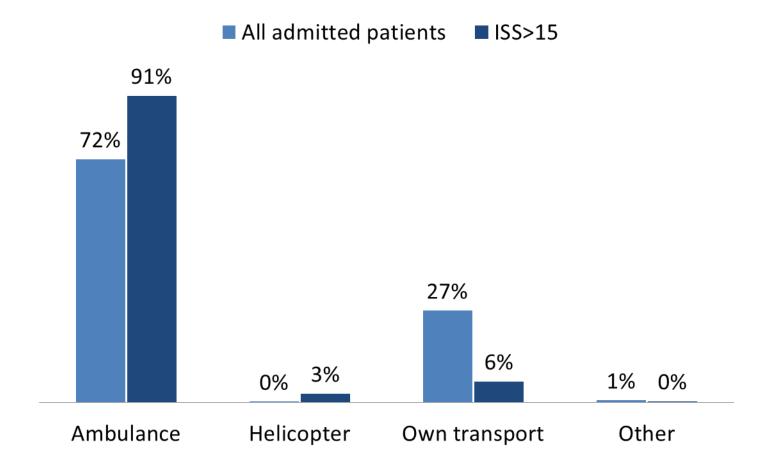


### Injury cause admitted trauma patients (2015)



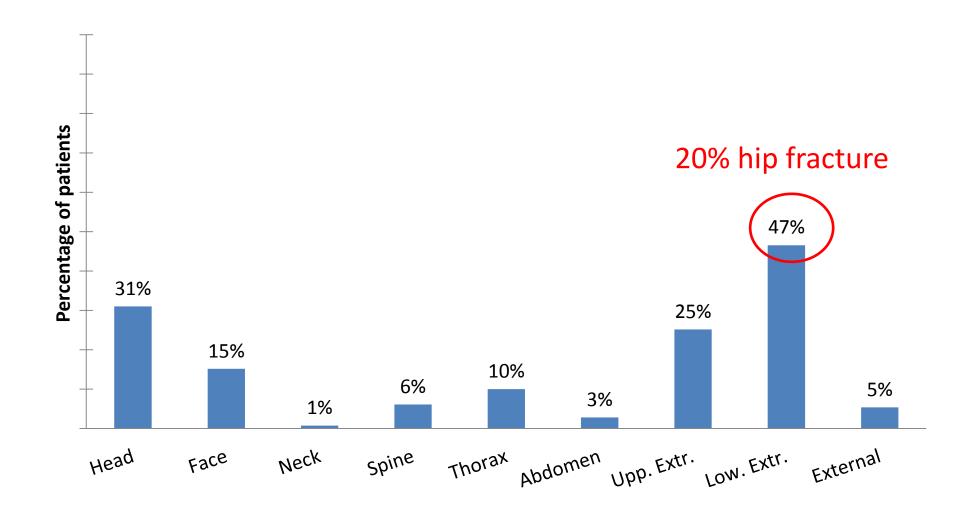


### **Transport admitted trauma patients (2015)**



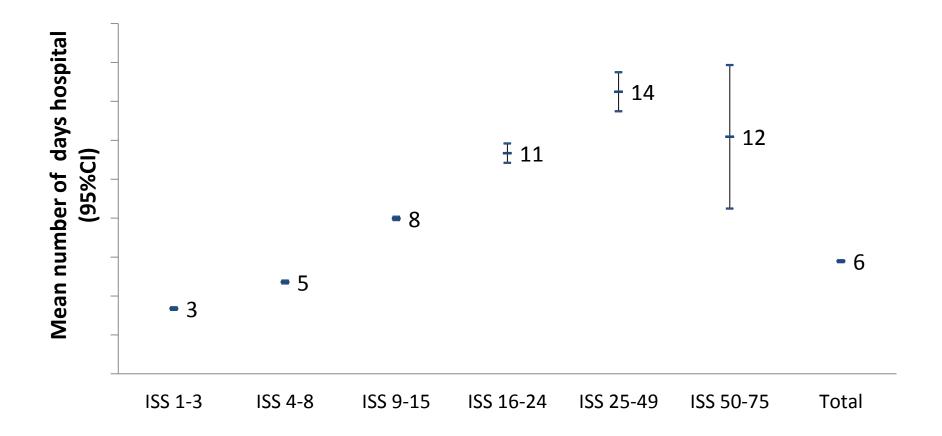


## Injury distribution admitted trauma patients (2015)





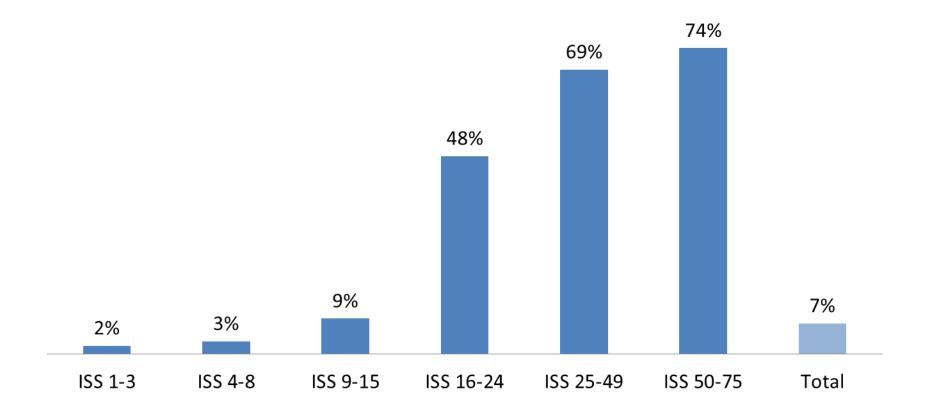
## **Hospital stay – admitted\* trauma patients (2015)**



<sup>\*</sup> Excluding transfers out

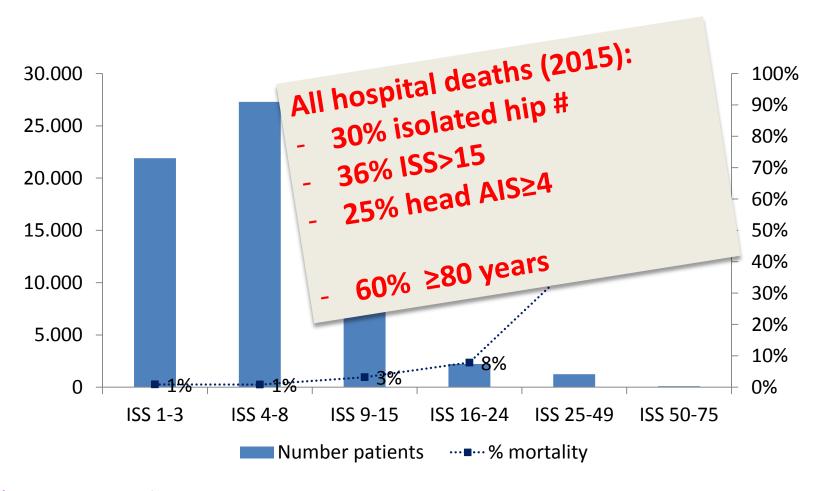


