Nebraska State Trauma Symposium



TMD: Roles and Responsibilities

Richard Sidwell, MD FACS

July 24, 2025

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None

- None
- I'm not a current TMD

- None
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 - Past TMD at Level IV/III center
 - Past interim TMD at Level I center
 - − 20+ year trauma verification surveyor

- None
- I'm not a current TMD
- I'm not going to talk about money

Who's Who?

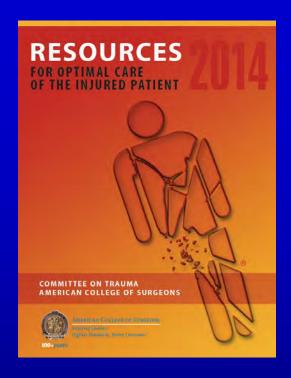
What is the Trauma Medical Director?

TMD = Program Authority & Accountability

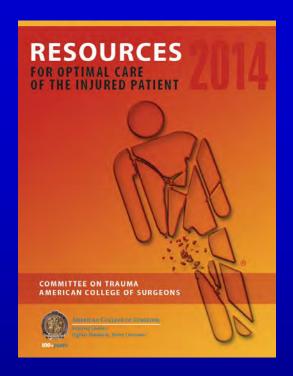
What is the Trauma Medical Director?

State requirement!

<u>003.05</u> <u>DUTY TO PROVIDE CURRENT INFORMATION.</u> Any designated center as a comprehensive, advanced, general, basic, or specialty level trauma center must provide written <u>notice to the Department of any change in the designated centers trauma medical director</u> or trauma coordinator or manager. Such notice must be provided <u>no later than 15 days</u> after the change is made. If the accreditation or certification of a designated center has been sanctioned, modified, terminated, or withdrawn, the licensee must notify the Department within 15 days of receipt of notification of the action.

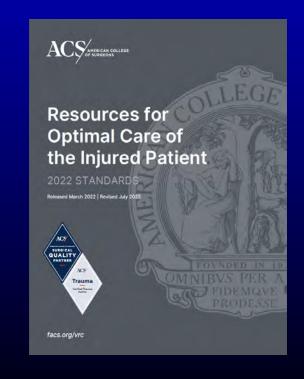


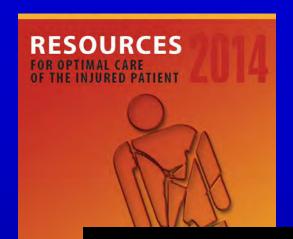
- ... leads the multidisciplinary activities of the program
- Authority to manage all aspects of trauma care (5-9)
- Chair/attend trauma program meetings (5-10)
- Authorizes privileges of call panel; corrects deficiencies (5-11)
- Works with nursing administration
- Develops treatment protocols
- Coordinates PI & peer review process



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- \dots must be responsible for and have the authority to (2.9)
- Develop and enforce policies and procedures
- Ensure providers meet all requirements
- Work across departments to address deficiencies in care
- Determine provider participation in trauma care (OPPE)
- Oversee the trauma PIPS program



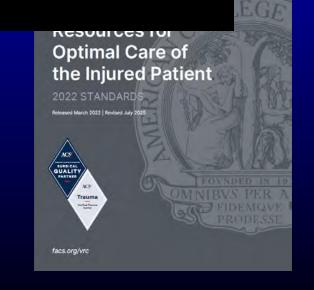


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You are the strength & support to maintain verification/designation.

- Develop and enforce policies and procedures
- Ensure providers meet all requirements
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Objectives

- 1. Lead the PIPS program
- 2. Ongoing evaluation of team members (OPPE)
- 3. Clinical practice guidelines
- 4. Relationships

Performance Improvement and Patient Safety (PIPS)

PIPS

PIPS is not

- Superficial review of care
- Punitive PEER review
- Poorly documented

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PIPS is

- Systematic review of <u>all</u> trauma patients
- Dynamic process designed to:
 - Identify opportunities for improvement, which
 - Lead to specific interventions, that
 - Result in alterations in conditions, so that
 - Overall care improves

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PIPS is

- Systematic review of <u>all</u> trauma patients
- Dynamic process designed to:
 - Identify opportunities for improvement, which
 - Lead to specific interventions, that
 - Result in alterations in conditions, so that
 - Overall care improves
- The most frequently cited deficiency

M.I.S.T.

(Most Important Slide of the Talk)

PIPS Pearl



How can we do that better?

