

optiTHERMM results

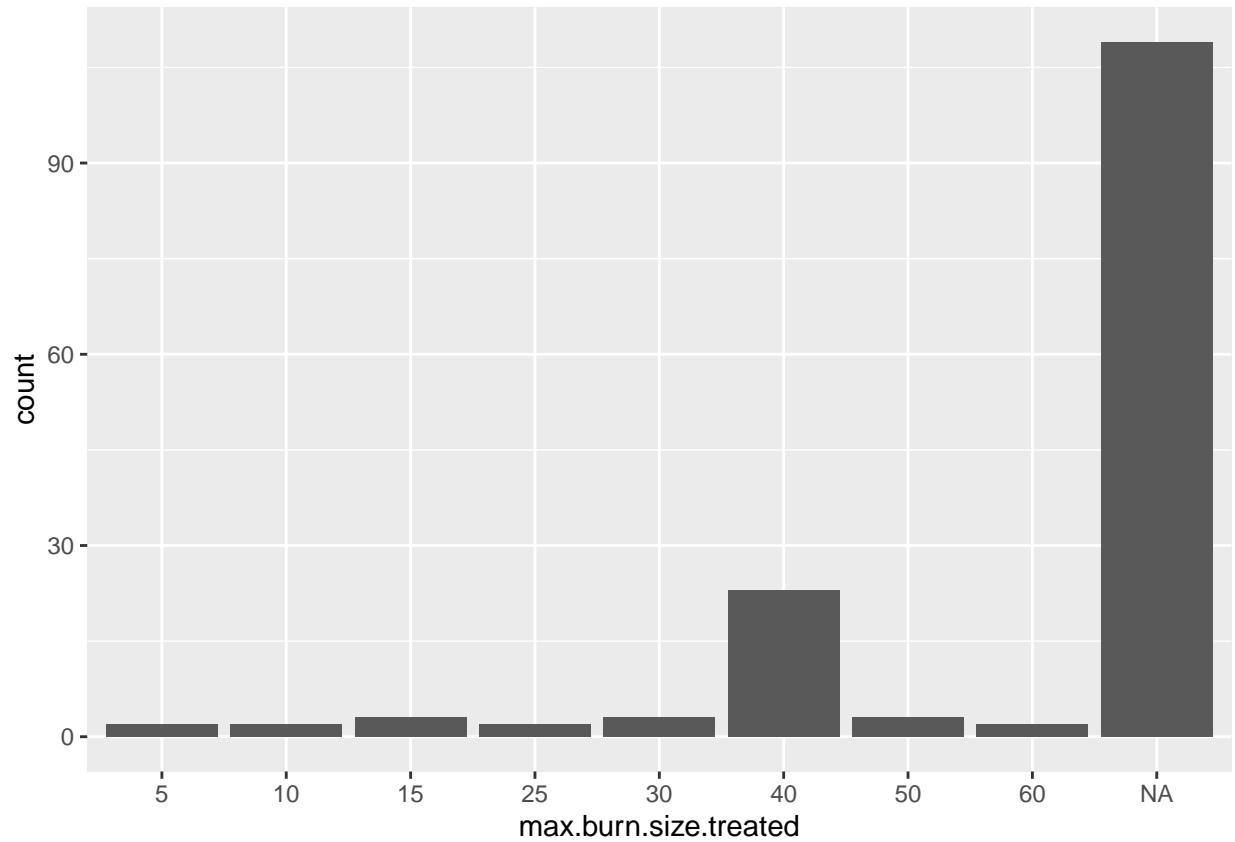
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Missing data

Summary: data was recorded completely. Missing data likely has no effect on our hypotheses.

