

Situation of Pre-hospital Emergency Neurological Care and Related Factors in Traumatic Patients

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ABSTRACT

Background & objectives: Pre-hospital emergency system is an important part of the health care system, so that an appropriate and timely care in nervous system injures can prevent death, disability, medical costs and economic losses to society. This study was conducted to determine the quality of pre-hospital emergency care and its related factors in traumatic patients.

Methods: In a cross-sectional study, the quality of neurological care by the EMS and its related factors in 577 traumatic patients were transported to Poursina Teaching Remedial Hospital from 20 October to the end of March 2012 was assessed. This study was done by a simple sampling method using researcher-made checklist. Data analyzed with ANOVA, Spearman and t-test in SPSS v. 16.

Results: The most provided care was the control of level of consciousness (36.2 %) and the lowest care was the use of back board (12.2%) and collar (15.6%), respectively. Mean of provided care in nervous system was 81.33 ± 2.00 percent. There were significant correlations between provided care in nervous system and traffic roads ($p < 0.03$) and shift of working ($p < 0.04$). This means care in rural ways and in the morning was more.

Conclusion: This study demonstrated fixation (use of back board and collar) in most cases was not performed. This study could provide information on the status of pre-hospital emergency to officials and managers to develop standard protocols and staff training to enhance this important step.

Keywords: Neurological System, Pre-Hospital Emergency, Trauma.