## ICU – admitted trauma patients (2015)





## **Hospital mortality\* (2015) (2.5%)**

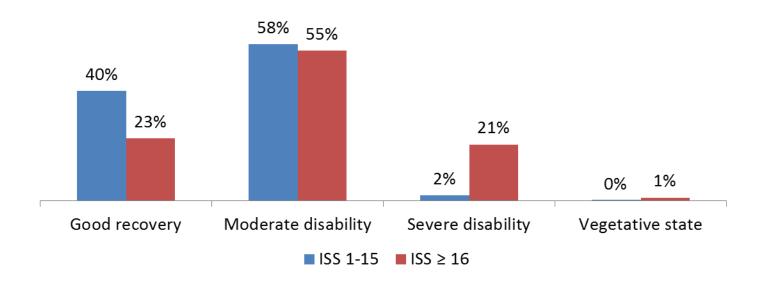


<sup>\*</sup> Excluding transfers out



#### **Glasgow Outcome Score at discharge - survivors (2015)**

Preliminary results (31% missing)





## **Highlights registry data 2015**

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#### **Outcome evaluation**

- (a) right patient, right place, right time
- (b) observed versus expected mortality





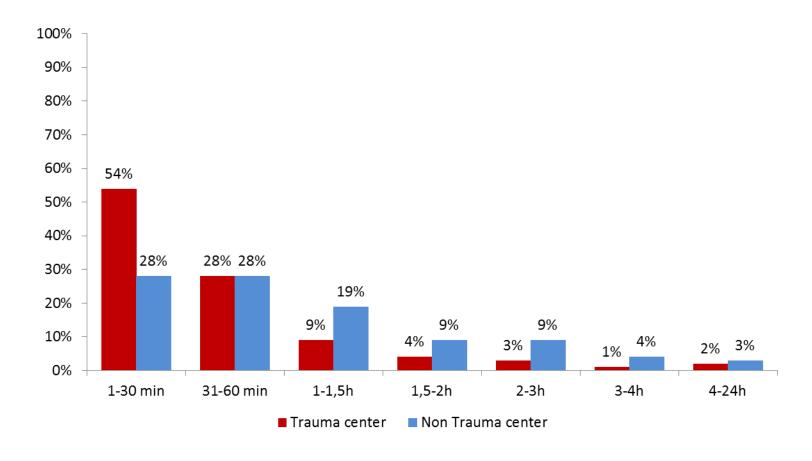
## Right patient, right place, right time