Descriptive statistics



Figures

Figure 1 - Flow chart schematic of responses to survey by doctor role and geographical region (For manual graphic design)

Figure 2 - Graphical schematic of study design (For manual graphic design)

Figure 3 - Respondents, based on geographical location (curent examples drawn by hand but could be mapped in R as coordinates are provided for each city)

Tables

Table 1 - Tabulation of survey participants, their characteristics and responses by geographical region

Table printed with 'knitr::kable()', not {gt}. Learn why at
 ## <https://www.danieldsjoberg.com/gtsummary/articles/rmarkdown.html>
 ## To suppress this message, include 'message = FALSE' in code chunk header.

Variable	N	Australia, N = 36	New Zealand, N = 16	UK (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland), N = 97	p-value
Please select your role within the burns team:	149				
Anaesthetist		4 (11%)	10 (62%)	26 (27%)	
General surgeon		7 (19%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
Intensivist or critical care doctor		4 (11%)	2 (12%)	19 (20%)	
Other		1 (2.8%)	0 (0%)	3 (3.1%)	
Plastic surgeon		17 (47%)	4 (25%)	49 (51%)	
Surgeon in another surgical speciality		3 (8.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
Please enter the maximum burn size that can be treated by your hospital as a percentage of total body surface area (TBSA). For example, if your maximum burned area is 15% TBSA, enter the number 15 in the space below.	40				<0.001
5		2 (33%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
10		1 (17%)	0 (0%)	1 (3.0%)	
15		2 (33%)	0 (0%)	1 (3.0%)	
25		1 (17%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	
30		0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (9.1%)	
40		0 (0%)	0 (0%)	23 (70%)	
50		0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (9.1%)	
60		0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (6.1%)	
There is emerging evidence that perioperative cooling of a patient with burns may have a beneficial effect. Would you be willing to be involved in a future clinical trial testing an intervention to cool a patient?	149				0.003

Variable	N	UK (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland), N =			p-value
		Australia, N = 36	New Zealand, N = 16	Ireland), N = 97	
Not interested		12 (33%)	1 (6.2%)	15 (15%)	
Yes, in adults		16 (44%)	6 (38%)	54 (56%)	
Yes, in adults and children		3 (8.3%)	9 (56%)	17 (18%)	
Yes, in children		5 (14%)	0 (0%)	11 (11%)	
Consider a patient at your hospital who is due to undergo burn surgery. Is there a minimum body temperature below which you would delay burn surgery?	149				
We do not have a set minimum patient body temperature before starting burn surgery		7 (19%)	4 (25%)	19 (20%)	
Less than 32°C (Less than 90°F)		2 (5.6%)	0 (0%)	3 (3.1%)	
32°C (90°F)		0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
33°C (91°F)		1 (2.8%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.0%)	
34°C (93°F)		6 (17%)	2 (12%)	12 (12%)	
35°C (95°F)		14 (39%)	7 (44%)	34 (35%)	
36°C (97°F)		3 (8.3%)	3 (19%)	23 (24%)	
37°C (99°F)		2 (5.6%)	0 (0%)	5 (5.2%)	
38°C (100°F)		1 (2.8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
39°C (102°F)		0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
More than 39°C (More than 102°F)		0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
Consider a patient at your hospital who is due to undergo burn surgery. Is there a maximum body temperature above which you would delay burn surgery?	149				0.044
Less than 36°C (Less than 97°F)		0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
36°C (97°F)		1 (2.8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
37°C (99°F)		0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
38°C (100°F)		0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.0%)	

Variable	N	UK (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland), N =			p-value
		Australia, N = 36	New Zealand, N = 16	Ireland), N = 97	
39°C (102°F)		4 (11%)	1 (6.2%)	8 (8.2%)	
40°C (104°F)		0 (0%)	3 (19%)	23 (24%)	
41°C (106°F)		1 (2.8%)	0 (0%)	3 (3.1%)	
More than 41°C (More than 106°F)		1 (2.8%)	0 (0%)	2 (2.1%)	
We do not have a set maximum patient body temperature before starting burn surgery		29 (81%)	12 (75%)	60 (62%)	