BATTLE AND NON-BATTLE INJURY DOCUMENTATION: THE RESUSCITATION RECORD

Original Rele	ase/Approval	1 Jun 2008	Note: This CPG requires an annual review.				
Reviewed	Dec 2013	Approved for PACOM	Dec 2014				
Supersedes:	Battle Non Ba	Battle Non Battle Injury Documentation Resuscitation Record 20 Sep 12					

1. Goal. Obtain complete trauma documentation, including evacuation documentation, on all trauma patients from Role II and Role III within the PACOM AOR.

2. Background. The role of trauma documentation within the Joint Theater Trauma System for trauma performance improvement has continuously increased since the Joint Theater Trauma Registry (JTTR) was initiated in 2004. This progression is not unlike the first civilian trauma registries and standardized trauma flow sheets that were developed in the late 1980s. JTTR data acquisition and processing has improved greatly, partly because of the continuing advances (i.e., development of a standardized Resuscitation Record, formerly trauma flow sheet, initiation of Oracle-based registry database, and Role II Access trauma database) that offer new approaches and maximize computer technologies and the deployment of trauma coordinators to Role III sites. Data collection that allows theater-wide comparison is important for the continuous learning process and to improve outcomes, standard of care development, analysis of differences in the mechanisms of injury, rescue systems, and approved treatment guidelines.

Although Resuscitation Record documentation can incorporate information from numerous sources (nursing flow sheets, monitors, MEDEVAC run-sheets, I-stat print outs, etc.); if the history taking, physical examination, or decision making is not documented by the trauma team leader, it did not occur. Therefore, good documentation on the Resuscitation Record is most important for care of the individual patient and the system-wide delivery of trauma/critical care to all injured patients within the PACOM AOR. It is easy to forget or only capture limited data on the Resuscitation Record when trauma patients spend very little time in the ED prior to heading to the OR. However, it is imperative to document thought process and to take the time to complete the Resuscitation Record when time permits, even if completed the next day.

Although trauma documentation requirements are well known, it is noted that this is an area in need of improvement. Although not exhaustive, the following are documentation performance improvement areas that repeatedly surface which need careful attention:

- a. Complete set of initial vital signs, including temperature and respiration rate
- b. GCS total score and individual Motor, Verbal and Eye opening scores
- c. Total IV volume (blood, colloid and crystalloid) infused in the ED, even if fluid administration continues after transport
- d. Disposition: Place and time

- e. Arrival time
- f. Mechanism of Injury
- g. Labs transferred to trauma flow sheet (especially HCT, INR, and BE)
- h. Lethal Triad Indicators (Hypothermia, Acidosis, Coagulopathy)
- **3.** Indications for Initiation and Completion of Resuscitation Record. A Resuscitation Record should be initiated on *ALL* patients (battle/non-battle injury coalition forces, LN, contractors, etc.) triaged as Immediate. In addition, Resuscitation Record should be completed on all patients seen within the first 72 hours following injury, including but not limited to the following injury causes:
 - a. Building Collapse j. Mortar/Rocket/Artillery Shell b. Bullet/GSW/Firearm k. Multi-Frag 1. MVC c. Burn d. EFP m. Near-Drowning e. Fall n. Sports Fire/Flame o. UXO f. IED p. Other g. q. All trauma admissions to any/all h. Inhalation Injury Role III facilities in the continuum
 - i. Mine

It is the intent of this guideline that the broadest definition of trauma be used. This should include the majority of patients with single or multi-system injury seen in the emergency department or admitted directly to the ICU and is to be used as the primary method of initial documentation.

- 4. Performance Improvement (PI) Monitoring.
 - a. Intent (Expected Outcomes).
 - 1) All patients in a US lead Role II or Role III facility have a Trauma Resuscitation Record complete and in the patient's record.
 - 2) Trauma Resuscitation Record Part I Nursing Flow Sheet has complete and accurate documentation from the primary survey in sections 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3.

- 3) Trauma Resuscitation Record has complete and accurate documentation in the patient identification section, i.e. patient name, patient ID/SSN, facility, nurse and provider.
- 4) Trauma Resuscitation Record Part II Physician H&P has complete and accurate documentation in sections 1.3, 1.5 and 6.3.
- b. Performance/Adherence Measures.
 - 1) All trauma patients triaged as immediate or with injuries sustained from one of the causes listed in section 3 had the trauma Resuscitation Record completed.
 - 2) The trauma Resuscitation Record was completed by the provider and the nurse on every patient expected to be admitted to a Role 3 or actually admitted to a Role 3 facility.
- c. Data Source.

