

ABOUT TARN

Every year across England and Wales, 12,500 people die after injury. It is the leading cause of death among children and young adults of 44 years and under. In addition, there are many millions of non-fatal injuries each year.

Understanding the benefits and the risks associated with different types of treatment is important for all patients. However, it is not generally appreciated that there are variations in the success of treatment in different hospitals. It follows that there are probably opportunities to improve care.

The Trauma Audit and Research Network, the independent monitor of trauma care in England and Wales, is committed to making a real difference to the delivery of the care of those who are injured. One of the ways we do this is by promoting improvements in care through national comparative clinical audit.

Performance related to other standards of care

Standards	Your hospital	National database
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Injuries to the Brain & Skull

NICE Head Injury Guidelines June 2003: CT imaging of the head should be performed within 1 hour of arrival for patients with GCS < 13 OR suspected open/depressed skull fracture OR basal skull fracture.

0.50 hrs	0.53hrs
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Median Time to receiving a CT Scan (hrs)

Injuries to the Spine

NICE Spinal injury guidelines February 2016: People with full in-line spinal immobilisation have their risk of cervical spine injury assessed using the Canadian C-spine rule.

34 (10%)	4856 (20%)
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Number who have had their risk of cervical spine injury assessed using the Canadian C - spine rule.

Injuries to the Chest

Trauma Quality standard [QS166] March 2018: People with major