#### In general:

- Less severe injuries (ISS 1-15) → nearby hospital
- Severely injured (ISS>15)  $\rightarrow$  11 level 1 regional trauma centers



## Time required to first CT ISS≥16 (2015)





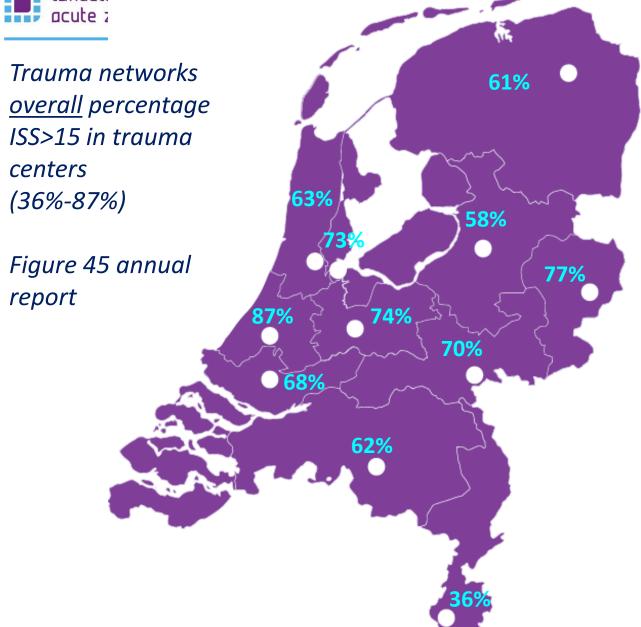


## "getting the patient to the right hospital?"

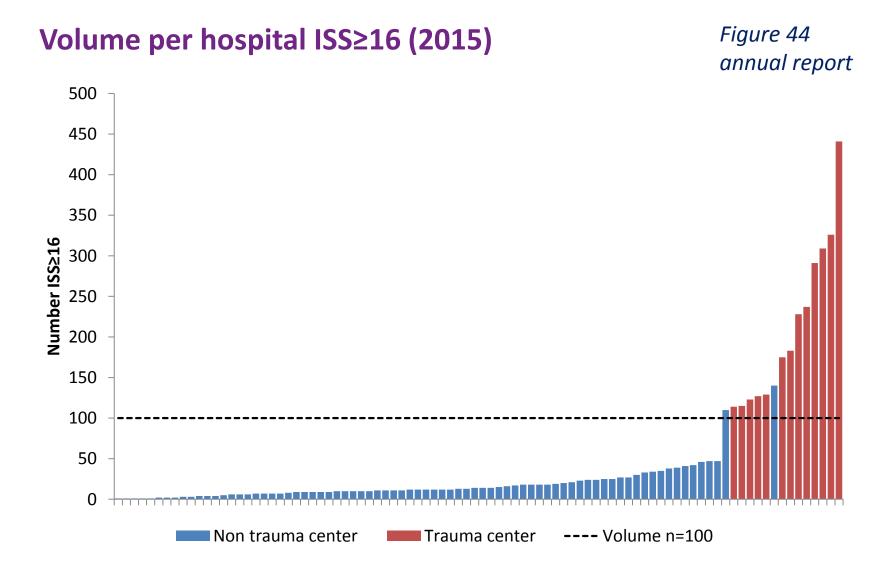
ISS 1-15 21% trauma centers

ISS ≥ 16 67% trauma centers











#### **Performance**

- Hospital mortality
- Expected versus observed
  - => expected = TRISS (psurvival) (1987)

$$P_{S} = 1/(1 + e^{-b})$$
  
 $b = b_0 + b_1(RTS) + b_2(ISS) + b_3(AGE)$ 

- US MTOS coefficients (1982-1987, update 1995)
- US NTDB coefficients (2002-2006)

MTOS coefficients = Champion HR et al. Injury Severity Scoring Again. Journal of Trauma 1995; 38: 94-95.

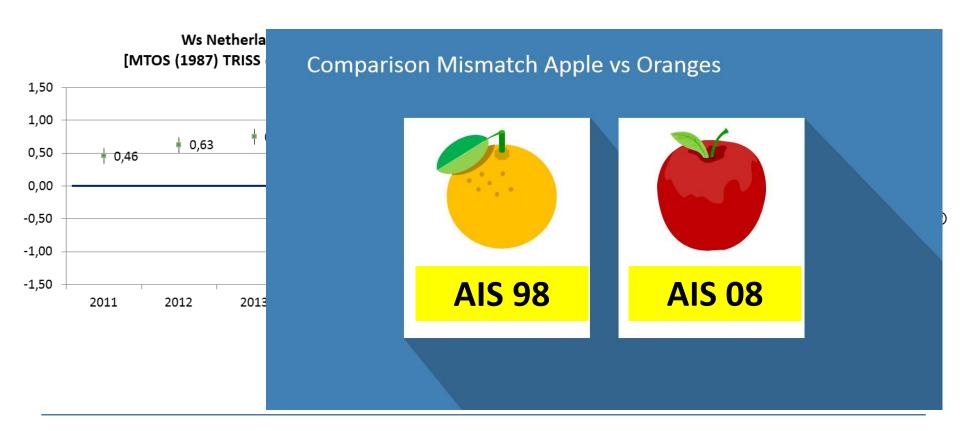
NTDB coefficients = Schluter et al. Trauma and Injury Severity Score (TRISS) Coefficients 2009 Revision. Journal of Trauma 2010.