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- 1) Patient Record
- 2) Department of Defense Trauma Registry (DoDTR)
- d. System Reporting & Frequency.

The above constitutes the minimum criteria for PI monitoring of this CPG. System reporting will be performed biannually; additional PI monitoring and system reporting may be performed as needed.

The system review and data analysis will be performed by the Joint Theater Trauma System (JTTS) Director, JTTS Program Manager, and the Joint Trauma System (JTS) Performance Improvement Branch.

5. Responsibilities.

- a. It is the trauma team leader's responsibility to ensure the Resuscitation Record Part II, Physician H&P is complete at Role 2 and Role 3.
- b. It is the responsibility of the nurse assigned to the trauma bay/patient to ensure the Resuscitation Record Part I, Nursing Flow Sheet is completed at Role 3.
- c. A member of the trauma team that is receiving report (CCATT, medevac, ground ambulance) should request a copy of the transport run-sheet and ensure it is included in the patient's record. All times on the Resuscitation Record should be local 24-hour military format (hhmm).

Approved by PACOM JTTS Director, JTS Director and PACOM SG

Opinions, interpretations, conclusions, and recommendations are those of the authors and are not necessarily endorsed by the Services or DoD.

APPENDIX A

Resuscitation Record—Part I Nursing Flow Sheet, page 1 of 5

-		SUSCITATIC art I, Nursing			
1. PATIENT INF	1015				
1.1 TRAUMA TEAM DATA		1.4 MODE OF ARRIVAL Walked/Carried CASEVAC - Air CASEVAC - Ground	1.6 INJURY CLASSIFICATION Battle Non-Battle	USA USA USAF USMC	L10 INJURY CAUSE Building Collapse Bullet/GSW/Firearm Bum
Respiratory Therapy Anesthesiology Lab/Blood Bank		MEDEVAC - Air Mission # MEDEVAC - Ground Mission #	Unknown	USN Y USCG USPHS	EFP Fall Fire/Flame
Pharmacy Consult (i.e., Ortho)	States and States		Delayed Minimal Expectant	Civilian - Local Civilian - Other	Inhalation Injury Mine Mortar/Rocket/ Artillery Shell
1.2ARRIVAL Date Time of Arrival Time of Injury Date of Injury Transit Time minutes	1.3 EVAC FROM 1st Responder Forward Resuscitative Care Theater Hospital Location	Conter Conter Conter Conter Conter Conter Conter Conter Conter Conter Conter Conter Conter Conter Conter Conter Conter Conter Conter Conter	1.8 VALUABLES FOUND None Given to Patient Secured by PAD Time	EPW RATO - Coalition Non-NATO - Coalition Other Other	MultiFrag MVC Sports UXO Other
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Effective? Y L How 1 many? 2 Effective? Y	Lower Extremities: Type: CAT SOFTT Other	VITALS HI GCS Eye 4 Verbal 5 6 Motor 6 6 Total 15 6 N P 6 BP 6 6	EMORRHAGE J DNTROL EASURES Celox [] ChitoFlex [] Combat Gauze [] Direct Pressure []	NARMING L Blanket P Body Bag In HPMK C Space Blanket T Other N SPREHOSPITAL MEDS C C C C C C C C C	6 PREHOSPITAL NTERVENTIONS rehospital Airway Itubated Y N rico Y N PR N V N Spine Immobilized Y N Of Infusions Y N OD PR Prior to arrival. Y
3. PRIMARY SU 3.1VITALS P RR BP / O2Sat Pain Scale (0-10) 3.2AIRWAY □ Patent □	3.3 HYPO / HYPERTHERMIA CONT MEASURES Arrival Temp F Time Date Route Oral Adilary Temperature Control Procedure: Bair Hugger Warming B Fluid Warmer Cooling Bla Other	C Unlabored C Labored Rectal Retraction Absent Chest Symmetry:	Rales	R L Warm R L Pink R L Dry R L Heart Sounds: R L Gear	Cool Hot Pale Cyanotic Moist Diaphoretic Muffled s (normal)
Obstructed Oral/Nasal Airway BVM Intubated Combi Tube Other	3.4 CPR IN ED Y N Start Time	Alert - Obeys (Responds to V Responds to P Unite sponsive	erbal Stimuli	Eye/4 Pedia Verbal5 Motor/6 Total15	tric Broselow Tape Color:
PATIENT ID ENTIFIC		Medical Record #	First DOB	MIAge	Rank Gender M F
Fadiity Name Nurse Name DD FORM X601, 20110		Location Nurse Si	No-Marcan	FSC/NEC Deploye	ed/Assigned Unit

