



Trauma Mass Casualty Incident

Aliases

Disaster

Mass casualty incident (MCI)

Trauma triage for multiple casualties overwhelming EMS resources

Patient Care Goals

1. Save life and limb for greatest number given resources available
2. Triage and transport most critical requiring immediate in-hospital care first

Patient Presentation

Inclusion Criteria

Trauma MCI overwhelming immediately available resources

Exclusion Criteria

Routine EMS response for non-MCI for trauma

Patient Management

Special circumstances may occur in any incident in which the resources of the emergency medical services are overwhelmed by the number and severity of casualties.

Triage and Treat

1. Ensure scene safety for EMS clinicians
2. Senior EMS clinician rapidly assesses scene and assigns roles and responsibilities to EMS personnel
3. Sort patients using a locally agreed upon MCI triage process such as SALT (Sort, Assess, Lifesaving Interventions, Treatment/Transport), START/JUMP-START (Simple Triage and Rapid Transport), MUCC (Model Uniform Core Criteria), etc.
4. Identify those in need of immediate life-saving intervention
5. Triage categories are recommended and should be guided by local protocols: immediate, delayed, minimal, expectant, dead
6. Triage new patients as identified
7. Re-triage frequently for duration of MCI
8. **Immediate life-saving interventions for immediate patients**
 - a. Treat hemorrhage with tourniquets, direct pressure with assistance from other patients or other devices
 - b. Ensure patent airway by opening airway and using rapid adjuncts
 - c. Decompress tension pneumothorax
 - d. Use autoinjector antidotes if needed

Transport

1. First transport immediate patients
 - a. Those requiring immediate in-hospital care for life and limb, particularly surgical care (suspected torso hemorrhage, uncontrollable junctional or extremity hemorrhage)