Missing RTS = max value; Ws = Hollis S. et al. Standardized comparison of performance indicators in trauma: a new approach to casemix variation. J Trauma 1995; 38: 763-766



#### **Netherlands versus US**

'standardised excess survival rate' : Ws = direct comparison (standardised US national case-mix)



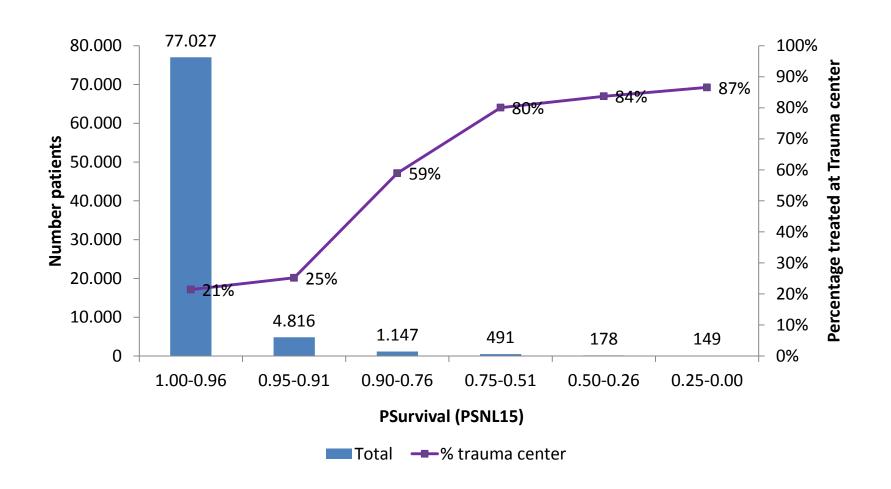


#### **Dutch - TRISS coefficients 2015**

Psurvival = 
$$1 / (1+e^{-b})$$
;  
b=b0 + b1(RR code) + b2(SBP code) + b3(GCS code) + b4(ISS) + b5(Age)

BLUNT INJURIES – DUTCH TRISS COEFFICIENTS 2015							
	ED measurement	Dutch PS NL 2015	NTDB (Schluter 2010)	Δ	p value		
b0	Intercept	1,509	1,649	-0,140	0,719		
b1	RR	0,237	0,010	0,228	0,001		
b2	SBP	0,646	0,426	0,220	0,004		
b3	GCS	0,401	0,631	-0,230	0,001		
b4	ISS	-0,109 (AIS08)	-0,080 (AIS98)	-0,029	0,000		
b5	AGE (>55)	-2,209	-1,627	-0,588	0,000		

#### **Psurvival distribution (PSNL15) (2015)**





## **SMR Funnelplot**

Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR): observed/expected: indirect comparison

Figuur 56: SMR (ziekenhuismortaliteit) LTR, ontbrekende waarden vervangen door maximale waarden (2015)

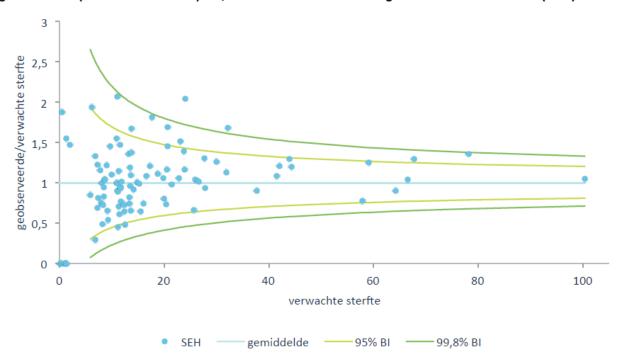


Figure 55 annual report



#### Improvements need to be made...

- More direct treatment ISS≥16 at 11 regional trauma centers
- Probability of survival -'Ps' risk adjustment model Dutch Trauma Registry
- Improve completeness of registry data
- .... Further analyses!



#### **Special thanks to**



- All participants
- Scientific committee
- Reports: Carin Zwartjes (IVZ)
- Analyses: Sonia Amodio & Erik
   van Zwet (biostatistics LUMC)
- Database: Brigit Kooijman & Ronald Brand (Advanced Datamanagement LUMC)