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í.	Resuserta	RESUSO	CITATION RE	ECORI		
		Part I,	Nursing Flow	Sheet		
4. SECONDARY S				10		
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Toumiquet	Time	Types	Sites		55	
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Gastric Tube	Time		Oral		1	Verified Y N Suction Y N
U rinary	Time	Amount Color FoleySize	Meatu Supraj	10001 100	2	Heme Dip / _ + Results cc
Other Procedure Other Procedure	Time	Describe				
<u>Hemorrhage Control</u> <u>Measures</u>	Celox ChitoFlex	Combat Gauze	Field Dressing] QuikClot] None	5200	Unknown Other
PATIENTIDENTIFICA	TION Name: La	ast	First		MI	Patient ID/SSN
BRN FacilityL	ocation	Nurse Name		N	urse Signatur	e
DD FORM X601, 201109	30 DRAFT				na fa Y	Page 2 of 5

Resuscitation Record—Part I Nursing Flow Sheet, page 2 of 5

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			SCITATIC , Nursing						
4. SECONDARY SUF	RVEV continue		, Nursing	TION	Sheet	_	_	_	_
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	Total Amount Infused:	124		3		1922	32	181	
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Resuscitation Record—Part I Nursing Flow Sheet, page 3 of 5

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5			ON RECOR sician H&P	D	
1. HISTORY & PHYSICAL - INJURY DI	and the second se	11, 1 119			
	The second second second	A INJURY DESCR	IPTION	24 ED 19215	71
Date Imm Time of Arrival Dela Minii Expe	ediate (A yed (A mal (A	AB)rasion AP)utation AV)ulsion BL)eeding B)urn %TBSA	R		Puises Present S= Strong W= Weak D= Doppler A=Absent
1.3 CHIEF COMPLAINT, HISTORY AND PRESENTIN	IG ILL NESS (C (D) (D) (E (F (F (F (G (C) (F) (F) (F) (F) (F) (F) (F) (F) (F) (F	()))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))	found n t		
			ANTER	nene Augenoren den	
1.5 HISTORY AND PHYSICAL Head & Neck:			Cric	DURES / DIAGNOSTICS Pre / Initial C-Collar/ Time Remov C Cantholysis & Canthoto C Tympanic Membranes E Eye Shield R	my R L Rupture R L Blood R L
Chest:		\$	Needle Decompression	R L Pericardial FAST Pericardia	describe: /+ ocentesis
Abdomen/Back and Spine:			Log Roll Time Back Exam WNL	· / _ + describe ABNL describe Weak/Absent Tone Gro	
Pelvis: Stable 🗌 Unstable	🗌 Binder				
Upper Extremities:			Closed Reduction		oumiquet] R #] L #
Lower Extremities:			Cosed Reduction Wound Washout		oumiquet] R #] L #
Interventions Prior to Arrival:			Sedated Chemical Paralyze Seizure Protocol	3% Saline Cntrl Line Loc Mannitol Dio Loc Annitol Loc A-Line Loc	Site
	R L %TBSA	2nd 2nd 3	RUE + /	<u>vr Sens</u> +/ +/ +/	<u>ROM</u> +/ +/ +/
PATIENT IDENTIFICATION Name: Last			First	MI	Rank
Patient ID.55N BRN	Medical Re	ecord #	DOB	Age	Gender M F
	ility Location	- 44	Phys	ician Signature	
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Resuscitation Record—Part II Physician H &P, page 4 of 5

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		RESUSCIT Part II,				
2. X-RAYS and CT						
Head 0 C-Spine 2 Chest 0	82	2.3 PENDING STUDIES	2.4 RESULT	<u>\$ linclude TEG/Rotern res</u>	 	C-SPINE RESULTS CT Scan Normal CT Scan Abnormal bine cleared based on: Normal Exam, reliable Pt Normal CT scan, normal exam bine not cleared based on: Neuro c/o, abnormal exam Abnormal imaging Unreliable Pt
3. LABORATORY RES	ULTS	d.			<u>.</u>	_
3.1 CB0	· · ·		3.4.LFT Amylase Alk Phos LDH Other	Bili SGOT SGPT	Sp	ато HCG Васт
4. IMPRESSION						
5. DIAGNOSES			4			
3			6			
6. PLAN 6.1 PLAN						
6.2 TRIAD INDICATORS U Temp < 96F/36C Ye		1.4 🗌 Yes 🗌 No	Base Deficit >	5 Yes No	FWB Reque Damage Co	isted Yes No Introl Yes No
6.3 DISPOSITION		ICW Transfer		Date:	Time:	2
7. DNB1 / NB1 CATEG Injury, Sports Injury, MVC 8. CAUSE OF DEATH 8. 1ANATOMIC	iORY Injury, Work/Train	ing 🗌 Surgical				
Airway Neck	□ Pelvis □ 0	themity U / L L	First	MOF S CNS H Other, Specify	epsis Iemorrhage MI	Total Body Disruption Breathing Patient ID/SSN
House and the	Location	Physician Name		Phy	sician Signatu	

