

Professional Skill Development Centre University of Health Sciences Lahore

# Immediate Care Trauma Curriculum

(2025)



# UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES LAHORE

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# **List Of Contributors**

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# **List of Abbreviations**

Abbreviations	Subject	
ABCDE	Airway, Breathing, Circulation, Disability , exposure	
SBAR	Situation, Background, Assessment,	
	Recommendation	

### Course Rationale and Overview

Trauma is a leading cause of death and disability worldwide. Early, systematic trauma management can significantly reduce this morbidity and mortality This trauma care training introduces essential trauma principles to medical students with limited prior experience, preparing them to face emergencies effectively from the field to the emergency care department. This curriculum emphasizes a hands-on approach to life-threatening injuries and teamwork, following the standard **ABCDE** primary survey sequence ("treat first what kills first"). Participants will engage in short lectures, skills practice, and realistic simulations to build confidence in managing trauma scenarios from initial response through resuscitation

#### Course Outcomes

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Describe the principles of trauma response and the "golden hour"
- Apply triage and pre–hospital Principles.
- Work effectively in a trauma team.
- Integrate knowledge and self-reflect.
- Perform primary trauma (ABCDE) care safely and effectively.
- Recognize and manage immediately life-threatening conditions (e.g. Airway obstruction, pneumothorax, external bleeding).
- Apply key first-response interventions: airway maneuvers, breathing control, haemorrhage control, and spinal precautions.
- Assist with safe patient transfer and communication with trauma teams.

#### **Course Duration & Audience**

The course duration is five hours, and the target audience is undergraduate medical, nursing and allied health sciences students in the clinical year.

**Course Structure:** The training consists of five modules, each addressing a phase of trauma care:

- 1. Module 1 introduction to trauma systems and first response
- 2. Module 2 The ABCDE Primary Survey
- 3. Module 3 secondary survey and LOG rolling
- 4. Module 4 simulation scenarios and team response
- 5. Module 5 Communication and handovers

### **Curriculum modules**

# Module 1: Introduction to Trauma systems and first response

By the end of module 1, participants will be able to recognize:

- Global and national burden of trauma
- The golden hour and trimodal death distribution
- Scene safety and personal protection
- Roles in a trauma team Method: Interactive lecture

# **Module 2: The ADCDE Primary Survey**

By the end of module 2, participants will be able to demonstrate:

# A- Airway with C-spine control

- Assess responsiveness
- Chin lift/jaw thrust
- Oropharyngeal airway insertion
- C-spine immobilization

# **B-Breathing**

- Inspection and palpation of the chest
- Recognition of tension pneumothorax/flail chest
- Oxygen delivery (mask/BVM)

# **C-Circulation and hemorrhage control**

- External bleeding control (pressure, elevation, tourniquet)
- Signs of shock
- Positioning and fluid resuscitation concepts

# **D-Disability (Neurological status)**

- AVPU/GCS assessment
- Pupil reaction
- Early recognition of brain injury

# **E - Exposure and Environment**

- Complete exposure to identify injuries
- Prevent hypothermia
   Method: Skills stations with mannequins or peers (rotating groups, 4-6 per group)

### Table 1 ABCDE PRIMARY SURVEY CHECK LIST

Step(Primary	Assessment Immediate Interventions	
Survey)		
A – Airway	Check responsiveness. Look	Jaw-thrust manoeuvre; suction as needed.
(with C-	In mouth for obstructions; listen for	Insert OPA/NPA for support. If needed
spine)	Airway noises. Protect cervical spin	(and able),
		Prepare for intubation. Apply C-collar once
		Airway is managed.
B –	Inspect chest rise and work of breath	Give high-flow O <sub>2</sub> . Assist respirations with
Breathing	Listen to breath sounds bilaterally.	BVM if inadequate. Seal open chest wound
	Look for injuries (wounds, bruising,	Perform needle decompression for tension
	Instability).	Pneumothorax. Support flail chest
		(Manual or ventilator).
C -	Check central and peripheral	Control hemorrhage: direct pressure or
Circulation	Pulses, skin color/temp, cap refill.	Tourniquet. Establish 2 large IV lines;
	Identify external bleeding. Note	Begin fluid resuscitation (warm IV fluids).
	mental status	Consider elevating legs (Trendelenburg) if
	(often first sign of shock is	Hypotensive. Prepare blood transfusion
	Confusion/anxiety).	If major hemorrhage.

D -		Protect airway if unconscious. Treat	
Disability	Check pupils. Quick motor/sensory		
(Neuro)	Test of Limbs if possible.	hypoglycemia).	
		Elevate head 30°, if head injury (if no shock)	
		Prepare for urgent Head CT after stabilization	
E –	Fully expose patient to survey for	Prevent hypothermia: use warm blankets, w	
Exposure	Injuries head-to-toe. Don't forget to	to Fluids. Cover patient after exam.	
(undress	log-roll and	Splint fractures found.	
examine)	Inspect the back.	Prepare for secondary survey	
		Once stable.	

# Module 3: Secondary Survey and Log-Rolling

By the end of module 3, participants will be able to demonstrate

- Head-to-toe assessment
- Log-rolling with C-spine protection
- Limb splinting basics
- Documentation of findings

**Method:** Demonstration + guided practice

# **Module 4: Simulation Scenarios & Team Response**

By the end of module 4, participants will be able to know

- Simulated trauma cases: RTA, fall, blast injury, etc.
- Triage, ABCDE, and interventions
- Roles of leader, scribe and communicator

Method: Simulation + debriefing

Debrief format: What went well - What could be improved - Key learning points

### **Module 5: Communication and Handover**

By the end of module 5, participants will be able to know

- Use of SBAR tool (Situation, Background, Assessment, Recommendation)
- Team communication in high-stress settings
- Ethical and emotional aspects of trauma care Method: Role-play + peer feedback

#### **Session Planner**

Module	methods	Time
Pretest	MCQS	20 minutes
Module 1 – introduction to trauma systems and first response	Interactive lecture/	30 minutes

Module 2 – The ABCDE Primary Survey	Skills stations with mannequins or peers (	60minutes
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Module 3 – secondary survey	Demonstration + guided	60 minutes
and LOG rolling	practice	
Break		10 minutes
Module 4 – simulation	Simulation + debriefing	60 minutes
scenarios and team response		
Module 5: Communication and	: Role-play + peer	30 minutes
handovers	feedback	
Post test	MCQS	20 minutes
Feed Back	Feedback forms	10minutes

#### **Assessment Plan**

#### **Formative Assessment**

- Direct observation with feedback during skills stations
- Peer assessment checklists for ABCDE performance

#### **Summative Assessment**

- OSCE-style skills test: Airway management, hemorrhage control, log-roll
- Short MCQ quiz: 20 questions on core concepts pretest and post test

## **Assessment policy**

Passing marks will be 70% for posttest on Skills stations. Students from 69% -60% will be given a chance to reappear for posttest and skill test on the same day .Less than 60% will reappear with next batch .All courses held at different institution will be monitored for quality assurance.

#### **Essential Materials and Resources**

- Mannequins (adult or pediatric)
- PPE (gloves, masks, eye protection)
- Oropharyngeal airways, oxygen masks, BVMs
- Bandages, tourniquets, IV equipment (for demonstration)
- Spinal boards and cervical collars
- Printed flowcharts, SBAR cards, and ABCDE wall charts

### **Recommended Faculty**

- Emergency physician, trauma surgeon, or anaesthe
- Clinical skills instructors or trained residents
- Simulation facilitators

#### References

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