PIPS – Weak Example

34-year-old Female

- Fall from trampoline, syncopal events
- Presented by private vehicle
- Triage: 89/62 P 120
- Seen by APP
- CT Scan at 3.5 hours; spleen injury
- 2 u PRBC 2000 ml NS Toradol
- Surgical consultation & admission
- Successful non-operative management

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PIPS Review

Primary Review – no opportunities for improvement; case closed

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PIPS Review – RAS Thoughts

- No trauma team activation?
- Why seen by APP with no ATLS?
- Toradol while bleeding? 2000 ml NS?
- 3.5 hours to get CT scan?

This is a great case for discussion at PIPS meeting!

PIPS – Good Example

24-year-old Male

- Fall while intoxicated
- Agitated Geodon, Ativan
- Blood alcohol 333
- No injuries found
- Put in behavioral room with sitter
- At 30 minutes snoring
- At 60 minutes "sleeping"
- At 90 minutes apneic, pulseless

PIPS – Good Example

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PIPS Review – Trauma took this on!

- 1. Worked with EMS re: report
- 2. Modified activation criteria
- 3. New guideline for observation of intoxicated patients, including new equipment
- 4. New guideline for monitoring after medications
- 5. New "sitter" education & training
- 6. Peer remediation

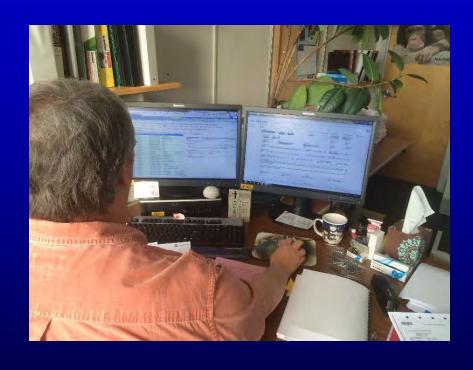
Society of Trauma Nurses



Trauma Outcomes & Performance Improvement Course

- "Rural" = Level III/IV specific
- Online
- 6.0 CME hours
- \$300 (\$150 for STN members)

Data Registry



- Not just a reporting tool
- Not just a task to get done

Data Registry



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- Not just a task to get done

Provides data for PI

- Over/under triage
- Transfer times
- Rates of UTI

Important to have RURAL data!

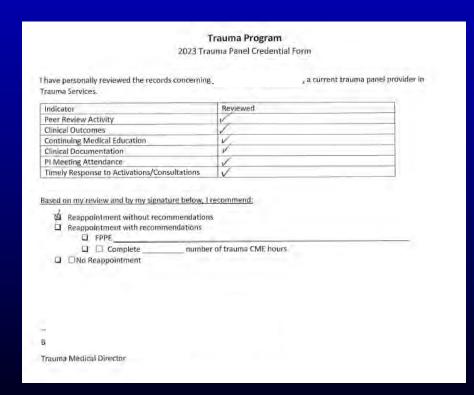
Everything Else!

OPPE

At least annually – evaluate a provider's performance

- May be part of credentialing
- Must be trauma-specific

OPPE



At least annually – evaluate a provider's performance

- ATLS
- CME
- Meeting attendance
- Metrics (transfer time)
- Number of procedures
- Quality concerns?

- OPPE
- Clinical Practice Guidelines
 - Antibiotics for open fractures
 - Imaging for children
 - Reversal of anticoagulants
 - Management of solid organ injuries

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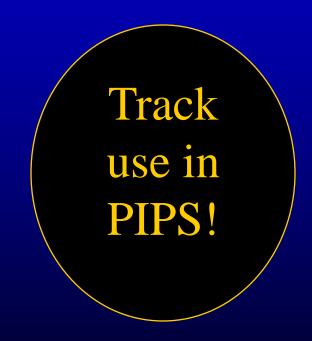


GOOGLE: "EIIC Trauma Imaging"



EIIC: Best Practices in Pediatric Trauma Imaging • EIIC

- OPPE
- Clinical Practice Guidelines
 - Antibiotics for open fractures
 - Imaging for children
 - Reversal of anticoagulants
 - Management of solid organ injuries



- OPPE
- Clinical Practice Guidelines
- EMS Relationship

Case reviews are golden!



- OPPE
- Clinical Practice Guidelines
- EMS Relationship
- System Relationships

- OPPE
- Clinical Practice Guidelines
- EMS Relationship
- System Relationships
- Community Relationship





Your TPM/TNC will do most of this stuff – but they need your support!

TMD Pitfalls

- Not engaged
- Don't know the rules
- Not meeting with TPM/TNC
- Not present for verification visit

Take Home Messages

- The TMD provides oversight to entire trauma program
- The PI process drives everything TOPIC!
- Make time for your TPM/TNC

The TMD – your oversight, questions, presence - makes the trauma program real

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