Resuscitation Record—Part II Physician H &P, page 4 of 5

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APPENDIX B General Instructions for Resuscitation Record, Page 1 of 5

General Instructions for Resuscitation Record

Purpose: The Resuscitation Record is for documenting a trauma patient's injuries and related medical treatment and resuscitation care provided at DoD medical treatment facilities (MTFs). It is to be used at all DoD MTFs which have a surgical capability or emergency department (ED). A trauma patient is defined as a person who has an injury with the potential of requiring a surgical intervention. The form is comprised of two parts. Part I, Nursing Flow Sheet is completed by the nurse fulfilling the role as a scriber or the nurse providing bed side care. Part II, Physician H&P (History and Physical) is completed by the trauma physician providing care for the patient. The Resuscitation Record becomes part of the patient's permanent DoD medical record. PART I, NURSING FLOW SHEET **General Instructions:** To be completed by the nurse fulfilling the role as a scriber or the nurse providing bed side care. Time Zones: Record all time local 24 hour military format, hh:mm A+ (plus sign) means positive test result; a - (minus sign) means negative test result. PATIENT IDENTIFICATION (at bottom of each page). As stated. FACILITY NAME. Record your MTF unit identifier FACILITY LOCATION. Record FOB, COB, or geographic site BRN. Battle Roster Number MOS. Military Occupational Specialty AFSC. Air Force Specialty Code NEC. Navy Enlisted Classification 1 PATIENT INFORMATION 1.1 TRAUMA TEAM DATA. As stated. Record all time local 24 hour military format, hh:mm 1.2 ARRIVAL. As stated. 1.3 EVAC FROM. Check all that apply. Location is the facility name. 1.4 MODE OF ARRIVAL. Check one. MEDEVAC Air includes DUSTOFF. If Other, describe the method by which the patient arrived, such as PJ or MERT, but not DUSTOFF. 1.5 INJURY TYPE. Check all that apply. INJURY CLASSIFICATION. Check one. 1.6 1.7 TRIAGE CATEGORY. Check one. Immediate - Patients who require rapid, immediate intervention in order to preserve life and/or limb AND are likely to survive because of the intervention--damage control surgery (ex: respiratory obstruction, unstable casualty with chest or abdominal injuries, uncontrolled hemorrhage, hypovolemic shock, emergency amputation) Delayed - Patients who require surgery or other specific therapeutic intervention, but who will not be severely compromised if the intervention is delayed to a later time (ex: closed fx without neurovascular compromise, moderate burns of < 50% TBSA, large muscle wounds, intraabdominal and/or thoracic wounds) Minimal - Non-Urgent: Minor Injuries; patient can safely care for themselves or be helped by nonmedical personnel. (ex: Minor lacerations, abrasions, fractures of small bones, and minor burns). Can safely wait 12-24 hours or longer for care. Expectant - Patients whose injuries are so severe that even with the benefit of optimal medical resources, their survival would be unlikely (ex: massive open head injury with brain matter

1.8 VALUABLES FOUND. Check one. Time correlates to checked item.

shock with multiple injuries and agonal respirations)

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present, high spinal cord injuries, mutilating explosive wounds involving multiple

anatomical sites and organs, second/third degree burns in excess of 60% TBSA, profound

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General Instructions for Resuscitation Record, Page 2 of 5

	General Instructions for Resuscitation Record
1.9	PATIENT CATEGORY. Check one. If Other, describe the patient's classification as it relates to military, government or civilian organizations. USA. United States Army
	USAF. United States Air Force
	USMC, United States Marine Corp
	USN, United States Navy
	USCG. United States Coast Guard
	USPHS, United States Public Health Services
	Civilian – Local Includes Host Nation
	Civilian – Other. Includes Host Nation Police
	EPW. Enemy Prisoner of War
	NATO-Coalition. Joining military forces
	Non-NATO Coalition. Opposing military forces
	Other. Describe not otherwise specified category.
1.10	
1.10	EFP. Explosively Formed Projectile/Penetrator
	IED. Improvised Explosive Device
	Mortar/Rocket/Artillery Shell. Includes Indirect and Direct Fire
	MVC. Motor Vehicle Crash
	UXO. Unexploded Ordnance
2	CARE DONE PRIOR TO ARRIVAL
2.1	PREHOSPITAL TOURNIQUET. Check all that apply.
	SOFTT. Special Operations Forces Tactical Tourniquet
	CAT. Combat Application Tourniquet
	If Other. Describe the type of tourniquet.
	Effective. An effective tourniquet controls active hemorrhage. May be combined with a dressing.
2.2	PREHOSPITAL VITALS. As stated.
2.3	PREHOSPITAL HEMORRHAGE CONTROL MEASURES – Check all that apply. Celox. Granules, applicator or gauze. Stops bleeding by bonding with red blood cells and gelling with fluids to produce a sticky pseudo clot. This clot sticks to moist tissue to plug the bleeding site. Celox is made with chitosan, a natural polysaccharide.
	ChitoFlex. A stuffable wound dressing conducive to narrow wound tracks.
	Combat Gauze. Combat Gauze™ is a 3-inch x 4-yard roll of sterile gauze. The gauze is impregnated with kaolin, a material that causes the blood to clot.
	Direct Pressure. Pressure applied directly to a wound, usually with sterile, low-adherent gauze between the wound and source of bleeding.
	Field Dressing. A casualty's dressing applied to a wound to control hemorrhaging.
	HemCon. Bandage or patch that becomes sticky when in contact with blood, seals the wound and controls the bleeding. HemCon products are made from chitosan, a naturally occurring, bio-compatible polysaccharide.
	QuikClot. Emergency dressing, combat gauze, interventional bandage, QuikClot ACS+™, QuikClot 1st Response™. When QuikClot [®] comes into contact with blood in and around a wound, it takes in the smaller water molecules from the blood. The larger platelet and clotting factor molecules remain in the wound in a concentrated form. This promotes rapid natural clotting and prevents severe blood loss.
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General Instructions for Resuscitation Record, Page 3 of 5

	Gene	ral Instructior	s for Resuscitation Record
	None. Check if no her	norrhage control m	easures.
	Unknown. Check if her	morrhage control n	neasures are unknown.
	If Other, describe the r	not otherwise spec	ified hemorrhage control measure.
.4	PREHOSPITAL WAR	and the second	9
	HPMK. Hypothermia P		agement Kit. Check only if all three components were
	If Other. Describe the	not otherwise spec	ified warming device.
2.5	PREHOSPITAL MEDS		
2.6	PREHOSPITAL INTER		
	PRIMARY SURVEY		
.1	VITALS. As stated. Fo the least pain; 10 is the		level that patient indicates their pain to be. Zero indicate
3.2	AIRWAY. As stated. If	Other, describe th	e not otherwise specified type of airway.
3.3	HYPO/HYPERTHERM	IA CONTROL ME	ASURES. As stated. Other includes Body Bag.
.4	CPR IN ED. As stated.		
3.5	BREATHING. As state		
8.6	CIRCULATION. As sta	ated.	
3.7	DEFICIT/NEURO. As	stated.	
			is a patient less than 15 years old at the time of injury. A onsidered an adult.
	Color		
	COIOF	Patient Weight	
	Grey/Pink	3 - 7 Kg	
	Grey/Pink Red/Purple/Yellow	3 - 7 Kg 8-14 Kg	
	Grey/Pink Red/Purple/Yellow White	3 - 7 Kg 8-14 Kg 15 - 18 Kg	
	Grey/Pink Red/Purple/Yellow White Blue	3 - 7 Kg 8-14 Kg 15 - 18 Kg 19- 23 Kg	
	Grey/Pink Red/Purple/Yellow White Blue Orange	3 - 7 Kg 8-14 Kg 15 - 18 Kg 19- 23 Kg 24 - 29 Kg	
	Grey/Pink Red/Purple/Yellow White Blue	3 - 7 Kg 8-14 Kg 15 - 18 Kg 19- 23 Kg	
L	Grey/Pink Red/Purple/Yellow White Blue Orange	3 - 7 Kg 8-14 Kg 15 - 18 Kg 19- 23 Kg 24 - 29 Kg 30 - 35 Kg	
	Grey/Pink Red/Purple/Yellow White Blue Orange Green	3 - 7 Kg 8-14 Kg 15 - 18 Kg 19- 23 Kg 24 - 29 Kg 30 - 35 Kg	
.1	Grey/Pink Red/Purple/Yellow White Blue Orange Green SECONDARY SURVEY	3 - 7 Kg 8-14 Kg 15 - 18 Kg 19- 23 Kg 24 - 29 Kg 30 - 35 Kg	
1.1	Grey/Pink Red/Purple/Yellow White Blue Orange Green SECONDARY SURVEY HEAD/NECK ENT. As HEART / THORACIC.	3 - 7 Kg 8-14 Kg 15 - 18 Kg 19- 23 Kg 24 - 29 Kg 30 - 35 Kg stated.	otherwise specified rhythm.
4.1	Grey/Pink Red/Purple/Yellow White Blue Orange Green SECONDARY SURVEY HEAD/NECK ENT. As HEART / THORACIC. Rhythm. As stated. If (Pulses. Enter S, W, D,	3 - 7 Kg 8-14 Kg 15 - 18 Kg 19- 23 Kg 24 - 29 Kg 30 - 35 Kg , stated. Other, describe not A as appropriate.	and the second se
4 4.1 4.2 4.3	Grey/Pink Red/Purple/Yellow White Blue Orange Green SECONDARY SURVEY HEAD/NECK ENT. As HEART / THORACIC. Rhythm. As stated. If C Pulses. Enter S, W, D, Absent means no puls	3 - 7 Kg 8-14 Kg 15 - 18 Kg 19- 23 Kg 24 - 29 Kg 30 - 35 Kg stated. Other, describe not A as appropriate. e, non-palpable an stated. Unable to A	Doppler includes non-palpable, but detected with Dopple
4.1 4.2	Grey/Pink Red/Purple/Yellow White Blue Orange Green SECONDARY SURVEY HEAD/NECK ENT. As HEART / THORACIC. Rhythm. As stated. If C Pulses. Enter S, W, D, Absent means no puls ABDOMINAL/GU. As s Last meal @. Enter da EXTREMITIES. Check includes non-palpable.	3 - 7 Kg 8-14 Kg 15 - 18 Kg 19- 23 Kg 24 - 29 Kg 30 - 35 Kg stated. Other, describe not A as appropriate. e, non-palpable an stated. Unable to A te and time. K all that apply. For , but detected with	Doppler includes non-palpable, but detected with Dopple d not detected with Doppler.
1.1 1.2 1.3	Grey/Pink Red/Purple/Yellow White Blue Orange Green SECONDARY SURVEY HEAD/NECK ENT. As HEART / THORACIC. Rhythm. As stated. If C Pulses. Enter S, W, D, Absent means no puls ABDOMINAL/GU. As s Last meal @. Enter da EXTREMITIES. Check includes non-palpable, detected with Doppler. ALLERGIES. Check o	3 - 7 Kg 8-14 Kg 15 - 18 Kg 19- 23 Kg 24 - 29 Kg 30 - 35 Kg stated. Other, describe not A as appropriate. e, non-palpable an stated. Unable to A te and time. c all that apply. For , but detected with	Doppler includes non-palpable, but detected with Dopple d not detected with Doppler. ssess includes TAC (Temporary Abdominal Closure). Pulses Present (positive) enter S, W, D, or A. Doppler
4.1 4.2 4.3	Grey/Pink Red/Purple/Yellow White Blue Orange Green SECONDARY SURVEY HEAD/NECK ENT. As HEART / THORACIC. Rhythm. As stated. If C Pulses. Enter S, W, D, Absent means no puls ABDOMINAL/GU. As s Last meal @. Enter da EXTREMITIES. Check includes non-palpable, detected with Doppler. ALLERGIES. Check o specified allergy. CURRENT MEDICATI	3 - 7 Kg 8-14 Kg 15 - 18 Kg 19-23 Kg 24 - 29 Kg 30 - 35 Kg stated. Other, describe not A as appropriate. e, non-palpable an stated. Unable to A te and time. c all that apply. For , but detected with ne. NKDA is No Kr ONS. As stated.	Doppler includes non-palpable, but detected with Dopple d not detected with Doppler. ssess includes TAC (Temporary Abdominal Closure). Pulses Present (positive) enter S, W, D, or A. Doppler Doppler. Absent means no pulse, non-palpable and not nown Drug Allergies. If Other, describe not otherwise
4.3 4.5 4.6	Grey/Pink Red/Purple/Yellow White Blue Orange Green SECONDARY SURVEY HEAD/NECK ENT. As HEART / THORACIC. Rhythm. As stated. If O Pulses. Enter S, W, D, Absent means no puls ABDOMINAL/GU. As s Last meal @. Enter da EXTREMITIES. Check includes non-palpable, detected with Doppler. ALLERGIES. Check o specified allergy. CURRENT MEDICATI Current Meds. List me PROCEDURES. As st	3 - 7 Kg 8-14 Kg 15 - 18 Kg 19-23 Kg 24 - 29 Kg 30 - 35 Kg stated. Other, describe not A as appropriate. e, non-palpable and stated. Unable to A te and time. K all that apply. For , but detected with ne. NKDA is No Kr ONS. As stated. dication, dose and ated.	Doppler includes non-palpable, but detected with Dopple d not detected with Doppler. ssess includes TAC (Temporary Abdominal Closure). Pulses Present (positive) enter S, W, D, or A. Doppler Doppler. Absent means no pulse, non-palpable and not nown Drug Allergies. If Other, describe not otherwise route.
1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6	Grey/Pink Red/Purple/Yellow White Blue Orange Green SECONDARY SURVEY HEAD/NECK ENT. As HEART / THORACIC. Rhythm. As stated. If C Pulses. Enter S, W, D, Absent means no puls ABDOMINAL/GU. As s Last meal @. Enter da EXTREMITIES. Check includes non-palpable. detected with Doppler. ALLERGIES. Check o specified allergy. CURRENT MEDICATI Current Meds. List me PROCEDURES. As st Hemorrhage Control M	3 - 7 Kg 8-14 Kg 15 - 18 Kg 19-23 Kg 24 - 29 Kg 30 - 35 Kg stated. Other, describe not A as appropriate. e, non-palpable an stated. Unable to A te and time. K all that apply. For but detected with ne. NKDA is No Kr ONS. As stated. dication, dose and ated. leasures. Refer to	Doppler includes non-palpable, but detected with Dopple d not detected with Doppler. ssess includes TAC (Temporary Abdominal Closure). Pulses Present (positive) enter S, W, D, or A. Doppler Doppler. Absent means no pulse, non-palpable and not nown Drug Allergies. If Other, describe not otherwise
1.1 1.2 1.3	Grey/Pink Red/Purple/Yellow White Blue Orange Green SECONDARY SURVEY HEAD/NECK ENT. As HEART / THORACIC. Rhythm. As stated. If O Pulses. Enter S, W, D, Absent means no puls ABDOMINAL/GU. As s Last meal @. Enter da EXTREMITIES. Check includes non-palpable, detected with Doppler. ALLERGIES. Check o specified allergy. CURRENT MEDICATI Current Meds. List me PROCEDURES. As st	3 - 7 Kg 8-14 Kg 15 - 18 Kg 19-23 Kg 24 - 29 Kg 30 - 35 Kg stated. Other, describe not A as appropriate. e, non-palpable an stated. Unable to A te and time. K all that apply. For , but detected with ne. NKDA is No Kr ONS. As stated. dication, dose and ated. Measures. Refer to /ENT. As stated.	Doppler includes non-palpable, but detected with Dopple d not detected with Doppler. ssess includes TAC (Temporary Abdominal Closure). Pulses Present (positive) enter S, W, D, or A. Doppler Doppler. Absent means no pulse, non-palpable and not nown Drug Allergies. If Other, describe not otherwise route.

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	General Instructions for Resuscitation Record
<mark>4.1</mark> 0	INTRAVENOUS ACCESS AND FLUIDS. As stated.
4.11	BLOOD PRODUCTS. As stated. Initials. Legible initials of person who performed task.
4.12	MEDICATIONS. As stated. Initials. Legible initials of person who performed task.
4.13	VITAL SIGNS. As stated.
4.14	LABS. Enter time as stated.
4.15	CT. As stated.
4.16	X-RAY. As stated.
4.17	DISPOSITION. As stated.
4.18	DEATH INFORMATION. If death, as stated. Leave blank if patient is alive.
4.19	REMARKS. Enter additional information relevant to the patient's nursing care.
PAR	RT II, PHYSICIAN H&P
Gen	eral Instructions:
	 To be completed by the trauma physician providing care for the patient.
	 Time Zones: Record all time local 24 hour military format, hh:mm
	 A+ (plus sign) means positive test result; a - (minus sign) means negative test result.
PAT	IENT IDENTIFICATION (at bottom of each page). As stated.
	FACILITY NAME. Record your MTF unit identifier
	FACILITY LOCATION. Record FOB, COB, or geographic site
	BRN. Battle Roster Number
1	HISTORY & PHYSICAL – INJURY DESCRIPTION
1.1	ARRIVAL. As stated.
1.2	TRIAGE CATEGORY. Check one. Refer to 1.7 for definitions from Part I Nursing Flow Sheet.
1.3	CHIEF COMPLAINT, HISTORY AND PRESENTING ILLNESS. As stated.
1.4	INJURY DESCRIPTION. As stated. Doppler includes non-palpable, but detected with Doppler. Absent means no pulse, non-palpable and not detected with Doppler.
1.5	HISTORY AND PHYSICAL. As stated. Interventions Prior to Arrival is any intervention performed a prehospital or transferring facility.
1.6	PRE / INITIAL PROCEDURES / DIAGNOSTICS. As stated. Pre means prior to arrival. Cntrl Line is Central Line.
1.7	PUPILS/VISION. As stated.
1.8	BURN. As stated. Describe the cause of burn.
1.9	EXTREMITIES. As stated.
2	X-RAYS AND CT
2.1	CT OBTAINED. As stated.
2.2	X-RAYS OBTAINED. As stated.
2.3	PENDING STUDIES. As stated.
2.4	RESULTS. Include TEG/Rotem results.
2.5	C-SPINE RESULTS. As stated.

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	General Instructions for Resuscitation Record
3	LABORATORY RESULTS
3.1	CBC. As stated. See example for format.
	Hgb 11.0 - 18.0
	WBC 4.5 - 10.5 - Hct 35 - 60 Plt 150 - 450
3.2	CHEMISTRY 7. As stated. See example for format.
	BUN 7 - 18
	Na' 135 - 145 CI' 98 - 107
	K+3.5-4.3 CO ₂ 22-30 Glucose 75-110
	Cr 0.8-1.5
3.3	PT/INT/PTT. As stated.
3.4	
3.5	URINALYSIS. As stated.
4	IMPRESSION Enter impressions and findings.
5	DIAGNOSES Enter diagnoses and findings, up to six. If more than six, record the most life-threatening findings.
6	PLAN
6.1	PLAN. Enter the treatment plan.
6.2	TRIAD INDICATORS UPON ARRIVAL IN ED. As stated. For FWB Requested, indicate whether
6.3	Fresh Whole Blood was requested. DISPOSITION. As stated.
7	DNBI/NBI CATEGORY Check all Disease Non Battle Injuries / Non Battle Injuries that apply. Describe any injury not otherwise specified.
8	CAUSE OF DEATH If death, complete sections. Leave blank if patient is alive.
8.1	ANATOMIC. As stated. If Other, describe not otherwise specified anatomy.
8.2	PHYSIOLOGIC. As stated. If Other, Specify, describe not otherwise specified physiology.
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NAME AND	

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APPENDIX C

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING OFF-LABEL USES IN CPGs

- **1. Purpose**. The purpose of this Appendix is to ensure an understanding of DoD policy and practice regarding inclusion in CPGs of "off-label" uses of U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)–approved products. This applies to off-label uses with patients who are armed forces members.
- 2. Background. Unapproved (i.e., "off-label") uses of FDA-approved products are extremely common in American medicine and are usually not subject to any special regulations. However, under Federal law, in some circumstances, unapproved uses of approved drugs are subject to FDA regulations governing "investigational new drugs." These circumstances include such uses as part of clinical trials, and in the military context, command required, unapproved uses. Some command requested unapproved uses may also be subject to special regulations.
- **3.** Additional Information Regarding Off-Label Uses in CPGs. The inclusion in CPGs of off-label uses is not a clinical trial, nor is it a command request or requirement. Further, it does not imply that the Military Health System requires that use by DoD health care practitioners or considers it to be the "standard of care." Rather, the inclusion in CPGs of off-label uses is to inform the clinical judgment of the responsible health care practitioner by providing information regarding potential risks and benefits of treatment alternatives. The decision is for the clinical judgment of the responsible health care practitioner within the practitioner-patient relationship.

4. Additional Procedures.

- a. Balanced Discussion. Consistent with this purpose, CPG discussions of off-label uses specifically state that they are uses not approved by the FDA. Further, such discussions are balanced in the presentation of appropriate clinical study data, including any such data that suggest caution in the use of the product and specifically including any FDA-issued warnings.
- b. Quality Assurance Monitoring. With respect to such off-label uses, DoD procedure is to maintain a regular system of quality assurance monitoring of outcomes and known potential adverse events. For this reason, the importance of accurate clinical records is underscored.
- c. Information to Patients. Good clinical practice includes the provision of appropriate information to patients. Each CPG discussing an unusual off-label use will address the issue of information to patients. When practicable, consideration will be given to including in an appendix an appropriate information sheet for distribution to patients, whether before or after use of the product. Information to patients should address in plain language: a) that the use is not approved by the FDA; b) the reasons why a DoD health care practitioner would decide to use the product for this purpose; and c) the potential risks associated with such use.

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